

THE DAILY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW & FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. II., No. 27.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1861.

PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY.

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE.—Two neat COTTAGES, one Brick and one Wood, situate in Aylmer Street, Nos. 41 and 43, fitted up with Gas and Water. Will be sold cheap. Terms easy. C. TUGGEY.
Montreal, Jan. 31. 3 t a w d.

TO LET.—The Upper Part of a Two Story Brick House, situated in a healthy part of the city, consisting of Four Apartments. Rent low. Apply at 255 St. Joseph Street.
Montreal, Jan. 31, 1861. d-3

TO LET.—The SHOP at the Corner of Wellington and Dalhousie Streets, now in the possession of Mrs. McHale. Enquire of EDWARD GOFF PENNY.
Montreal, Jan. 31. 3d.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—CANADIAN TERRACE.—Three Houses in the above Terrace, will be sold on moderate and very easy terms of payment, only a small part of the money down, the balance within ten years, and only six per centum per annum charged on the balance remaining due; thus making a very low rent to parties buying.
In point of comfort and finish, they will compare favorably with any houses in the city.
They can be visited any day, and all information had by applying to the undersigned, on the premises, or to Alexander Molson, Esq., 68 St. Francois Xavier Street.
P. E. DORION.
January 31. 10d.

FOR SALE.—A First Class Retail Grocery Establishment in Notre Dame St., doing a large business. It is seldom so favorable an opportunity of securing an established and profitable business is offered.
Apply at the Witness Office.
Montreal, Jan. 31, 1861. d t f b.

TO LET, the residence No. 1 VICTORIA TERRACE, Sherbrooke Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Cormack. Apply at No. 2, or to JOSEPH N. HALL & CO., Corner St. Gabriel and St. Paul Streets.
January 29, 1861. 6d

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

TO BE LET, possession 1st May next, that First Class Four Story STONE STORE, No. 62 McGill Street, lately occupied by Messrs. James Patton & Co., Grocery Merchants. Apply to JOSEPH GOULD, Corner Grey Nun and William Streets; or to JACOB DEWITT, Head of St. Margaret Street.
January 28, 1861. d t f b.

TO LET, POSSESSION 1ST MAY NEXT, That First-Class Three Story CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 68 Craig Street, occupied for the last four years by the late DR. HOLMES. It is in excellent order, and contains all the modern conveniences.
—ALSO—

THE SECOND FLOOR of that STONE HOUSE in Great St. James Street, situated between Messrs. Provost & McFarlane's and the Mechanics' Institute. It contains seven fine rooms, well adapted for OFFICES. Possessions of five of the Apartments given at once, if required. Apply to R. CAMPBELL & CO., 31 and 32 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, Jan. 25, 1861. 1 mo.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS—DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AND FARM on the St. Francis River, near Montmorency. The Subscribers are authorized to offer for sale a VERY HANDSOME HOUSE (built two years ago) in every way suitable for a Gentleman's Family, delightfully situated in the most beautiful part of the Eastern Townships,—the Valley of the St. Francis,—a short distance East of the Village of Melbourne; near the Railway Station at Richmond, and close to the Main Road to Sherbrooke.
The FARM consists of about 130 Acres, half cleared and in fine cultivation, superior soil, and well watered; and the whole suitably supplied with Barns, Stables and Outhouses. The Residence, with about 5 Acres of Land, may be sold separately if desired.
Liberal Terms of payment may be arranged for. The Property is free from all claims and encumbrances, and is offered for Sale because the proprietor proposes to leave for England in Spring.
It is seldom so desirable a place can be secured. For further particulars, apply to JOHN LEEMING & Co.
January 23, 1860. 12-d 1 m-w

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has been instructed to offer for sale a First-Class House and Outbuildings, with a large Garden attached; the House commands a beautiful view, well laid out, is painted and papered throughout, and fitted up in the most modern style. The Garden is well stocked with Trees and Shrubs, making it a beautiful Summer Residence, within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office. Terms Liberal. Apply to H. MUNRO, No. 214 De La Plaque Street, or at the Mechanics' Institute.
Montreal, Jan. 8, 1861. d t f b

TO LET, from 1st May next, Store No. 225 St. Paul Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Tyre, Colquhoun & Co. Apply to THOMAS PECK & Co.
Montreal, Jan. 12, 1860. t f b

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

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

STATUARY AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES.

THE above can be had as cheap as the Imitation, with every description of Marble Work for House or Cemetery, at the

FOUNTAIN MARBLE WORKS,

8 BOVAVENTURE STREET, opposite Bonaventure Building.
GEORGE THOMPSON.
N.B.—Call and see the Prize Chimney-Piece.
Montreal, Nov. 30, 1860. d-t-f-b

VENISON.—A few carcasses Venison, for sale by the Subscriber. JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 272 St. Paul Street
Jan. 16, 1861.

MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE.

31 and 33 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

A Large Assortment of New Patterns in TAPESTRY CARPETS,

"JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S" MAKE; —AND ALSO—

NEW PATTERNS IN FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

"John Hare & Co's" and "Michael Nairn & Co's" Makes, JUST RECEIVED AT THE

MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE, 31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street,

R. CAMPBELL & Co. t.f.b.
Montreal, Nov. 15, 1860.

CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Just Received by the last steamers, a Large Addition of New Designs at

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, 74 Great St. James Street,

Forming an assortment unsurpassed in the Province. An inspection respectfully invited,

James Baylis, MONTREAL: 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, TORONTO: 2 COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET.
Montreal, Nov. 16, 1860. t.f.b

Notice! Notice!! Notice!!!

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has just received, per Grand Trunk Railroad, a large assortment of the most improved

COAL OIL LAMPS, which he guarantees suitable for any description of Coal Oil.—Burning Fluid, Fluid Lamps, Chimnies, Wicks, &c.

—ALSO— Genuine Kerosene, Albertine, Beaver, or Double Refined, and Refined Coal Oil. The above Oils from 3s. 6d. to 6s. per Gallon, at

W. MCCONNELL'S, PEOPLE'S COAL OIL DEPOT, 24 Great St. James Street.
Montreal, Dec. 8, 1860. t.f.b

MOCHRIE'S CONFECTIONERY

130 Notre Dame Street, FOR the Young Folks, a rich assortment of packages of Sweets, and other fine things; and, to meet the demand of the most moderate, a full supply of

CANDIES IN WRAPPERS, assorted, viz.: Almond, Fig, Raisin, Cocoa Nut, Honey, Cream, &c.,

1s. 3d. PER POUND, which has been a saleable article all the year round. That the social circle might enjoy themselves,

A VARIETY OF ORNAMENTED CAKES, Plum, Citron, Sultana, Sponge, Norwich and Scotch Buns. Short Bread and Fancy Cakes, with a variety of Fruits.
Montreal, Dec. 5, 1860. 2 m. d.

West End Raisins.

JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. "Nova Scotian," Finest Layer Raisins, put up for West End London Trade. Sultana Raisins. English Candied Peels. Mixed Spice.

S. ENGLISH & CO. FRESH OYSTERS, in kegs; Finnan Haddies, at S. ENGLISH & CO. 256 Notre Dame Street.
December 14. d-t-f-t.

COUNTING HOUSE STATIONERY, including— Bills of Lading, Cheque Books, Blank Note Forms, Date Books, Bill Head Boxes, Pen Racks, Letter Files, Rulers, &c. &c., at lowest prices, at the

BOOK & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 36 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS AT MONTREAL.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c. (except Sundays)	8:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
North Shore (except Tuesday U. S. (except Portland)	6:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourn, &c.	12:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Portland, Island Pond, &c.	6:00 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
St. Remi, Hemmingford, Pittsburg	12:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Canada West and Upper Ottawa	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lower Provinces	11:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
	1:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
	12:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

*The mails for these Provinces are due on Saturdays and close on Wednesdays.
Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—31st ult., Mrs. A. J. Pell, of a son. Point Levi, at the Hermitage, Jan. 30th, Mrs. G. Hughes, of a daughter.
Clarville, 25th Jan., Mrs. R. A. Rae, of a son.
Huntingdon, 24th ult., Mrs. W. Clyde, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

In this city, on the 30th ult., by the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, Sir L. H. LaFontaine, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, to Jane Elizabeth Genevieve Morrison, widow of the late Mr. Thos. Kinton, of the Commissariat, and grand-daughter of Col. Francois Boucher, of Maskinonge.

DEATH.

Montreal—Mrs. Marie Anne Leprohon, widow of late Henri Berlyn, Esq., aged 44.

Special Telegraph for Montreal Witness.

[BY MONTREAL LINE.]

New York, Feb. 1st, 1861.—The Governor of Tennessee has appointed seven Commissioners to the Border State Conference at Washington on Monday next.

The Pony Express brings California dates to Jan. 12. There had been a protracted struggle for Speaker of the House, and no election had been made when the Express left. It is said that there is an overwhelming majority in the Legislature for maintaining the Union.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the Grand Jury made a presentation, in which it said, alluding to Mayor Wood's recent message,—"The seditious doctrines enunciated throughout the recently published paper of the highest executive officer of this city, we look upon as being too well calculated to pander to the worst passions of dangerous combinations of persons in our midst,—by no means inconsiderable in point of numbers, and at times exhibiting riotous profligacy."

WASHINGTON.—The "Macedonian" and "Brooklyn" will be in a position near Fort Pickens to sweep the Island and to command the other forts now held by the revolutionists. Provisions are to be landed immediately.

NORFOLK, Jan. 31st.—The U. S. brig "Dolphin" is receiving her armament at the Navy Yard.

The garrison at Fort Monroe now numbers 200 men, and will be strengthened in a few days by 200 from Governor's Island.

News by Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The ship "Granite," from Callao, bound for Hampton Roads, sunk at sea. Crew have arrived at Baltimore.

THE WASHINGTON NEWS.—SOUTH CAROLINIAN ULTIMATUM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Private accounts state that Alex. H. Stephens will be pressed for the Provisional President of the Southern Confederacy, to conciliate the Conservatives.

The friends of the Pacific Railway Bill, judging from the vote of the Senate, feel sanguine of the President's approval. Amendments are yet to be acted on by the House.

It is rumored that a serious disagreement exists between General Scott and the President, touching the recent movements at Fort Monroe, the President expressing much annoyance at the turning of the guns of this fortress inland.

The Commander of the "Brooklyn" is ordered to lie off Fort Pickens after landing the supplies, and if he see any attempt to attack the Fortress to land his artillerymen and bring the ship's guns to the defence of Fort.

Intense excitement exists at the White House to hear from Pensacola, as a collision was strongly apprehended. A messenger arrived to-day with despatches from South Carolina to Col. Hayne.

The Select Committee to-day examined John Tooney Clerk in the Interior Court of Baltimore, touching the secret organization in Maryland for the seizure of the Capitol. He denied all knowledge, but asserted that if any military companies from the North attempted to pass through Maryland to Washington to attend the inauguration of Lincoln they would be stopped.

It is understood that the messenger from South Carolina brings resolutions passed by the South Carolina Legislature for the surrender of Fort Sumpter. Hayne will present the demand to the President. If refused the attack on Fort Sumpter will follow immediately.

Private advices from the South received here tonight, indicate that there will be a fight in less than 30 hours.

Captain Meigs, Commander of the Fort at Tortugas, informs the Government that he is sufficiently reinforced to defy attack.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Captain Randolph, the only naval officer of that rank, has resigned, and he was in the reserved list. His resignation was accepted before the information reached the Department of the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard.

More care is now taken than heretofore, by both Navy and War Departments, to prevent their private or secret orders from obtaining premature publicity, which has on several occasions frustrated the designs of the Administration, to the public detriment.

Applications continue to be received here from Post Masters in the Seceding States, for supplies of postage stamps, &c., but these are furnished on condition that Post Masters will acknowledge and conform to laws affecting the postal service.

The Secretary of State has declined to admit that the Secession Authorities in possession of the commercial ports, have any power to grant clearances or receive payment of duties. In a letter to Lord Lyons he has defined the position of their Government, and declares the Revenue Laws will be regarded as in full operation.

Hon. T. J. Judge, the Alabama Commissioner to arrange the property question, has arrived here, and is in conference with the Virginia Commissioners, Colonel Hayne and others.

The "Brooklyn" has probably joined the "Macedonian" at Pensacola. Should an attack be made on Fort Pickens, which is not improbable, these vessels will co-operate with Lieut. Stammer in its defence.

LET WASHINGTON BE DEFENDED!

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

While Congress are amusing themselves with propositions of compromise, which, if they were yet more humiliating to the Free States than they are, some of the rebellious States would scornfully refuse; while cowed apparently by the insult to our flag, and the brutal treatment of Northern citizens, representatives are preparing to yield to threats and violence what they have heretofore denied from principle; while they are assuming the right to trample, as the

servants of the people, upon the verdict rendered by the people in their own sovereignty at the polls; while amid the secession day by day of Southern States, they are drafting bills to introduce new States of extraordinary magnitude, that will possibly secede within a month to join the new Confederacy; while monster petitions from Northern Merchants ready to buy peace at any sacrifice, are being borne to Washington by gentlemen so enraptured with the happy influence of Slavery on our national prosperity as now exhibited to the world, that they would extend it over every foot of Southern territory—by day and night the plot goes on for seizing Washington, for preventing the Congressional announcement of the people's will, and for proclaiming a Slave Confederacy on the ruins of our glorious Republic.

We say to the North and West and East, that there is not an hour to be lost if you would prevent this catastrophe. Let the people, their Governors, and their Legislatures realize the imminence of the danger. Let them insist that Congress shall act on the instant, and make a searching scrutiny into the defenses of Washington. Let them demand that the oath of allegiance be tendered anew to every officer of Government, civil, military, and naval, as was done by Gen. Scott to his officers at Charleston during her first rebellion, when we had a Government and Jackson was at its head. Let every man who hesitates to take the oath be placed in a position where he cannot play the traitor; and let Northern policemen and Northern troops in sufficient numbers be joined to the police and militia of the District, that Washington may be in the hands of defenders whose numerical and moral force will cause the cherished plan of the rebels to be in truth abandoned.

Better a thousand times, if it were possible, that martial law should be at once declared at the Capital and every abettor of treason be placed in irons, than that it should be so weakly and treacherously guarded as to invite attack; for, with the invasion of Washington will come, beyond all question, attempts at insurrection in Philadelphia and New-York; civil war in the Border States, sweeping downward toward the Gulf; national convulsion that will shake the world; and perhaps the final disruption of this great Republic, by action more stern than paper resolves and all the by-play of Secession.

One would suppose that since the departure from Washington of Senators and Representatives from the rebel States there must be a working majority in both Houses really desirous to preserve the Union; but in the quasi interregnum that now exists in the Federal Government each day brings us news of some rebel triumph over Federal authority—a new theft permitted—an additional fortress betrayed, or some similar outrage meekly acquiesced in. Our national flag trails in the dust dishonored and despoiled. Mandates from the War Department at Washington are countermanded by rebel guns at Charleston. Federal troops ordered to Fort Sumpter, and within sight of their destination, shrink from the fire of Fort Morris. As soon as a Southern Confederacy is formed, hundreds of our military and naval officers hailing from the South will hold themselves absolved from all allegiance to the Constitution, and will, without warning, array themselves on the side of the rebels, carrying with them soldiers and sailors, fortresses, and ships-of-war. A proclamation from a renegade lieutenant was recently published in the papers assuring naval officers that they would earn the gratitude of the South by such timely presents,—war steamers and revenue cutters being especially in demand.

We would not impugn the high integrity of the loyal sons of the South, who, like Major Anderson, are maintaining in a difficult and trying position their own honor and that of their country. But with such examples of treachery and almost inconceivable baseness as were presented to us by the President's late Secretaries and their abettors in the Senate; remembering that those men, on returning home, were not hooted at as lying traitors and thieves for despoiling the country and betraying the Union they were pretending to conserve, but are hailed as gentlemen of honor; and remembering, too, that the revelations by Floyd of his exceeding meanness were greeted with plaudits by the chivalry of Virginia—no false modesty should deter us from making sure that we are not still in danger of losing by similar treachery the capital and archives of our Republic. The nation has a right to require that the defense of Washington be placed in the hands of men as free from all taint of disloyalty as Gen. Scott himself; no man of them sympathizing with rebellion, or anticipating the day when he shall transfer his allegiance to another and a rival sovereignty.

We hear that Gen. Scott declares that he can hold the Capital for twenty-four hours against all comers, and that within that time he can procure from the North fifty thousand men. That a tenth part of this number could be so speedily placed in Washington, even if their passage was unobstructed, we are inclined to doubt. But how if the militia of the District fraternize with the assailants? How if treachery is at work all around him, among those on whom he chiefly relies? How if the bridges of Maryland are broken to prevent the passage of the troops from the North and the telegraph wires are cut, and the mails to the North stopped, while by secret concert the cavalry of Virginia and troops from the South generally are concentrated upon Washington? Are such things incredible after our recent experience? Will it be much more strange to learn that Washington is in the hands of the rebels, and Congress dispersed, and a new Confederacy proclaimed, than it has been to learn one by one the stupendous losses we have already sustained at the hands of a Federal Administration by traitors calling themselves statesmen, and thieves pretending to be gentlemen?

Terms of Advertising in the "Daily Witness."

For Advertisements not exceeding 2 lines, 12¢ each insertion.

For Advertisements not exceeding 5 lines, 25 cents each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged on the above terms.

All transient Advertisements cash in advance.

The large circulation of the *Daily Witness*, and the small number of advertisements it contains, render it the most valuable advertising medium in this city.

N.B.—The proprietor of the *Witness* reserves to himself the right to decline any advertisement which he may deem not in accordance with the character of the paper.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

To Let,—The House 35 Great St. James Street,—Wm. Muir. Several Shops and Dwellings to Let,—Court and McIntosh. Lost,—A Silver-Mounted Brooch.

Missing,—2 Casks of White Lead—Lymans, Clare & Co. Grocery Fixtures, &c., for sale.—Apply at this office. Notice to persons indebted to estate of G. D. Dodds.

Coal Oil Lamps.—W. McConnell.

Sweet Oranges, &c., for sale at W. Stackford's.

Notice to Importers.—G. & D. Shaw.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—For telegraphic news see first page.

—The Montreal Oratorio Society will sing Mozart's Twelfth Mass to-night, a composition so wild and unearthly that all should hear it at least once; and those who have done so, will desire to hear it again. This evening's treat will probably be one of the finest of the whole season.

—We would urge all those who have not yet heard the Rev. Lachlin Taylor, to attend the last lecture of his course, which will be delivered to-night. To those who have already heard that orator, further invitation is unnecessary.

—Rev. Mr. O'Farrell is announced for a lecture to-night at Bonaventure Hall. Subject: "The Pope's Irish Brigade."

—On and after Sunday next, the St. Helen Street Baptist Church will meet at Nordheimer's Hall, until their new church is built.

—We have again to acknowledge the receipt of our usual supplies of papers from the Steamship and Express Companies.

—"The Beginning of the End," a tale by Miss Isabella McG., (a young lady in a remote part of Canada) is completed in this day's issue, and we hear from various quarters that it has been very favorably received. Some readers, indeed, relished it as highly as they did Mrs. Stowe's story. The writer stated in a letter accompanying the manuscript, that the incidents of the tale were true, though the names were fictitious. This fact we should have stated before, as it greatly enhances the value of the story.

—Mr. T. E. Blackwell, the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, was a passenger by the "Bohemian," and reached town last night. Mr. Ross remains behind to come out with the Governor General.

—Sir Edmund Head, who comes out at the end of this month, had been given a dinner by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and another by the Canada Club.

—Messrs. Baring Brothers and Messrs. Glyn & Co. have instituted actions for £400,000 each against the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the Superior Court here.

—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn granted the writ of Habeas Corpus in the Anderson case.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—We understand the Tavern-keepers, &c., are exerting themselves at the present civic election to return men pledged to repeal the Sabbath liquor law; but will the citizens consent that the community shall be injured for the gain of a few individuals who will not give up their soul and body destroying traffic even on the day of rest and peace? We trust that the mere fact of the tavern-keepers opposing a candidate because of his supporting the Sabbath law, will be enough to secure his election, and the mere fact of their bringing forward a candidate will be enough to defeat him. The cases in the Montreal Police Courts, on Monday mornings, have dwindled down from 70 or more, to about a third of that number, under this excellent law, and shall men be put in to repeal it?

On this most important question we cannot do better than copy the following article from this morning's *Commercial Advertiser*:

We understand that a strong effort will be made by the tavern interest at the coming Municipal Election to procure the return of representatives pledged to a repeal of the By-law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sundays. We trust this attempt will be defeated.

The By-law has done an immense amount of good, and this result is already seen in the improved condition of the labouring classes, in the absence of the noise and profanity which used to desecrate the Sabbath, and in the more regular attendance of the people in the places of worship.

We are informed by persons who collect rents in the wards in which the labouring population live, that the improvement in the material and moral condition of this class is of the most marked character.

The husband and father now spends the day of rest in the midst of his family, his wages are no longer consumed in drunkenness and gambling; and those who were always behind hand with their rent, now pay it with the utmost regularity. The happiness and comfort which have been caused by this change it is impossible to estimate, and the salutary influence which they will have upon the rising generation.

Repeal the By-law, re-open the drinking shops again on the Sunday, and all that has been gained will be lost, and the ruin and misery of thousands who now commence to hope will be ensured.

However citizens may differ on other points of municipal policy, let us have unanimity on this. On the one side the tavern-keeper pleads for the profit earned by the desecration of the Lord's Day, the misery of bodies and the perdition of souls; on the other religion, morality, and mercy cry out against the restoration of a system which has filled the homes of the poor with wretchedness and crime. Let no man be elected to the Council who will not pledge himself to resist every attempt to repeal this By-law.

SYRIAN FUND.—Since our last remittance to the Committee for relief of suffering Syrians, the sum of \$61.12 has been received and remitted to the Treasurer of the American Board at Boston. The above amount was composed of the following sums:—

Children of Union Sabbath School, Pakenham...	\$19 62
Dr. Christie, Lachute.....	1 00
A Friend.....	1 00
Collected at Union Prayer-Meetings, Perth.....	26 00
J. Bonner, Ratho.....	1 00
Prof. Dawson, Montreal.....	4 00
P. McLaren, Lanark.....	2 50
H. Fowlds, Hastings.....	2 00
D. F——, St. Mary's.....	4 00
	\$61 12

This sum, added to previous remittances, makes a total of \$346 55 received on account of this fund at the Montreal *Witness* Office, and transmitted to Syria through the most safe and speedy channels.

NARRATIVE OF THE ESCAPE OF A POOR NEGRO WOMAN FROM SLAVERY.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

When some years ago Mrs. Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the whole world read the story of the wrongs of the black man, some there were who did not hesitate to say that though such things might exist in the brain of the novelist, they could nowhere else be found. We lay before our readers to-day a brief account of the sufferings of a poor negro woman, caused by the brutality of a master, which for hideous malignity and fiendish cruelty were beyond the imagination even of a Legree, and a recital of her escape from bondage, which for a romantic interest is far beyond anything we have ever heard of, and another proof that truth is stranger than fiction. We have the account from the lips of the woman herself, who arrived in this city on Monday last, and we have also the statement, over his own signature, of Dr. Reddy, under whose treatment she now is, which fully bears out every word of hers regarding the cruelty to which she had been subjected. Her history in brief is as follows:—

Born in Washington of free parents, she was while yet an infant stolen from there, with two or three colored men and thirty or forty other "cattle" by a man named Tom Watson, now expiating the theft by imprisonment for life in Richmond Penitentiary. She was taken down to the neighbourhood of Galveston, Texas, as the property of Wm. Whirl, and whose wife, Polly performed to her the part of a mother. It was from Polly Whirl she learned all these particulars, she being of course too young to know anything. Until she was thirteen or fourteen she was brought up as a "show girl," taught to dance, sing, cackle like a hen, or crow like a rooster, so that you could not tell the difference, and perform in various other ways; Whirl always being able to attract a crowd from the country round to see her perform. After that time she was sent into the cotton field with the other field hands, where the treatments were cruelly severe. Scarcely a day passed without their receiving fifty lashes, whether they worked or whether they did not. They were also compelled to go down on their knees, and harnessed to a plough, to plough up the land, with boys for riders, to whip them when they flagged in their work. At other times, they were compelled to walk on hackles, used for hackling flax. Her feet are now dotted over with scars, caused by this brutality. She often over and over again attempted to escape, but having no knowledge of the way, was easily overtaken and brought back. On one occasion, she and her husband, (if he could be called so) made an unsuccessful attempt to fly. The poor man had on his legs for two years irons which had grown into the flesh; these impeded him in his flight, and caused their capture. He was then shockingly beaten, and otherwise cruelly ill used, so that he died under the treatment, and she was brought back. Her Mistress, Polly Whirl, at last told her of Canada, that refuge for the hunted fugitive, and pointed out to her the North Star as her guide by night. This of course was done without the knowledge of the brute Whirl. She again started; and travelled on foot without clothing, subsisting on herbs and nuts, sometimes parched with thirst, until she actually reached a place in the State of Mississippi called the "Shades of Death." Here she gave birth to twin children, one of them dead. The other she gave in charge to a woman there. While at the "Shades of Death" she was arrested as a fugitive, put in jail, and claimed by Whirl who had come in quest of her, and taken back by him to Galveston. This first regular flight was commenced in March 1858. On her return to Texas, her master having had some difficulty in proving her identity swore that he would mark her in such a manner that hereafter there would be no such trouble. He slit both her ears, then branded her on the back of her left hand with a hot iron, cut off with an axe the little finger and bone connected therewith of her right hand, searing the wound with a hot iron, and also branded her on the stomach with a letter. He heard she had tried to incite more of the slaves to escape to Canada, and tried to force her to tell who had told her anything about Canada, promising not to whip her if she did so. She with the spirit of a martyr refused to give any information, whereupon he had her fixed in what is there technically called a "buck." This was doubling her in two, until her legs were passed over her head, where they were kept by a stick passed across the back of her neck. This violence was the cause of the distortion mentioned in the doctor's statement. While in this position, several panels of a board fence were raised, a notch cut in the boards and her neck placed in the notch. She was then whipped to such a degree that the overseer, more humane than the master, interfered to prevent a murder. The wounds caused by the lash were rubbed with salt and water, and pepper, to keep away the green flies. After this, on one occasion, Whirl struck her on the head with a hoe-handle a number of times, and actually broke her skull. She says herself that a silver plate had to be put in, and that her master afterwards told her, cursing her, that she had "a dollar in her head to pay her way to purgatory." At another time she was left for a number of days without anything to eat or drink. Still later, for some disobedience on her part, they hoisted her into a tree, locked a chain round her neck and handcuffed her wrists, the marks being yet visible. There she was left for two days and nights, without a morsel to eat, being taunted with such questions as to whether she was hungry, and would like something to eat, &c., &c.

she never giving the satisfaction of answering a word. She succeeded at length, by spitting on her hands, in slipping off the cuffs, with which she wrenched asunder the locks of the chains around her neck, and then fell exhausted to the ground. At another time several of her teeth were knocked out by a hammer, she having bitten off a part of her master's nose, and at another time she was knocked down with a whip, leaving a scar of more than three inches in length on her cheek.

For more than another year she remained in Texas, when she again escaped. She crossed the gulf in a steamer, hiding among some barrels, and when the Captain discovered her and interrogated her as to who she was, she answered him in unintelligible gibberish, so that he could make nothing of it. She was quite naked, and one of the passengers gave her a blanket to throw around her. When they arrived in Louisiana, she went ashore, and commenced her course Northward. She was recognized, however, before long, and pursued. She escaped, she says, by plunging into a river and swimming across—her master having taught her how to swim like an eel. The river was full of alligators, but they never touched her. She then went through hardships similar to what she had endured the previous year, made her way to the "Shades of Death," got her child, started again, and, travelling by the aid of her heavenly beacon, reached Warren County, Illinois. She was now on free soil, but she was doomed to still further sufferings. A negro there, by artful means, entrapped her and sold her for \$250 to a resident of Natchez, where she was taken. After six or seven unsuccessful attempts, she reached Canada but without her child. Her object now is, if possible, to earn money to support herself, and to raise enough to purchase the freedom of her child, the property of Ann Choi, Boydstown, Kentucky. \$250 is the amount necessary to restore the child to his mother. Need we commend the poor woman to the citizens of Montreal for their practical aid, after the history we have given of her? We feel that there will be an immediate response from all.

The following is the statement kindly furnished to us by Dr. Reddy, he having been called in to see her by Cook, the man who has so humanely sheltered her:—

MONTREAL, January 28, 1861.

I was requested by Mr. Cook to call and see a negro woman who had arrived the previous day in Montreal, he telling me she was very ill from injuries she had received while a slave. On visiting the woman, she complained of severe pain in her right side, caused as she said, by a violent wrench which she received at the hands of her owners. On making examination I found her body very much distorted, her spine curved towards the right side, and the ribs forced completely in the same direction, having a very bulged appearance. I also found the following marks of ill treatment on her person:—A V shaped piece has been slit out of each ear; there is a depression on the right parietal bone, where it had been fractured, and is now very tender to the touch; the corresponding spot, on the opposite side, has a large scar uncovered by hair; there is a large deep scar, 3½ inches long, on the left side of the lower jaw; several of her teeth are broken out; the back of her left hand has been branded with a heated flat-iron; the little finger of her right hand with a portion of the bone that it connected with, has been cut off; the abdomen bears the mark of a large letter 4 inches long in one way and 2½ inches in another, also branded in with a hot iron; her ankles are scarred and the soles of her feet are all covered with little round marks apparently inflicted by some sharp instrument, which she accounts for by her stating that she was obliged to walk over hackles used for hackling flax; her back and person are literally covered over with scars and marks, now healed, evidently produced by the lash. Altogether, she presents a most pitiable appearance.

JOHN REDDY, M.D.

The poor woman, who has, since she left Texas travelled under the name of Lavinia Bell, (the name first given her by Polly Whirl) is still very ill, but is receiving every medical attention from Dr. Reddy, who will continue his attendance as long as necessary.

And now, Canadians, what say ye? shall the man Anderson be given up under the requirements of a code which throws the cloak of legality over such acts, for slaying the man who would stay him while escaping from a bondage so fearful.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CROWN LAND REVENUE.—The complete returns of the Department for 1860, are not yet quite made up. Meanwhile, the *Journal* gives as the net revenue for 1860, \$1,338,136, of which \$966,235 are from land sales, arrears, &c., and \$371,901 from timber and slide dues. The collection of this enormous sum—nearly twice as much as was paid into the Treasury in 1859—is due in great part to the mild yet energetic course of the Commissioner, Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet.—*Pilot*.

NEGRO BAPTISM AT WINDSOR.—On Sunday last, about one o'clock, p. m., a large crowd of people congregated on the bank of the river, immediately below the Custom House dock, to witness the ordinance of baptism, administered by the Parson of the Colored Baptist Church. Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, about thirteen colored men and women submitted with exemplary courage, to be immersed, thereby conforming to the particular tenets of their faith. The proceedings were conducted by the colored people with marked solemnity. A number of colored persons were also baptised on the Detroit side of the river, attended by a large crowd of people anxious to witness the ceremony. About seven had been immersed, when the ice gave away around the hole cut for the occasion, and a number of the spectators were precipitated into the river. This caused some excitement, but, luckily, beyond a ducking, no one got hurt.—*Windsor paper*.

—Mr. Phelps, a shingle manufacturer of Ridgeway, together with a hired man, went into his factory on the 4th inst., and after tying down the safety-valve, got on a great head of steam, so much so as to burst the boiler, totally demolishing the building besides injuring the hired man to that extent as to cause his death in six hours afterwards. Mr. Phelps himself is so badly injured as to leave but faint hopes of his recovery.—*Guelph Herald*.

—Orders have been issued by the Hudson River Railroad Co., to local Superintendents at the upper end of the line, to refuse transportation of cannon, and other arms and munitions of war destined to South Carolina and other States that have seceded. In pursuance of these directions, the agent at Troy refused to take a number of cannon which were offered for freight on Friday last.

CHANGES IN JERUSALEM.—A correspondent of the *Journal* writes from Jerusalem:—The changes here are very great. Rents are enormous; a house which could be had in 1843 for forty or fifty dollars, would now be considered cheap at five or six hundred. The Russians have purchased and enclosed a large tract of land, outside the Jaffa gate, in a fine position for battering down the walls of Jerusalem. In this place they are building a Hospice, or resort for pilgrims, a church, consulate, &c., and are protected by a wall, which, if not as high, is perhaps as strong as that of the city itself. We have here six consulates, English, French, Russian, Prussian, Austrian, American. The city is crowded, and many of the inhabitants are so filthy, that a miasma arises, which, with the bad quality of the water, causes fever and dysentery.

—When Lola Montez went to California as an actress, she engaged an agent. This gentleman was a married man, with two children, and seeing him unhappy in their absence, she presented him with sufficient money to bring them and their mother on. Shortly after their arrival, the husband died. Lola then adopted the widow and orphans—educated the latter at Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy. An officer in the United States navy fell in love with one of these girls, and Lola, literally acting *in loco parentis*, approved his suit. During her last visit to England, the marriage took place. Lola did not again encounter her protégé (who accompanied her husband to a distant State, where he was detailed for public duty) until a recent period, when she met her walking down Broadway, in company with a lady of the highest ton. With her usual impulse, Lola rushed to her young friend—literally, the child of her charity—as to embrace her. The young lady coldly drew back, and said "Madam, I don't know you!" "Not know me? I am Lola Montez." "Madam," she exclaimed, as she turned coldly away, "I know you not—I never saw you before, and if you persist in speaking to me, I will call a policeman," and walked away. Lola went home, "more in sorrow than in anger," and that same day had the first attack of paralysis, which a few days ago destroyed her.

—The Bishop of Winchester has taken strong ground against the neological Essayists. He frames his examination of candidates to meet most pointedly such errors, and declares that he will never knowingly ordain any one holding such sentiments.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, Friday, February 1, 1861.

Showing lightly this morning; thermometer at 7½ o'clock, 21° above; at noon, 27° above.

The weather continues unsettled, with indications of more snow. The country roads are nearly impassable, being completely drifted up, and communication with the city is almost suspended. Railway travelling is again impeded, and all the efforts that can be put forth are scarcely sufficient to allow of passenger and mail transit. Between Sarnia and Montreal there are more than 300 car-loads of produce, at various points prevented from coming forward to this city; and we hear, besides, of two very large consignments of Wheat from Milwaukee snowed-up somewhere between that city and this. The snow-storms of the past month have impaired the trade and commerce of this Province to an incalculable extent; and the loss sustained by the G. T. Railway alone must be very great. We are again without our regular commercial advices from the South and West.

—There is, we understand, a vacancy in the important office of Harbor Master for the port of Montreal, which we hope will be well filled. In an office like this, requiring experience, ability and energy, it will not do to pursue the same policy as was done in the Montreal Post Office, namely, to appoint an old gentleman because of the excellence of his character and his supposed claims on the Government, but who had no special fitness for the office. We need, for Harbor Master, one thoroughly acquainted with the business of the port and river, and in the full vigor of life. Such an one, we believe, is Captain Rudolph, long and favorably known as Master of the steamer "Quebec."

FOREIGN MARKETS.—In reviewing the British *Journal* trade for the week ending 12th ult., the *Mark Lane Express* says:—

The continuance of severe frost throughout the past week has almost limited agricultural labours to the thrashing of corn. The late thaw has left much of the wheat exposed, which was previously protected by snow, and therefore liable to injury. On the other hand, slugs and vermin, which were very prevalent, will be nearly destroyed, and the frost better prepare the land for seeding than the plough. But in many parts of the country, as in Norfolk, the snow still lies thick, and no harm in such localities will be taken. We have heard with concern that in Northumberland there are yet corn sheaves in the fields; and that some farmers there have actually sold their stocks, consisting of six sheaves, at half a crown per stook, for feeding game. An early and prosperous spring was never more wanted, and without it there cannot be a good wheat crop this year, as little more than half is yet sown. In consequence of the frost more wheat has been thrashed in the country, and markets have lost somewhat of their tone, while larger deliveries must be expected should the sharp weather last. All foreign advices have either been firm or show rather increased rates. France, Belgium, and Holland were calm. The German and Baltic markets rather higher, as well as Odessa, which has been influenced not only by the more favourable accounts from this country as to prices, but by the demand for the Adriatic and Mediterranean.

Messrs. Kenneth Dowie & Co., in their Circular of 16th ult., say:—

"We have again had another week of severe frost, and the Canal still continues frozen as previously noticed; the railways are unable to forward half the produce sent to them, and not only does the Corn trade suffer severely from this misfortune, but also all kinds of business. Farmers have been enabled to thrash out much more of their wheats, which have been greatly improved in condition, and the country Corn markets have had a larger supply, so that they have lost their tone, and in some instances reported 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower."

They quote the Ashes sales at Liverpool, for week ending 16th January, as being 200 barrels of Pots at 29s. to 29s. 6d., and 50 barrels Pearls at 29s. to 29s. 9d. **BEADSTUFFS.**—At Chicago, on 26th ult., Superfine Flour was said to be selling at \$4.20 to \$4.40; market for Wheat active at 80c. for No. 1 Spring, and 74c. for No. 2.

For the week ending 30th ult., there had been a limited business done in Flour at Toronto. On Wednesday Superfine was reported as held at \$5, but latest quoted sales were at \$4.80 to \$4.85. Fall Wheat Flour nominal. Latest quotations for U. C. Spring, choicest samples, \$1 to \$1.03.

The Montreal market has been quiet for Flour on the spot; sales only for consumptive demand. Prices for future delivery are lower. There have been several heavy transactions during the week for May and June. Wheat is a shade firmer on the spot, on account of the small quantities arriving; but for future delivery prices are lower. We reported yesterday a recent sale at \$1.22 for May. There is little doing in coarse grains.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.—On 26th ult., at Milwaukee, there had been small sales of Mess Pork at \$18 to

\$16.50; exchange on N. Y., 4 per cent. prem., with signs of an advance.

At Chicago on same day, the market for Dressed Hogs was reported firm. Mess Pork was selling actively at \$16.25 to \$16.50, to fill orders for New Orleans; and the money market was easy.

The Montreal market presents no new feature. In Dressed Hogs there has been a little more activity, but no advance in price; receipts light. We hear of one or two farmers who have had their hogs slaughtered for about four weeks; they are keeping them back from market, in the expectation of a rise in price. The packing-houses are busy at present, but there is no immediate outlet for the product, and consequently, no sales to quote. There is little or no demand for Butter.

ASHES.—The market for both sorts has advanced; Pearls are scarce, and very firm. The following statement is for the week ending 30th ult.:

Table with 3 columns: Receipts, Pota., Pearls. Values range from 148 to 2,392.

CURRENCY.—Trade, comparatively speaking, being at a stand-still, there are some commercial topics of interest which business men might appropriately consider just now. Here is one to begin with:—

Ought not the Board of Trade to take steps to bring the subject of the currency of the Province specially before the commercial community, the Banks, and the Government? Our legal currency consists of dollars and cents, but there is a great scarcity of these coins. Canadian cents are rarely seen, and when they or American cents are offered, they generally pass only for coppers. Canadian shillings (20c. pieces) are few and far between, while a flood of depreciated English shillings and sixpences—old, worn, defaced, some of them almost undistinguishable—are almost the only silver change. The public need, first, an abundant supply of silver and copper coin. Secondly, all the old copper should be called in, while the English shilling ought to have a definite uniform value, say for instance 24 cents, in all the British American Provinces. The English shilling is current in New Brunswick, at 1s. 2½d.; in Nova Scotia, at 1s. 3d.; while here, with exchange much lower than in any of the Lower Provinces, it is 1s. 3d. or (nominally) 25c., to the great detriment of the trade of Canada.

Another important point to be considered in this connection, is the annoying similarity in size and appearance, of the Canadian 20c. piece and the English shilling. Common sense might have dictated at least a difference in size—it should have been distinguishably smaller. One side of the existing piece is almost a fac simile of many of the English shillings; trades people and dealers are frequently deceived by them; and unthinking persons, most probably too those who could ill afford to lose the small sum of 5c., are easily cheated by the designing.

Such an arrangement as our suggestions involve, would be for the immediate benefit of all classes—bankers and merchants, the employer and the employed. A general assimilation of coins—the adoption, not in name but in fact, of a decimal currency—throughout these North American Provinces, appears to be an essential matter, and one that might very appropriately engage the earnest attention of the Montreal Board of Trade, as bearing upon the commercial and manufacturing interests of Canada.

If "Confederation" is desirable, the adoption of a uniform currency would be a step in the right direction. The following items are from the circular of Messrs. Taylor Bros., of 31st ult.:

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal—There are buyers at 116½ to 117, but no sellers, nor is there any offering at even higher rates. City Bank—in demand, but not obtainable at 108. Commercial Bank—Considerable sales at 108; now held at 108½. La Banque du Peuple—Sales at 114 to 114½; Molson's Bank, 115; Bank of Toronto, 103 to 103½; Quebec Bank, 106. Bank of Upper Canada—Buyers at 64½, sellers at 65.

In Railway and Mining Shares nothing doing. Telegraph and Gas Stocks inquired for. BONDS AND DEBENTURES.—Government Debentures—None offering; Can. M. L. Fund, par; Montreal City Bonds, 92 to 93½. In other Securities nothing doing. EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on London, 8½; on New York, 1 to 1½.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

WHEAT.—U.C. Spring in car-loads \$1.15 to \$1.17; more money would be paid for choice in shipping lots. PEAS.—Better demand; 75 to 77½c. are latest quotations. OATS.—No inquiry; receipts small, and held at 35 to 37c.

BUTTER.—Few sales; 12 to 14c. for store-packed; 15 to 16c. for dairy. ASHES.—Advancing; Pots, \$5.50 to \$5.55; Pearls are scarce and in demand, 100 barrels sold yesterday at \$6, and some holders are asking \$6.20.

PROVISIONS.—In absence of transactions, we can give no quotations either for Pork or Beef. DRESSED HOGS.—Supply very light; few receipts from the West during past two days. The Market has been more active, the range of prices being \$6 to \$6.50. A choice lot of 14, averaging 180 to 190 lbs., sold for \$6 12½c.; 11 averaging 289 lbs., and a lot averaging 230 lbs., \$6.25; two choice lots, \$6.30 and \$6.37½ respectively; 18 averaging 264 lbs., and a smaller lot of lighter ones brought \$6.50.

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Jan. 29 & 30.—By G. T. Railway.—Ashes, 40, brls.; Flour, 1,319 brls.; Wheat, 2,435 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 91; Barley, 190 bushels; Butter, 314 kegs; Oats, 750 bushels.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Jan. 31.—By Telegraph. Flour sales 12,000 bbls; State and Western favor buyers; Super \$5.10 to 5.25; Extra \$5.30 to 5.40. Canadian quiet and steady; sales 3000 bbls Extra at 5.35 to 7.25.

Grain—Wheat without striking change; sales 20,000 bush; Milwaukee club \$1.26 to 1.28 for good to strictly prime. Corn steady; sales 20,000 bush mixed Western 69 to 70c, store and delivered. Oats quiet; Southern and Jersey 30 to 35c, Northern and Western 36 to 37½c.

Provisions.—Pork dull; Mess \$17 to 17.87, Prime \$13.00. Lard quiet and firm at 10½ to 10¾c. Money and Exchange—Nothing new. Stocks quiet, but rather firm.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Flour very firm with a fair demand; receipts 6,385 barrels. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts 3,092 bushels. Rye dull, 67 to 70c. Oats steady, 36 to 37½c. for Western, Canadian and State. Peas dull at 72 to 75c. Pork quiet. Lard steady. Ashes steady. Pots \$5.12c. Pearls \$5.25c.

New Advertisements.

TO LET, those PREMISES occupied by George Van Buskirk, 35 Great St. James Street, so long and favorably known as a Dentist Establishment. These Premises would make very superior Offices. Possession given 1st May next. Apply to W. M. MUIR, At Muir, Ewan & Co's., 75 McGill Street. Montreal, Feb. 1, 1861. 10d.

TO LET, the undermentioned PREMISES, belonging to the Heirs of the late Hon. Sir JAMES STUART, Bart.— 1st—That SHOP and DWELLING, Notre Dame Street, forming part of Stuart's Block, at present occupied by M. Thivierge & Son. 2nd—The SHOP and DWELLING on Corner of Notre Dame and St. Lambert Streets, at present occupied by A. Murray Stationer. 3rd—That LARGE STONE HOUSE, Main Street, Quebec Suburbs, with Garden in front and rear, also excellent Out-houses—formerly the Engineer's Office. For size and airy situation it is well suited for a respectable Boarding House or School. 4th—The HOUSE adjoining, with SHOP and DWELLING, at present occupied by Mr. J. Beatty. Apply to COURT & MACINTOSH. d 3-t w t f b

LOST.—Yesterday, on Dorchester Street, near Burnside Place, a Silver Mounted PEBBLE BROOCH. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving it at this Office. Montreal, Feb. 1, 1861.

MISSING.—Two casks Dry White Lead, marked "L. C. & Co. T. No. 68, 73," said to be landed from "John Bull," en route for Toronto. Information will be thankfully received by the undersigned consignees. LYMAN, CLARE & CO., 226 St. Paul Street. Montreal, Feb. 1, 1861. 3 t w d t f b

GROCERY FIXTURES, &c.—For sale, the effects of a Small Grocery. For further particulars apply at this Office. Feb. 1.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late G. D. DODDS, in his life time, Clothier, No. 57 McGill Street, Montreal, are hereby notified that all accounts unpaid on the 7th day of FEBRUARY next, will be placed in Legal Hands for IMMEDIATE SUIT. Feb. 1. 6 d

COAL OIL LAMPS.—The Cheapest HOUSE in the city to buy a good COAL OIL LAMP, also, Chimnies, Wicks and Oil, is at W. McConnell's People's COAL OIL DEPOT, 24 Great St. James Street. Montreal, Feb. 1, 1861. 6 d

SWEET ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, CHOICE APPLES, NUTS, AND CONFECTIONERY, FINNAN HADDIES, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, EXTRA POTATOES BY THE BAG, &c., &c., W. STOCKFORD'S, 2 St. Joseph Street, near McGill Street. Montreal, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS.

"ANCHOR" LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS. THE Sailings of these Ships from Glasgow to Montreal will be resumed in April, and continued throughout the season with the same regularity as heretofore. For the accommodation of Importers, these Steamers will be despatched from Glasgow for Portland as follows:— UNITED KINGDOM, SATURDAY, 19th Jan. UNITED STATES, 16th Feb. JOHN BELL, 23rd

Carrying, in connection with the G. T. R. Co., goods and passengers, at moderate through rates, to all the principal towns in Canada and the Western States. G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal. February 1, 1860. 6-d

THE MONTREAL ORATORIO SOCIETY will give their Fourth Concert of the Season, in NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC HALL, On FRIDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY, at Eight o'clock, when MOZART'S TWELFTH MASS Will be performed. Tickets for sale at Messrs. Dawson's, Pickup's, Prince's, and Nordheimer's Stores. January 31. 2d.

FINNAN HADDIES: FINNAN HADDIES:—McEwan's Celebrated FINNAN HADDIES daily receiving and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail. ALEX. MCGIBBON, Sole Agent. Montreal, Jan. 30, 1861.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS & QUAILS.—Fresh Consignments just received, and for Sale low. ALEX. MCGIBBON. Montreal, Jan. 30, 1861. d t f b

WHITE SHIRTING FOR FAMILY USE.—We have just received ONE HUNDRED Pieces of Fine White Shirtings, which we are offering at 12½ cents per yard. W. BENJAMIN & CO. Jan. 30. 3-d

Clearing out Present Stock of Coal Oil Lamps at Cost Prices. G. Grinton & Co., 258 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, Jan. 30, 1861. 6d.

BIRDS: BIRDS:—Just arrived from Germany, 200 Singing Canaries, 50 Goldfinches, Linnets, Larks, Blackbirds, Thrushes; a general assortment of European and other Birds, Parrots, &c.; Fancy Metallic Cages of all patterns. In this lot are some of the best Singing Birds ever imported into Canada, and must be disposed of in a short time at prices which defy competition, at the old stand, 46 Great St. James Street. GEO. HOWLETT. Montreal, January 25, 1861. d-1 m

BUCKWHEAT.—A Consignment of Superior Buckwheat Flour, for sale by the Subscriber. JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 272 St. Paul Street.

FIRE INSURANCE. SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company has obtained from the Minister of Finance of this Province a LICENSE to carry on Business under the Provincial Statute 23 Vic, Chap. 33, and has complied with all the requirements of said Act. A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Secretary, Canada. OFFICE, No. 9 Great St. James Street, Montreal, 16th January, 1861. d-2 m

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Good Practical Gardener. Enquire at this office. Montreal, Jan. 31. 12 d.

WANTED.—An Apprentice in a Retail Drug Store. For information apply at this Office. January 28. d-t-f.

WANTED. A well qualified ASSISTANT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Apply at this Office. Montreal, Jan. 24, 1861. t f b.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at Mrs. HAL'S, No. 71 St. Antoine Street. Oct. 8.—d-t-f.

Partnerships.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned in Montreal, under the firm of CLARK, WINKS & Co., has this day been dissolved by limitation. All Debts due by or to the said firm will be settled by James P. Clark, at his office, on the premises occupied by the late firm.

Boyer's Block, } JAMES P. CLARK, } No. 1, Custom House Square. } GEORGE WINKS, } Montreal, Jan. 18th. } d sw

REFERRING to the above, the Undersigned have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP, and will continue to carry on the business of DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, under the style and firm of GEORGE WINKS & Co., in the premises occupied by the late firm of CLARK, WINKS & Co. GEORGE WINKS, WILLIAM MACDOUGALL. Montreal, Jan. 18, 1861. d & sw.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of JAMES, OLIVER & Co., is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. D. P. JAMES, R. S. OLIVER, P. G. BURNS. d-3-w

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP, and will continue the business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS and FLOUR DEALERS, under the same style and Firm of JAMES, OLIVER & Co. D. P. JAMES, R. S. OLIVER, W. M. P. McCLAREN. d-3-w

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

WITH reference to the above, the Subscribers intimate that the Montreal Branch of their Works, corner of William and Thomas Streets, will be in active operation early in January. BURNS, COWAN & Co. CANADA CHEMICAL WORKS, } Office 27, Lemoine Street. } Montreal, Dec. 28.

73—CROCKERY AT REDUCED PRICES—73 The Subscribers will sell their well assorted Stock of China, Glass and Earthenware, which comprises every article suitable for domestic use, at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, a nice assortment of Kerosene Lamps, very cheap; Chimnies, Wicks, &c. J. PATTON & Co., 73 Great St. James Street. 1 mo.

GENTLEMEN'S WARM HAWICK UNDER-CLOTHING, IN DRAWERS, JACKETS AND SOX, KNITTED JACKETS, SCARFS. JOHN AITKEN, SON & CO. Ladies' and Children's Warm Woollen Underclothing, of all sorts. —ALSO— Baby Linens, Ladies' Underclothing, Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Stays, Caps, Crinolines. 211 & 213 NOTRE DAME STREET. Montreal, Jan. 26, 1860. 6d.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, INCORPORATED 1819. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. CASH VALUE OF ASSETS, \$2,265,000.

THIS old and well-known Company is now licensed by the Government of Canada, under 23rd Vic. Chap. 33. Proprietors of Real Estate will find it to their advantage to apply for Insurance to ROBERT WOOD, Agent. Montreal, Jan. 22, 1861. d 1 m

AGENCY PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.—The Subscribers (sole Agents in Canada for the Company) continue to receive the above Oil in 5, 20 and 40 gallon pack casks. This Oil is admitted by all who have used it to be superior to any other Oil in use. A few hds Superior Rape Lubricating Oil And a quantity of Rosin Oil in barrels Paraffine Candles in cases —AND— A large assortment of Kerosene Oil Lamps

NEWCASTLE-WALLSEND HOUSE COAL, (warranted the best quality imported) WALLSEND BLACKSMITH'S Nut Coal Scotch and English Steam Coal Sydney House Coal A small quantity very fine Kendal Coal And 200 to 300 tons Chestnut sized Lehigh Coals for Railway Coal Burners English and American Fireclay Ramsay and Grangemouth Firebricks JAMES & Co., 236 St. Paul Street. d-1-yr. Montreal, Jan. 14, 1860.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND BREEDERS.—For sale, the following choice Stock, imported from one of the first breeders in England: 1 Pure Durham Bull, 4 years. 1 " Ayrshire " 4 " 1 " " " 1 year. 14 Durham and Ayrshire Cows and Heifers. Imported Leicestershire Sheep. Apply to JAMES HEMPSTEAD, St. Francois Xavier St. Jan. 28.

SALT.—1,000 Bags LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT. 200 Bags do STOVED do 50 Bags ASHTON'S do do For sale by J. & D. MCBURNEY, 130 Commissioners' Street. January 28. 6d.

THE BEST STARCH in the world, is the "Silver Gloss Starch," made by the Canada Starch Company, at Edwarsburgh, C. W., to be had of all respectable Grocers. Montreal, Oct. 24, 1860. d-t-f.

BURNS.—Injuries from Burns or Frost, Chapped Hands and Feet, Roughness of Skin, relieved immediately by the use of S. J. LYMAN & Co's Winter Cream of Roses. Montreal, January 26

RELIEF FOR COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—Fletcher's Hoarhound Candy and Ipecacuanha Lozenges, manufactured at G. MOCHRY'S Confectionery, 130 Notre Dame St., nearly opposite the Court House. Montreal, Nov. 23. 4 mo d.

IMPORTANT TO CATTLE DEALERS.—THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY will be able to supply, at a low rate, a few tons weekly of INDIAN CORN CAKE, a most suitable article for Cattle Feed. Apply to ALEX. WALKER, St. Peter St. d sw-t f b

PORK.—Heavy Western and Canada Mess, Thin Mess, Rump, Prime Mess and Prime Pork. GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. d s w Montreal, Jan. 3, 1861.

MESS PORK.—The Subscriber has several consignments of Mess Pork, (Montreal Inspection) for sale, at market prices. JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

Auction Sales.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.,

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

THE Subscribers have been favored with instructions from the EXECUTORS of the late SIR GEORGE SIMPSON, to offer, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY next, the following exceedingly valuable Properties, viz:—

THREE HOUSES, NOS. 3, 4 AND 5, IN CORNWALL TERRACE, Well known as among the largest, most commodious first-class residences in the city. These will be sold separately. FOUR FIRST CLASS WAREHOUSES, in Commissioners Street, fronting the river, and now occupied by Messrs. REDPATH, MOLSON and MCINBOE. These Warehouses are opposite the new wharf at which the "Ocean Monarch," a vessel of 1832 tons burden, loading down to 20 feet draught of water, was recently berthed and from the very centre of the Harbour of Montreal. This Property will be sold in ONE LOT.

The Four remaining BUILDING LOTS in rear of the Prince of Wales Terrace, Sherbrooke Street. HOUSE AND LOT in the Village of Lachine, rented as a Tavern to — Boulanger. HOUSE AND LOT in the Village of Lachine, now occupied as the Post Office.

The above Properties are commuted, free of all encumbrances, and have perfect Titles. —ALSO— A SMALL FARM, exactly opposite Isle Dorval, of about forty acres, with good Cottage, &c., &c., well fenced, a most desirable summer Residence, only three miles from the Lachine Railroad Depot, beautifully situated on the Bank of the River, and just opposite to the picturesque Isle Dorval.

The terms of payment will be liberal. Sale at ELEVEN o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers. Jan. 13.

Clearing out Present Stock of Coal Oil Lamps at Cost Prices. G. Grinton & Co., 258 Notre Dame Street.

CANADA CORN STARCH.—THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY are now prepared to execute orders for the different qualities of STARCH at LOWER PRICES than they can be imported. They also GUARANTEE the qualities equal to anything made on this Continent. Sole Agent, ALEX. WALKER, St. Peter Street. d-t-f. Montreal, Jan. 12, 1860.

DYE-STUFFS.—Logwood, Redwood, Fustic Camwood, Madder, Extract of Logwood, Terra Japonica, and all kinds of Dye-stuffs,—for sale by S. J. LYMAN & CO., Place d'Armes. January 17.

CHRISTMAS!—GRAPES, ORANGES, EXTRA RAISINS, Fresh Figs, Fresh Prunes, Fresh Tomatoes, Fresh Bottled Fruits, assorted for Pies, Fresh Tomatoes, Green Peas, Truffles, Mushrooms, Stilton Cheese, Parmesan Cheese, Fresh Salmon, Fresh Lobsters, English Jams and Jellies, assorted, Fresh Preserves, East India Preserves, Sultana Raisins, Extra Currants. A Special Hoasting for Christmas of the Finest kinds of Coffees at S. ENGLISH & CO'S, 266 Notre Dame St. Montreal, Dec. 21.

NEW YEAR!!—Mocha, Java, Maricao, Coffees, (fresh Roasted for New Year's Day.) Essence of Coffee, Raspberry Vinegar, Syrups, Grapes, Oranges, Crystallized Fruits, &c. For Sale at S. ENGLISH & CO'S, 266 Notre Dame Street.

CASH ADVANCES.—The Undersigned are prepared to make liberal CASH ADVANCES to Canadian Shippers on Consignments of FLOUR, GRAIN and other Produce to their friends in Liverpool, London and Glasgow. PAGE, RICHARDSON & Co., Proprietors Merchants' Line Packet Ships, 114 State Street, Boston. For all information apply to F. W. HENSHAW, No. 7 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal. d-1-m. January 23, 1861.

ALL THE RAGE.—JAMES FAIRIE'S GREAT COAL OIL LAMPS, AND GENUINE COAL OILS, Give the most Brilliant Light of any, and are surpassed by none. EVERY PERSON SHOULD HAVE THEM. GENUINE COAL OIL & LAMP DEPOT, 55 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, (A few doors below Notre Dame Street.)

TERMS AND PRICES.—THE TERMS at the CLOTH HALL, are—CASH, AND ONE PRICE. The charge for a pair of good Black Pants to order, is \$4. The entire suit of Tweed or Black Cloth, to order, is \$12 to \$18. A full stock of Upper Canada Tweeds, West of England Cloths, Doeskins, and Cassimeres. Flannel Shirts, Pants, Vests, Lined Kid Mitts, Scarfs, Collars, Braces, Gents' Cloth Boots, for 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, and 7d. CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre Dame Street, West. January 7.

TO THE MONTREAL VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—Just received, a supply of CHIMEA FUR HATS. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant, 270 & 272 St. Paul Street. Jan. 19.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The best Fertilizer for Plants, keeping them free from insects. For sale by S. J. LYMAN & CO.

SULPHATE OF LIME.—For preventing fermentation of Cider, &c., recommended by Prof. Horsford. For sale by S. J. LYMAN & CO.

CITY MUFFIN BAKER.—Try Watson's Celebrated English Muffins. Orders received at Alexander's Confectionery Store, to be delivered at any part of the city. Orders must be left before 3 o'clock, to be delivered that evening. Tea parties supplied at moderate prices. Stores supplied wholesale. Montreal, Dec. 24, 1860.

PRIZE BISCUITS.—For sale by the Subscriber, to close consignments, a few Boxes Nasmith's Prize Biscuits, in Prince of Wales, Abernethy, Egin, Wine, Fancy, Soda and Pie Nic Brands, at unusually low rates. JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant, 270 St. Paul street, Montreal. Dec. 10.

THE CIRCULAR published by the Undersigned on every Friday, for the English Steamer, is obtainable at their Office. Arrangements are made for the printing of the names of Merchants on such number of Circulars as may be specially and in quantity subscribed for. TAYLOR BROS., Brokers. Aug. 13, 1860.

ECROYD & CASTLE, Manufacturers of Black and Colored Morocco, Fancy Leather, Colored Sheep Skin, &c., Corner of Shaw and Dorchester Streets, Montreal, C. E. Book binders' Trunk and Pocket-book Makers' stock manufactured to order. d sm. Jan. 3, 1861.

GOOD MIXED TEA at 2s. 6d. per lb., for sale, by E. E. SKILTON. M. B. J. DUNLOP, ADVOCATE, No. 46, LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET. DR. W. E. BOWMAN, MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. d-1

The Miscellany.

A BELL SONG.

Calmly dawns the golden day,
Over mountains pale and gray,
Man forsake thy sleep and pray.
Come, come, come!

Swinging through the silent air,
Lo! the call itself is prayer;
Fence thy soul from sin and care.
Come, come, come!

Like a dream, serene and slow,
Through the dawn's aerial glow,
Hear the restful cadence flow;
Come, come, come!

Think that in my pleading tongue,
Through the dewy branches swung,
Christ himself this word has sung:
Come, come, come!

Toil and battle, rest in peace,
In the holy light's increase,
Weary heart, from labor cease;
Come, come, come!

Lo! up-rising from the dead,
God's own glory on His head,
His pure lips thy prayers have sped.
Come, come, come!

—Rose Terry.

"THE BEGINNING OF THE END."

BY I. M.—CHAP. VI.

(Conclusion.)

He that hath but impudence,
To all things hath a fair pretence.

"I say, Nellie, have you been to Grahame's yet?"

"No. Who is he?"

"Oh! the owner of the most fashionable shop in town. It's quite the rage, I assure you.—Every body buys there, and so will you too if once you go."

"Why? What are his transcendent claims above all others?"

"Oh! he is so stylish, and such a gentleman! He has a beautiful—almost Oriental in its magnificence—villa, down on the Clyde, and drives to town every morning in such an exquisite barouche, drawn by the loveliest cream-colored ponies you ever saw! And then, his clerks are so nice, so agreeable, and polite—and him! why, all the ladies will buy almost anything he asks them, if he serves them. He must be immensely rich."

"Is he married?"

"Not yet."

"Ah! I guess that's the secret of a good deal of his popularity. But from which of the four quarters of heaven, pray, has this new star of exceeding magnitude dropped down among men?"

"From —. I heard him tell Mrs. Banks the other day, that he studied there for the ministry, but that his health broke down and he was compelled to discontinue, and that naturally having a taste for mercantile pursuits, and being possessed of sufficient capital to start with, he had come here to try."

"And where did he get his fortune—studying for the ministry? I have heard always that was not a paying concern."

"Oh! it is currently reported that it was left him by a West India uncle."

"I declare, these West India uncles are very convenient affairs. I wish I had one, though I believe they get the name of doing a good deal more than they have anything to do with."

Four months after, the mercantile and fashionable world of G—, were startled by the sudden closing of the apparently prosperous, and certainly fashionable store of Grahame, and the discovery consequent thereupon, of the disappearance and defalcation of its accomplished master. Loud were the anathemas levelled against him on 'Change; but louder still were the wailings of the poor employees, who had incurred debts, calculating on the payment of their work, which they were now unable to meet. Many of them had left lucrative situations, allured by his flattering promises, and now, finding themselves idle and encumbered with debt, what wonder that they cursed his heartless villainy? His defalcations amounted to £4,000. Of course the store and all its contents were seized by those who supplied him with goods. His handsomely appointed villa and its contents went under the auctioneer's hammer. His poor, toiling, self-sacrificing father and brother, who at his request, and with the fullest confidence in his integrity, signed bills as security, were seized by some of the indignant creditors and thrown into prison, charged with being accomplices with him. The charges were not sustained by any evidence, it being evident that they were equally dupes with their accusers, and they were discharged, to find themselves houseless and homeless! The small farm on which they had been born and brought up, and on which his father had spent all the labour of his mature years, being withdrawn from them; the farm implements and stock sold in part to meet the bills. The poor mother, her hopes crushed—her heart broken at her son's misconduct, and at leaving the home where she had so long been a happy wife and mother, sunk into incurable melancholy, from which death only shortly released her.—By the kindness of friends, sufficient funds were raised to enable the heart-stricken and now lonely father, and his industrious, well-doing, uneducated son—who had been neglected and despised till

now for his brother—to emigrate to the Far West, where they tried—but vainly—to throw off the shadow, that the ingratitude of a son and brother had brought upon them.

Two years after, one of the leading newspapers contained the following paragraph:—

DISCOVERY OF EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—Some time ago the discovery was made that a number of counterfeit bills of the Commercial Bank were in circulation.—Notice was given, and every effort made to recover them and discover the forger. 500 one-pound, and 80 five-pound notes were recovered, but for a time all efforts to obtain a clue to the author or authors of the forgery were unsuccessful, so cautiously and cleverly did they conduct their schemes. At length, through the energy and untiring diligence of Sergeant Burns, the head, it is supposed, of this daring villainy was discovered in the person of a handsome, gentlemanly looking man who boarded in the Albion Hotel under the title of Signor Farini. He represents himself as an Italian patriot, and talks bad English in true foreign style. He denies all knowledge of the affair and seems in no way discomfited by his transference from the parlor of the Albion to cell No. 22. The proofs are very strong against him, the implements and several of the notes being found in his trunk, and sufficient witnesses are now coming forward to swear to him as having received the bills from his hands. N.B.—Several gentlemen have recognized him, notwithstanding his long beard and bushy moustache, as the Grahame who swindled so many of the business-men of G— two years ago by obtaining goods under false pretences.—Of course he will be tried for this also.

A month or two later the following occurred:—

"The villain Grahame, alias Farini, on whom sentence of transportation for life was passed, after exhibiting the utmost nonchalance during his imprisonment and trial, and the extraordinary revelations therein, and immediately after his doom was fixed, when once he realized it, fell into alternate fits of despondency and wild fits of delirium, accompanied by the most vehement self-accusations and remorse. Getting worse and worse every day he was on Monday removed to the paupers' department of Lunatic Asylum. This insanity has assumed a form in accordance with the tenor of his life, the wretched man continually forming and planning the most visionary but cunning schemes for aggrandizement. The physicians have pronounced his case hopeless. And so ends the mad career of another unprincipled adventurer. Will others not take warning?"

* * * * *

"Vere, dear."

"Yes, Neil."

"I was in — Asylum, to-day."

"And you saw him?"

"Yes."

A silence of some minutes ensued. Husband and wife sat side by side in their tastefully furnished parlour, each face shadowed by painful memories; at length she spoke, her voice quivering with emotion.

"Can I ever be thankful enough to that merciful Providence, that prevented me from being linked to such a fate? Though I know I could not have stood it. I should long since have been in my grave."

"Yes, dear Vere," replied her husband, fondly putting his arm around her.

"There is indeed a Providence that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them as we will."

"I remember well, one forenoon, when we were room-mates in Bunn-street—it was the forenoon he was introduced to you—that after he was gone, vaunting of his success, I felt almost like blaming Providence for an unjust distribution of good and evil. I seemed to be toiling hard, unnoticed, and unrequited for, trying to live honestly in the fear of God, and I was despised, friendless, and poor, while fortune seemed to smile on his career of indolence, dissipation, and hypocrisy; but in the middle of my repining, I seemed to hear a voice saying: 'But what will the end be?' And to-day I have seen it. I shall never forget it! To hear that voice, whose music used to win its way to so many hearts, begging me in piteous tones to let him out; and now bursting into the wild laugh of insanity, and anon, strutting about, an imaginary nobleman. Oh! it was pitiful!"

"Did he know you?" the low, hushed, frightened voice of his wife, asked.

"No, I was glad he did not. But it seems as if he must have heard a rumour of our marriage before his derangement, which haunts him, for his keeper informs me he, cursing, declares I will not, must not, get you! But I am frightening you, dearest."

"I am shuddering at what I have escaped! He deserves scarce any pity, and yet, I cannot but feel sorry. Poor Grahame!"

The speakers, as our readers will have surmised, are our old friend, Neil Cameron, now Professor Cameron, Mathematical Professor in the University of —, and his beautiful, subdued wife, Vere Benner Cameron, who brought no wealth to her husband, but a warm loving generous heart; she having been induced to invest her money in speculations which burst and left her and many a mother, widow and orphan, penniless. Her misfortunes first made the now popular and gifted Professor seek her society, and friendship and respect unconsciously deepened into love, which was timidly responded to by her; but it was not till after the most unwearied and earnest persuasion that she consented to be his wife—the remembrance of her early experience haunting her still painfully. But when once bound by the strongest earthly tie to the man of her choice, she allowed her warm, confiding, loving heart, full scope; and in her affection her husband always found a shelter from the storms of life, while both blessed the mysterious Providence which led them by a painful, mysterious path, to the haven of happiness.

—Since 1836, forty-three newspapers have been started in New York city, and after a brief career have failed.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

(From the Turin Correspondent of the London Times.)

The Parliament of 1860 was no favorable ground for the factious, or, indeed, for any opposition. Lombardy had scarcely recovered the fright of the peace of Villafranca; Central Italy was still awed by the mystic, but, on the whole, unfriendly responses of the oracle of the Tuile-ries. The fate of Italy still hung in suspense; all was precarious and transitional. Cavour had resumed power, not in consequence of a Parliamentary vote or an ordinary Ministerial crisis, but in obedience to popular clamour within, and perhaps, also a secret interference from without. Every honest man felt it a sacred duty to strengthen the King's Government. The few incorrigible agitators either willingly withdrew or were quietly disposed of. The Session was to be a very short and inactive one. All momentous questions were adjourned; and on subjects of general politics the Chamber behaved with a rare discretion and an admirable unanimity.

Is 1861 to undo all that? The internal topics likely to lead to disagreement are legion. Farini called together all the notables of the southern kingdom on the expiration of his office, and begged them to give utterance to their most earnest wishes, that he might be able to submit them to the Prince of Carignano, his successors in the lieutenancy. The demands of the Assembly were simply exorbitant. They stipulated for "the King's residence in Naples, the separate administration of the Kingdom, a separate budget, &c." In short, the Neapolitans would vote for a united Italy and yet for a separate Naples. The same self-government notions would again spring up in Tuscany, Lombardy, and elsewhere. Municipal egotism is still rampant, and personal selfishness is still more difficult to contend with. Every man, you would say, is sure to quarrel with every appointment of the Government, till Government finds the means of stopping his mouth by appointing himself. The universal outcry is, "What is the Government going to do for us, and that means for all and each of us? It must supply us with cheap bread, it must open in every large city a University, in every small town at least a Lyceum, it must multiply courts of law so as to have one in every place, it must found academies, endow theatres, enliven carnivals,—in fact, afford us new sources of public enjoyment, and create new offices so as to enable each of us to have our share in it, eking out our private income by a stipend to be paid out of the State's revenue."

It is not difficult to conceive the embarrassments that passions, springing from such ignoble sources, will be sure to create for the Italian Government. Still, such evils are not only easily to be overcome, but they are not unlikely to neutralize one another, for the municipalism of one province naturally arrays itself against the pretensions of another, and the official in possession finds it his interest to resist the demands of the official in expectancy. The great mass, after all, has little to gain and much to lose from this waste of the public money for personal or local purposes. Public opinion admits of enlightenment, education gains ground, and things find their own level; but all private interests, all party passions have for the present a common rallying point in the main question of peace and war; and in this question it seems to me very doubtful whether Government will in 1861, as in 1849, be able by two or three successive dissolutions to bring, in the end, the Parliament to reason, or whether it will not, on the contrary, be dragged along by the impetuosity of a large majority of Parliament. In 1859 the war party had no head. In 1861 the war party have Garibaldi at their head; they reckon on thousands of adventurers whose exploits have been made the theme of European song, and on an army which has won distinction and pants for more. It was with the greatest difficulty that a small fraction of Italy could 12 years ago subscribe to a peace which was imposed by a double defeat. We may fancy the obstacles that will rise against the preservation of the status quo now, after a double victory. The first outcry for Venice or Rome that may rise in the Italian Parliament on or soon after the 20th of next month may find such an echo in the House itself, and out of it, as neither administrative firmness nor diplomatic address will be able to hush up.

Count Cavour is now hard at work, or seems so at least, to avert the dangers of a Garibaldian movement for next spring. The whole strength of the King's Government, the absolute veto of France, and the wise counsel of England may all be mustered up to induce the Italians to an adjournment of their great national contest; but the war party may insist on going its own way, spite of all warning or menace. Garibaldi may deem himself too far committed not to break, were it only for a point of honour, his own neck and that of his followers. Were he even to declare war to Austria and France at the same time, he would find hairbrained partisans in good numbers to applaud and follow him.

Under such circumstances, what can and will the Parliament do for the King's Government? Either Count Cavour has to contend with a large opposition, and then he will either be dragged along with the warlike tide in spite of himself, or he will have to resort to the measure of a dissolution, to be repeated again and again, as it was done in 1849, till the whole nation comes to its senses, or he succeeds in securing the elections on his side, in the main, and then he may with the sanction of the Chambers, come with the

war party out of doors to a life and death struggle, in which it is very questionable whether a too pliable Parliament will yield him much aid.

With such an outlook we are awaiting the results of the general election for the first great National Italian Parliament.

TRACTARIANISM DYING OUT IN ENGLAND.

The following from the *London Christian Observer*, will show the present state of the Tractarian controversy in England. Tractarianism proper is rapidly losing ground, while the controversy is taking another form, in a more direct assault upon the great truths of the Bible. Which side is to prevail in the contest is not a matter of doubt. God and his truth are mightier than all the hosts of infidelity.

"Tractarianism, the most formidable enemy which the Reformation has had to contend with for three centuries, is fast dying out. It gains no new triumphs. It does not even retain the conquest it has made. We do not mean to imply that its decay is yet visible upon the surface; or that it has ceased to demand vigilant attention. Now and then a clerical convert still goes over to the Church of Rome; now and then a parish is still irritated by the introduction of some Romish ceremony. But those who leave us are no longer men of weight or learning; and their succession is, except to themselves, a matter of little consequence. While the introduction of Romish ceremonies and teachings in our parishes meets with no encouragement, except perhaps from a few idly sentimental enthusiasts. There is but one diocese—the Diocese of Oxford—from which we hear a contrary report. We do not believe that the danger has been at all exaggerated; we do not speak of it as though it had entirely ceased. Ten years ago it seemed to threaten the destruction of the Church of England: we have been saved, under God, by the vigor with which the mischief was confronted. The peril is no longer imminent; but our safety still lies in watchfulness and caution. The storm is over, but the swell continues.

"We have arrived at the second stage of spiritual delusion, and it does not take us unprepared. The wiser men of all parties foresaw it long ago. One of the early friends of Sterling said, in our hearing, some five-and twenty years ago, when scarcely a score of the Oxford tracts had appeared, 'I have been telling—(mentioning a leader of the ultra-church party, 'that they are all on a wrong track; they are enforcing the minor of their syllogism, the day is not far off when they will have to prove the major.' He saw clearly that while they were blindly urging the form of worship, the question of the reality of all religion, and even the existence of God, was being in fact disturbed, and must be determined anew; and these times have come at last.

"The evil has not yet reached its height. It may be expected, as well from the position of its leaders, as from their popularity and success hitherto, to spread widely for a time. It affords to the daring, speculative youth of England precisely what Tractarianism afforded to the refined and sentimental—a cause, leaders, and the prospect of renown. It is more flattering to intellectual pride which is a far more common failing than the ambition which satisfies itself with exercising priestly rule, at the cost, in its turn, of a servile acquiescence in authority."

THE CHURCH RESPONSIBLE.—When will ministers and members of our churches begin generally to inquire whether it is not expedient for them, if not for their own sakes, yet for the sake of the community, to discontinue altogether the use of intoxicating liquors, when it is considered that myriads annually die the drunkard's death, and descend still lower than the drunkard's grave; that thousands of church members are every year cut off from Christian fellowship for inebriety; that every minister has to complain of the hindrance to his usefulness from this cause, and that more ministers are disgraced by this than any other habit? It is in the power, and, therefore, is it not the duty of the Christian Church to do much to stop this evil, which is sending more persons to the madhouse, the gaol, the hulks, the gallows, more bodies to the grave, and more souls to perdition, than any that can be mentioned? Can the Church be in earnest till it is prepared to make this sacrifice?—Rev. John A. James.

—Late statistics of British industrial enterprise show that five million persons are supported in England by cotton—that thirty million spindles are employed in the production of the yarn; and that the capital absorbed exceeds \$750,000,000. Four-fifths of the cotton consumed in England (800,000,000 pounds) is American; about 120,000,000 pounds come from other foreign countries, while only 8 per cent. (80,000,000 pounds) are received from British Colonies and Dependencies.

—Traveller on the Mississippi—"What makes you have the bar in the centre? Why don't you have it on the side, out of the way?" Barker—"Well, we would, but you see, it won't do to have so many passengers on one side of the boat."

The "MONTREAL WITNESS" is printed and published by JOHN DOUGALL, Proprietor, at 36 Great St. James Street. House head of Drummond Street, Montreal.