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THE EXAMINATION OF THE FELLER INSTITUTE.

(Reported for the Witness)

Having, on Thursday last, attended the examination of the Feller Institute at Longueuil, we feel that it would be doing ourselves, as well as the cause of French Canadian education, injustice, did we fail to give some report of what we so richly enjoyed. And perhaps here it would be well to answer a question which often, and very naturally, arises—"What is the object of these missionary schools?" When French Canadian families come to a knowledge of the truth, they can no longer send their children to R. C. schools. To meet this want, the Boys' School at Grande Ligne, the Institutes at Pointe aux Trembles, and the Feller Institute at Longueuil, were established.

It is only a few weeks since we were deeply interested in the account of the annual examination at Pointe aux Trembles; and we can but hope to see the day when many more such schools will be needed.

But to return to our subject. The pupils, having been thoroughly and minutely examined during the two preceding days, by a committee of missionaries and friends, were briefly examined in Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Reading, and the Holy Scriptures. We regret that time would not admit of the examination of the classes in the English language, and in Grammar and Arithmetic. Of the proficiency of the pupils in the two former we judged favorably from the English recitations and French compositions, and learned that in Arithmetic the most advanced classes had gone thoroughly through Interest and the Rule of Three.

The compositions in French and English, written and read by the pupils, formed a very interesting part of the exercises, and we could best feel in them all the Christian influences under which the pupils had been brought, so invariably did their thoughts seem to turn from the subject treated, to God as the source of all good.

We have not time to enter minutely into every point of interest. The proficiency attained in penmanship and needlework was exceedingly gratifying. The progress made was the more remarkable, as, with few exceptions, they were pupils of the first year; and we appreciated the indefatigable labor and devotion which must have been necessary on the part of the dear teachers to bring about such results. In God's blessing and reward these devoted Christians in this and kindred institutions, for theirs is a great work, since, in forming these young minds, they also lead their souls to Jesus, and with God's blessing make them Christian men and women.

The need of a large room to accommodate the many friends who annually attend these examinations, had long been felt, and we are glad to be able to announce that the ladies of Montreal intend to meet this want by connecting the present school-room with two adjoining rooms by folding doors.

After a plentiful collation, supplied, as usual, by the Ladies' Committee, we repaired to the school-room, where the exercises of the day were appropriately closed by several interesting addresses.

PROF. DE LAUNAY'S LECTURES.

BIBLICAL MONUMENTS.

The traditions of the Bible were the traditions of all the nations of antiquity. The three great topics of these traditions are the Unity of God, the Fall of Man, and Man's Redemption. The learning of the ancients was with the priests, who painted it for the instruction of others. By symbols was knowledge imparted; the abuse of these symbols caused idolatry. Through many centuries there was no key to the hieroglyphics; but in 1799, Bouchard, an officer of artillery in the French army, digging for redoubts in Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, found a stone which bore strange inscriptions. Champollion, who was in the scientific corps, examined it, and by the aid of a slight previous knowledge of some of the characters, interpreted the writing. The inscription was in three characters—that of the priests, or hieroglyphics representing living creatures, that of the people, and that of the Greek dynasty. This curious stone, of which Prof. De L. has an admirable copy, was taken by Nelson, among the spoils of the Egyptian campaign, and is now in the British Museum. By the side of the Rosetta stone Prof. D. had hung a copy of a bracelet found at Nineveh. The inscription embraces several precepts, the same in spirit as the ten commandments. This bracelet is in the Louvre.

Prof. De L. explained several inscriptions illustrative of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, showing, among the others, a *fac simile* of, perhaps, the oldest manuscript in the world, on which Sesostris was represented. The name of the Egyptian god was Ioa, the three letters being the initials of their three gods—I for Isis, O for Osiris, and A for Anubis. The serpent was the object of universal worship, and signified saving. Hygeia, the goddess of health, is represented encircled by a serpent, who drinks out of a chalice in her hand.

The signs of the Zodiac, as all know, were favorite emblems. Jacob, in blessing his sons, assigned to each, as it were, a place in the Zodiac—as Reuben Aquarius, Joseph Virgo, Simeon and Levi Gemini, Dan Libra and Scorpio, Asher Pisces, Judah Leo, &c. *En passant*, no Lawyers' tombs are among the Catacombs, and Dan, to whom belonged the judges, is not mentioned in the Apocalypse among the 144,000. The Babylonian Talmud says that each tribe bore on its standard a device appropriate to its designation.

The Federal flag bore a cross surmounted by a serpent ring, the serpent the symbol of salvation, and the cross, or Tau, of life. The Tau is a mystic symbol of immortality, and is now used by the Copts to express life. The sign of the Jewish banner is now used by the Persians and in parts of Upper Asia, as the seal of

the living god. It was used by the ancients also, to express the deity of generation, and hence became the symbol of the planet Venus. The Pyramids, originally 60 in number, are on the left bank of the Nile, placed in gaps of the mountain ranges. They were placed there to protect the land from the wind called *sabch*, which brings a fearful cloud of fine red sand—specially destructive to the eyes. The great Pyramid Geza has some 80 feet of desert sand piled around its base.

The last lecture of this course, on "Modern Rome," was delivered last night. The remarks on St. Peter's, the Coliseum, and the newly discovered ruins of a city 8 miles from Rome, were very interesting. It is much to be regretted that Prof. D. could not secure a hall, to give free lectures in, as was his intention. We hope that, in a future visit to our city, a general audience may have an opportunity of hearing him.

[For the "Montreal Witness,"

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

BRANTFORD, C. W., June 12, 1861.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference has been sitting since this day week—its Committees for nearly a fortnight. About 280 ministers are present. Yesterday the afternoon and evening sittings were occupied with the affairs of Victoria College. It was generally admitted that its mysterious financial position had been for the first time clearly stated; this, however, is one of the points depending on figures, which a mere listener is most liable to misapprehend. The services in this respect, of the business, J. H. Dumble, Esq., a layman and a man of business, were so conspicuous in bringing about this result, that the Rev. Lachlan Taylor, in moving the vote of thanks, felt it necessary to state that he was by no means in favor of lay delegation. Dr. Green, in supporting it, informed us that Mr. Dumble had gone down at his own expense to Quebec during the session of 1860—had obtained letters from influential friends to the Hon. the Postmaster General, informing him that if he did not support the movement for increased aid to Victoria College, he need not look for the support of the writers at the next election. That the Hon. P. M. G. took these letters to his hon. colleague, the Attorney-General West, and told him he must assist him in "working out his salvation." One member of the Conference seemed to feel some impropriety in this language, and asked if we were the words employed. Of this inquiry, Dr. Green, so far as I could observe, took no notice whatever. The opinion was strongly expressed, that other lay members of the body ought to do the same as Mr. Dumble, and not a word of condemnation of such a course did I hear from any quarter.

Dr. Ryerson is here in full force. It would seem as if, having brought education in Canada to perfection, he meant henceforth to bestow his attention on its history. A work on this subject, in at least four volumes, to be brought out at the expense of Government, will no doubt be a worthy companion to the Jesuit Memoirs of Lower Canada.—*Com.*

CORRUPTION AT ELECTIONS.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

Below we re-publish from our own columns a careful abstract of the law now in force to repress corrupt practices at elections. Its provisions are very stringent, and every candidate and every election committee throughout the country would do well to ponder them. The importance of putting a stop to corruption is very great. A tree poisoned at the roots cannot bring forth good fruit; nor can corrupt constituencies expect the Parliament which they elect to be pure:—

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

The following offences are declared to be Bribery:—

1. Giving, lending or agreeing to give or lend, or offering, promising, or promising to procure or endeavor to procure any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly doing any such act on account of voters having voted or refrained from voting.
2. Giving or procuring or agreeing to give or procure or offer, promising, or promising to procure or endeavor to procure any office, place or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter or to or for any other person in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting.
3. Making any gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement as aforesaid to or for any person, in order to induce such person to procure or endeavor to procure the return of any Candidate or the vote of any voter.
4. Procuring or engaging, promising or endeavoring to procure upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan &c., the return of any Candidate or the vote of any voter.
5. Advancing or paying or causing to be paid any money to or to the use of any other person, with intent that such money or any part of it shall be expended in bribery, or knowingly paying or causing to be paid any money to any person in discharge or repayment of money expended in bribery.

Thus far the briber; the follow offences are also declared to be bribery:—

1. Receiving, agreeing or contracting before or during any election by any voter, for any money, gift, loan or valuable consideration, office, place or employment for himself or any other person for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting.
2. Receiving any money or due valuable consideration by any person after any election on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting.

All the foregoing offences, as well on the part of

bribers as on the part of the bribed, may be committed either directly or indirectly by the offender himself or by any other person on his behalf, and are declared to be misdemeanors, and are also punishable by a penalty of two hundred dollars and costs to any person suing.

The actual personal expenses of the candidate, his expenses for actual professional services performed and *bona fide* payments for fair cost of printing and advertising are lawful.

The hiring of or paying for teams, vehicles, &c., by candidate, or, by any person on his behalf, to convey electors to and from polls and the paying of railway fares and other expenses of voters are declared to be illegal—penalty for each offence, \$40. An elector hiring conveyances, &c., to a candidate or his agents to convey electors, is disqualified from voting and liable to a penalty of \$30.

Persons using or threatening force, violence or restraint or inflicting or threatening the infliction of any injury, damage, harm or loss, or practising intimidation against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting, or by abduction, duress, fraudulent device or contrivance, impeding, preventing, or otherwise interfering with the free exercise of the franchise of any voter, or thereby compelling, inducing or prevailing upon any voter to give or refrain from giving his vote, are deemed to have committed the offence of *undue influence* and shall be guilty of misdemeanor and liable also to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

No person shall be excused from answering questions put to him in any action, suit or proceeding respecting any election and the conduct of any person thereat, &c., on the ground of any privilege, or that answer to such questions will tend to criminate himself; but his answer cannot be used to criminate him in any criminal proceeding except for perjury, if certificate be given to the witness that he claimed to be excused on either of aforesaid grounds, and made null these answers.

Every executory contract or promise or undertaking in any way referring to, arising out of, or depending upon any Parliamentary Election, even for the payment of lawful expenses, or the doing of some lawful act, shall be void in law; but money paid for lawful expenses cannot be recovered back.

THE RIOTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following from the St. John's *Newfoundlander*, will give some idea of the recent riots on the opening of the Newfoundland Parliament:—

On Monday last was opened the session of the Legislature amid the intensest excitement, occasioned chiefly by the known determination of the Government to reject the claim of Messrs. Hogsett and Furey to take their seats in the Assembly as members for Harbor Main. His Excellency and suite having arrived at 2 o'clock at the Council Chamber, the members of Assembly were summoned in the usual way to the Governor's presence, and, after appearing there, returned to elect a Speaker. The Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Hoyle) immediately objected to the presence of Messrs. Hogsett and Furey, who thereupon asserted their right to their seats.—Mr. Hoyle then summoned the Inspector of Police and one or two Constables, and the two members retired upon compulsion.

Mr. F. Carter was appointed Speaker by a strict party vote, and the House being organized, the Governor's speech was delivered without interruption. Another scene which took place outside (says another newspaper account, which favors the rioters,) were of a character wholly unparalleled, and such in their awful consequences as must make every friend of the country and every friend of humanity shudder to reflect upon. The day was one of dread and horrors which assuredly can never be forgotten and never atoned for. We have already said that the persistence of the Government in the arbitrary course regarding the Harbor Main members against which we warned them on Monday, had spread apprehension and excitement throughout all classes from the earliest hour. These feelings attained a fearful height at the time when Messrs. Hogsett and Furey were obliged to withdraw from their seats, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the crowd who surrounded the Colonial Building could be restrained from violent demonstrations by the presence of the military and police forces, and even by that which always proves more powerful than either or both—the presence and exertions of the Catholic Priests.

At one moment, in spite of all these restraints, a riot seemed inevitable, and the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Carter, read the Riot Act, which was then handed to Col. Grant, R. N. C., in command of the military. The crowd, however, soon after became gradually more tranquil; and it is hardly possible to over-estimate the services of the priests in the preservation of peace throughout the trying hours from 2 to 6 o'clock. They never ceased moving about among the crowd, calming, soothing, counseling them, and putting down the angry torrent which threatened from time to time to sweep all before it. They succeeded at length in inducing group after group of a vast multitude to break up and disperse.

The crowd having left the Colonial Building yard, scattered about the town; and as evening began to close in, an attack was made by a party of them, chiefly lads, upon the shops and stores of Mr. Michael Nowlan and Mr. Kitchen in Water street. In both cases they smashed the windows, made away with some goods, and flung others into the street. There were none of the police about town or available at the time—we understand they were on the Colonial Building grounds; but we are assur-

ed that a handful of these men would have sufficed to prevent nearly all the mischief done to both premises. Judge Little having been apprised of what was going on, went to the scene at Mr. Kitchen's, and with such assistance as he could collect, managed to put a stop to the wrecking, and to clear away the crowd who had gathered. But the melancholy sequel is yet to be told. After the last named mischief was done, the military were summoned into the town. Seeing this, those who had been before then dispersing, began to collect again—stones were thrown at the soldiers—Colonel Grant was insulted and struck—provocation followed provocation, and the order was given to fire!

Then came that terrific discharge which yet thrills with horror every soul who heard it—that sound which told of slaughter to the innocent and guilty—perhaps to the innocent alone, as the blow might chance to fall; and then was the air rent with such shrieks as the sudden and awful sense of the death-summons can alone produce. Seven shots told—three of them mortally. One man named Clifford, an aged widow's only son and support, died on the instant. The two others (Hunt and Fitzpatrick) lingered but a short time; the latter was an elderly invalid, who had only the day before come out of hospital, and though, unhappily for the poor fellow, making one of the crowd, quite incapable of mischief, both from age and infirmity. Among the wounded, we grieve to say, was the Rev. Jeremiah O'Donnell, one of the most esteemed and loved priests in the island. Exhausted from his previous labors of the day, he called a respectable man named Patrick Mirick, whom he saw in the crowd, and took him to lean on and help him through, while he entreated and implored them for the love of God to keep the peace and retire to their homes. While thus engaged in the Divine work of peace, this most amiable and worthy priest received a shot which passed through his ankle. He was taken into a neighboring house for a while, and then in a most painful and prostrate condition carried home on a bed; poor Mirick, who was with him, was shot in the thigh, and, of course, very seriously injured. When the alarm rang through the crowd that the priest had been shot down, their strongest feelings were aroused to a degree seemingly beyond all control, and infuriate demands for vengeance were heard in every direction. At this critical juncture came again the most praiseworthy services of the Catholic Clergy and Judge Little. They positively left no means unemployed to restrain the people, and had they done less than they did, we are assured by undoubted eye-witnesses, that direful retaliation would have followed.

Information from another source supplies the following particulars:—

An attempt was made on Monday evening last, May 13, to fire Avalon Cottage, the residence of Field, the Protestant Bishop of the island, which was fortunately discovered before the fire had obtained any headway. The Bishop himself while quietly walking through the street, was pelted with stones! Protestant members of the House and Council had to be escorted to their homes by the military and police, to protect them from the like usage. About an hour after the attempt to burn the Bishop's house, Judge Robinson's stable was burned to the ground, with horses, cows, carriages, &c.; his residence being with difficulty preserved from the same fate; Judge Robinson is a Protestant. Wednesday morning about two o'clock the country residence of the Attorney-General was totally destroyed, with cattle and everything on the premises. Persons who endeavored to save articles were assailed with a shower of stones; the young trees planted in the grounds were destroyed, and agricultural implements, removed to a distance, were thrown into the burning ruins and consumed. Attempts have since been made to fire the residences of other gentlemen connected with the government. Yesterday morning the steam-tug "Blue Jacket" was despatched with a detachment of troops to Harbor Main, the scene of the first bloodshed at the late election, a mob having destroyed the returning officer's house and cattle. This gentleman at the close of the polls on election day, declared the nominees of the R. C. Bishop (or liberal party) duly elected, but hastened the next morning to the nearest stipendiary magistrate, and made oath that the return so made was compulsory, having reason to fear that if he acted otherwise, both he and his family would be murdered. And this is the first result—his house and cattle were burned. Providentially he and his family escaped with their lives. I have just heard that the premises of Mr. Moore, in Harbor Grace, have been fired. Mr. Moore was one of the gentlemen who had the hardihood to oppose the R. C. Bishop's nominees—and again, this is the result. The telegraph lines near St. John's have been cut almost daily for three weeks past, and Mr. McKay, the active manager of the lines, has his hands full to keep communication open.

PROPELLER BURNED.—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.—The propeller "Cataract," plying on Lake Erie from Cleveland to Dunkirk, was burnt on Sabbath afternoon (16th) off Erie. The boat and cargo are a total loss. She was loaded with flour, tobacco, alcohol, &c. The fire is believed to have originated with the alcohol. Four persons are known to be drowned by the swamping of a small boat, namely, John Horrigan, watchman; Hugh Kilpatrick, wheelman; John Posey and C. H. Guenns, deck hands. The survivors were brought to Erie by a tug-boat, which went to their relief.

—A Western paper states that there are very few visitors at Niagara this season.

Cotemporary Press.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY—SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

(From address delivered by Rev. Mr. Ross of Hackney before the Free Church General Assembly, May 29.)

The sustenance of the Christian ministry had very rarely been considered. Too generally it was thought that Christian people did well to take care that the Christian ministry was not too highly supported. Two many thought that it kept the ministers in a humble position—that God would have them to be lowly—the people themselves took means to keep them so—(laughter)—as if God, if they needed to be humble, were not capable of doing so without contradicting the universal teaching of his Word, to be generous and noble-hearted. (Hear, and applause.) The inadequate support of the ministry operated most painfully on society at large, and on the condition of the whole Church. Unquestionably the world, looking on, disliked the lofty consecration on the part of the Church, of her means to the great interests of Christ's glory. Undoubtedly it depressed, and withered, and dried up the affectionate sympathies of the ministry. Undoubtedly it prevented some vigorous young men from entering the ministry, who might otherwise enter on that department of Christian service. (Loud applause.) In moving through England he met continually with young men who told him that they did not enter the ministry, but remained in commercial life, because they could be useful, and at the same time realize a comfortable subsistence in this world, which they had little prospect of doing in the ministry. He knew it would be said, and was said, that this was unworthy of Christian men; that ministers ought to have better views, and not to be influenced by such principles. But they would please to remember that these were not Christian ministers, and that they did not become Christian ministers, but remained among the laity. (Hear.) If ministers were not to be mercenary, Christian people were not to be mercenary either. (Applause.) The teachings of the Word of God upon this matter were most distinct and emphatic. The first mention that was made of this subject was when the patriarch took of the spoils of the kings and gave them to Melchisedec, who was a priestly king of the times, and a type of Jesus Christ. Then, in Jewish times, they found that fully 10 per cent was devoted to the support of the tribe of Levi. From the latter part of the 18th chapter of Numbers it appeared that the tribe of Levi numbered, of males of 20 years and upwards, 22,000 persons; and the other eleven tribes numbered, of males of 20 years and upwards, 603,055. Now they received one-tenth part of the things produced, besides 48 cities, and a belt of land around in which to reside. They formed the twenty-eighth part of the people, and, by the Divine arrangement they received one-tenth of the average production, thus making them three times larger than the average condition of the nation. Did he say that ministers should be supported in such a superior manner as that now?—not at all, but something between that and what it was now—(laughter)—something nearer the comfortable condition of the generality of the people. The teaching of the New Testament was to the same effect. In the 9th chapter of 1st Corinthians, the Apostle Paul thoroughly argued this question. Yet there were some people who professed to believe that there should be no support of the ministry, and quoted that passage in which he told his disciples to go and gather in the harvest. Such people, however, don't seem to have read the twenty-second chapter of the book, and to have forgotten that St. Paul had said of the ministry, that "they are partakers with the altar." After referring to some other of the Scriptural injunctions on the subject, he said that ministers were doing the highest kind of work, and that therefore their reward should be of the same kind. They were doing God's work for human souls,—a work bearing on the training of men,—a work of turning souls to God; and surely those who were engaged in such a work should be supported in a manner commensurate with its superiority to other offices. One reason for this was, that men looked upon poverty with contempt, and upon wealth and respectability with respect. It was a fact in society, that people looked up to the men dressed in broad-cloth and of respectable appearance. It was a shame, but so it was; and because it was so everywhere, arrangements should be made to enable the ministry to occupy a social position worthy of those who were engaged in the service of the Lord. Another reason was, that a minister ought to be entirely occupied in his work, that he ought to have no temptation and no justification for engaging in anything that was apt to take him away from his high spiritual work. There was one way in which this could be done, and Scripture taught them what it was. The Apostle said, "Let every one lay by him in store as God hath prospered him." The Divine Spirit had suggested this to Paul, and he believed that no easier or better means could be suggested for accomplishing the object. And was it not the way of God to make his work as easy and pleasant as possible, to have as little friction, and be as delightful to them and as effective as possible? If they did not follow out the idea of giving systematically laying aside for the Lord's cause, which was the Jewish and patriarchal arrangement, in 49 cases out of every 50 it would not be given at all. The custom, as established, of giving at distant periods once a quarter, or once a year, when asked, implied that when not asked it was doubtful whether it would be given at all. (Laughter.) God did not want our money; it was not ours,—it was His. If He were hungry the world was His, and the fulness thereof; and why should they not freely give to Him, in order that they might have the pleasure of taking part in the great work of saving and blessing the world? This process of giving little and little, and in proportion to one's means, was in accordance with natural operations. He was struck the other day with the thought how the great and mighty mart, London, was fed with clerks to do the business of its banks, offices, exchange, and mercantile establishments; but while on board a steamer the other day it occurred to him that the penny-twopenny system of conveyance in boats and omnibuses took them to the city to transact the business therein. The same was observable in the penny postage, that many little things were the law of operation; and he thought their inner life was strengthened, and their hearts sustained, by the pleasure which the practice of constantly giving afforded. How would their faculties of mind and body become benumbed and useless, if they were only to work, and

eat, and sleep, and earn and give once a month or once a fortnight? (Laughter.) No; God had arranged that they should be constantly in play, working daily; and in the same way it was arranged that their feeling of Christian beneficence should be strengthened, and derive pleasure from the constant habit of giving a little.

ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO—THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, May 28.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Offenses in Territories near Sierra Leon Prevention Bill.

Lord Brougham said he highly approved this bill. He thought it absolutely essential that extension should be given to the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone. He considered that this bill improved the constitution of that colony, and tended to increase the benefits which we had given by it to the unhappy people of Africa, being, as Mr. Pitt once observed, a very, very small compensation for all the evils which we had been a party to inflicting upon them. Those evils had been continued to the greatest extent, and in a far greater degree than any act of ours, by the extension of that jurisdiction, how beneficial soever, could tend to remedy. He alluded to the atrocious conduct of Spain in that increase of the African slave-trade, which, notwithstanding the treaties entered into, and the sums of money actually paid as compensation, had increased from 12,000 slaves imported in 1857 to 16,000 in 1858, and to no less than 30,000 in the year 1859. Now we found that Spain was increasing her dominions in the West Indies; and he was by no means satisfied with the assurance given him, when he last brought this matter before the House, that there was no intention of extending slavery, and thereby also, as a consequence, the slave trade, to that territory. Having had access to the decree of annexation by the Spanish Government since he last addressed their lordships, he found it stated that "it was impossible to reject the prayers of a whole nation imploring re-admission into the bosom of the mother country." So said the Spanish Government. What said the Governor of Hayti, General Geffard? He distinctly called that statement an absolute falsehood. He denied that there was any imploring of the people there to be admitted into the bosom of the mother country, and added that in their circumstances it was utterly impossible that the free will of the people could be known; for General Santana had established the reign of terror so entirely over them that "they," to use General Geffard's own expression, "trembling under it, could manifest no free will." The decree stated that the annexation of San Domingo had taken place, and the same decree went on to say: "Already the Spanish flag is flying under that sky where the immortal Columbus had borne it, with the Gospel in his hand, to plant that civilization the most glorious of all then known." Royal memories were proverbially short; else, had the Spanish Government recollected their treatment of Columbus, they would have been ashamed to name that man whose immortal services they had requited by sending him home in chains, which were struck off, no doubt, in compliance with the popular indignation, but which he required to be buried with him when a few years afterwards he died in absolute want. It was also a sample of their short memory that they referred to "the Gospel which he carried in his hand," and which the Spanish Government desecrated by a series of constant ruthless persecutions. And as to the civilization which they bragged of having given to the New World, it was testified by their exterminating the natives by packs of blood hounds. He observed that the decree said, "Slavery, the inevitable evil of the other colonies, is altogether unnecessary for the cultivation of that fertile territory." Was San Domingo more fertile than Cuba? Nothing of the kind. And it went on to add that "there is no intention of re-establishing slavery there." He did not know what the intention might be. Perhaps there was no intention of establishing the slave-trade when the Spanish Government bargained for a sum of money for putting it down, instead of extending it, and yet they had extended it. The means they took to carry on the government of their new acquisition were not such as gave him any very great confidence in their want of intention to establish slavery there. For to whom did they intrust the execution of this decree. The execution of the decree of annexation was intrusted to the Captain-General of Cuba, who was to take necessary means of carrying it into execution. Now, if there was a Captain-General in all the world whom he should trust less than another for not planting slavery again in San Domingo, it would be the Captain-General of Cuba. He should have absolute confidence in him for extending the establishment of slavery in that part of the Spanish dominions. He regarded with the utmost possible surprise this conduct of the Spanish Government, and, recollecting their conduct on the slave trade in the island of Cuba, he was not in the least degree moved by the disavowal of their intention to introduce slavery into San Domingo, being perfectly convinced that they would re-establish it there if they had any occasion or temptation to do so. Cuba had now been for years and years a refuge of all the distressed nobles of the highest rank at the Court of Madrid when sunk in poverty by their own extravagance and loaded with debt, who returned in a year or two afterward full of plunder, which plunder consisted of the fees paid to them for the evasion of the abolition law and the introduction of slaves.

PER SE, PER SALTUM.

(From the N. Y. Independent.)

The "sin per se" dogma as applied by a narrow school of ethics and a most inconsequential style of logic to certain practical questions of morality, took a somewhat leap upon the platform of the American Peace Society, at its anniversary last week in Boston. It has been maintained that war is, under all circumstances, sinful—a sin per se, and therefore as truly sinful when waged for the defense of liberty as in aggression upon the territory or the liberties of others. Some non-resistants, finding that the Old Testament ascribes to a direct divine command the military invasion of Canaan by the Jews, and the consequent wars of subjugation or extermination waged against the heathen tribes, have rejected the Hebrew Scriptures from the sacred canon. If war is a sin per se, then of course a holy and good God could never command men to engage in war, and a

book which represents him as commanding or approving war cannot be an inspired or authorized representation of his will. Thus the sin per se dogma as applied to war has led some to deny the sacred origin and authority of the Old Testament Scriptures.

The same dogma applied to slavery has led to the same result. Starting with the American type of slavery—a legalized chattelism—as the normal idea of a state of involuntary servitude, and perceiving the sinfulness of an act which denies the personality of the human soul and treats a man as property, some have laid down the universal proposition that slaveholding is a sin per se. Then finding in the Mosaic code a qualified and restricted form of involuntary servitude, and transferring to this the idea of slavery as derived from the American type, this per se school have denounced the Old Testament as incompatible with the perfections of God. Thus, by that unconscious confounding of like verbal phrases with identical propositions known as *logododally*, a hasty and ill defined premises in ethics leads to infidelity in religion. In 1845, the Anti-Slavery Society, at its annual meeting, "Resolved, that by slaveholding this Society understands the holding and treating of human beings as property; and maintains that to hold and treat a human being thus, is universally and always sinful, and ought to be everywhere immediately abandoned." No sound moralist or logician can dispute that proposition. The ideas of property and of personality cannot inhere in one and the same subject; and, therefore, to treat a man as property is to aim a blow at his personality, which is the very image of God and that which makes him moral and responsible. This can never be done but with a wicked and selfish motive; this is a crime against the very essence of our humanity, against both man and his Maker. "Thus to treat a human being is universally and always sinful." But minds unskilled in logic, forgetting the essence of the definition attached by the Anti-Slavery Society in 1855 to the term slaveholding, have taken that term itself in all its vague and indefinite application, whether to American slavery, which is chattelism, or to Hebrew servitude and Russian serfdom, which had not the chattel element,—and have declared slaveholding, undefined, to be sin per se, making this dogma the text and the test of opposition to slavery. As a necessary consequence of this verbal illusion, many have renounced the Old Testament because of the type of servitude found in the Mosaic code!

After the endless disputation which the sin per se school of ethics has occasioned, it is refreshing to see the dogma itself come over per saltum upon the side of Biblical common sense. As good patriots and earnest anti-slavery men, the active members of the Peace Society could not suffer that dogma to stand up per se in the way of their hearts' desires; and so, with a policy at once ingenious and ingenious, they enlisted the Peace Society under Abraham Lincoln "for the war." They adopted the following resolutions:—

"That the cause of peace is far from professing to cure all the evils of society, but restricts itself to the single object of doing away the custom of war, the practice of nations settling their disputes by the sword, and has never attempted, because outside of its proper sphere, to decide how an oppressed people shall vindicate their rights; how murder, or any other offenses against society, shall be punished; or in what way Government shall deal with a mob, an insurrection, or an organized rebellion.

"That the Peace Society, while regarding questions like these as beyond its legitimate province, has ever been, as it ever must be, loyal to Government, a steadfast supporter of its just authority, and in favor of having its laws duly enforced, as indispensable to the public safety and weal.

"That, while there may be diversity of opinion among ourselves respecting the powers and functions of Government in dealing with criminals, we are unanimous in the belief of its being our duty, as peace men and good citizens, to stand firmly by our Government in this hour of its peril, and to sustain it in every way consistent with our conscientious convictions."

All honour to the Peace Society for its manly and inspiring tone. And since our per se friends have come over upon our side by a single leap, waiving all past controversies of logic, we shall go with them for the immediate extermination of slavery, whether by a military order per se, or by Congressional emancipation with compensation, or in whatever way the Providence of God shall indicate for the removal of the iniquity that hath been our curse and had well-nigh been our ruin.

THE INVASION AND CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON IN 1814.

(From the Philadelphia Free Press.)

During the early portion of the summer of 1814, Cockburn's fleet lay along the coast of Virginia, Maryland, and the Chesapeake, when they were joined on the 3d of August, by Cochrane's fleet, direct from Bermuda, both numbering together twenty sail. Our government was apprised of hostile intentions upon the capital, but Gen. Armstrong, then Secretary of War, professed a disbelief in the rumours, and the *National Intelligencer* doubted the probability of hostile intentions upon the capital.

President Madison, however, had taken some precautionary steps, by ordering a military organization, which he deemed sufficient for the occasion, in addition to a flotilla of barges, bearing guns, placed under the command of Capt. Joshua Barney, and intended to check fleets in advancing toward the capital. But after sailing up the bay, the troops disembarked at Benedict, on the banks of the Patuxent river, on the 20th of August. On the following day the army, consisting of 4000 men, took up their march toward the infant city. They were without artillery or cavalry, and marched under the heat of a midsummer sun to Bladensburg, which they reached on the 24th. By adopting this route, the flotilla afforded no protection to the city, and, to prevent the guns or boats from being taken and used against the capital, they were blown up on the morning of the 24th, by order of Wm. Jones, the Secretary of the Navy.

The approach of the troops under Maj. Gen. Robert Ross, and Admiral Cockburn, was watched by President Madison in person, who directed 8000 inexperienced and undisciplined militia to Bladensburg, under the command of Gen. Winder, to oppose the 4,000 British soldiers. Capt. Barney, having destroyed the flotilla, joined the military of Gen.

Winder, with one hundred seamen and his field-pieces. On the afternoon of the 24th, the British opened fire, which was successfully returned by Barney's sailors, who maintained their position nobly, while the raw recruits, under Winder, kept at a respectful distance, rendering little or no service with their muskets, and soon broke ranks, and turned their backs upon the enemy. Barney's seamen fought bravely, and their guns proved terribly destructive to the enemy.

He was overcome, however, after three hours' hard fighting, flanked by superior numbers, and finally fell wounded by the side of eleven of his men who were killed at their guns. He ordered a retreat, and gave himself up. His bravery contrasted nobly with the disgraceful cowardice of the militia. The militia, without waiting for their commander to sound a retreat, took sudden leave of the battle-field, and made a direct line for the woods.

The loss was small on the part of Barney's men; and a certain English author admits that if the militia had done their duty the victory would undoubtedly have been on the American side,—Barney's hundred sailors were spoken of in the highest terms, remarking that "not only did they serve their guns with a quickness and precision that astonished their assailants, but they stood till some of them were actually bayoneted with fuses in their hands; nor was it till their leader was wounded and taken, and they saw themselves deserted on all sides by the soldiers, that they quitted the field."

Gen. Ross led the 3rd British Brigade into the city, and up to the capitol, on approaching which his horse was shot from under him by one of Barney's men, who had concealed himself in a house for that object. The house was immediately entered, the inmates put to the sword, and the building and contents burned. A volley was fired into the windows of the capitol, when the troops entered. Cockburn took the Speaker's chair, and asked the question, "Shall this harbour of Yankee Democracy be burned? All for it say, aye?" He reversed the question, pronounced the motion carried, and ordered the torch to be put to the building. It was soon in flames.

As a prudent step the Secretary of the Navy ordered Commodore Tingey to fire the Navy Yard, which, with the sloop-of-war "Argus" (ten guns,) five armed barges, two gun-boats, and all the naval stores, was consigned to the flames. The British troops then proceeded to the Treasury and President's mansion, both of which they fired—the President having retreated, with his cabinet, on horseback, across the Potomac. That night the army encamped on Capital Hill, and were exposed to a severe storm, with heavy thunder, which added intensity of awe to the dismal scenes which had just been enacted. During the night a grand nephew of General Washington rashly attacked the sentries, and was shot down. The long bridge was simultaneously fired, at each end, by the opposing parties—each apprehensive of an attack by the other.

Next morning the British burned the building connected with the Navy and War Departments; destroyed the material in the *National Intelligencer* office, and threw the type out of the window; destroyed the remaining buildings about the navy yard and at Greenland's Point; threw a torch into a well where a large quantity of powder was concealed, which exploded, killing nearly one hundred of the British troops, scattering their mutilated remains in every direction. A frightful tornado immediately swept over the city, destroying buildings and property as if in completion of the general work of destruction. Very many of the enemy and of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins of buildings blown down. The enemy, alarmed for their own safety, withdrew from the city in the evening, and hurried toward the place of embarkation.

THE SAFETY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—Within the next eight or ten days, without doubt the National Capital will either be captured or saved beyond a peradventure. Within that space of time, the fate of Harper's Ferry will be sealed. If the Rebels there be taken prisoners, or dispossessed, or forced to retreat to Manassas Junction, the columns of Gen. Patterson, marching forward, will add so much strength to the defense of Washington, that to assail it with any force at the command of Gen. Beauregard will be madness. To upwards of 40,000 troops, soon to be swelled by a Connecticut, a Maine, a Wisconsin, and two Massachusetts Regiments, will be added at least 15,000 or 20,000, coming through Chambersburg and Western Virginia. Then the question will be of advancing in force to Manassas Junction—not of meeting an assault from that quarter.—Letter from Washington dated 11th June.

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL.—It is affirmed by officers who were in the battle of Bethel that Gen. Pierce, before he ordered the attack, was made aware, by the report of a reconnaissance, that artillery was in the battery as described. They also say that had a single regiment made a flank movement the whole could have been carried. The slight loss on our side is attributed to the darkness, and it is believed that the enemy suffered much more severely than we. Army officers still express great indignation and regret at the affair, and declare that the calamity is the natural result of the appointment of civilians to high military positions. It is certain that if some of the officers, whose very great fitness for active field work impairs their usefulness at the desk, could change places with some who are better adapted to the pen than to the sword, the public service would be much benefited.—16.

THE SOUTH AND ITS CONDITION.—The New Orleans papers of the 4th inst., devote column after column to the discussion of the question of secession. They look upon conquering the South as utterly hopeless, and the idea of starving it into submission as perfectly farcical. It is in strong contrast to this, however, that the same papers quote flour at from \$10 50 to \$11 50 per barrel, and pork at \$26. It is but a few months ago that flour was quoted in New Orleans at \$5 55 and \$5 65, and pork at \$16.—Am. Paper.

MR. CHINIQUEY.—The Chicago Presbytery have had Father Chiniquey's case under examination for several days. Certain grave charges have been made says the *Tribune*, against his veracity and integrity in pecuniary matters. After a patient hearing, in the presence of a large attendance of spectators, he was acquitted, by a majority of one, on the direct charges of dishonesty and falsehood, but censured for general carelessness and laxity in the manner of conducting his alms-giving expedition.

THE LATE MR. HOGAN.

John Hogan—the Sheridan having been assumed by him long after the appearance of the writer with him—first made his appearance in Hamilton about the year 1831 to 1832. He was then junior newsboy for a paper called the *Canadian Wesleyan*, started to advocate the principles of a lay delegation in the Methodist Conferences, and was the organ of a section of that body which had then just seceded from the present Society. In 1833 (early) the writer became a resident in that city, and was attracted by the bright appearance of the "carrier-boy" of this paper, and frequently stopped to chat with him when he came to leave the paper. He was then but fifteen years old, tall and slender, with a bright intelligent face. After a few months of this acquaintance, he applied to the writer for an introduction to the late Hon. John Wilson, with the view of getting promotion in the printing office, which was under the control of that gentleman. He was accordingly introduced, and from the favorable impression he made, and the testimony in his favor, by the foreman, who was then about leaving, he was substituted in his place, and likewise (in 1834) became an editorial contributor to the newspaper. He had meantime changed his religion—having been a Roman Catholic, and became a zealous Methodist, and soon distinguished himself as such in the prayer and class meetings, where he had become an "exhorter." When the *Canadian Wesleyan* was given up that year (1834) or the following, Mr. Hogan obtained a salaried position in the law office of Sir Allan McNab, through the intervention of his patron, Mr. Speaker Wilson, where he studied as an articled Attorney's Clerk, until Sir Allan's partner, Allan McDowell, received the appointment of Sheriff of the Gore District, when he became the book-keeper and clerk, a position he held until two or three years after the rebellion. At this time, or rather when he entered on the study of the law, Mr. Hogan again changed his religion, and became an equally zealous Deist, and devoured with great avidity every work he could lay his hands on, which favored his new faith. Tom Paine's *Age of Reason* became *ecce mecum*. This fit of zeal only lasted, as far as external indication went, for two or three years, for he affected to have become a devoted Churchman. After his connection with the Sheriff's office ceased about 1840 or 1841, he again reverted to the study of law and articled himself to the late George S. Tiffany, Esq., with whom he completed his time as Attorney's Clerk. He made many attempts to pass the Law Society in order to be entered as a law student, and obtain a barrister's diploma but was always (as the writer believes) rejected. His self-esteem and vanity, which counteracted much of the ability and force of character which he possessed, led him into many follies which it is only charitable should not be alluded to, now that his fate has been ascertained. There is one incident growing out of these predominating characteristics, however, which, from its notoriety at the time, must not be omitted. In one of those last mentioned years, or perhaps still later, Mr. Hogan went on a matrimonial expedition to Rochester, the particulars of which are well known to the writer, as Mr. Hogan was accompanied by a near relative of his. The former had been at Rochester the year previous, as a witness in a criminal case, and was, while there, introduced to a lady whose father was a man of fortune. He fancied that he had made an impression, and that all he had to do was to follow up his adventure in order to win the lady's heart and hand. In order to raise funds for the campaign, he represented to a gentleman in the city that he was engaged to be married to the lady—not doubting probably that he would bring her home with him and as part of the plan, the young gentleman just referred to, was invited to accompany him. The parties arrived in due season at the scene of operations, but the result only proved how deceitful appearances may sometimes turn out. A fortnight was sufficient to show the mistake that had been committed. The rejected and his friend, who felt much mortified to find he had been made a dupe of, set out on their return home by the stage route. At Lockport they stayed all night, and the excitement growing out of the arrest and trial of Alexander McLeod, for a supposed participation in the destruction of the *Caroline*, was then at its height in that little hot-bed of rowdiness. Mr. Hogan could not resist the opportunity of at once becoming an object of notoriety and of seizing a chance of becoming famous. He quietly called some one aside, and told him that he, (like McLeod, had been engaged in the *Caroline* affair (so it was sworn in evidence) and felt very unpleasant in trusting himself in a place where so much violence appeared to exist. This man promised him the protection of the authorities and to favor his escape, but of course went straight and gave information to a worthy magistrate, who sent a constable to guard Mr. Hogan's door until he could take the deposition and issue a warrant. All Mr. Hogan's arrest and subsequent discharge, and all the particulars connected therewith, are too well known to need repetition. Suffice it to say that he made a most cogent and eloquent appeal to the Canadians, and through them to the Imperial authorities, for redress and indemnity for the wrongs. The facts as narrated, were investigated and his pretensions ignored. He subsequently became the *protégé* of the late Judge Sullivan, then practising at the bar, and obtained through his name some practice in Hamilton, where his singular and erratic proceedings had gained him an unenviable notoriety. About the year 1849 he paid his respects to a young lady of great accomplishments and high respectability, Miss Madeline Metcalf, whose affections he succeeded in winning and she became his wife. As might have been expected, the marriage turned out most unfortunate. They were finally separated, and the incidents just brought to light by the coroner's jury will illustrate how unworthy such a man was to have such a wife. How he became member for Grey, and the sad end to which he is now ascertained to have come, are all too recent to need being mentioned here. His vanity led him at different times to invent, as the writer is aware, different versions of his ancestry and life. He was born in Dublin, of humble parents, and had, about twenty years ago, an uncle residing near Toronto, who brought him to Canada, where, as a printer's apprentice, he served some time in the office of the *Canadian Freeman*, a paper published by Francis Collins, who will be remembered by many old politicians for his bitterness as a writer—which cost him a year's imprisonment for publishing a libel on the present Chief Justice Robinson, then Attorney General. Mr. Hogan, no

doubt, had many agreeable qualities, was an able writer, and, if he had had a higher estimate of the value of moral and religious principles, might have risen to eminence. This brief history, and the sad fate which it is now ascertained has terminated his career, may serve to point a moral to those whose want of conscientious scruples may lead them into the devious and uncertain paths of vanity, infidelity, and error too gross to record.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

EXTRAORDINARY PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.—A mail or two more will probably bring us the intelligence that the whole of Lower Cochin-China is in possession of the French. The last news is that a squadron of French vessels had landed My Mo, on the Meican. The Governor, a Mandarin of the first rank, sent to treat, but the commander, alleging that he had no power, referred the deputation to the Admiral commanding in chief. The Admiral, on being applied to, coolly stated that the country had for ever become a French possession; that, therefore, there were no grounds for a treaty of peace; that all the Governor had to do was to submit himself to the Emperor Napoleon, of whom he was now a subject! Immediately afterwards French troops marched upon My Mo, and took possession. While this was going on other French forces occupied Chandor, Ving-Quong, and Athien, and their commanders received the submission of the several provinces of which these are the principal towns. Another provincial capital (Bien Hoa) has also been invested, and the acquisition of Lower Cochin-China was looked upon as complete. Now, we are puzzled to know what Louis Napoleon wants in the East of Asia. The French were never colonisers; even Algeria as a colony is a failure. It is but a military post overlooking the Mediterranean, and a French military post in Cochin-China will ever be a danger and a menace to our Eastern possessions. Rome, Syria, and Cochin-China—the Emperor is resolved to be at least equal with us by obtaining the keys of our positions, as on water he seems resolved to maintain equal terms. Excepting as an aggressive position, Cochin-China can be of no use to France, but to that point of view it may be of great, though costly, service, as commanding the whole of the Eastern seas. It has taken us two hundred and fifty years to establish the Indian Empire—within twelve months or so Napoleon has obtained a position in the East, from which he may any time inflict upon us incalculable damage.—*English Paper*.

TEA PARTY TO THE AGED.—203 old women met at Holland-street Chapel on Saturday week, to partake of an excellent meal which was provided at the sole expense of the Rev. W. Stott, who in this and other respects exhibits a practical philanthropy really refreshing in these money-hungry days. The meal consisted of, besides the old woman's favourite beverage, ham-sandwiches, salads, bread and butter, and currant cake, and the aged guests evidently appreciated the liberality of the donor. The number was, as we have said, 203, the oldest of them being Susan Armstrong, aged 102. Next in seniority was Jane Dearden, aged 92, whose daughter, Mrs. Brown, aged 62, was also of the guests. An omnibus was waiting to take some of the old folks home.—*London (Eng.) Paper*.

THE CRIES AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—A correspondent writes:—"I observe your article regarding calling out the names of stations on railways, and beg to recommend a practice followed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Company's officials on the point. At almost every station the station-master has a startling or every station, so trained, that whenever a train draws up at the platform, it commences calling out the name of the station most distinctly, and continues to scream it out until the train starts. This is found economical as well as of informing the passengers where they are; and as this is the season for securing young starlings, (which only can be taught,) I would recommend you to make the matter public through the columns of your paper." We willingly do so, but suggest, nevertheless, that until the starlings are trained, railway porters be compelled to speak distinctly.—*Builder*.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL JUBILEE AT HALIFAX.—A magnificent spectacle was presented at Halifax on Tuesday, when a grand Sunday-school demonstration took place in the Manufacturers' Piece Hall. Including spectators, upwards of 36,000 persons were assembled on the occasion. Great preparations had been made for the event, and the day was regarded by the borough as a general holiday. Occupying the area of the hall were 27,561 Sunday-school teachers, scholars, and experienced vocalists. In addition, there were 2,500 spectators, holding half-crown tickets, 4,600 one shilling ditto, and 1,500 at sixpence—making a total of 36,161 persons present.

FREE CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The annual breakfast of this Society in connection with the meeting of the General Assembly was held yesterday morning, in the upper room, Queen Street Hall. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Douglass, Honorary Secretary, said, the number of ordained ministers and missionaries on the roll at last year's breakfast was 245. Since that time 41 had been enrolled, but 6 were lost by death and withdrawal, making the net increase 35, and the present number 280. From this number the English members would now be deducted, as they had set up a society of their own, with good prospects of success. The operations of the Society necessarily varied little from those of previous years. But steady, persistent, unceasing work rarely failed of producing its due results; and they had cause to be thankful for the measure in which their work has prospered. There was only one point on which they had to complain, and that was want of money. They had some munificent subscribers, a good many who gave small sums, and a much larger number who gave nothing at all. This hampered their operations greatly. And even as it was, the Committee, having a rule against continuing debt from year to year, had usually to make up the annual deficiency, a state of matters which was not fair to those who had liberally subscribed before, besides being at much personal expense and trouble in the cause. The deficiency for the current year was about £40. He thought the example of the three tribes settled east of Jordan applied. Those who had got the benefit already, and he held abstinence to be a benefit to one's self as well as to others, ought not to give to temperance a hundredth part of what they save from their yearly bill for wine and

brandy, beer and gin, but to contribute freely of their means and influence to procure for others the same advantages which they themselves have gained.—*Edinburgh Witness*, 30th May.

PATENT NEWSPAPER FOLDER.—Mr. G. L. Bailey, an ingenious mechanic of our city, has invented a machine for folding newspapers, which is one of the simplest and most complete contrivances that we have ever seen. It takes the papers from the table of the press as fast as they are printed, and delivers them altogether of its own motion, ready for direction or to the news boys, more neatly and evenly folded than is usually done by hand. This saves the entire expense of folding. The machine is so simple that it is not likely to get out of order, and we see no reason why it should not run for years without need of any repairs. The power required is very slight, and the price will be very much less than that of any machine for this purpose that we have seen or heard of. After having watched its operations, we make the prediction that it will distance all competitors and will be so cheap and useful that the proprietors of newspapers cannot afford to do without it. Mr. Bailey has, of course, taken steps to secure a patent for his invention, and will soon have the machine in the market.—*Portland Argus*.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

FREDERICK, June 14.—The bridge across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, was blown up and entirely destroyed, between 3 and 5 o'clock this a.m.

All the troops have been withdrawn from Maryland shore, and the town of Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by a great body of the troops recently there. A small force is still there. Eight carloads of provisions were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federalists.

The bridge at Shepherdstown was burnt last night. The secessionists report 1 killed and 5 wounded at the engagement at Great Bethel. Major Winthrop was shot by a Louisiana rifleman, while leading a vigorous charge. He was buried by the rebels. Two Zouaves died prisoners. The Rebels represented that they had other prisoners whom they are willing to exchange.

Capt. Phillips has to-day visited the Fortress with a flag of truce in reference to the same.

Gen. Butler and Quartermaster Fallage have this afternoon gone to Newport News.

Heat was 120 in shade yesterday.

A special despatch to the *Post* says that clergymen from Manassas believe that General Beauregard and Gen. Johnston will make an attack upon Washington.

The Government has received despatches concerning the evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

St. Louis, June 14.—Some more companies of troops and a battery of 6 guns, went out on the Pacific Railroad last night.

The Steamer "Da January" was bought yesterday by the Government.

FORTRESS MONROE, via Balt.—The statement that the rebels retired from Great Bethel, is true only so far as their main body is concerned, but the place is still held by them and can be reoccupied at short notice.

Capt. Davis, Lieut. Leaman, and Dr. Martin, of Col. Duryea's Regiment, entered the enemy's lines with a flag of truce yesterday, and went within half a mile of Yorktown. They saw a formidable battery at Great Bethel, but were not allowed to examine the works. From thence to Yorktown they were conducted by bridge paths under escort of a Sergeant and four troopers, who met them at New Market Bridge, three miles from Hampton, to which point the rebel pickets now extend. They were courteously treated by Col. J. B. Magruder, who commanded at Great Bethel and Yorktown.

There was an alarm last night, and the whole garrison turned out.

WASHINGTON, June 14th.—A special despatch to the *Boston Traveller* says that Gen. Butler is to be reinforced at Fortress Monroe by three Eastern Regiments immediately.

The defeat of Henry Winter Davis, the Union Candidate for Congress, in Baltimore city, by the Candidate of doubtful politics, Mr. May, is generally regretted. The other districts have probably all elected Union Candidates.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1861.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says, that Gen. Scott has received additional information of the reported evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Rebels, who had moved on Strasburg, at which place they are in position, with several thousand men. Fairfax Court-house is also in their possession.

The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says that it is thought that the Rebels are at Winchester, whence they will proceed to Strasburg, and then concentrate at Manassas.

BALTIMORE, 14.—A correspondent at Stratford says, that an attack was being made by the Rebels on the Warehouse at Mercerville, which the Rebels were preparing to resist. The purpose of the Rebels is to rob it.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., 14.—Shepherdstown bridge was burnt last night by the Rebels. The Rebel pickets have been withdrawn from 20 miles above, and 10 miles below. It is rumoured that the enemy are throwing up breast works at Shepherd's Ford, between Dam No. 4, and Shepherdstown bridge.

St. Louis, June 14.—Under the guarantee of protection from the Federal Government, the Pacific Railroad Company is to take energetic measures to immediately repair the bridges.

St. Albans, Mo., June 14.—A special agent, sent down from Jefferson City with mails, has just returned here. He says all the Government and State officers left there yesterday, and that the last of the soldiers left this p.m., taking all the locomotives and cars.

They burnt the bridge at Grey's Brook, 3 miles west of Jefferson City, and also the one above there.

It is supposed that the Government has ordered forces to concentrate either at Boonville or Arrow Rock. It is said that General Lyon will push on after him, and if he meets with no detention he will not be over 24 hours behind the Governor.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A letter from Bayard Taylor to the *Tribune*, says that Holland, who was recently bearer of despatches to the Confederate Government from England, returned on the "City of Baltimore." He rushed on board a few minutes before the steamer left New York. His despatches were confined to a lady, who concealed them in her dress. He appeared to have been greatly frightened.

QUEBEC, June 15th.—The "Hibernian" sailed at 10 a.m., with 70 cabin and 75 steerage passengers. She will stop at St. John's, N.F., to take "Canadian's" passengers.

NEW YORK, June 15.—General Schack's Brigade ordered across Potomac.

Attack on Beauregard apprehended.

All the bridges on the Alexandria, Camden and

Hampton Railroad between Leesburg and Broadrun had been burned by the rebels.

Wives of naturalized Irishmen, forced into the rebel army, applied to Lord Lyons for relief. The British Consul at Richmond was ordered to demand their release.

The election of Mayor Davis not considered a disunion victory. The President is reported to have said he was satisfied.

A large lot of 32-pounders was sent to the Alexandria fortifications to-day. All quiet there. The probabilities of march of rebels on Alexandria seem to increase every hour, and extraordinary precautions taken to guard against surprise. Telegraph lines to pickets 15 miles off are constructed, and operators report every half hour night and day.

Several additional regiments arrived at Washington.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The "City of Baltimore" has arrived. News anticipated.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 16.—Town deserted; not a soldier to be seen.

Lieut. Col. Everett's command of 200 district volunteers had a skirmish with 100 Virginian cavalry near Seneca Mills, 28 miles from Washington. The Virginians retreated.

The *Tribune* says that the President is making good progress with his message, and will take the highest ground in favor of prosecuting war with the utmost vigor, and finishing it by winter, if possible. Recommends a call for half a million men, and an appropriation of two hundred million dollars.

Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, will be tendered the Major-Generalship of the 2nd Rhode Island regiment ordered to Washington, where is to be concentrated the whole available reserve force, in order to make a forward movement toward Richmond.

Whole rebel force, except rear guard at Manassas Junction, said to be retreating towards Richmond.

St. Louis, June 15.—Two six-pounders and about 200 balls, manufactured at Hannibal, Mo., were captured by a company of the Home Guard near the town of Linneus, on the night of the 12th, and returned to Hannibal by railway. The cannon were en route to Chillicothe, for the use of the Secessionists.

POINT OF ROCKS, June 15.—The obstructions on the Baltimore and Ohio road at this Point have been removed, and the road was opened to Harper's Ferry this morning.

An immense boulder weighing about 100 tons, which was thrown from Point of Rocks upon the railroad was removed last night by blasting.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—The list of the killed and wounded of the Federal forces at Great Bethel not yet complete. Fortress Monroe is in reality invested.

Ingress and egress by sea and a few miles in extent of the James' River are opened to the United States, but no aggressive movements can be made with safety with the present number of troops and means of transportation. The camps near Hampton are now confined to a narrow space. Exchange of prisoners made to-day.

The Union gun arrived this morning from Baltimore, and will be mounted at once probably near the Floyd. The large cannon bought by the Naval brigade is now mounted on the Rip Raps only three miles from Sewall's Point. Its range will be tried in a few hours.

There are many vessels in the roads, and immense supplies are daily arriving.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—All the Government buildings at Harper's Ferry have been destroyed with the exception of one storehouse, a blacksmith's shop, and the rifle works, all of which were spared to avoid jeopardizing private property.

The bridge across Shenandoah river has been spared. American flags are flying at Berlin and Knoxville.

Martinsburg is said to be occupied by a large force of United States troops.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—A special despatch from Hagerstown says that the advance guard of General Patterson's division, about 10,000 strong, arrived here this morning, and the whole column is rapidly moving southward.

From Washington, new embankments are being thrown up northwest of Washington on the Virginia side.

Arrangements will be made in a day or two to prevent the publication of important intelligence.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—There are rumors here this evening of a collision having taken place at Leesburg, between Col. Stone's command and the retreating rebel forces from Harper's Ferry, and that Col. Stone was killed. The rumors are not credited.

An immense train of army wagons went over into Virginia to-night, and it is believed that more troops will cross the Potomac before morning.

The rebel troops at Fairfax Court House are rapidly fortifying the town.

There are many here who believe that the capital is liable to be attacked at any moment.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The schooner "Savannah," a privateer, was captured by the brig "Perry," about 60 miles outside of Charleston.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 11th June calls on Jefferson Davis, and says, if the crew is hung he must retaliate.

The capital of Missouri has been taken possession of by the Federal troops under Gen. Lyon.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Re-inforcements for the rebels have been constantly arriving at Fairfax yesterday and to-day. A large force will be concentrated there by to-morrow.

A train of cars passed out 15 miles from Alexandria to-day on the London Railroad, and discovered attempts to burn the bridges which had been rebuilt. One soldier was shot by a rebel picket and killed. The assassin was captured.

Great surprise is manifested here that the pirates who were arrested and taken to New York were not hung at the yard arm according to rule.

Official dispatches from Harper's Ferry to the War Department, represent a complete desolation of the place.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says, Gen. Scott received reliable information on Saturday from Manassas Junction, that the rebels are concentrating all their forces there, and General Scott has no doubt they will make a stand at that point.

Very large trains of Government wagons laden with ammunition, camp equipage, and provisions for troops across the Potomac, left on Saturday evening under the escort of regular U. S. Infantry.

A lady—a relative of a distinguished Gen. of the United States Army—who has arrived from Mississippi, passed through Manassas Junction on Saturday forenoon, says that the troops to be seen there are not so many as she saw in passing through Alexandria. The troops at Manassas Junction seemed quite confident of capturing it.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch says, General Butler has demanded 1,500 additional troops, and will have them in five days, the men being ready and anxious to go. Gov. Morgan has agreed with the Government to send a full Regt. every three days until New York's entire force is despatched.

TERMS OF THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."

The DAILY WITNESS, containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and sent by the evening mails at \$3 per annum. The city is supplied by news vendors.

The MONTREAL WITNESS, containing 8 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and sent by the early morning mails at \$2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is \$3.

The WEEKLY WITNESS, containing 12 pages, is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mail at \$1.50 per annum.

In all the above editions the price is uniform—payable in advance—and the paper stops when the subscription expires, unless renewed.

The postage is payable by the Subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own Post-office, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

For all Subscriptions out of Canada, half-a-cent a Number is to be remitted with, and in addition to, the subscription price.

All Subscriptions and Communications to be addressed to
JOHN DOUGALL,
PROPRIETOR "WITNESS,"
Montreal.

THE WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1861.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.—Second page:—"Support of the Ministry—Systematic Giving." "Annexation of San Domingo—The African Slave-trade." "Per se, per Saltum." "The Invasion and Capture of Washington in 1814."

Third page:—"The late Mr. Hogan." "Miscellaneous News." "Telegraphic Items."

Sixth and Seventh pages:—"Growing in Grace."—"How not to Correct a Fault." "The Power of one Good Boy." "I've Got to Jesus." "Bite Bigger, Billy." "The Men for the Times." "Self-Denial in Childhood." "Who fall First?" "Farm Operations for June." "We need Vegetables." "Home." "Marshman's Life of Havelock." "The Adopted Birds."

CLOSING MEETING OF SYNOD.—The Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church met on Thursday forenoon, in Côté Street Church, the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Taylor, presiding. After devotional exercises, several matters were disposed of, including the subject of mortgages on church property, the latter being remitted to a Committee. Thanks of the Synod were voted to Messrs. Mowat and MacDonald for services rendered in Parliament in connection with the Act anent the Union; and a report, recommending that \$600 be the minimum salary of ministers, was presented, to which the attention of Presbyteries is to be called before next meeting of Synod.

Among other business, the suppression of intemperance and a prohibitory liquor law came up by the presentation of an overture, embodying resolutions on the subject; which were asked to be passed, and ordered to be read from each pulpit within the Synod's jurisdiction. Members who would probably have advocated an emphatic deliverance on this vital question, had gone home. At the close of a discussion, in which "compulsion" was deprecated, and allusions made to undue interference in political matters,—(it having also been alleged that it would neither be doing the subject nor absent members of Synod justice to adopt the overture now,)—a brief amendment was carried to the effect that *proper means* should be adopted for placing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors under more salutary restrictions. This was, of course, the object of those who overtured the Synod, and they proposed action; while the amendment postponed it indefinitely. The Business-Committee was alone responsible for any delay in presenting the subject; the arguments of the opponents were well replied to—the Moderator declaring his entire sympathy with those who moved on this important subject. The negative was advocated by Principal Willis, of Toronto, Rev. Mr. Clark, of Quebec, Rev. Mr. Kemp, of this city, and others, and the result was the passage of the latter gentleman's amendment.

An overture on Sabbath Schools was remitted to a Committee who should report at next annual meeting. The ministers and elders of Montreal in connection with the Synod were appointed a Committee on the state of religion.

The Moderator was authorized to appoint a day of thanksgiving, for the Divine favor vouchsafed to the churches now forming the United Synod.

The business of the Synod having been brought to a close, the Moderator made a brief parting address, and after engaging in devotional exercises, the benediction was pronounced, and the Synod adjourned to meet next year in Toronto.

Among the collections appointed by the Synod, one was recommended on behalf of the French Canadian Mission.

BISHOP ELECT.—The Rev. John Travers Lewis, LL.D. of the University of Trinity College, Dublin, was almost unanimously elected on Thursday to the office of Bishop of Ontario. The Bishop elect is a native of Cork, son of the late Rev. John Lewis, M.A. He graduated as Senior Moderator in Ethics and Logic, and Gold Medalist. He was ordained Deacon at Cambridge, in 1848; was priested by the Bishop of Down, and appointed to the curacy of Newton Butler, Fermagh. On his arrival in Canada, he was appointed to the parish of Hawkesbury, C.W., by the Bishop of Toronto, from which, after a residence of four years, he was placed in the Rectory of Brockville, C.W., where he has faithfully discharged his duties seven years.

COUNT CAVOUR.—The telegraph to-day brings heavy tidings. The man of this world, whose life appeared to be the most important to the cause of liberty, is no more. We have few particulars, and can only hope that a worthy successor may be found for him.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED anchored off Three Rivers on Monday, at 5.30 p.m., when the inhabitants came down to the river to welcome him, with guns and enthusiastic cheers. Immense crowds were out at night at the wharves, to witness his arrival here,—which various dispatches had promised at 6, and 9, or 10;—but they had to disperse without an opportunity of displaying their loyalty. There was a good deal of firing and fire-works spent to little purpose.—Yesterday the number of flags, which began to appear on Monday, was doubled, and the day being fine, seemed more auspicious than that on which his Royal brother came. The crowd gave a warm reception without any military display. The Prince landed before the hour appointed, (eight o'clock,) apparently to avoid the almost formal reception intended for him by our City authorities, who had to return without adding any glory to the arrival of the Royal Visitor. He drove in General Williams' carriage to his residence on Simpson Street, apparently avoiding the crowd by passing along Commissioner Street to McGill Street. It is probable that this uncertainty as to his movements may be the result of a desire on the part of His Royal Highness to pass through with as little display as possible; yet, we must report a very general feeling of disappointment among the large numbers who have missed seeing him. To describe his personal appearance would be almost gratuitous, as the faces of the Royal Family are familiar to most of us. He is like his brother, though somewhat shorter. He appeared, of course, in civilian costume, and in mourning.

A cotemporary suggested, this morning, a turn-out of Volunteers; and, should such take place to-day, it would be only reviving the old custom of commemorating the Anniversary of Waterloo. Whether such a display would be in accordance with the taste of the Prince, we know not. He is not, like his brother, a military man.

The Prince will start on the Ottawa trip this morning.

THE SABBATH AFTERNOON MEETING.—A gentleman, recently from Scotland, gave some interesting particulars concerning the progress of religion and temperance in that country. Previous to the late revival, the two causes had been to some extent separate. Since then they were virtually merged and carried on together. Wherever an awakening came in religion,—and that was the proper term, for revival only referred to such as had been awakened before, whereas the present awakening had chiefly to do with those who knew and cared nothing about religion,—wherever there was a revival of religion, the temperance cause immediately felt the beneficial effects; men gave up drinking, and dissuaded others, and vendors gave up the traffic, some from conviction and others from want of customers. The speaker gave some very interesting statements respecting the extent of tract distribution. In going from Edinburgh to Leith once, every person he met in that crowded thoroughfare had a tract, which he found were distributed by a lady whom he overtook. At many railway stations all the passengers in a train are supplied with tracts, and at one ticket-office in England he had received a tract along with his ticket—that Railway Company itself thus becoming a tract-distributor. (How would we stare to see the employees of some of our Railroads distributing tracts with the tickets they sold!)

At public gatherings of all kinds, great pains were taken to distribute tracts; and he had often seen on steamboats, walls, stores, and trees, little pointed appeals or passages of Scripture cut out of religious papers, gummed on the back and stuck on like postage stamps, where they were likely to meet the eye. He had seen at one time on Glasgow Green, nine large congregations listening to as many ministers preaching the Gospel in the open air.

A gentleman from below Quebec, gave an interesting account of a revival which had occurred in a back settlement, chiefly through the instrumentality of a pious and devoted schoolmaster.

A gentleman from New Brunswick spoke of the injurious nature of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and the selfish and unfeeling character of the liquor sellers there.

A City Missionary described some dreadful cases of intemperance among men of education; and earnestly warned all young men against the first glass.

LAY EFFORTS.—We believe that one sign of the Millennial times will be the activity of Christians to spread the Gospel by personal efforts. Whilst the pastor and the evangelist have their special work, each member of Christ's Church—whether male or female—has also a special work to do for the Lord. An humble female Sabbath School Teacher has been instrumental in leading many souls to the Saviour. Harlan Page, with but ordinary mental powers, yet with a heart full of love to Christ and a compassion for souls, was the means of converting one hundred souls. And who can read the record of Miss Marsh's labors,—or the "Annals of the Rescued,"—or the work of Mrs. Bayley on "Ragged Homes,"—or the narratives of the London Bible-women, without the conviction that a vast amount of talent and strength in the Christian Church remains undeveloped, which if put forth would turn many a moral desert into a place of beauty—render miserable dwelling places happy homes, and result in the present happiness and eternal salvation of thousands of souls. Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania, in a recent charge to the Clergy of the Diocese, dwelt a good deal upon the importance of Home Missions, and of congregations using means to improve the moral and religious character of the neighbourhood in which they worshipped. The following extract from his charge shows what one congregation accomplished in less than twelve months:—

"Nothing is wanted to secure a greater extension of

this work, but willingness on the part of the people, and earnest purpose, well digested plans, and personal supervision, on the part of the clergy. In St. Mark's Church, Frankford, an effort with mothers, which began in August last under the care of one lady, with a paid assistant, has developed under the pastor's eye, and with the help of the members of the flock, into a parochial organization, or arrangement for active work among all classes and conditions of people, which may well be studied by us all. The result is seen in attendance at church so much increased, that the building which was enlarged only last year, is now undergoing a second addition. The result is seen, also, in the confirmation of 123 persons, and in the addition of 130 to the Communion—in the reformation of many dissipated men, and of a still greater number of careless women—the largest part of whom were brought in through the organization for Lay-work."

THE MISSING SCHOOL BOOK.—While we do not admire the tendency of some of the works of fiction which have been published by Mr. Lovell, we have, on the part of the Canadian public, to thank him for the truly national character of all his publications. To improve our literature and to make Canada better known, both to the world and to her own people, seems to be his object. We have delayed to notice "Lovell's Geography," until, by a careful examination, we could pronounce upon its real merits. The work is by no means perfect, and may pass through many editions before it is all that can be desired; though, as a General Geography, it is probably equal to any one now used in schools, while for Canada it possesses the great advantage of being a Canadian work. English Geographies commence with England, and American ones with the States; and any one who will read over the meagre accounts of the British Provinces in the latter, or the still more meagre and incorrect ones in the former, will see at once that they are not the books to put into the hands of Canadian children, and that they have only been tolerated in this country for lack of better. Lovell's Geography begins with Canada, and, though doubtless retaining many of the errors of others with regard to remote parts of the world, is pretty correct with regard to our own country, and that must be the great object of interest to Canadian youth. The care and good taste displayed in the arrangement of the work reflect much credit on the compiler, who is evidently a son of the Emerald Isle, as he most persistently, and contrary to all use and wont, puts Ireland before Scotland. Still more have we to commend the high Christian tone which runs through the book, and the Scripture mottoes scattered here and there to turn the docile mind heavenward. The newness of the book is another recommendation. All the census returns are of the latest dates, and the maps represent the countries in their modern political aspect. That of Italy, for instance, gives Italy, Sicily and Sardinia all of one color, excepting a small district around Rome. We find also a new country introduced, called French North America, consisting of three Islands on the Coast of Newfoundland. It is said to be noted for its smallness and the amount of salt fish which it exports. This Geography will, no doubt, be immediately adopted by all the schools in the country, and will be the text-book until a better is produced. We could have desired more distinctness in the engraving of the maps.

RECHABITES.—The Report of the Perseverance Tent, Independent Order of Rechabites, just published, gives a short history of the Society since its organization in the basement of the U. P. Church, Wellington Street, in May, 1845. During these fifteen years, sick members have received \$2,087; funeral expenses have come to \$530, and widows and orphans of members have received \$3,480. The period includes two years of ship fever and two of cholera; yet they have now a surplus of \$1,853, besides the property of the Tent, as the Association is styled. The income is derived from initiation fees of from \$3 to \$8, and a weekly payment of 12½c. Out of this the Tent gives to sick members \$3 a-week and the services of the Tent physician, Dr. Reddy. The following sums are also disbursed, viz., for funerals of members, \$40; of members' wives, \$30; to widows of deceased members, \$50; and to children under 12 years, \$10. This Society seems to have met with no small degree of success, so far as we can judge from the Report. The plan of such benevolent institutions is similar to that of an Insurance Company, except that the premium paid in, according to the best calculations, is not in general sufficient to insure the benefits promised, were the probabilities not increased by the expulsion of defaulting members. Those who join the Tent have, therefore, great inducements to continue teetotallers; but this making the falling away of some a source of advantage to others, is, in our opinion, an evil element to introduce into otherwise good and highly useful Societies.

HOW TO VOTE.—In cases where Upper Canada Roman Catholic electors do not know whether to vote for an Orangeman or his opponent, the *True Witness* counsels them as follows:—

"If to this we dare to add anything of our own in the shape of advice to our Catholic brethren of the West, it is this:—That before coming to any determination upon the merits of the several candidates who at the approaching election may present themselves before them, they should kneel down before the Blessed Sacrament, and there, in the presence of God, of Him from Whom all holy desires, all good counsels and all just works do proceed, implore divine direction and light from on high; so that they may be enabled, discarding all party, personal, or other unworthy motives, to do all things for the honor and glory of His Most Holy Name, and the good of His Church. To him who in this spirit approaches the coming election, the path of duty, even if now apparently somewhat obscure, will soon become clear. He has but to seek first, and before all things, the Kingdom of God and His justice, and all other things necessary will be added unto him. Go to the polls, as you would go to church; with a

pure and single heart, seeking only grace to know your duty, and strength to do it. This is all the advice that we, as a Catholic journalist, can presume to offer to our Catholic friends of Upper Canada."

We presume the sacrament above enjoined necessarily includes the other sacrament of confession, and the object of the advice may be to get the voter into the confessional to be directed by the priest how he shall cast his vote.

NAMES OF THE SAVED AND LOST.—The latest particulars connected with the loss of the steamship "Canadian," are given below:—

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., June 14.—List of passengers and crew saved from the steamship "Canadian."—Cabin passengers—Messrs. Rathbone, Rev. Gleeson, Mayhew, Brandon, Gordon, Gault, R. & G. Young, Dean, Brady, McLoy, Thomson, Harrison, Scott, Ashley, Norris, McCaul, wife and child, Gilmour, wife, two children and servant, McFie and wife, Coates, wife and child, Sykes and wife, Ardah and wife, Mrs. Noble and child, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Deasley, Misses Plow, Ardah, Hall, McFie, Bird and Greser.

Steerage—Capt. Bedford, Messrs. Gill, Berriman, McNemara and child, Dickie, W. & G. Hamilton, W. & G. Patterson, Buglehole, Lowry, Bambridge, Montgomerie, Atkinson, Mustard, Falloon, Dunlop, Smith, Morgan, Gilles, Tague, Revell, Williams, Bakewell and boy, Roe, T. & H. Carry, Dewar, Wallace, Fogarty, Lacore, Mrs. Windfield, Misses Galloway, Hamilton, Tweed, Dale, Jamieson, McCouf, Graham, Cheshire, Kewell, Webster, Cleghorn, Mr. Patrick and daughter.

All the ship's company were saved except the following:—Panton, mail clerk; Davis, second officer; Ewart, Francis Templeton, seamen; Prosan and Fogarty, firemen; Arbuckle and McWilliams, cooks; Finny. Had only 67 steerage passengers; three entered twice in the list.

As far as can be ascertained the following is a list of passengers not accounted for per "Canadian":—

CABIN.—S. H. Mayhew, Chicago; John Hestley, New York; A. Heathcote, do; Capt. Wickman, Mr. Hansman.—5.

STEERAGE.—T. Cosins, Toronto; Sarah Ballard, do; Mrs. Tasker, do; G. Lee, Whitby; J. Moffatt, do; Wm. Barn, do; Hen. Annfield, Kingston; J. M. Defreck, New York; Sincan Viddan, do; G. Birch, Toronto; A. Sanderson, do; Mr. and Mrs. Blount, do; Mrs. Beattie, James, Margaret, Thomas Barn do; A. Hetherington, do; H. H. Wright, Boston; Margt. Lilly, do; F. Browne, do.—21.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP.—Mr. McKay, superintendent of the N. F. Telegraph Line, sends the following particulars from

St. Johns, N. F., June 15.

To O. S. Wood,—

Mr. and Mrs. Blount and two children, Mr. Mayhew, of Wisconsin, and a Danish or Swedish Captain named Wickman, who greatly distinguished himself during the trying half hour, went down with the ship. Tell Panton's friends he died through too great anxiety to save the mails. Mr. Davis, the second officer, was lowering himself down off the davits when the ship sunk. The chief cook was on the fan of the screw, but jumped off and was sucked down. There was a great explosion on the after part of the ship. Young Bainbridge, of Oshawa, went down with the ship, but floated and was picked up insensible; he is well now. All stowed away here comfortably. There is not an ounce of baggage saved.

The *Gazette* states that Mr. Panton, above mentioned, leaves a mother and one or more sisters who were dependent upon him. Information has been received as follows:—

"The 'Canadian' struck the ice under her foremast, and her three compartments were all broken in at once, whereupon she filled rapidly and soon went down. The ice-field did not attract much attention when first discovered, as it looked small and was scarcely above water. The steamer was going at slow speed at the time she struck."

FURTHER ABOUT THE "CANADIAN."

St. Johns, N. F., June 15th, 1861.

Immediately after the collision, the "Canadian's" head turned shoreward, with steam on. In thirty-five minutes, when all hopes of reaching the shore with the ship were lost, the boats were lowered and sent away full of people. Boat No. 8 upset, and all in her perished. Five minutes after the lowering of the boats, the ship went down bow first with a heavy plunge in forty fathoms water, and drew down all that were on board except six, who were picked up, one of whom afterward died. At the time the ship went down there was a fearful explosion aft.

The Captain's boat was about twenty feet from the ship when it sunk, and was nearly swamped. Only seven mail bags were saved. The cabin passengers known to be lost are as follows: The Rev. Mr. Blount, lady, and two children. Mr. Mayhew, of Wisconsin, and Capt. Wychman. Not less than twenty of the steerage passengers, six of the cabin, and ten of the crew were lost. The passengers suffered considerably from sleeping in the hold of a salt laden French vessel. The agents here are making them comfortable.

BAKERS AND SABBATH LABOR.—The Sabbath Alliance in Scotland appears to be making satisfactory progress, in reference to doing away with Sabbath labor in the Baking-business. Many employers in Edinburgh, Galashiels, Jedburgh, Selkirk, &c., have adopted the method of "setting the sponge" for Monday on Saturday night. The movement has commenced in Glasgow with fair prospects of success. A recent paper says:—"The Secretary of the Sabbath Alliance has received a letter from Miss Elizabeth B. Cowans, 3, Renfield Street, in which she states that she has tried the method, and found it very successful—bread, rolls, buns, &c., being as good on Monday as if they had been sponged on Sabbath. It would seem to be a most legitimate inference from these facts, that it is unnecessary to have labor on Sabbath in bake-houses. If so many have succeeded in doing without it, why should not others meet with a like result, if they go rightly about the matter?"

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DUBUQUE, IOWA, TO A FRIEND IN MONTREAL.—"The war feeling which for some time was universal and absorbed every other interest, was somewhat diverted by the failure of a Bank here, as a great many will lose heavily by it, and many nearly their all. Could the Banker have been found he would have been lynched; and now the excitement has found another channel, as all the Illinois and Wisconsin Bank bills are more or less discredited,

leaving everything in the most deplorably unsettled state. Unless some remedy can be found which will supply the West with good currency, every business man must, of necessity, become bankrupt.

"The death of Col. Ellsworth at Alexandria, has again aroused the war feeling at the North with redoubled fury, and I do not think a deadly struggle can be long delayed. You are still in peace and prosperity, and enjoying the best form of government the sun shines on, and I trust that you will not hastily sever your hold on old England's anchor." J. M.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.—The following circular has been addressed to all Governors throughout the British Possessions; it is supplementary to the recent proclamation by Her Majesty, and clearly indicates that the position of Great Britain, relative to the War in the United States, is one of strict neutrality:—

DOWNING STREET, 1st June, 1861.

SIR,—You are already aware that the Queen is desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest which appears to be imminent between the United States and the so-called Confederate States of America. I have now to inform you that in order to give full effect to this principle Her Majesty has been pleased to interdict the armed ships and also the Privateers of both parties from carrying Prizes made by them into the Ports, Harbours, Roadsteads, or Waters of the United Kingdom, or of any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Possessions abroad.

It is Her Majesty's desire that this prohibition should be forthwith notified to all proper authorities within Her Dominions, and I am to desire that you take measures to secure its effectual observance within the limits of your Government. I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor The Right Hon. Sir E. W. Head, Bart. &c.

THOUGHTS FOR THE ELECTION.

The general election so suddenly brought on, is one of great importance for the following considerations:—

1. The country is drowned in debt, and that debt has been and is increasing with a rapidity that threatens Canada with ruin.

2. As a necessary consequence taxation is greatly increased, and must continue to increase unless Canada as a whole follows the example of several of her localities, and repudiates her debts.

3. All this enormous expenditure has taken place in a time of profound peace, and when from our colonial condition there were no costly armaments to keep up.

4. No benefit or advantage to the country can be shown from a very large portion of the expenditure, and what was for good objects has been largely lost by jobbing and corruption.

5. While the public has been suffering from extravagant and wasteful expenditures, individuals in places of trust, and those whom they favored have been reaping a golden harvest.

6. There has been a majority in Parliament, including all the French Canadians, which has invariably sustained any extravagance, however great, and voted for any job, however palpable. No matter how great the burdens laid upon the country, these men were always ready to sustain them with their votes.

7. What is worst of all, and the foundation of the whole system of corrupt expenditure which is ruining Canada, is that many constituencies will rather sustain the corrupt men who vote for every kind of extravagant expenditure and taxation, than for honest, patriotic men, who would watch over and keep down the public burdens. This appears an absurdity, but it is really true. The constituency desires to obtain some local expenditure or advantage from Government, the corrupt man who will vote for all the corrupt measures of those in power, is much more likely to obtain that local advantage than the honest, patriotic man, and consequently he is preferred. Having been returned purely from selfish and interested motives, his future conduct is guided by the same; he seeks and finds his own advantage in voting so as to please those in power, who take care to lay enough of burdens on the country to be able to give each of their supporters a share of the spoils. And thus the great system of ruining the public, for private and individual gain, goes on.

Now, is it not time that all this were ended? We ask emphatically, is it not high time? If so, let every elector resolve that he will this time cast his vote for the public good, and that alone, with stern and uncompromising resolution. This is where the reform must begin.

A HARD CASE.

Mr. Louis Bayeur, of St. Guillaume, in rear of Sorel, formerly a colporteur of the French Canadian Missionary Society, has visited this City to obtain help to recover his daughter, being too poor to seek the proper legal remedy unaided. He says, that his daughter who was servant of a *habitant* named Danie, was by that individual hindered from returning to her family, though distinctly informed by the father that he required her to return, and prohibited him to retain her at all. And afterwards, when she did find the opportunity to return of her own accord, Danie followed her, and in her father's absence, took her back!—and still later, when she came to her father and asked him to place her in service in Sorel, as she wished to be safe from the pursuit of Danie, that individual after a while found out where she was and procured a warrant for her arrest,—under the plea that she had deserted his service, and owed him much money. This person, (Danie,) it seems, still detains the girl Bayeur, aged 19, from her father, against his express prohibition, and he believes, against her own will. The father—naturally wishing to obtain redress—has consulted Counsel in Three Rivers, from whom he has received the following note:

THREE RIVERS, 13th June, 1861.

Having duly considered the case of Mr. Louis Bayeur, of St. Guillaume, I am of opinion that he has a good right of action against William Danie, of the same

Parish, for the causes by him mentioned to me, in relation to the abduction of his daughter, of the age of nineteen years. His case merits the earnest consideration of the friends of religious liberty and tolerance; and it is requisite it should meet with immediate attention. A. M. HART, Counsel for L. Bayeur.

Rev. Mr. Wolff and other Missionaries think this a case which deserves assistance, and any donations to help Mr. Bayeur, may be left with Mr. Wolff, or at the *Witness* Office. The total costs, it is said, are likely to be about £25.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—The Diocesan Synod met yesterday in the Cathedral Buildings, University Street.

—The Committee for the Relief of Sufferers by the Inundation, beg to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of \$14 60c., the proceeds of Three Pounds sterling, sent by Mrs. Winslow and the Misses Patton, of Bath, England, through Thomas Patton, Esq., of Prescott, C.W.

—We publish to-day the names of the saved from the wreck of the "Canadian," so far as they are known, together with a list of those not yet accounted for.—The suspense of those who have friends in the second list will be great, until some more reliable information can be obtained. Particulars concerning the accident will be also looked for with intense interest; for every one who felt proud of our Montreal Steamships, will wish to know how this second "Canadian" came by a fate which, from the account, seems as unnecessary as that of the first.

—A correspondent is desirous of seeing our last article on Elections, together with remarks on the things "proved and admitted," widely circulated in pamphlet form. He cites the deliverance of the Canada Presbyterian Synod against denominational endowments, and hopes that other denominations will take a similar stand.

—The Calendar of the University of McGill College, for 1861-62, is now ready and may be had at this office or of the Secretary at the High School.

—Four men were committed to the jail, in this city, on a charge of being accessories before the fact of child-murder, in the case in which Burns was recently committed as principal. The main circumstances have already been stated in our columns.

—It is rumoured, that Mr. Ferres, late M.P.P. for Mississquoi, is appointed an Inspector of Prisons.

—The *Courier du Canada* states that a mine of plumbago has been discovered at Gaspé, on lands belonging to George Desbarats, Esq.

—Wm. Hutton, Esq., Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, is so seriously ill, as to be unable to attend to the duties of his office.

—Prof. Lowe made a balloon ascension last week, in company with one or two citizens of Hamilton, and after being drifted about over lakes Ontario and Erie, returned and found anchorage in the neighborhood of Grimsby. They report having had an excellent view of the two lakes, with the strip of land between them apparently but a few yards wide.

—On Saturday morning, 15th inst., there was a great fire in Peoria, Ill., which destroyed several lumber yards and dwelling-houses. Loss about \$40,000.

—A pleasure-boat with a party of 13 persons on board, was upset during a squall in Boston harbor, on Sabbath last. Six of them were drowned.

—A Christian woman in Maine, who lives by her needle, and who had made two individuals life members of the American Missionary Association, at an expense of sixty dollars, has lately given all she possesses—from five to six hundred dollars—to the same Society. In making the gift, she stated that years ago she had consecrated herself and all she had to God, and while she was cheerfully keeping her vow she found the Saviour's words to be true, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

—Recent papers from Victoria announce that A. G. Dallas, Esq., has been appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory. Mr. Dallas is son-in-law to Gov. Douglas, of Victoria. It is not stated where the seat of Government will be.

THE TRI-CENTENARY OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION; or the Three Centuries of Calvinism and Presbyterianism in Scotland, by the Rev. Alex. McLean, of East Paisley, C.W.

This is a pamphlet of 104 closely-printed pages, discussing the following points:—1. The moral and religious state of Scotland before the Reformation. 2. The rise, progress and consummation of the Scottish Reformation. 3. The subsequent history of the Reformation, and the present state of Religion in Scotland. 4. The theology and ecclesiastical polity of the Reformation; and 5. The duty devolving upon us to maintain the doctrines and principles of the Reformation and transmit them to future generations. This work will, no doubt, have a large circulation among Scotch Presbyterians, as a memorial of a deeply interesting event in the history of the Church.

—Intelligence from Louisville, Ky., states that the effect of the blockade has been so severe that all trade is dead. A citizen of Louisville had been hanged by the rebels between Memphis and that city, his crime being loyalty to the Union. By the side of the road between the places named, a Northern man was seen by travelers in a dying condition, with his head shaved, and his ears and nose cut off.

—Blondin of Niagara celebrity, arrived at Southampton by the "Bremen" steamer from New York yesterday, in fulfilment of his engagement at the Crystal Palace.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL WITNESS Office,

Tuesday, Noon, June 18, 1861.

Accounts from all quarters indicate the favorable progress of the crops. In some regions a yield equal to that of last year is confidently anticipated. The weather here is warm again; thermometer at 71 this a.m., 60° above zero, with a gentle breeze; at noon, in the shade, 79° above.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—The *Mark Lane Express* of 3rd inst. says:—"Another week's fine weather, with a little rain, has kept the corn in a healthy growing state, but without more moisture there cannot be a heavy crop of grass. The week, however, closed with thunder showers, which will be productive of immense good. The markets have again been dull, and wheat has rather given way in value, though the average decline can

scarcely be estimated at 1s. per quarter. The want of rain has been so great in France that markets have been constantly rising, and the French Government have made large purchases at Marseilles. Many foreign cargoes, also, that were on their way here, have on arrival off our coast, been destined for Havre, some Paris houses having been free buyers. The quality taken, however, has been inferior, and therefore the London market, though partially influenced so as to prevent more decline, has rather given way in the new Baltic sorts, which were abundant. The new French corn law has been adopted by the Corps Legislatif, by which importations of wheat in French vessels are permitted at 50c. per 100 kilos—say about 1s. per quarter, and in foreign at double the amount. The import of other grain in French vessels is free, and in foreign 50c. per 100 kilos at 5d per 200 lbs."

—The *Liverpool Courier*, of 5th inst., remarks that the grain trade of the previous week had been dull, with a decline in wheat of 1s to 2s; small sales of Flour, and prices tending downward.

—Kenneth Dowie & Co.'s circular of 5th, quotes Canada Wheat, white to mixed, 12s to 13s per cental; Spring Red, 11s 4d to 11s 7d; Chicago Red, No. 1 to extra, 11s to 11s 4d. Flour, Canada No. 1 Superfine, 27s to 28s per barrel; Fancy, 28s to 29s 6d; Extras, 30s to 32s 6d. Canada Oatmeal, 28s to 29s, per 240 lbs. Peas, 37s to 37s 6d per 504 lbs. Ashes, very quiet and nothing doing; Pots, 34s 6d; Pearls, 36s 6d, nominal.

—Bannerman's Glasgow circular, of 5th, remarks on the prevalence of better weather, and continued depression of the market; nothing doing in Wheat, and Flour confined to the merest retail transactions, at 28s 9d to 29s 3d for Extra State.

—D. C. Barker & Co., of Glasgow, 5th inst., quote Canada Peas at 22s to 22s 6d, per 500 lbs., and remark generally upon the prevailing dullness in the market. Their quotations for Butter are—First quality American and Canadian, 70s to 85s; Ordinary to middling, 55s to 65s; Grease, 46s to 52s.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—Messrs. Forsyth, Bell & Co., of Quebec, in their circular of 13th inst., remark to the following effect:—

"Our Spring fleet is loading rapidly, the clearances at the Custom House are daily increasing, and before long we will have comparatively an empty Port. We fear we can hold out no hopes to our friends on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, of an active demand during summer or fall unless some unforeseen changes takes place, for so intimately connected is the commercial prosperity of England with that of the United States, that the sudden paralysis of business in the one is already having a disastrous effect on that of the other, and we experience in Canada, more or less, some of the consequences.

White Pine is low in Stock at present in this market, and the quantity of really fine timber for sale is not large, but buyers hold off in the expectation of new rafts arriving, which so far have been of inferior and ordinary description, if we except one or two of superior Board wood, which, however, is not required for. Owing to the late spring high waters very little timber of any kind has yet arrived.

Red Pine is shipping in large quantities, and the stock rapidly decreasing; but still there is a good deal in first hands for sale at about 9½ to 9¼ for 40 feet, measured off, and 10d to 10¼ in shipping.

Oak has been shipped likewise extensively, but is not in any great demand, except for very fine parcels. Standard Staves as well as W O Puncheon, are now arriving pretty freely, and although shipments of the latter have been very large, and the old stock all but cleared away; there is not that briskness in the demand which was anticipated."

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.—Superfine Winter-Ground has been sold at \$4.25; Fresh Ground is in demand with transactions at \$4.40. The lower grades are very depressed.

BAG-Flour.—\$2.50 to \$2.60.

WHEAT.—Sales of superior sample called Golden Drop at \$1.07. Ordinary samples in car loads are difficult of sale at about \$1.05. Sale of 17 car loads at \$1.05. Barge loads are about \$1.05.

PEASE.—Nominal at 68 to 70c per 66 lbs.

OATS.—Dull at 30 to 35c. per 40 lbs.

BARLEY.—50 to 60c. per 50 lbs.

OATMEAL.—Nominal; no transactions; quoted \$3.70 to \$4.

ASHES.—Pots, \$6; Pearls, \$6.60.

PROVISIONS.—Dull and irregular; the prices asked by dealers are about as follows:—Prime \$14.50; Prime Mess \$15; Thin Mess \$17; Mess \$18; but to push sales a considerably lower price must be taken.

BUTTER.—The stock of Old is pretty well cleared out at 8 to 8½c. New is accumulating fast, and is only saleable for City consumption at 12½ to 14c.

LARD.—Quiet at 9 to 10c.

HAMS.—In moderate request at 9 to 10c. Shoulders neglected, holders ask 7 to 8c. Bacon—of which there is little offering—is nominal at 8 to 9c.

CHEESE.—In limited request at 9 to 11c.

WOOL.—A great sale at Boston has gone off with more spirit than was expected. The higher grades went comparatively low; but the lower grades are said to have sold pretty well. So far as we can understand the descriptions, we think such Wool as the average of Lower Canadian brought about 27 cents, 6 mos.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay is now selling at \$9 to \$13 per 100 bundles, according to quality; there were 149 loads weighed at the Victoria Square hay-scales, during the week ending 15th inst. Straw is selling at \$6 to \$7.50 per 100 bundles.

FIRE-WOOD.—This commodity will soon reach its cheapest point; during last week the receipts by Canal and River amounted to 3,412 cords. The yard prices, including delivery, continue as before:—Maple, \$5.50 to \$6; Birch, \$5 to \$5.50; Beech, \$4.50 to \$5; Mixed, \$5 to \$5.50; Tamarack, \$4 to \$4.50.

LEATHERS.—

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 (best brands) per lb. 2c. to 22c.

Do. do. No. 2. 18c. to 19c.

Do. do. No. 1, (ordinary) 17c. to 21c.

Do. do. No. 2. 17c. to 18c.

Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1. 18c. to 20c.

Do. do. No. 2. 18c. to 20c.

Do. do. Damaged Sole. 12½c. to 14c.

Waxed Upper, light and medium. 35c. to 36c.

Do. do. heavy. 30c. to 32c.

Splitts, do. large. 24c. to 26c.

Do. do. small. 20c. to 23c.

Kips, No. 1, City Slaughter (whole). 40c. to 45c.

Do. ordinary (in sides). 55c. to 60c.

Cal-Skin, (18 to 21 lbs per doz). 60c. to 70c.

Do. (24 to 36 lbs per doz). 24c. to 25c.

Harness, do. 12c. to 18c.

Cordovan, per foot. 17c. to 17½c.

Enamelled Cow. 17c. to 18c.

Patent, per foot. 12½c. to 15c.

REMARKS.

The market for Spanish Sole remains steady, with a continued reduction in Stocks. For Slaughter Sole the inquiry is only moderate, while the receipts have increased. Harness is still without animation.

Upper is in better request, though prices have as yet undergone no quotable improvement.

Heavy Calskins meet a ready sale at quotations.

JOHN DOUGALL,

Commission Merchant.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 28th.			
Local Passengers.....	10,113½	\$14,448 45	
Foreign do.....	1,752 ½	4,304 83	
Immigrants, do.....	631	2,649 92	
Mails, Express and Sundries.....		2,903 59	
Tons.			
Local Freight and Live Stock.....	7,348½	29,238 16	
Timber and Lumber, Feet, 1,548,572	1,962 ½	4,274 95	
Firewood, Cords, 2,821	4,260	2,628 15	
Foreign Freight and Live Stock.....	2,223	4,625 70	
Miles.			
Total.....	970	\$65,074 75	
Week ending June 9, 1860.....	970	\$3,391 50½	
Increase.....		\$11,773 24½	
Total traffic for July 1, '60, to date.....		\$3,266,697 62	
Total traffic for same period previous year.....		2,741,639 79	
Increase.....		\$524,937 97	
N.B.—Amount of Company's Freight in above \$1,612 91			

Comparative Statement of arrivals and tonnage at Quebec from sea, in 1860 and 1861, up to the 14th of June, inclusive in each year:—

1860—502 vessels.	272,432 tons.
1861—562 "	309,804 "
50 "	28,372 " more this year.

Return of the number of emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec from the opening of navigation to June 15th, 1860 and 1861.

Whence	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.
England.....	259	2,054	297	2,383
Ireland.....	0	236	1	263
Scotland.....	23	251	53	426
Germany.....	0	109	0	873
Norway.....	29	1,193	24	2,772
Total.....	341	3,853	475	6,737

In 1861, by steamers, 2,811; sailing vessels, 4,401; Increase, 3,618.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

FOR MARKET-DAY, JUNE 18.

(Corrected by the Clerks of the Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets.)

Flour, country, per quintal, 14s to 14s 6d; Oatmeal, do, 9s 6d to 10s; Indian Meal, do, 9s to 9s 6d; Barley, per minot, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; Peas, do, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Oats, do, 1s 4d to 1s 10d; Buckwheat, do, 2s 6d to 3s; Indian Corn, do, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Flax Seed, do, 6s 3d to 6s 6d; Timothy, do, 8s to 10s; Turkey, (old), per couple, 10s to 12s; Do, (young) 7s to 8s 6d; Geese per couple, 6s to 8s; Ducks, per couple, 4s 6d to 5s; Poultry, do, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s; Pigeons, tame, 1s to 1s 3d; Pigeons, wild, per dozen, 6s 6d; Beef, per pound, 4s to 7d; Pork, do, 5d to 6d; Mutton, per lb, 6s to 12s; Lamb, do, 2s 6d to 3s 9d; Veal, do, 5s to 10s; Hecf, per 100 lbs, 30s to 35s; and \$7.50 for Extra; Pork, fresh, do, \$7.50 to \$7.75; Butter, Canadian, per lb, 9d to 10d; Do, Salt, do, 8d to 9d; Beans, French, per lb, 7d to 8d; Sugar, Maple, per lb, 5½d to 6d; per bag, 5s to 4s; Sugar, Maple, per lb, 5½d to 6d; 6d; Honey, do, 7d to 7½d; Lard, per lb, 8d to 9d; Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 6d to 7d; Halibut, per lb, 7d; Haddock, per lb, 3d; Apples, per barrel, 15s to 20s; Oranges, per box, \$4.50.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—[By Telegraph]—JUNE 18.

Flour without material change; receipts, 9,305 bbls. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 64,995 bushels. Corn a trifle better; receipts, 35,145 bushels. Rye firm at 68 to 69c. Pork quiet and steady. Lard steady. Ashes steady. Pots \$5.44. Pearls \$5.62. Oats steady at 28 to 32½c. Barley dull at 55 to 62c. Peas quiet at 68 to 72c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S,

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

21 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THESE are the only Machines which have met and fully sustained all the wants of Families.

For Family use, and for sewing of everything but heavy Leather, we entirely prefer the Wheeler & Wilson Machine.

—Mother's Journal.

"We have come to the conclusion that Wheeler & Wilson's are the best thus far offered to public patronage."

—New York Christian Enquirer.

FAVORABLE OFFER.—We will give, at our Rooms, a free of charge, full instructions to any person requiring a Sewing Machine, after which it can be taken or not, at the option of the purchaser.

Sewing Machine Depot, 21 Great St. James Street.

S. B. SCOTT & CO.

NEATLY DONE.—Any kind of work the Sewing Machine can do, at the Depot, 21 Great St. James Street.

June 17, 1861. 6-2 s.w

BROOK'S PATENT GLACE AND CORD SEWING THREAD.

IN WHITE, BLACK and COLORED, the Glace is an excellent substitute for Silk. Inferior Cottons can receive an apparently good finish, if much stiffened, but none but the very best will stand the friction of the needle, or retain its strength after washing. d 6 s w 2 w 1

B. P. PAIGE & CO'S MOWER AND COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have on hand, and are manufacturing daily, a full supply of these invaluable machines, which no Farmer can afford to do without. They are expressly adapted to this section of country, and being light and free from side draft, they are easy upon the team, and as they

Mothers and Children.

GROWING IN GRACE.

This did not once so trouble me,
That better I could not love Thee;
But now I feel and know,
That only when we love, we find
How far our hearts remain behind
The love they should bestow.

While we had little care to call
On Thee, and scarcely prayed at all,
It seemed enough to pray;
But now we only think with shame,
How seldom to thy glorious name
Our lips their offerings pay.

And when we gave yet slighter heed
Unto our brother's suffering need,
Our heart reproached us then
Not half so much as now, that we
With such a careless eye can see
The woes and wants of men.

In doing is this knowledge won,
To see what yet remains undone;
With this our pride repress,
And give us grace, a growing store,
That day by day we may do more,
And may esteem it less.

RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH.

HOW NOT TO CORRECT A FAULT.

"Well, Sarah, I declare! you are the worst girl that I know of, in the whole country!"

"Why, mother! what have I done?"

"See there! how you have spilled water in my pantry! Get out of my sight; I cannot bear to look upon you—you careless girl!"

"Well! mother I couldn't help it."

This conversation I recently overheard between a mother and her daughter. Mrs. A., the mother, is a very worthy woman, but very ignorant of the art of family government. Sarah, her daughter, is a heedless girl of about ten years old. She is very much accustomed to remove things out of their proper places, and seldom stops to put them in again. On the occasion referred to above, she had been sent to put water into the tea-kettle, and had very carelessly spilled a considerable portion of it upon the pantry floor. After the above conversation, which, on the part of the mother, sounded almost like successive claps of thunder on the ears of her daughter, Sarah escaped, in a pouting manner, into an adjoining room, and her mother wiped up the slop in the pantry.

Well, thought I, my dear Mrs. A., if that is the way you treat your daughter, you will probably find it necessary to wipe after her a great many times more, if you both live! Such family government, as here set forth, seems to me to be liable to several serious objections.

The reproof was too boisterous. Children can never be frightened into a knowledge of error, or into conviction of crime. It is their judgment, and their taste for neatness and order, which need training, and not their ears.

It was too unreasonable. The child was indeed careless, but she had done nothing to merit the title of "the worst girl in the country." Children are sensible of injustice, and very soon find it difficult to respect those who unjustly treat them.

It was too passionate. The mother seemed to be boiling over with displeasure and disgust; and under this excitement, she despised her darling child—the very same that, in a short time afterward, when the storm had blown by, she was ready to embrace in her arms, as almost the very image of perfection.

It was inefficient. Sarah retired, under the idea that her mother was excited for a very little thing, which she could not help. Thus she blamed her mother, and acquitted herself.—*Mothers' Magazine.*

THE POWER OF ONE GOOD BOY.

"When I took the school," said a gentleman, speaking of a certain school he once taught, "I soon saw there was one good boy in it. I saw it in his face. I saw it by many unmistakable marks. If I stepped out and came suddenly back, that boy was always studying, just as if I had been there, while a general buzz and the roguish looks of the rest showed there was mischief in the wind. I learned he was a religious boy and a member of the Church. Come what would, he would be for the right.

"There were two other boys who wanted to behave well, but were sometimes led astray. These two began to look up to Alfred, and, I saw, were much strengthened by his example. Alfred was as lovely in disposition as firm in principle.—These three boys began now to create a sort of public opinion on the side of good order and the master. One boy and then another gradually sided with them. The foolish pranks of idle and wicked boys began to lose their popularity. They did not win the laugh which they used to. A general obedience and attention to study prevailed. At last, the public opinion of the school was fairly revolutionized; from being a school of ill-name, it became one of the best-behaved schools anywhere about, and it was that boy Alfred who had the largest share in making the change.—Only four or five boys held out, and these were finally expelled. "Yes," said the teacher, "it is in the power of one right-minded, right-hearted boy to do that. He stuck to his principles like a man, and they stuck to him, and made a strong and splendid fellow of him."

"I'VE GOT TO JESUS."

Dear children, I want to tell you of a little boy who went to the Sabbath School with which I am connected. As I was going out one day last winter, when there were many awakened ones asking, "What must I do to be saved?" a little boy, 9 or 10 years old, put into my hand a slip of paper, which I have carefully preserved. As the children were in the habit of handing me papers in this way, I did not read it till I got home. I then found upon it, written in a very crooked manner, these words, "Mrs. Wells, I've got to Jesus!" I don't know who the boy was—I never could find out; but he had found the sum and substance of the whole Gospel. Have you also got to Jesus?

"BITE BIGGER, BILLY."

A great friend of the children, Mrs. Gilder-sleeve, of Buffalo, contributes the following beautiful and touching incident to the Boys' and Girls' Department of the *American Agriculturist*:

"Walking down the street, we saw two very ragged boys with bare toes, red and shining, and tattered clothes, upon which the soil of long wear lay thick and dingy. They were 'few and far between'—only jacket and trousers, and these solitary garments were very unneighborly, and objected to a union, however strongly the autumn wind hinted at the comfort of such an arrangement. One of the boys was jubilant over a half withered bunch of flowers some person had cast away. 'I say, Billy, warn't somebody real good to drop these 'ere posies just where I could find 'em, and they're so pooty and nice? Look sharp, Billy, and may be you'll find something binchy—Oh, jolly, Billy, if here ain't most half a peach, you may bite first. Bite bigger, Billy, may be we'll find another 'fore long.'

"That boy was not cold, nor poor, and never will be; his heart will keep him warm. 'Bite bigger, Billy; may be we'll find another 'fore long.' What a hopeful little soul! If he finds his selfishness ill-repaid, he will not turn misanthrope, for God made him to be a man, one to bear his own burden uncomplainingly, and help his fellows besides."

Young Men's Department.

THE MEN FOR THE TIMES.

Give us the nerve of steel
And the arm of fearless might,
And the strength of will that is ready still
To battle for the right.

Give us the eye to weep
That honest tear of feeling,
That shuts not down for the world's dread frown,
The genuine heart revealing.

Give us the mind to feel
The sufferings of another,
And fearless power in the dying hour,
To help a suffering brother.

Give us the clear cool brain,
That is never asleep or dozing;
But sparkling ever, with bold endeavor,
Wakes the world from its prozing.

Ah! give us the nerve of steel,
And the hand of fearless might,
And the heart that can love and feel,
And the head that is always right.

For the foe man is now abroad,
And the earth is filled with crimes;
Let it be our prayer to God,
Oh! give us the men for the times.

SELF-DENIAL IN CHILDHOOD.

The fault of childhood, the sin of youth, and the crime of manhood, in one word, the great error of human nature, is selfishness. It grows with our growth, and strengthens with our strength; it chills every good resolution, baffles every good endeavor, and prompts and animates half the bad actions of a man's life. The whole code of Christian morality is aimed against this fatal and universal evil. "To do as we would be done by," "to love our neighbor as ourselves," and to "forgive our enemies," all alike strike at the root of this great origin of sins, this great destroyer of unity, and love, and social laws.

And it is against this, therefore, that early education should direct its strongest efforts; teach the child to think of others, to feel for them, to pity them, and to yield to them; teach him to find pleasure in sharing anything he possesses with his brothers and sisters; discourage too strong a desire to have things apart for himself alone, to have exclusive possession or enjoyment of any thing; prove to him how useless things are when hoarded together, and how they are only valuable when circulated and made to contribute to the comfort and welfare of others. Do not deny the rights of property; explain the force of the law of mine and thine, but make a distinction between possessing and hoarding; expose to him both the meanness of miserly saving, and the selfishness of solitary enjoyment. It is sad to find that there is nothing in which selfishness cannot hold a large share, that even affection and love may be the result as much of selfishness as of devotion.

Begin, therefore, early to teach children to make a sacrifice for those they love; show that you expect it, and do not imagine that any child, after mere infancy, is too young to learn to deny itself for the sake of another and to find a pleasure in doing so. For instance, you are occupied, and the

child's play disturbs you: you may desire him to leave you, or to remain quiet. By this course you may claim the obedience you have a right to expect. But on the other hand you may explain to the child that what is at that moment a pleasure to him is an annoyance to you; you may represent to him that by giving it up he does you a kindness; and thus you may teach him to benefit others by denying himself, and inculcate the first principles of self-denial.—*Early Influence.*

WHO FALL FIRST?

Said a friend to me one evening, "The young men from the city here are bad enough, but the young men from the country beat us all hollow; and you wouldn't think so either, for when they first come they seem so good, pretty near pious."

"How is it, then," I said, "that they should so soon be led astray?"

"O, you don't know how it is with those young fellows that have been brought up on a straight line, always looked after, and made a good deal of at home. When they come here it's all strange; they don't know anybody much; they don't know where to go, or what to do with themselves when their day's work is done. The probability is they are in a store with about forty or fifty clerks; of course, some of these know a thing or two, and they take hold of this young chap while he's as lonesome as Robinson Crusoe, and that's the end of him, for they'll hang on him like a leech, and when he begins he goes on just as bad as the worst of them, I believe just to show what he can do."

While he yet spoke my heart grew sad for these young men. The knell of their destruction seemed ringing in my ears, and again and again came the weary question, How can these be reached? The question found no answer, till, upon my friend's leaving, I took up the paper I had laid aside at his entrance, an old number of the *Sunday-School Times*, and began reading an article entitled "Adult Classes," and then a cheering vision passed before me. I saw that through the means so successfully tried in that Rochester Sabbath-school, these young men, who had come out from the quick, warm sympathies of a country home, probably from the very atmosphere of prayer, might here be welcomed by some Christian heart, perhaps gain access to the home of their teacher, and in the gentle influences of a social hour gain strength to resist the wily temptation of those "who hang on like a leech." Then would the loneliness of their lives be broken in upon. They would have some one to speak to, and pleasant scenes of honorable enjoyment to contrast with the delirious excitement of midnight revelries. The sacred memories of home would be preserved, and noble ambitions stirred within them. And who can doubt but that Heaven's highest gift would be bestowed, and they become followers of the Lord Jesus? Some may say it has been tried, and it can't be done. Yes, it has been tried, but did those ministers of good, like those tempters to evil, persevere, and skilfully present inducement still the point had been gained? Christian merchants, are there none whom you meet daily in your employ, who can truly say we have no one to speak to, and whose faces are already beginning to wear the look of isolation? What can you do for such? And if among these forty or fifty some tempters are sure to be found, methinks there would also be found some among them whose feet turn aside from evil, and might speak a friendly word in season, and show them kindness for Christ's sake. If these adult classes in the Sabbath-school have been a means of good in other cities, there is no reason why they may not be equally blessed here.—*Sunday-School Times.*

TOBACCO SMOKING.—Dupuytreu, the greatest of French physicians, says—"I cannot understand the progress of this filthy custom among educated people. It is, indeed, incredible that a man of liberal education should consent thus deliberately to debase his intellect; that a man, who has enjoyed the pleasures of literary and scientific information should prefer to the sublime pleasures of the mind the ignoble pleasure of rendering himself disgusting to all about him"—This is a true testimony; for a man whose breath smells of tobacco is a walking nuisance even when he is not smoking.

—A man is the healthiest and the happiest when he thinks the least either of health or happiness. To forget an ill is half of the battle; it leaves easy work for the doctors.

Agriculture.

FARM OPERATIONS FOR JUNE.

The cultivator should be kept at work in drill crops, in order to keep down or rather to tear up weeds which are now starting up in all directions. The value of keeping the drills or rows perfectly straight is easily seen, for where they are otherwise, the plow or cultivator cannot cut close to the plants in many places, and the work must be performed by the hand-hoe. No man of correct taste or judgment will endure the sight of crooked drills or rows. In our opinion, State and County Societies should give more encouragement to plowing matches than they do at present. We call attention to the letter of one of our Oakland County subscribers, which will be found in another place, as it shows what vast numbers of grubs are lurk-

ing in some fields. In our opinion the operators took the surest way of destroying them, and their method is worthy of imitation, for if a fine field of corn can be saved from destruction by so trifling an outlay of labor, farmers may blame themselves if they don't, at least, make the attempt. We have seen it stated that a tablespoonful of salt and ashes, mixed together and shaken around the plants before the first hoeing, is an effectual remedy against these destructive insects. We advise farmers to plant some King Phillip corn; it matures early and produces well; a great many farmers had cause to regret that they did not plant this variety last year, as all those who planted late kinds late in the season were disappointed in obtaining a matured crop.

We hope to see a very large breadth of rutabagas sown this year with a little care in the preparation of the soil, and the application of manure; this will be one of the best and most remunerating crops that a farmer can have. Rutabagas are the principal reliance of the English farmer for fattening cattle and sheep, and causing them to produce a large quantity of manure of excellent quality. Some of the best beef in Detroit market this year was produced by cattle fed on rutabagas, and they are so valuable for feeding sheep and hogs, and keep so well, that the farmer who does not sow them is considerably behind the times. The wool clip of Michigan might be much increased if the sheep were kept in good condition during winter by feeding them with rutabagas, or some such nutritious provender.—*Am. Paper.*

WE NEED VEGETABLES.

We are not vegetarians, but we are fond of well-cooked vegetables and fruits of all kinds; and our fondness for them is assisted by our conviction of their healthfulness—by the belief that they help to form the character and regulate the working power of the family. We have never yet found well-balanced minds and a happy family where vegetables were almost wholly strangers to the table. We have never yet found a beautiful and symmetrical moral character, where there has been a lack, in the diet, of any of the natural elements that go to make up a beautiful, symmetrical and healthful body. A good garden, well-cared for, with a proper variety of vegetables and fruits, is the surest index of intelligence, thrift and happiness of the family on whose premises it is found. We ask that those of our readers, who have not hitherto done so, try the experiment the coming season—take measures to secure an early and constant supply of garden luxuries. In urging this upon your attention, we are doing you a favor, for which, if acted upon, you will thank us forever after. We shall assist such as choose to try by giving proper information. We will also give place and attention to all queries bearing upon the subject.

We had written thus much, when the following from the horticultural editor was received by mail:

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

We feel no call to enlarge upon the value of a good vegetable garden. Its value is or ought to be self-evident to every intelligent farmer. We know that if all their wives were assembled in convention, they would unanimously vote a good vegetable garden to be an indispensable part of a good farm. Why, it's half of a good living, a great enemy to physis, a sovereign antidote to half the ills of country life, a real blessing to the thrifty housewife and good cook—a just source of pride to every cultivator. The privilege to cultivate fruit and vegetables is one of the inalienable rights of the agriculturist. Farmers, stand up to your rights! would you preserve health and study economy, mind the vegetable garden.

We speak to you thus early about it, that you may commence the good work in time. It is a matter that don't admit of delay; if you wish to be successful, you must do the work at the right time—plant good, pure, fresh seed of the best varieties, on the best soil, and in the most careful manner. If you did not plough your land last fall, get at it the moment the ground is in condition this spring. Don't be afraid of ploughing it too much; garden ground cannot well be ploughed too deep, too fine, or too often. Let the first furrows be ploughed in the garden; it will pay. Always select a place as near the rear of the house as possible; it argues a want of thoughtful consideration for the wife and daughters to place the garden half a mile off in some field. A southern aspect is best for most crops, especially for early ones. Draining is an important thing; never neglect it. Be liberal with the manure, and be sure to haul it out before the busy time comes. Don't use rank, coarse manure; let it be fine and well rotted. Some crops, as carrots, parsnips, vegetable oysters, &c., must be planted early to ensure success. Don't plant more than you will really need, unless you plant for market; a little patch well cared for is what you want. Don't forget to prepare a hotbed, for that's another of your especial privileges—a luxury that costs but little.—*Country Gentleman.*

—A correspondent informs us (*Globe*) that in the township of Seymour, the wheat which had turpentine put on it, is really splendid. The application not only destroyed the weevil, but did not injure the wheat in the slightest, although grave fears were entertained at one time that it would do so. Farmers who grow wheat on low land would do well to bear this statement in mind.

IN A FIX.—Here is a slight proof of what personal dignity has fallen to in this country:—A few weeks ago a stout, elderly gentleman got into a railway carriage to go to St. Germain; four officers in uniform were already seated. They were smoking. The elderly gentleman found a corner empty, and took it. Not liking the smoke, he lowered the window next him. The officer opposite drew it up. A few minutes elapsed; the *civilian* let down the window a second time; a second time the amiable son of Mars drew it up. "Don't like the smoke, eh?" said another of these worthies, in a jeering tone; "well, you run some risk of being *smoked* here like a ham." The elderly gentleman looked at them steadily, and then doubling his fist, took a deliberate aim at the window glass, and shattered it. The four officers were aflame. "Monsieur," blustered the former spokesman, "it is a duel you seek; here is my card!" "And mine!"—"And mine!"—"And mine!"—burst from the other three.—"Volunteers," was the reply of the stout party in the corner; and taking out his own card in turn—"and here is mine!" The four smokers bent forward to read their adversary's name. Oh! horror and consternation, it was M. Delangle, Minister of Justice. All the bluster was gone, all the swagger had deserted the "heroes"; and they were noisily eager in tendering their excuses; and the burthen of all was—"If we could have known!" "If we could have *guessed*!" M. Delangle, however, gave these "gentlemen" a sharp reprimand, bringing to their knowledge the fact that, for not having behaved decently to a fellow-traveller whom they did not know, he meant to report them to the War-Office. This he did, and the four offenders came in for a fortnight's arrest.—*Paris correspondence of the Literary Gazette.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the "JURA."

FATHER POINT, June 17.—The "Jura" arrived at 9.30 p.m., yesterday, with 42 cabin and 169 steerage.

The "Nova-Scotian" reached Liverpool on the 6th, the "City of Baltimore" left Liverpool on the 5th; she took £161,400 in specie.

Lord John Russell said in Parliament, Government had no information of a Canadian volunteer regiment having tendered their services to the United States, and of course, could not say what action should be taken.

Lord John Russell, in his letter to the Admiralty, directing them not to permit privateers to take prizes into British Ports, says it is done to secure the strictest neutrality. Mr. Liddell gave notice that he will ask ministers if this interdiction is not at variance with former practice, and reason for the change of maritime policy.

The Times editorially replies to the outcry of the Northern States against England, and shows it wholly groundless.

Five cases containing 100 rifles, directed to the Commercial Bank, New York, intended for the steamer "Adriatic," were stopped at Galway, the agent of the line refusing to let them pass.

FRANCE.—Politics unimportant.

Bourse flat and lower; 69 20, influenced mainly by Cavour's illness, which caused considerable anxiety.

ITALY.—Count Cavour died at 7 a.m. on the 6th inst., and caused profound sensation. The evening preceding his death, his state of health had become so alarming that great emotion was evinced by the people of Turin, and immense crowds surrounded his residence. Signor Menghetti is intrusted ad interim with the portfolio of foreign affairs, and Gen. Fanti with provisional administration of marine.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald argues that the Italian independence will be buried in Cavour's grave, and the peninsula become a mere dependency of France.

In the Hungarian Diet an address to the Emperor was proposed by M. Deak, and was adopted by the Lower House by three of a majority; the votes being 155 to 152.

The Prussian Chambers closed on the 5th with a speech from the King. He said: "The results of the Session tend to confirm the Government in the line of policy adopted, and will also augment the influence of Prussia in Germany and Europe. Votes of credit for the Army did not affect any vital principle. The Military organization of Prussia is strong and effective." He also said: "The Danish Government has not entirely yielded to the demands of the German Federal Diet; the proposals made by Denmark do not afford any certain prospect of a solution of the pending questions; but the nature of the relations between Prussia and the Great Powers, offers guarantees that they will not be affected by any energetic measures which may become necessary within the frontier of the German Federal Territory." He concluded with aspirations for peace and prosperity.

TURKEY, June 6.—At the re-opening of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the President announced the death of Cavour, amid expressions of profound grief on the part of the Assembly. He pointed out the great loss Italy had sustained, and described the signal services rendered by Cavour. Ritz then said the Chamber should participate in the Italian national mourning, by suspending sittings for three days:—"We are deeply affected by the misfortune that has deprived us of the wisdom of so illustrious a statesman. We must not, however, allow ourselves to be discouraged, nor quit the paths which we have hitherto followed. He whom we mourn expressed, in his last moments, unshaken faith in Italy's future, showing himself convinced that the principle of unity and independence would finally triumph. We firmly hold this faith; agreeing among ourselves, let us sincerely rally around the throne of a valiant Prince, and we shall then be able to attain the end to which, thanks to our tenacity, we are so happily near."

The Tribune of the Chamber of Deputies will be draped with black for twenty days. The Senate has taken the same resolution. Minghetti, Minister of the Interior, then announced that the Ministry felt it necessary to remain provisionally in office.

The Italia announces that the King has summoned Ricasoli to his palace.

ROME, 4th.—Prince Prombion, having refused to withdraw his signature from the petition for the withdrawal of the French troops, has been exiled by the Pope.

LATEST.

FRANCE.—A bill has been presented by the Legislative body for the construction of third-rate lines—22 different branches are mentioned—total length being 828 miles—expense about 14 millions.

It is said the Emperor will send an aide-de-camp to represent him at Cavour's funeral. It was also reported that Prince Napoleon would be present.

ITALY.—The Lombardo di Milan announces the discovery of a vast conspiracy against the Government, with numerous ramifications.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—Fair attendance; Wheat and Flour each a moderate consumptive sale at barely Tuesday's rates. Indian Corn, Mixed, 6d. per quarter cheaper; but good demand at decline; no change in sales of white Oats and Oatmeal. Beans and Peas are taken in retail at barely late rates.

LONDON.—Weather cold; but the late rains have done good to the country. English and Foreign Wheat steady, but not brisk. Cargoes off the coast are scarce. Consols 89½ to 90 ex dividend.

FATHER POINT, June 17.—The "Hibernian" passed down at midnight on Saturday.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamer "Bavaria" has arrived. She brings fifty thousand rifles for the U. S. Government.

A British side-wheel frigate is below, coming in. The preparations for an advance upon Richmond seem to be going on steadily.

The concentration of troops in and about Washington continues, and army officers are confident that the grand movement of the campaign will be made within a fortnight.

There are said to be not more than 45,000 rebel troops at Richmond, and 22,000 at Manassas Junction. The rear guard from Harper's Ferry had reached Winchester. A number of the retreating rebels are said to be at Fairfax Court House, where reinforcements from Manassas Junction have arrived, prepared to make a stand. They feared to retreat further lest all their men should desert. A trap has been set in the woods between Fairfax Court House and Alexandria, according to information furnished to Government.

WHEELING, Va., June 17.—In the Convention to-day the declaration of the separation of Western from

Eastern Virginia, was unanimously passed. It was signed by 56 members, the same number that signed the Declaration of Independence.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The brig "Hattie Jackson" has arrived here, a prize to the blockading squadron off Savannah, and was bound there with a cargo of Molasses from Matanzas. She was captured by the U. S. Steamer "Union," after five hours chase. The Confederate flag was found on board. The "Minnesota" and "Union" were off Savannah. The former would soon leave for Hampton Roads. The "Peerless" has arrived here from Toronto, under American colors.

The "Atlantic" and "Baltic," late of the Collins line of Steamers, are to be converted into gunboats.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Report says that Brigadier-General Slack, while mustering troops into the service of the State at Chillicothe, was taken prisoner by Col. Curtis' volunteers, on their way to St. Joseph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 17.—The N. O. Delta, of the 13th inst., says that the Common Council have appropriated \$200,000 for the defence of the city, and \$50,000 for the support of families of Volunteers.

The Charleston Mercury gives Confederate loss at Great Bethel as 17 killed.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—A special despatch from Grafton, of yesterday, says there is a gradual concentration of forces in the direction of Philippi.

A messenger has just arrived from Philippi and states that the Federal scouts have discovered rebels marching towards that point. The Federal forces expect an attack from them in the morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16.—The experiment with Sawyer's American rifled cannon, at Rip Raps, was a brilliant success. Sewell's Point is already within range of this tremendous projectile. Seven out of 11 48-pound shells exploded a short distance from the rebel camp, and one of them over their entrenchments. It created a sensation among the rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16, via Bal. 17.—There was a skirmish at Newport's News this morning. Three Companies sent out by Col. Phelps to gather in some cattle belonging to the Secessionists, were fired upon by a company of rebels. Eight horses and three men were wounded; the rebels escaped. The detachment accomplished its purpose.

The enemy is evidently landing a large body of troops at a point seven miles above Newport's News, on the same side of the river. Steamers come down the river daily. An attack from that quarter is anticipated. We are ready for them at Newport's News, and the strong battery erected by poor Greble will avenge Great Bethel.

CINCINNATI, June 17th.—Col. Wallace telegraphs from Cumberland that after the fight at Romney the rebels did not rally, but ran 16 miles towards Winchester. So far from his retreating, he brought to the camp at Cumberland their tents, valuable arms, uniforms and medical stores, without leaving anything behind.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Windsor, C. W.—12th June, Mrs. Francis J. Dougall of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Quebec.—At Trinity chapel, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, Archibald Laurie, Jr., Esq., merchant, to Sophia, daughter of Chas. Pitt, Esq., of Quebec.

DIED.

Montreal—16th inst., aged 13 weeks, Kate, twin-daughter of Mr. J. D. Henderson.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND for Sale in the thriving village of North Gower, C.W., a Store and Dwelling House, with land attached. For Particulars apply to

MR. STEPHEN FERGUSON, Kars, C.W.;
Or STEWART & MACINTYRE, Montreal, s.w.w.
April 19, 1861.

WINDOW GLASS, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usual supply of Star and Diamond Star Window Glass, all sizes, from 6½ x 7½ to 32 x 42 ex "City of Perth" and "William," from Andrew Walker, Parker, Walker & Co.'s, best dry White and Red Lead, Orange Lead and Litharge.

Brandman Brothers & Co.'s, Celebrated White Paint, in Firkins, and 100, 50, 25 and 12½ Kegs, Spanish Brown, Ven., Red, Yellow, Ochre, Brunswick, Paris and Chrome Green.

Tildon & Nephew's Coach Body, Carriage and Furniture Varnish.

Blundell's boiled and raw Linseed Oil in Barrels, with a large supply of fine colours, Gold Leaf, Brushes, &c., &c., for sale by

CORSE & MAY, 279 and 281 St. Paul Street.
(Successors to R. & H. CORSE.)
Montreal, June 5, 1861. 6 d 4 s w

WANTED, an Assistant Teacher for the Huntingdon Academy. On who teaches Drawing and Vocal Music preferred. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to the Principal on or before the 1st day of July.
Huntingdon, June 11th, 1861. 10 s w

WANTED, by a Lady long experienced in teaching, a situation as governess in a private family; her course of instruction comprises English in all its branches, French grammatically, and Music. A small salary only required if allowed to take a few extra pupils to instruct with the members of the family. The most satisfactory references can be given. Address J. C. Post Office, Peterboro', C.W.
June 6, 1861. 12 s w

THE "SUNDAY-SCHOOL DIAL."—An Illustrated Religious Paper for Children; twice a month, 30 cents a year.—Free of Postage. This popular sheet is unsentinel in its teachings, and is at present the only Pictorial Sunday-School paper printed in Upper Canada. With the second Volume, (July, 1861) are introduced many improvements, finer paper, &c. Specimens sent free. Single copies 30 cents a year; 11 to one address for \$3; 22 for \$6, and so on in like proportion.

WILLIAM SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, Owen Sound, Upper Canada.
Orders will also be received by the Upper Canada Tract and Book Society, Yonge Street, Toronto.
June 11, 1861. s.w.1 y.

EDUCATION.—The Summer Term of Miss Lyman's Classes will commence on MONDAY, April 15th. An unexpected vacancy for a Boarder occurs.

COTE HOUSE, Montreal, April 12, 1861. s.w.1 f b

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

McDUNNOUGH, MUIR & Co. request the particular attention of Ladies to the following list of Real Bargains, which they are now offering at prices that must command a quick sale. Mohair, Barege and Muslin Robes—a great variety at an immense reduction.

Silk Tissue Shawls, very choice at 12s 6d. Sewed Muslin Collars and Sleeves—remarkably cheap. A large lot of Plain and Fancy de Baize, adapted for travelling Dresses, 7½d per yard. Ladies Dress Caps, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hosiery, &c., &c. A further supply of our cheap Shirts and Linen Towellings.

186 NOTRE DAME STREET, East End, Montreal.
June 4, 1861. [d-t-t & s for 3wks. s.w.1 a.w. for 3wks]

BURNETT'S CELEBRATED STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

COCAINE—For the Hair.
KALLISTON—For the Skin.
FLOREIMEL—For the Handkerchief.
ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH.
TOILET COMPANION.

TO THE LADIES.—Our lady readers who desire a fair complexion, will find an efficient agent in Burnett's Kalliston.—Those who have used it are loud in its praises, as a preparation which imparts a clear, soft and beautiful hue to the skin, without being attended by any injurious effects. It is pronounced one of the best toilet fixtures ever prepared.—St. Louis Evening News.

At wholesale by LYMAN, CLARE & CO.; KERRY BROS. & CRATHERN, St. Paul Street; J. M. HENRY & SONS, Henry Street; and sold by all Druggists.
Montreal, May 7th, 1861. 6 mos-d & s w

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

Of New and Elegant Designs in every variety of style at the CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

JAMES BAYLIS, IMPORTER OF CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c., &c.

Respectfully solicits an examination of the above, which includes some

MAGNIFICENT PERSIAN PATTERNS, Manufactured expressly for himself by the most celebrated makers of Britain, who keep him supplied with their choicest patterns as soon as produced.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

Of superior style and quality, cut to any dimensions. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MONTREAL: 74 Great St. James Street.
TORONTO: 3 King Street, 2nd door East of Yonge Street.
April 18, 1861. d & s w

REFRIGERATORS & WIRE MEAT SAFES, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF MEATS, FISH, MILK, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now manufacturing the above mentioned, combining improvements of their own, with the latest American Self-Ventilating constructions. Always dry and free of disagreeable effluvia.

RODDEN & MEILLEUR, 71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. 71
Montreal, June 10. d-1m.8-s-w

FOR SALE.

SILVER-PLATED DOOR PLATES AND NUMBERS, ENGRAVED IN THE BEST STYLE AND PUT ON TO ORDER.

THE Subscribers, in offering this article to the public, are certain that they are introducing the best quality there is manufactured, and invite the inspection of connoisseurs.

RODDEN & MEILLEUR, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET.
June 7, 1861. 10 d 4 s w

PORK FOR SALE.

HEAVY WESTERN AND CANADA MESS.

THIN MESS, RUMPS, PRIME MESS, PRIME, GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street, d & s w t.f.b.
Montreal, April 4, 1861.

TO WOOL CARDERS.—Card Clothing of the best quality will be sold at 96 cents the sheet, 5x24 inches, or \$1.15 the square foot. Manufacturers requiring large quantities, will be furnished at \$1.10 per foot, (either sheet or fillet cards), at the Cloth Factory, St. Gabriel Locks.
Montreal, May 22nd, 1861. s-w-t-f

SEA BATHING.

TURRIFF HALL, LITTLE METIS.—R. TURRIFF, returning thanks to the Montreal public for past patronage, takes this means of informing them that by extensive improvements he is prepared for the increased demands of the coming season. Terms per week, from \$4 to \$6.
June 13, 1861. d 2 mos. 2-s-w

IF YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL LINEN, USE THE GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

This is the only Starch used in Her Majesty's Laundry.
April 13, 1861. s.w

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN have received a supply of ANEROID BAROMETERS, American Manufacture, which can be sold at a price to put them within the reach of every Farmer in the country. They are perfectly reliable, no danger of derangement as in the Mercantile Barometer.

Among the many certificates in their favor, the following is selected:—

OBSERVATORY, ISLE JERUS, C.E., March 19, 1861.

DEAR SIRS.—I have examined the Aneroid Barometer made by E. Kendoll, and have found it equal to any Aneroid I have used. Its low price will place it within the reach of many to whom it will be of great utility as an indicator of changes in the weather.

CHAS. SMALLWOOD, M.D., L.L.D.
To Messrs. Savage & Lyman, Montreal.

The Barometers can be forwarded to all parts of Canada by Express.

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, Notre Dame Street.
May 30, 1861. 3 d 6 s w

WARPS.—The Undersigned, as Agent for two of the best Warp Factories in New England, offers for sale, Satin and Flannel Warps, viz., 1800, 1600 and 1500 end white. Also, Black and Brown and Striped Warps to order.

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.
May 8, 1861.

LEATHER.—The subscriber having a separate department in his Commission business, managed by an Experienced Leather Salesman, begs leave to invite consignments of the various kinds of Leather manufactured in Canada, which will be realized to the best advantage this Market will permit.

The attention of Purchasers of Leather is also invited to the consignments which he is receiving of the various kinds of Leather manufactured in Canada.

JOHN DOUGALL, 272 St. Paul Street.
March 7.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.
April 13, 1861. s.w

JOHN GARDNER, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST—295, West End, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.—All Chemicals and Drugs warranted genuine. Physician's Prescriptions carefully prepared. Patent Medicines, Fresh Leeches, Combs, Brushes, and Perfumery. Attendance for the Dispensing of Medicine on Sunday at 9 A.M., from half past 12 to 1, and from half past 4 to 5 P.M. N.B.—A well qualified Assistant always in attendance during J. G.'s absence.
Montreal, June 7, 1861. s-w-t-f

1861.—FRESH SEEDS.—1861.

LYMAN, CLARE & CO. have just received, per Canadian Steamers via Portland, and from the United States, their usual extensive supplies of English, French and American GARDEN, GRASS, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS, which they offer to Country Merchants, Farmers and Gardeners, upon liberal terms. The seeds are all the growth of 1860, imported from the first houses in Europe and America, and are warranted true to their names. Amongst them are the following:—

5000 lbs Red American Onion
200 do Yellow do do
100 do White do do
3000 do Swedish Turnip
1000 do Yellow Aberdeen do
1000 do White Globe do
600 do Long Orange Carrot do
600 do White Belgian do
100 do Altringham do
200 do Early Horn do
500 do Long Red Mangold Wurtzel do
200 do Yellow Globe do
200 do Red do do
500 do Blood Beet do
200 do Turnip do
50 do Sugar do
200 do Early York Cabbage do
200 do Drumhead do
150 do Flat Dutch do
50 do St. Denis do
25 do Red Pickling do
200 do Early Cucumber do
150 do Long Green do
25 do Assorted Paris Cauliflower
75 bush do Garden Peas
15 do do do Radish
100 do Indian Corn, various kinds

—ALSO—

Long Red Dutch Clover
Do Rawdon do
Do Vermont do
White Dutch do
Western do
Timothy, Rye, Red Top Grass, English Lawn Grass
Hemp, Canary and Rape Seeds, &c., &c.
Jan. 31. s-w-t-f

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

AGENTS:

Liverpool, A. Blackwood, Jr., Tower Buildings, 22 Water St. London, Hill Son & Meadows, 35 Milk Street, Cheapside. G. W. Wheatly & Co., 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Manchester, G. & Express Co., Market Street. Glasgow, do do Miller Street. Dublin, do do Eden Quay. Edinburgh, Wm. Crouch, North Bridge Street. Montreal, D. T. Irish, Place D'Arms. Toronto, M. H. Irish, Toronto Street. Hamilton, J. D. Irwin, 1 West King Street. Quebec, W. C. Scott, St. Peters Street. Kingston, J. C. Clarke, King Street. Portland, J. E. Prindle, 90 Exchange Street.

And in all the Principal Towns in Canada of whom any information may be obtained.

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Montreal, Nov. 15, 1860.

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May 14, 1861. d-s-w 1 y r

DR. W. E. BOWMAN, (Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, Graduate of McGill College,) PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

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