

MONTREAL WITNESS.

WEEKLY REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. X.

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THE NEWS.

CANADA.

AFRAY IN QUEBEC.—A most wanton attack was made on Thursday evening, 12th July, on a young lad standing at the corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus streets, whose only offence, it would seem, was that he wore an orange lily in his button-hole! Three men driving past in a caleche, ordered him to remove the flower, and upon his refusal to do so, struck him with a slung shot. A party of Orangemen being in the neighborhood rushed to rescue the lad, and chastised his assailants. The perpetrators of the outrage vowed vengeance against the orangemen, but the Mayor had a large posse of Police on the *qui vive* to meet promptly any aggressive act, and no further attempt was made to disturb the public peace.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

CANADIAN MILITIA.—The Province has been divided into eighteen military districts, nine in Upper Canada and nine in Lower, by the Governor General, in pursuance of the Militia Act of last session. All correspondence on the subject of the militia is to be addressed to the Adjutant General, Col. De Rottenburg.

THE WELLAND CANAL.—More business was transacted on this canal during the month of June than any former similar period. 312 American and 203 Canadian vessels having passed through.

NEW INVENTIONS.—We have been shown a couple of ingenious models, one the model of a vessel to sail against the wind, and the other a self-acting Railroad Gate. Messrs. Brown, Young and Davis, of this city, are the inventors. The former has been fairly tested, and found to answer, and the latter will in all probability be on the Great Western.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

CANADIAN EXPORTS.—The exports of mining produce during the past year have been greater than those of any year preceding. In 1852 they only amounted in value to £8394; in 1853, to £27,339 3s 2d; in 1854, to £74,730 13s 11d. This augmentation has taken place principally in pig and scrap iron. The exports of sea produce during the above named years amounted in 1852 to £74,462; in 1853 to £85,000; and in 1854 to £87,427. The produce of the forest stands as follows:—In 1852, £1,614,584 14s 9d; in 1853, £2,355,255 2s 2d; in 1854, £2,495,341 16s 10d. The increase even in manufactured goods, though somewhat slow, is steady. The estimated value for each of the three past years, is as follows:—In 1852, £16,236 1s 2d; in 1853, £35,106 9s 0d; in 1854, £42,437 4s 8d.—*Pilot.*

SAD RESULT FROM CARRYING FIREARMS.—A fatal accident occurred at the Orange celebration at Newcastle, on the 12th. Pistols were fired, and a young man named Swanton, having discharged his pistol without elevating it sufficiently, the ball entered the head of a Mr. Kennedy, killing him instantaneously.

CIRCUS RIOT.—Another disgraceful riot has occurred in Toronto. Some dispute arose between some of the firemen and the persons connected with the circus. From the Toronto papers we learn that "one of the waggons was tumbled into the bay, another was smashed up with axes and burnt, and other serious damage done to the circus property. An attempt was also made to fire the canvas. The Mayor and police were on the spot, but were unable to quell the disturbance. Fire arms and other weapons were used, and one or two persons were badly hurt. While these proceedings were going on the fire alarm was given, and had the effect of heightening the confusion."

POSTMASTERS.—The Toronto *Colonist* states that a wide spread dissatisfaction is being felt and expressed by the postmasters throughout the country, on account of the abolition of newspaper postage. This dissatisfaction seems to have a good foundation, and call for the immediate consideration of the country. These public servants have, by the universally hailed new postage law, had their already very low salaries curtailed, while at the same time, by the increased circulation of newspapers, they have had their labors increased. This is a double hardship which should be immediately removed. The public never did, and never will, gain by paying its servants badly.

STRAWBERRIES.—Mr. Daniel Chisholm, of Wellington Square, has this year cultivated one acre of vines, and from the yield, he now realizes the respectable sum of \$40 per day. He says he estimates the gross amount for the season will not fall much short of \$1,000.—*Oakville Sentinel.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.—For some days previously Lord Raglan had been suffering from indigestion; but, until 4 P. M., on the 28th, his Lordship progressed to the satisfaction of his medical attendants. Afterwards, alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased. From 5 P. M., he was unconscious, and from that period he gradually sank, until twenty-five minutes before 9, at which hour he died. General Pakenham's despatch, announcing the death of Lord Raglan, is dated on June 28. He says:—"I have the deepest regret in announcing to you that the venerable chief of the English army expired this evening at nine o'clock. We are the more affected at this event that within the last 24 hours his state appeared much improved." In both Houses of Parliament a royal message recommending the House to provide some material token of recognition to Lord Raglan for the services he had rendered to his country during this and previous wars was brought under consideration, and it was agreed that an annuity of £1,000 a year should be granted to the widow of his late Lordship, and £2,000 a year to the present possessor of the title, with remainder to his next heir.

GENERAL SIMPSON.—General Simpson, Lord Raglan's successor, has seen considerable service, and enjoys a high professional reputation. During the Peninsular war he was present at the defence of Cadiz, and the attack on Saville. He served and was wounded at Quatre Bras in 1815; was engaged in 1845 as second in command to the late Sir Charles Napier in Scind. Sir Charles Napier considered him his best officer. Lord Ellenborough, when Governor-General, had the highest opinion of him, and, in the event of any accident happening to Sir Charles Napier, would have charged General Simpson with the conduct of the war. The high official position General Simpson has filled since the present government sent him to the Crimea had placed him in constant communication with the French commander.

TENTS, &c., FOR THE CRIMEA.—A large number of tents, with poles, lines, and pegs, complete, and picket posts for cavalry, have been shipped for the use of the troops in the approaching campaign in the Crimea. Upwards of 200 tons of clothing, boots, shoes, and waterproof caps, have been forwarded from the Ordnance stores during the past week.

CHINA.—Canton, May 9, 1855.—Affairs in a political point of view remain in *statu quo.* The Mandarins have made no progress since their grand victory at Whampoa. The distress among the poorer classes in Canton is now terrible—one can hardly walk through the back streets without seeing some poor famished being about closing his eyes in death, or take a row in the river without striking a dead body. Rice commands a very high price, although many ships are arriving. The consumption of this article is immense. It is now estimated that 10,000 peculs are daily consumed in Canton city alone. Within 100 miles of Canton to the south are now lying at anchor upward of two hundred large junks, laden with this staple article of food, but the owners dare not come out for fear of pirates, who, so lately driven from Whampoa, swarm on the coast.

ACCUMULATION OF MISFORTUNES.—The widow of the late Admiral Boxer is now suffering from a most dire accumulation of misfortunes; the first of these was the death from cholera of her nephew, at Balaklava. This was followed by the decease, from the same cause, of her husband. The next intelligence she received was to the effect that her house in the country had been burnt to the ground. Scarcely had she been made acquainted with this fact when the failure of Messrs. Strachan's bank deprived her of an amount of not less than thirty thousand pounds; and, to crown all her misery, she has now a son before Sebastopol, who, it is expected cannot long survive.

ANTIQUITIES.—The excavations now in progress in Ostia, the theatre of the poetic history of Rome, and of the last six books of the *Æneid*, have revealed near an antique villa, a rich marble sepulchre, highly ornamented; a marble stairway conducts to a hall covered and lined with various colored marbles, which appear to be the ante-chamber of a greater marble apartment containing two sarcophagi, covered with inscriptions, bas-relief angels, &c. Gibson, the British sculptor, finds a confirmation of his favorite

theory, in the fact that these sculptures are painted. It is certain that the old Romans, at least, did sometimes paint their marbles.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—News from Sierra Leone, on the 3rd June, states that the British acting Governor had undertaken an expedition against a native chief and his followers on the Mallaghea river, to enforce the payment of certain indemnities due to English merchants for depredations committed upon them. At first it appeared to be successful and the town of Mallaghea was partially destroyed. On the 23rd of May, the troops were proceeding to complete the work, when they were surprised by thousands of the natives, overpowered, and driven from the shore with a loss, out of 150 rank and file, in killed, wounded and missing, of 94.

—It is said that the renowned marrying establishment, Gretna Hall, at Gretna Green, is about to be demolished.

TREES AT THE SIDE OF RAILWAYS.—The Austrian Government requests the directors of the railways in the empire to plant young trees, of a description indicated, at convenient distances along the lines, in tending them to replace eventually the posts upon which telegraphic wires are at present affixed.

TREE PLANTING IN PAPAL STATES.—The government has made an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the encouragement of tree planting in the papal states. Premiums are offered to all who will plant trees on their own property, under the inspection of the officers in their district. The olive, orange, lemon, oak, elm, chestnut, and almond, are among the trees named.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.—At the last reports there were 214 cases in Venice, and at Florence there have been from 5 to 10 cases daily for some weeks, chiefly among the lowest classes. The numbers may be exaggerated, as we have as yet no official reports, but there is reason to fear that they are truly given.

DEATH OF BISHOP OF GALWAY.—On June 23, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, the Right Rev. L. O'Donnell, sat down to breakfast in apparently good health. Suddenly he was seized with illness, and within a very brief time ceased to exist.

ROME.—On the morning of Sunday the 17th June, the artillery of the Castle of St. Angelo announced the 9th anniversary of the exaltation of Pius IX. This rather martial proclamation of the Church militant, was followed by gentler services in the Sistine Chapel.

—The London *Herald* has lost most of its fortune by the failure of Messrs. Sir Charles Napier has lost most of his fortune by the failure of Messrs. Halford & Co. (Sir J. Paul, Strachan & Co.)

—During the month of May, the Paris Journal *La Presse* paid to the Government for stamp duty the enormous sum of \$21,000. Its circulation is 41,000; these 41,000 copies are struck off in two hours from four presses—the paper being set up four times.

DANGEROUS FREIGHTS.—The Liverpool *Albion* states that the ship *Georgia*, which arrived at Liverpool from Savannah, brought some copper ore in cases, which proves to be an exceedingly dangerous cargo, for so great was the heat evolved during the passage from the sulphur contained in the ore, that some of the cases were taken out of the ship completely charred, the lids being a mass of charcoal, while the cotton stowed immediately above them was partially burnt, and when landed from the ship was so much heated as to make it painful for a man to thrust his hand into the bales. We believe the copper ore from Adelaide, when first shipped to this country, was of a similar dangerous character, till means were taken to destroy the sulphur by roasting the ore.

POLITICAL EXECUTION.—Five young men, accused of taking part in political "assassinations" in 1849, have been executed at Fimo (Roman States), after undergoing an imprisonment of six years. A letter in the *Independence Belge* says that no convincing proofs of their guilt were forthcoming, and that the execution caused general horror amongst the population. Numerous persons retired into the country for the day.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—There is now to be seen in the Museum of Economic Geology, in London, a part of the trunk of a willow tree lately felled in Battersea fields, in the centre of which was found an aerolite, or meteoric stone, of very large size, which seems to have fallen on the tree many years ago, and to have embedded itself in its substance.

RELICS OF FRANKLIN.—Greenwich Hospital has just received the relics lately brought to England of Sir John Franklin and his companions. They are placed next to the coat in which Lord Nelson received his death wound at Trafalgar.

UNITED STATES.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—An important decision has been delivered in the United States Circuit Court, Boston, in the case of the brig *Porpoise*, seized for being engaged in the slave trade. It was held that a vessel which has acted as a tender on slavers and has carried merchandise which was used for the purchase of slaves before the eyes of the captain, and had other wise aided in the slave transportation, although she had not actually carried a single slave, was guilty of being engaged in the slave trade within the statute. This reverses a previous opinion of the Court, and will take away another of the facilities of engaging with impunity in this nefarious traffic.

BOYS IN MERCHANT VESSELS.—Most of the better class of merchantmen continue to take out several boys, say from two to eight, as a part of their available force for working the ship; and in many instances where masters are interested in the welfare of the boys, a "boy's room" is provided, that they may be kept separate from the men and their influence. For berths of this description, in China ships particularly, the applications have been very numerous for a long time,—far exceeding the wants of the service; and will continue to be, until "school ships" are provided in connection with the Navy, and instruction, as well as discipline and comparative exemption from evil influences, is secured. The commanders of the ships generally have the privilege of selecting or rejecting whom they choose. Not infrequently, the seelads are retained until qualified for responsible positions.

A CASE OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION lately occurred at Sandusky, O., which came near firing the new Presbyterian church. A cotton rag saturated with oil, with which the painters had been rubbing the capping of the pews, was left upon one of the seats. On going into the church the next morning, a large hole was found burned in the seat, and the rag was in ashes. The experiment was made next day at noon, by placing one of the painters' rags in a similar situation, and at five o'clock it was so hot that it could not be held in the hand.

COAL BURNING LOCOMOTIVE.—The great saving in the consumption of fuel between the coal and wood burning locomotives is causing the former to be introduced very rapidly upon the various lines of railroad travel. At Taunton, Massachusetts, a new coal burning locomotive was tried last week, and was found to consume eighteen dollars and fifty cents worth of coal, under circumstances which would have caused sixty dollars worth of wood to be burned to perform the same work.

DEATH FROM CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.—Louis Loup, a native of Switzerland, the oldest soldier at Fort Henry, who had served with great credit in the wars of Florida and Mexico, was found intoxicated by Mr. Sergeant Morrow. The Sergeant conceiving himself treated with disrespect by some remark of the drunken soldier, felled him to the earth, and inflicted on him the most cruel and unusual chastisement. The old soldier was then removed to the guard-house, where the beating was renewed, and after an exhaustion of strength, not of passion, as the sequel shows, was left to welter in his blood till yesterday morning, when he was removed to the flag-staff, and amid the most heart-rending entreaties, lashed to it with his hands up. He remained in this painful position for three weary hours, when the inclination of his head on his breast, indicated that death had relieved him. The Sergeant has been arrested for murder.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—A complete list of the steamboat disasters on the Western rivers for the last six months, show a total of 63 steamers and 52 flats, barges, and keel boats lost, involving property to the amount of \$1,402,600. Of the steamers, 35 were snagged, 13 burned, 9 were destroyed by collision.

HARD TIMES AGAIN.—It is computed that there are, at the present moment, not less than 50,000 people out of employment in the City of New York.

AMERICAN WATCH TRADE.—American enterprise is at last competing for the watch business. Watches equal to the best imported ones, are manufactured in Waltham, Mass. The prices at which they are sold, range from \$20 to \$200 each at retail.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—A number of wealthy and influential citizens of New York, of Irish birth, have associated together for the purpose of facilitating the emigration westward of such of their countrymen as are arriving from Ireland, able and willing to labor on farms, railroads, and other works in the country.

CABBAGE WITH CORN.—Mr. Brooks, at the last Legislative agricultural meeting in Boston, alluded to the practice of planting cabbage among Indian corn. He knew an instance where cabbages were planted in alternate rows with corn, and the cabbage sold for \$150 per acre.

A CONSCIENTIOUS MAYOR.—The Mayor of a city in Ohio got drunk not long since; when sobered, he went before a Squire, informed on himself, paid his fine, and resigned his office.

GERMANS IN TEXAS.—There are said to be no less than 50,000 German emigrants already located in Texas, and 1,500 more are now on their way from Hamburg to the port of Indianola. On the 13th ult., a barque called the *Vonfinke*, also arrived at Galveston from Bremen, with 150 emigrants.

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER.—A member of Congress from Philadelphia, during the recent session, made a speech intended to prove that Popery was not unfriendly to Republicanism. While he was denying that the Pope had or claimed the right to interfere between subjects and their sovereign, between citizens and their Government, the Pope himself was issuing a bull denouncing the measure which converted certain ecclesiastical property in Sardinia to educational purposes, and expressly declaring such law to be invalid and null.

—The Massachusetts Legislature at its late session voted a sum in aid of the school for idiots and feeble-minded youth, upon the condition that the friends of the institution would subscribe five thousand dollars for the same object within specified a time.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN RUSSIA.—It is not true, as represented, that the Russian Government have refused permission to Major Mordecai and Capt. McClelland (officers of the United States Army), dispatched by this Government to the seat of war for professional observation, to pass to Sebastopol. They have been kindly received, and have had every possible facility afforded to them by the Russian authorities. The Government here has full information of the facts.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

U. P. CHURCH.—The 3rd instant, the Rev. Peter Glassford was inducted into the Pastoral charge of the United Presbyterian Congregations of Vaughan and Albion. Rev. John Jennings, Rev. Dr. Taylor, and the Rev. David Couits, conducted the services. The Rev. Mr. Glassford, who is lately from Scotland, enters on his new sphere of labour with every prospect of usefulness and success.—*Toronto Globe.*

PRESENTATION.—The Rev. Dr. Green has been presented by the Wesleyan Book Committee at Toronto with a beautiful Electro Plate Silver Service.

SABBATH RAILROAD TRAVELING.—Mr. Hammond, the Supt. of the Chicago and Burlington line of railroads, announces to the employees on the road, that they will be permitted to rest on Sunday, and that on that day no work will be done on the line, or at the stations or shops of the companies. Among the multitude of railroad transgressors, it is refreshing to meet a solitary instance of obedience to the command "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS of all "evangelical" denominations is to assemble in Paris, August 23rd. The Bishop of London has published a notice that inasmuch as a great number of British subjects will probably visit Paris during the summer, and that as there is at present no adequate provision for worship after the manner of the Church of England, the Presbyterian Council of the Reformed Church of Paris have granted the use of the Church of the Oratoire. Rev. Henry Melville, Prof. Whewell and others are announced as preachers.

ROMISH PROPAGATION SOCIETY.—The receipts of the "Societe de la Propagation de la Foi," in 1854, were 3,722,756 francs. This amount is the highest they have yet attained with the exception of the last two years, when the jubilee caused an exceptional augmentation. Of the total amount France contributed 2,205,501 francs.

THE NEW DOGMA OF ROME.—The Pope has had the opinions of the dignitaries of the Church about the dogma of the Immaculate Conception published. We see that many German Bishops, dissented from the view of the majority. Archbishop Sibour of Paris belongs likewise to the non-concients; but all the southern and Western Bishops recommended the enunciation of the new dogma. Not one of the Irish, Italian, Spanish or Irish-American Bishops is found among the non-concients. They formed an overwhelming majority against the protest of some few German and French Bishops.

STUDENT MISSIONARIES.—The American Sunday School Union has employed for terms varying from one to four months each, no less than 256 student missionaries in the prosecution of its labors; most of them are soon to be ministers of the gospel, and are of eleven different denominations working under one set of instructions and for one object; they come from thirty different colleges and seminaries, and through their efforts 909 Sabbath schools have been organized, and 1545 others have been visited, supplied with books or otherwise aided. Into the newly organized schools 6688 teachers and 37,947 scholars have been induced to enter. The cost of this work has been very small, and the good accomplished very great. Beside all other benefits accruing, the knowledge of human nature and the tact acquired in dealing with it under its ever varying phases, cannot fail of producing great advantages to the young men in their future spheres of labor.—*Am. paper.*

FOREIGN BISHOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent in answer to an inquiry in the *Express*, a day or two since, as to how many of the Bishops recently sitting in Provincial Council at Baltimore, were foreigners, says there was not one American among them. Bishop Bailey, of New Jersey, and Bishop Spalding, of Kentucky, he adds, are the only Bishops of the Romish Church in the country, born on its soil.

NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP FOR THE CITY ARABS.—The wooden erection at the foot of Saltmarket, long known as "Mumford's Show," has been transformed from a low theatre, and fitted up as a place of worship for the benefit of the humble residents in that locality. On Sunday it was opened for the first time—the Rev. Professor Eadie preaching in the forenoon, the Rev. Dr. Ranniman in the afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. Buchanan in the evening. At each diet of worship the house was densely crowded by attentive audiences—so much so that numbers required to retire for want of accommodation.—*Glasgow paper.*

FRUITS OF REVIVAL IN BOSTON.—Some of our churches have received important additions, the fruits of the recent revivals. At the Maverick Church, East Boston, Rev. R. W. Clark's, there were forty admitted, thirty-two of whom were by profession; at the Mount Vernon Church, Rev. Mr. Kirk's, there were thirty nine admitted, of whom twenty-four were by profession. At the Central Square Baptist Church, East Boston, Rev. W. Syke's, Pastor, there were twelve or fourteen admitted. At Park Street Church, Rev. Mr. Stone's, there were twelve admitted. At Salem Street Church, Rev. Dr. Beecher's, there were eight admitted. At the Freewill Baptist Church, in Bennett Street, there were twelve admitted. At Rev. Dr. Neale's Church there were seven admitted, and at Pine Street Church, Rev. Mr. Dexter's, there were six admitted.

BUFFALO CHURCH CASE.—An attempt has recently been made to settle the difficulties in which the St. Louis Church of Buffalo has become involved. The Rev. Mr. Weninger, a Jesuit missionary, about four weeks ago was allowed to open the Church on the condition that he would allude in no objectionable manner to the late difficulties. This pledge it is claimed he has disregarded; he has labored to prejudice the congregation against the action of the trustees; and by the employment of means not altogether honorable, he has apparently obtained the consent of the Church to measures to which it has always been stoutly opposed.

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

INDULGENCES—THE CHURCH AND THE SHOP.

(From the N. Y. Crusader.)

We have received from Turin, Italy, the following singular document. It is merely the card of a commission house of the Pope, established in Turin, and managed by a priest. There everything is made merchantable, from the diploma of a Baron or Prince, down to the simple license to practice medicine; from the dispensation to eat meat instead of fish, every Friday and Saturday, to the absolution of all sorts of sins; from the general indulgence through which we secure a snug little place in Heaven, to the permission of taking certain gratifications of the flesh.

Behold now the document itself, which has no need of any comment to be fully understood in all its bearings!—

“Office of Correspondence with the official departments at Rome, for the dispensations of the Pope, conducted by Father Messina, No. 2 Giacciai St., 2nd floor.

TURIN, June 15th, 1855.

“Illustrious Sir,—I beg to inform you, that I have just established in this city an office of Correspondence, to obtain all necessary grants from the Holy See, viz: Bulls and Dispensations for intermarriages of first and second degree of relationship; first and second degree *ex copula illicita* (of illegitimate connection); second degree of consanguinity; second and third, with the cause of short space, for which will be required a certificate of the Bishop. Dispensations of age, to be admitted to the canonical orders before the legal time. Licenses for private chapels; secularizations *abiti ventendi*. Permits for nuns to leave the Convent, in cases of bad health, or to go to confess to some particular Confessor. Confirmations for the 2nd and 3rd triennial terms of Abbesses. Permits to chaplains and pastors to bless the apparel of their churches. Authorization to grant the papal absolution with full indulgence to dying people, and to erect the stations of the *Via Crucis*; to obtain retirement after 40 years' service, and to be absent from the choir from some legitimate motive. Appointments of apostolic protonotary and of knight of the holy sepulchre; Titles of Prince for himself and descendants, or only for one life; Titles of Barons, Counts and Marquises, for himself and heirs, or only for one life. Grand Cross of St. Gregory of Malta, and St. Sylvester. Order of Pius, first class, with the privilege of wearing a *crotchet*. Order of Christ, do., of St. Gregory, do., of St. Sylvester, Knighthood of the *Golden Spur*. Chamberlain of Honor of his Holiness. Indulgences in *perpetuum* for private altars and chapels. Permissions to priests to wear a wig. Authorizations to the same to hold two or more tenures, provided they send a certificate of poverty; do., to secularized monks, to seek any ecclesiastic tenures, and even parishes; to inherit and will. Dispensation to contract matrimony between two persons of different religion; do., to be admitted to take oath to prove to be single in cases of marriage; do., for the sacred orders on account of *defecta natalium*, illegitimate birth; do., for regular monks to use and wear linen; do., to wear shoes and stockings, do., to ride. Permit to hold and read prohibited books. Dispensation of simple vow of perpetual chastity; authorization to absolve in cases of reserved sins, and to bless wreaths, crucifixes and beads; to exchange masses with that of the *holy Virgin*, which is the shortest and easier on account of bad eyesight and advanced age, and finally to obtain all sorts of grants and concessions from the holy Penitentiary, the congregation of ceremonies, of the regular discipline, and from the Department of petitions and Decrees.

Therefore, trusting your well known kindness, I beg to solicit your patronage in all cases that either you or any person under your administration may need any such services, whilst I am confident that the precision and economy with which I am in the habit of conducting such transactions, will not fail to give you full satisfaction.

I am with great esteem,
Signed, FATHER S. MESSINA.

P. S. “It will be necessary for all persons sending their applications for any service to send also a proportionate amount of money to pay the first costs: all letters and packages must be pre-paid.”

CIRCUS EXHIBITIONS.

(From the Canadian Independent.)

Year by year, our Province is traversed by wandering men, who, with flourish of trumpets and waving of banners, invite young and old to scenes of demoralizing pleasure, their sole object being to enrich themselves at our expense. Never, perhaps, was this nuisance greater than during the present season. The patronage of the past has encouraged a larger number than usual of the adventurers to pay their respects to the Canadian public. Yet there can be little doubt that the more intelligent and respectable of our citizens and yeomanry regard these exhibitions in their true character, viz: as prolific sources of evil. Indeed, it must be obvious to all thinking men, that they make a serious drain upon the resources of the country without yielding any substantial return; that they foster habits of idleness and pleasure seeking; that they endanger the public peace and health and above all, tend to demoralize and deprave the minds of those who frequent them.

Now, if these things are true, there rests a fearful weight of responsibility upon all who encourage or even connive at these performances. A very large share of this responsibility lies at the door of our public journalists, for the greater proportion of whom admit the glaring and often indecent advertisements of the Circus in their columns, and withal blow the editorial trumpet in their praise. We have too high an opinion of the intelligence, not to say good morals, of the members of the press, generally, to believe that they are at heart the apologists and advocates of the Circus, and we greatly regret that they do not speak out their honest sentiments, and denounce it. However prevalent throughout our country may be that vitiated taste which leads people to hanker after amusements of this class, public journalists should remember that it is their duty, not to pander to a wrong sentiment, but to create a right one. In this, and some other respects, the mass of our newspapers do not echo the voice of the better part of the community, but that of the worse, and their influence is therefore mighty for evil, where it might be still mightier for good.

Our Municipal Councils also, are greatly to blame in this matter. Why do they not abate these itinerating nuisances, by excluding them from the precincts of our townships, towns and cities? What compensation is the paltry license paid by the exhibitors, for the material and social harm they do? He must be a wretched political economist who does not see at a glance, that, quite apart from all moral considerations, the Circus costs our country a vast sum without rendering it any equivalent. These peregrinators do not live among us,—they bear none of our burdens,—they are not concerned in any of our interests,—they care not for the good of the country,—they are consumers of our good things, and receivers of our money, without being producers. In short, they are a tax and a burden upon our energies and our industry.

A PROSPECTIVE SYSTEM OF SABBATH BREAKING.

(From the Christian Guardian.)

We have already noticed two or three times the gross acts of Sabbath breaking which have recently taken place, by the running of trains on the Northern Railroad; but we were not aware until lately, that the occasional trains which have passed over the road on Sunday were designed to prepare the way for what has become a systematic desecration of the Holy Sabbath. It appears that the routes of the steamers which run between Chicago and Collingwood, are so arranged that one arrives at the latter place every Sunday morning, and in order that the passengers may not be delayed, a Sabbath train is sent up to Collingwood and returns to Toronto the same day. And then for the completion of this outrageous plan for inducing travellers

through Canada by this route, to disregard the Sabbath, the steamer *Champion* which runs in connection with this road, leaves Toronto for Oswego every Sunday evening, thus providing a continuous line of travel through the country, in utter disregard of the feelings and religious convictions of a large portion of the community, who are compelled to suffer the annoyances which this Sabbath desecration occasions. Now the fact that these operations, in open disregard of the laws of the country, are going on every Sabbath is known, to the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, and are doubtless witnessed by the magistrates along the line of the railroad, but as yet we have not learned that any attempt has been made to put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings.

We have taken some pains to inquire into this matter, and from all that we can learn there is no other reason or excuse for running the train on the Sabbath than the profits of providing accommodation for the passengers who arrive at Collingwood on Sunday morning; and we have also learned that by only a slight alteration in the time of commencing the routes of the Lake Huron steamers, the line of communication would be equally direct and convenient, without involving the apparent necessity and the temptation of Sabbath desecration, and causing the serious annoyance which invariably results from the running of railroad trains on that day. But whether or not it will be convenient to discontinue this practice, is not the question; but whether it should be tolerated in open violation of the laws, and against the religious convictions of the community. It is quite probable that some of the Directors of the railroad are professed members of Christian churches, who frequently hear the divine injunction “Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;” and we suggest as a proper subject of meditation the next time they hear this command, to reflect that they are giving their sanction to a system which requires the violation of the laws of God by the persons in their employment, and provides a temptation to a large number of travellers to commit the same sin.

In common with others we rejoiced at the evidence of progress which was furnished by the opening of this new line of communication with the “far west;” but our pleasure will be greatly lessened if this route is to become a great highway for transgressing the laws of God and our country, and to bring down upon our land the curses with which the righteous Lord punishes the commission of this sin. We shall not fail to use our utmost influence to bring the matter to a test, in order that it may be determined whether any portion of the community have the privilege of even a legal impunity, for setting at defiance what we regard as the laws and what is certainly the moral sense of no inconsiderable number of the people of Canada. And we may also suggest that it is the duty of every well-wisher of his country to withhold as far as possible all countenance and support to a company that is guilty of sanctioning such a gross violation of the Sabbath as that to which we refer.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

(From the Ottawa Advocate.)

In the *Journal of Education* for June, the Chief Superintendent states that he will now be able to apportion one hundred per cent. upon any sum or sums sent him by any School Section or Municipality for the purchase of Maps and Apparatus, as well as Books, for Public Libraries. Under this provision there can be little excuse for schools remaining without the most efficient aids for promoting instruction. The value of the different kinds of Apparatus cannot be too highly estimated. Persons understand the nature of many things much more readily by personal inspection than by verbal or written explanation. More knowledge can be imparted in one hour with the assistance of maps, charts, models and objects of natural history than in a month without those aids. Schools thus supplied are also full of interest to the young, while the old system is sorely tedious. The Chief Superintendent truly says:—“Though there is no royal road to knowledge, there is a natural road to it; and the more the nature of things is exhibited in the course of teaching, the more rapid and thorough will be the progress of the pupil.”

In another Circular he has the following remarks upon the Separate School Act, addressed to Roman Catholic School Trustees in Upper Canada:—

“You will herewith receive a copy of ‘An Act to amend the Laws relating to Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Upper Canada.’ For the provisions of this Act, I am not entitled to either praise or blame, as I never saw it until it appeared in print, after its introduction into the Legislature. I have ever believed and maintained that the provisions of the law as previously existing in respect to separate schools, were conceived in a kindly feeling, and were equitable and liberal. I am so persuaded still. But these provisions of the law having been complained of by Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, the new separate school act is the result—an Act, which, while it maintains our public school system inviolate, and even places it upon a firmer and broader foundation than that upon which it rested before, yet confers upon members of the Roman Catholic persuasion, powers and distinctions which are not possessed by any class of Protestants in Upper Canada, and which their own representatives would never consent to confer upon them.

“While in our public schools, the religious rights and faith of pupils of all persuasions are equally protected, and while I am persuaded of the superior advantages of those schools in respect to both economy and all the appliances of instruction, I shall, on this very account, in addition to the obligations of official duty, do all in my power, to lessen the disadvantages of those who prefer separate schools, and secure to them every right and advantage which the separate school Act confers.”

RESTORATION OF POLAND.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

We find in a New York paper extracts from a pamphlet, recently published in France, entitled, *Ni Paix, ni Sécurité pour l'Europe avec la Russie telle qu'elle est*—(No Peace nor Security for Europe, with Russia such as she is) which has attracted much attention. The subject of the Restoration of Poland, ever of interest, has become more than usually so recently, from the supposed desire of the French Emperor to bring it about. The Polish addresses, with the answers, published in the *Paris Moniteur* a short time ago, showed that his Imperial Majesty had sympathy with the cause of Poland; and the publication of this pamphlet, under the strict censorship of the French Press, especially in respect to political articles, may be taken as another proof of the same. The following are extracts from the pamphlet:—

Backed by the rigors of her climate, and attacked at home, as in 1812, she (Russia) will be able to resist the best troops of United Europe, who will perish, devoured by cold and hunger. Attacked in her possessions in the Black Sea, in the Crimea, Bessarabia, in the Caucasus, she may suffer considerable material losses; her seaports, her ships, her naval arsenals, may be destroyed; but this will merely be a temporary destruction, which may easily be repaired with time, and money, and patience—merely a forced adjournment of her ambitious plans of universal dominion. In order really to reduce Russia, to strike a blow at her heart, so as to deprive her of all her means of aggression against Europe, she must be attacked in Poland, and not elsewhere. This is the only vulnerable side of Russia.

Serious considerations have prevented the Western powers, during the campaign of 1854, from touching in any way upon the vital question of Poland. They were obliged to avoid giving umbrage to Prussia and Austria. On the other hand, it would have been necessary to avow the thought of a territorial construction of Europe, and the struggle would then at once have assumed the character of a European war. They also hoped that Russia would then have been intimidated, and would have renounced her pretensions on Turkey, when she saw the allied powers determined to resist her. The experience already acquired suffices, however, to prove that in order to put a stop to the ambitious avidity of the Emperor Nicholas more vigorous and efficacious means must be resorted to.

France and England cannot, therefore hesitate longer. This year, instead of limiting the war to the environs of the Black Sea, let them remove it into Poland. On this territory Russia must succumb, the tranquility and future prospects of the world will be secured; the war will be less prolonged and less difficult, and ultimate success infallible. Elsewhere you will merely wound and irritate the monster; in Poland you may crush it; if you take Poland from Russia you undermine her very foundations, you limit her power, and you throw her back within her ancient limits, which she ought never to have been allowed to overstep. With Poland, Russia loses her prestige and her influence in Europe; she becomes again an Asiatic power, and will thus be restored to her true mission in the world.

The restoration of Poland is a necessity of our epoch. It is a terrible weapon against Russia in the hands of the Western powers. This weapon ought to be employed, indeed the necessity for so doing is evident, is logical, strikes every eye. The advantages of such a bulwark against Russia are so obvious that, if no Poland existed, it would be right to invent one.

The view that Austria and Prussia are likely to take of this question, he states as follows:—

It is generally thought that Austria will ever be opposed to the existence of Poland. This is a mistake, like so many that prevail on the subject of that monarchy. Formerly, during its secular existence, Poland and Austria were but rarely engaged in contentions; they mostly lived on terms of good neighborhood, and rendered each other mutual good service.

Austria lent but an unwilling hand to the partition of Poland. When it was resolved upon by the courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, the Empress Maria Theresa, urged to take part in it, opposed it for a long time, and did not yield until she was convinced that she could not prevent it, except by declaring war against Russia and Prussia. When signing this act (of partition), the only dark blot on her reign and on her life, she protested loudly against the violence which was, in a manner, being exercised against her will and her conscience. At a later period, Maria Theresa, as well as all her successors on the throne, repeatedly declared that Austria would be willing to restore her share to Poland, if the two other powers would do the like.

The position of Galicia is but a poor compensation to Austria for the importance which Russia has acquired by the fatal partition, and for such dangerous neighborhood. As long as the triple alliance was in force, there could be no question of the re-establishment of Poland; nevertheless, in 1830, when Russian Poland was in insurrection, the cabinet and court of Vienna made no secret of their sympathy in favor of the insurgents.

At the present moment the triple alliance exists only in name. The oriental crisis has unmasked the ambitious views of the Emperor Nicholas, and revealed to Austria the dangers of her position.

It requires no great political perspicacity to foresee a violent rupture between these two powers. In order to meet the threatening dangers, would it not be prudent for Austria to facilitate, by every means in her power, the reconstruction of a Polish state, which would serve her as a fortified barrier against invasion from the North? As long as Galicia remains under Austrian dominion, she will be hostile to that power—she will be a check upon and a cause of weakness to Austria; in the first war that breaks out this province will fall into the hands of Russia, who has prepared for the contingency by securing friends and partisans for herself there. Galicia abounds in such since 1846, the period of these frightful massacres which made Europe shudder.

Austria cannot be seriously opposed to the voluntary cession of the province for the purpose of re-constructing a Polish state that would be her natural ally and could in no way cause her umbrage. Such is at the present moment the position of Austria that even supposing her to entertain the most friendly feelings towards the Western Powers, it would be impossible for her to enter into an alliance with them unless the re-establishment of Poland be decided on. In our opinion, the cabinet of Vienna would be more interested in this event than any other power in Europe; if it hesitates to propose this measure, it is rather from a fear of causing agitation in other portions of the empire, such as Italy and Hungary which also claim to be independent, than from any real repugnance to the restoration of Poland. Without Poland, Austria is at the mercy of Russia, and unable to enter into combat with her with any chance of success; while Russia may make war upon her at any time with a mathematical certainty of triumph. This is the secret of Russian influence at Vienna, of all the weakness and all the hesitations of Austria since the commencement of the Eastern crash.

As for Prussia, her tendencies and their wellknown sympathy for Russia induce us to believe that she will be decidedly opposed to the re-establishment of Poland. We cannot conceal this our belief, although we are deeply convinced that this restoration will prove as great an advantage to the Prussian monarchy, as sure a pledge of security to it, as to any other state in Europe. What would be the position of Prussia if Russia were to gain possession of Constantinople, and to establish herself permanently there? Is it not evident that her best undertaking, after having accomplished this triumph, would be to round off her frontiers at the expense of the Prussian monarchy, by taking from it Eastern Prussia, as far as the mouth of the Vistula, comprising the port Dantzic and the grand duchy of Posen? And, in truth, this pretension of the Russians, which is often disclosed in their conversations, is perfectly logical, and even justifiable, from a political point of view, for the Vistula is the natural frontier of modern Russia.

TRIP FROM MACKINAW TO TORONTO, VIA COLLINGWOOD.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

In the morning we were opposite Beaver Island, where a branch of the Mormon sect is colonized. So far as I could learn they are not polygamists, and are independent of the Salt Lake organization. The Michigan shores soon afterward came into sight, and a light-house far ahead announced our approach to Mackinaw Straits. The country on both sides is densely covered with woods, which in some places were on fire, sending thick columns of smoke into the air. I noticed several steam saw-mills, and some new frame houses standing in cleared spots, but the greater part of the coast is yet uninvaded by settlers. Passing the promontory of St. Ignace, on the northern shore, we entered Lake Huron, heading for Mackinaw Island, which is about twenty miles distant. The long island of Bois Blanc lay to the southward. The surface of the lake was scarcely ruffled by the sweet western wind; the sky was of a pale, transparent blue, and the shores and islands were as sharply and clearly defined as if carved on a crystal tablet. It was a genuine Northern realm we had entered—no warmth, no depth of colour, no undulating grace of outline, but bold, abrupt, positive form, cold pure brilliancy of atmosphere, and an expression of vigor and reality which would make dreams impossible. If there is any air in which Action is the very charm and flavor of Life, and not its curse, it is the air of Mackinaw.

We ran rapidly up to the town, which is built at the foot of the bluffs, on the southern side. A fort adapted for times of peace and with a small garrison overlooks it. The houses are mostly of wood, scattered along the shore, with few trees and fewer gardens interspersed. The appearance of the place is nevertheless very picturesque, with the wooded center of the island rising in the rear, and the precipitous cliffs of gray rock flanking it on both sides. The associations of two centuries linger about those cliffs, and the names of Hennepin, La Salle, Marquette, and other pioneers of Western civilization make them classic ground to the reader of American history.

We remained five hours in order to take on some coal, which two schooners were discharging at the pier. I made use of the time to stroll over the island and visit its two lions—the Sugar Loaf and the Arched Rock. Capt. Wilkins obligingly offered to be our guide. The road after we had passed through the fort, led through woods of budding birch, and the fragrant arbutus, (*thuya occidentalis*) which turned the air into a resinous wine, as grateful to the lungs as Falernian to the palate. We passed around the foot of the central hill, 300 feet high, whereon are the remains of the old fortifications.

On a terrace between it and the eastern cliffs stand the Sugar Loaf—a pointed, isolated rock seventy feet high. The rock which appeared to be secondary limestone, is honey-combed by the weather, and reminded me very strikingly of "Banner Rock," in the interior of the island of Loo-Choo. The structure is precisely similar, and the height very nearly the same. We now struck across the woods, which abounded with anemones and white trilliums in blossom to the edge of the cliffs, which we followed for some distance, catching occasional glimpses through the thick lumps of arbor-vitæ of the transparent lake below and the Northern shore, stretching away to Sault St. Marie and Lake Superior. The forests in that direction were burning, and the dense volumes of white smoke carried southward by the wind blotted out the Eastern horizon for a space of thirty or forty miles.

The Arched Rock stands a little apart from the line of the cliffs, with which it is connected by a narrow ledge. It is 150 feet high, forming a rude natural portal, through which you can look out upon the lake. The arch is ten feet thick, and in the center not more than 18 inches wide. I climbed over to the keystone, but the rock was so loose and disintegrated that I did not venture to cross the remaining portion. On our return to the boat I visited some Chippewa families, who were encamped upon the beach, but as they knew neither English or French, the conversation was limited. The water of the lake is clear as crystal and cold as ice, and I had an opportunity to verify the reports of its marvelous transparency. The bottom is distinctly visible at the depth of from fifty to sixty feet.

We left Mackinaw toward evening, and at sunrise next morning were abreast of the Isle of Cores, at the entrance of the Georgian Bay. The islands which separate the Bay from Lake Huron are rather low, but those beyond, lying nearer the Canada shore, rise abruptly from the water in cliffs of red rock, crowned with forests of larch and pine. Alternately advancing and retreating behind each other as we passed along before them, they presented a shifting diorama of the wildest forms. The sky was cloudless, softened with a slight haze, and the air so cold that the water used in washing the decks made icicles on the guards. Cabot's Head, the north eastern point of the Canadian promontory, terminates in a range of precipices 200 feet high, back of which the unbroken forest sweeps away into a wide, rolling, upland region, which is said to be an admirable wheat country wherever it has been cleared. After passing the Head we lost sight of the coast, which tends southward, for a time; but our attention was called to the steamer Keystone State of the Collingwood Line, which had passed us at Milwaukee, but which we were now rapidly overhauling. It was not a race, for the Queen City had already proved herself the swiftest, but we were not unwilling to see her prove it again.

As the Keystone State fell into our wake, the shore east of Owen's Sound came into sight on the right hand, and Christian's Sound on our left, showing that we were approaching the head of the Bay. The distance from the Isle of Cores to Collingwood is about 100 miles. The southern coast was still bold and precipitous, resembling the Hudson Palisades, to within ten miles of the latter place, when it gradually sloped down to a low country overgrown with the densest of forests. The smokes of Spring clearings were burning far and wide on the hill-sides, and as we turned in toward Collingwood, the very sunshine was obscured by them. We entered the harbor, or rather roadstead, cautiously sounding our way along a narrow channel, which has been marked by buoys, between two shoals. The town of Collingwood, which now contains about eighty houses, is only a year old, and most of the lots are still in the primitive forest. The purchaser may build his shanty with the timber he cuts off to make room for it. The streets are full of stumps, the dwellings are fresh, unpainted clapboards, and there is not yet a hotel in the place. The Ontario, Simcoe and Hudson Railroad Company have built out a pier, with a large storehouse at the extremity, on both sides of which steamers can be moored, and tranship their passengers and freight directly into the cars. In this respect the arrangements are as convenient and expeditious as could be desired.

We found a train for Toronto in waiting, and as the Keystone State arrived soon afterward with her load of passengers, the cars were overcrowded until we reached Barrie. We bade good-by to Capt. Wilkins, whom we shall long remember as one of the kindest and most genial of commanders, passed through the future Collingwood, and in the twinkling of an eye were deep in the heart of the forest. The trunks of the trees in many places almost touched each other, so thick was the growth, and those which had been cut away to make room for the road were piled up on either hand, to be buried. The work had already commenced here and there; the huge logs were masses of live coal, roaring and crackling with a mighty sound, while sheets of bright-red flame eddied among the smaller limbs and clouds of smoke swept around us, pouring into the cars in stifling volumes. We sped on at the rate of thirty miles an hour through these avenues of flame, which the wind occasionally hurled into our very faces.

After passing Barrie, a beautiful town on Lake Simcoe, we entered a more advanced region. Clearings became abundant, and substantial farmhouses replaced the primitive shanties. The season changed also; the willows were in full leaf, the elms half-fledged, and the maples had cast an entire shadow. The country was rich, undulating and beautiful, becoming more thickly settled as we advanced, until having finished our 94 miles in three hours and a half we reached Toronto. Here my western travels terminate for the present, and with them these hasty Notes.

SELECTIONS.

HOW TO CHECK RUSSIA.—Sebastopol and the Crimea must be taken and kept. There is no alternative. The Black Sea has two special peculiarities:—not only is it neither a *mare apertum* like the Mediterranean, nor a *mare clausum* like Lake Ontario; but it has no harbors of any size or security, except those which Russia has monopolised. There are some places of safety in the Sea of Azoff for ships of moderate burden. A few might get into Anapa. Some could find shelter at Odessa. But Sebastopol is really the only good and perfectly sheltered anchorage in the whole of that inhospitable ocean. Whoever possesses that, commands the Sea. So long as Russia holds that, no power on earth can save Constantinople except at the cost of perpetual vigilance and constant readiness for war. Of this, we believe, there can no longer be any question. But to take Sebastopol without taking the Crimea would be a sheer and obvious absurdity. To take Sebastopol with the intention of giving it back at the conclusion of peace would be, after all that has passed—we do not scruple to declare—a sin of the deepest die, a folly bordering on insanity, an insult to the courage of our soldiers and the common sense of the nation. What! are we to waste millions, hazard fame, to sacrifice thousands of the best and bravest of the nation, in storming a mighty citadel, merely to hand it back as soon as stormed? Are we, at the risk of life, to knock down our adversary and then help him to get up again? Are we to undertake and succeed in at vast cost the most brilliant and perilous enterprise of modern warfare, merely to extort a hollow promise or to display barren prowess? Shall we be so incomprehensibly absurd, as having wrenched from an antagonist a "material guarantee," to exchange it for a paper promise? To part with the substance for the shadow? To draw her teeth, and then replace them on her assurance that she won't bite? Would John Bull ever consent so to stultify himself? or, how would any Ministry, which should be guilty of such Quixotic magnanimity, maintain itself against the exertions of the nation that had paid and the army that had bled to obtain the hard won prize so ridiculously and suicidally surrendered? There are those who, looking back to the precedents of history, do not scruple to predict that as soon as the capture of Sebastopol has redeemed our prestige and restored our good humour, we shall accept proposals for peace, treat on the bases of the terms demanded at Vienna, play the generous, forget the just, raise a memorial column at Inkerman, sell the railway and the submarine telegraph to our vanquished foe at half price, and come home, as of yore, with an idiotic smile of self-complacency upon our scarred but radiant visage,—and full of a peace that passeth understanding! It may be so. The treachery of Bo-

lingbroke in 1713, and the weakness and selfishness (if nothing worse) of Bute in 1763, and the folly and incompetence of Castlereagh in 1815, are suspicious cases in point. But the people are both more awake, more enlightened, and more powerful than in those days; and it might prove dangerous to be guided by such precedents, as it would assuredly prove futile to appeal to them in justification of similar enormities.—*London Economist.*

WHAT THE MAMELON WAS LIKE AFTER ITS CAPTURE.—Another opportunity was rapidly taken advantage of, of getting a nearer look at Sebastopol, and the Mamelon, as the most important of our late acquisitions, was the attractive spot, whither every one who had the time and chance hastened. The French working parties had broken ground on the ascent, and were connecting their lines, distant some 200 yards, with the fort by new parallels, and were also reversing the Russian trenches outside, facing towards our advanced works. The rugged, channelled, and shot-bruised outline of the fortress grew larger and more real as you wound up to it; but the interior, altogether unknown till that moment, excited a more vivid feeling, and alike outside and inside attested the fierceness of the struggle and the pluck of the assailants. The surface of the ground within was cut into holes and pits—here like an old stone quarry, there like a bit of Crimean vineyard, some of these were the effect of bursting shells with well-timed fuses, some the cunning apparatus of the hardy and prolonged defence. Russian guns, dismounted and dented with shot-marks, lay tumbled below their embrasures; 50 or so were concealed beneath the debris, and some quantity of hidden powder was also rooted out of the subterranean recesses which abounded in the rock. These nests, excavated in the inner faces of the intrenchments, were left warm by their previous occupants—food and implements of labor were found in them, and, among other things, a bit of fishing-net in course of construction. The nearer view alone revealed the stupendous character of the earthworks, and, if astonishment were not now a stale sentiment, the witnesses would have been simply astonished at the amount of labor lavished on them. The traverses appeared to be some 18 feet in height.

THE QUARRIES.—In the attack upon the Quarries, Russian Riflemen and trenches, on the night of the 17th and morning of the 18th June by a detachment from the British army, the 62nd Regiment formed part of the reserve, and during the night had only two or three casualties among the men. Shortly after daylight Major Dixon was shot through the head, and in a short time several of the men were killed and wounded. After occupying the works, a group of officers and men were sitting together talking, under shelter of the embankment, when a cannon ball came in, jumped over one of the officers (Capt. Daubenay), struck Capt. Ingall on the left thigh, without breaking the bone; then mortally wounded Lieut-Colonel Shearman, killed Capt. Foster on the spot and also killed two Color-Sergeants and four privates, wounding three other privates, two of them Major Dickson's and Capt. Ingall's servants. Thus one shot killed two Officers and six men. The adjutant, who was present, as well as Captain Daubenay, miraculously escaped.

THE BRITISH IN A RAIN OF FIRE.—The keeping of the Quarry has been, especially in the beginning, not at all an easy thing; not so much, perhaps, from the attempts of the Russians to retake a point of such vital importance to them, but rather on account of the rain of fire to which it was exposed from other Russian batteries besides the Redan. The Garden battery on our flank, the 6-g'n battery in our rear, and the Malakoff works could touch it on nearly all sides. Moreover, the work when it was taken being directed against us, offered very little protection against the riflemen of the Redan, until its face could be converted. Now that this is done the danger has considerably decreased, and the casualties have very much diminished.

THE HARBOR.—Through the occupation and arming of the White Batteries, situated on the edge of the river of Mount Sapoune, the Lead of the harbor is more or less in our power. The Russians themselves seem to acknowledge this by taking outside the boom the vessels which hitherto had been lying in that direction, and would have been commanded from the works which the French are constructing on the side of the White Batteries of the Russians.

LORD NORMANBY.—Mr. Layard, in the course of his speech on Administrative Reform, said of Lord Normanby, "He was one of that class of aristocrats whom this country might afford to pension, but could not afford to employ." It was this nobleman, when Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, who got the appointment for a briefless barrister of the name of Fynn as Chief Justice of Tobago. The only reason publicly assigned in Dublin at the time was, that his excellency and Fynn were in the habit of meeting at night occasionally at the house of a person of very questionable reputation, on the north side of Dublin; and that, on one of these occasions, Fynn (or Staggering Bob, as he was called,) had rescued his excellency from a severe castigation, in the course of a row in the house, although not until his lordship had received a black eye. The name of this Chief Justice of Tobago has been recently figuring in the London police reports, where his infamous attempts to seduce and swindle governesses have been exposed by Sir William Carden.

WORKING OF THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.—Absolute orders for sale 2778; estates sold, 1622; number of lots, 8024; number of conveyances executed, 4961; the number of matters in which the owners were bankrupts or insolvents previous to the presentation of the petition, 319; the number of cases which had been pending in the Court of Chancery before being brought into the Encumbered Estate Court, 1186. Of the purchasers, 6675 were Irish, and 220 English, Scotch, or foreign; and the number of acres purchased by these latter were 500,000 at a rate of purchase amounting to £2,271,010. The gross proceeds of all the sales were £15,239,570; and the gross amount of money yet distributed in cash or stock, or of credits allowed to incumbrancers who were purchasers, was £12,760,665; leaving a balance of about two millions and a half for funds allocated in trust, or provisional credits not yet made absolute, or cash and stock yet standing to the credit of the commissioners in the Bank of Ireland. The public are looking out with some anxiety to the period when this court, to which Ireland may well be said to owe its regeneration, will be annexed, or its powers transferred to the Court of Chancery.

THE VISIT OF GAVAZZI.—"It appears that the blue book section of the Know-Nothings intend to employ Gavazzi, the peripatetic monk, to preach a new crusade against the Catholics. Wherever Gavazzi went, during his former mission, his steps were tracked by blood, and his ravings did more injury to the character and peace of this country than those of any other man, except the "Angel Gabriel," who was an imported apostle of the Lord also.—*N. O. Delta.* If the steps of Gavazzi, "wherever he went during his mission, were tracked by blood," why was the fact so? Why was blood spilt? By whom were the outrages, ending in blood, got up? Has it ever been charged that he and his friends, act content with his being allowed to proclaim his sentiments, instigated mobs to assault unoffending audiences or communities? The world knows how this thing was. "Gavazzi's steps, wherever he went, were tracked by blood," because Roman Catholics, "wherever he went," chose to resort to mob violence and to the shedding of blood to prevent his uttering his opinions of the Roman Catholic creed and the Roman Catholic clergy. Gavazzi spoke his views strongly, but the Roman Catholics were at liberty to stay away from his places of speaking. They preferred not to do this, but to throng around him "wherever he went," with clubs and knives and pistols, either to frighten him into silence, or to track his steps with blood. And the present Sag-Nichts organs of the United States, far from censuring the authors of those outrages, exhausted all their denunciation upon him for the utterance of language distasteful to the Catholics. And now, when he talks of visiting the United States again, these Sag-Nichts organs are raising the cry, that, if he dare come, he and his abettors will be held responsible for all the "blood" with which the poor, peaceable, unoffending Catholics may choose to "track his steps." What right has any man to utter or bold opinions that may provoke Irish and Dutch Catholics to track his steps with blood?—*Louisville Journal.*

REPORT OF THE POST-MASTER-GENERAL.—In the United Kingdom there are fifteen letters written in the year for every one of the population. In the United States the number is only four. This is extraordinary, considering the spread of education in America as compared with this country, the commercial activity of our Transatlantic kinsmen, and their locomotive disposition and sociality. The population of the United States is about 24,000,000, and of the United Kingdom, 27,000,000; yet in 1854 the letters which passed through the American post-offices were 119,000,000, while the number that passed through the post-offices in this country was nearly 450,000,000. In London, in 1852, there were forty one letters written for every one of the inhabitants, and in New York the number was only thirty-three. The cause of this discrepancy is, no doubt, the want of postal facilities in America. There is no such thing as prompt and daily deliveries of letters to every house, cottage, and hovel in that country, such as we have in England, and although there are 24,000 post-offices in America, and only 10,000 in the United Kingdom, the former do not afford the accommodation which the latter do on account of the vast area over which they are spread; and, besides, they are a poor substitute for the letter carrier and rural postman. The population of the following places, viz., London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Preston, Leicester, and Limerick, in 1854, was 31 millions; the postal receipts were 1½ millions sterling; and the postal local expenditure was £260,000. The population of the eight following places, viz., New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and San Francisco, was in the same year 1½ millions; the postal receipts were £300,000; and the local expenditure, £80,000. Thus in the eight cities and towns of the United Kingdom the postal receipts amounted to nearly half as many pounds sterling as there were inhabitants, and the cost was about one-sixty of the receipts, while in the eight American cities the postal receipts did not amount to one-fifth the number of pounds sterling as there were inhabitants, and the cost was nearly one-third of the receipts. The local cost of working a million of letters in England is £550, and in America £2,400. The difference arises from the cheapness with which letters charged a uniform postal rate can be worked as compared with the cost of working letters charged a variable postal rate. In America there are three inland rates, and in England there is only one. In 1839, before the introduction of a uniform rate of postal in England, the gross expense of working a million of letters was £10,000; at the present time it is only £3,000, or less than one-third. Lord Canning in his report says, that the "extension of the rural posts has been in steady progress for several years, and I have no doubt has assisted materially to produce the great increase that has taken place in the total number of letters." In a large number of rural districts there have been double daily deliveries established. Postal accommodation is now looked upon almost essential as drainage and a good supply of water. The value of genteel residence in suburban districts has been much enhanced by a double daily delivery of letters, as it saves the expense and trouble of sending at a distance to the chief post-office for day mail letters and newspapers. The postal facilities for the delivery of newspapers have also vastly increased the number of letters of late years. Almost every copy of a newspaper published gives rise to epistolary correspondence on business or other matters; but this would not be the case to one-half the extent, if it were not for the postal facilities for the delivery of newspapers, because if the newspapers are not of very recent date when received and read, the immense number of letters which they are calculated to give rise to are useless. Oftentimes, a single advertisement in a London morning newspaper causes scores and even hundreds of letters to pass through the post.—*Daily News.*

A COMING EVENT.—With the appointment of Mr. Chauveau to the Education Office, to which, as times go, we know not that any very strong objection can be made, other than as it is a part of the whole system of making place go in company with, if not in exchange for political subserviency, we may expect to see the office of the Superintendent of Education transferred to Quebec,—a city which from its leaden indifference is exceedingly favorable to the constitution of all official people. We observe that the *Journal de Quebec* is already crying out for this change, and supports its demand by the allegation that Quebec is nearer the centre of Lower Canada than Montreal. We shall make no comparison between the two cities as to which is most truly the territorial centre of the vast country known as Lower Canada, for it is of very little consequence. To be in the middle, if all on one side is desert and almost uninhabited, as we know is the case with immense tracts of country whose skirts approach to within fifteen or twenty miles of Quebec. But it is a fact, that if population is to be considered, the district of Montreal contains more inhabitants than all the rest of Lower Canada. We presume it matters very little to the people of Montreal whether Mr. Chauveau lives here or elsewhere; but round this city there is a dense population in all directions, who must, we presume, be frequently in personal correspondence with the Superintendent of Education, and it may be of some consequence to them whether they can drive into town in their own vehicles, or have to undertake a long journey; and the cases in which this consideration arises here, are tenfold the number in which it is likely to occur at the lower end of the Province. *Herald.*—[We believe it is decided that the office remains in Montreal.]

CANADA COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Canada Company to-day the dividend declared was £5 per share free from income-tax, and the progress of affairs was stated to be very satisfactory. It appeared from the explanation of the chairman (Mr. C. Franks,) that the amount of funds available is £50,000, with an additional £40,000 due from the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway (advanced on the deposit of 6 per cent provincial stock) in September. On behalf of the majority of the directors it was explained that the limitation of the present distribution to the proposed rate is desirable to insure an equalization of future payments, the prosperity of the undertaking being liable to fluctuation. A large number of the shareholders expressed a contrary opinion, and argued in favor of a dividend of at least £7 per share, which it was alleged would leave a balance sufficient for all contingencies. After a lengthened discussion, the principal portion of the old proprietors being in favor of the course recommended by the directors, and the new proprietors supporting the proposition for the augmented amount, a show of hands was taken, when there appeared 32 on each side. It was then announced by the chairman, that, in voting directly upon the question, all proprietors who had not possessed their shares six months, and who had less than five shares, were bound to retire, being ineligible to take part in the proceedings. Although this course was considered objectionable by many, it was stated to be legal, and the result was the immediate withdrawal of the principal supporters of the amendment. The recommendation of the directors was then carried by a majority, and votes of thanks were passed to them for their management. The following is a statement of the latest sales of land, with an abstract of the financial position of the company:—"Statement of transactions January 1 to June 8, 1855, read—Land sold, 1,984 acres, at 20s 3d per acre; ditto leased, 12,445 acres, at 38s 3d per acre; total, 14,429 acres. Leases converted to freeholds, 46,717 acres, at 15s 1d; receipts in Canada, £85,722 17s currency; ditto 1854, £99,508 16s 8d currency; cash in hand, short bills, &c., London, £81,441 sterling; debentures payable July 31, £30,500. Advanced to Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada at 6 per cent on security of provincial Government debentures, £40,000, repayable August 28 and September 8"—*Exchange paper.*

NEW STORES AND MILLS OF MESSRS. LYMAN & CO.—We have recently had the opportunity of going over the very noble mercantile and manufacturing establishments of the Messrs. Lyman in St. Paul Street and on the Canal. The first is for the sale of all kinds of drugs, chemicals, paints, &c.; the other for the grinding of linseed oil, colours, seeds, dye-woods, plaster, &c., and the manufacture of varnish, putty, and similar articles. The store in St. Paul Street is one of the finest wholesale establishments in Montreal. It has a front of 36 feet by a depth of 120, going through from St. Paul Street to the lane in rear. We imagine that a more complete wholesale chemical warehouse could hardly be found in the large cities of

Boston or New York. The proprietors are evidently determined that nothing which capital and intelligent industry can accomplish shall be omitted to render their store the most desirable mart for merchants who deal in the merchandise they sell.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE MONTREAL WITNESS, WEEKLY REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Montreal Witness was established in 1846, and has gradually extended in circulation till it now numbers over 5,000 subscribers. In religion it is strictly evangelical, witnessing against Popery on the one hand and infidelity on the other, in all their forms, and seeking to promote the cause of Christ generally, without entering into denominational differences. In politics it is silent or neutral, except upon questions which concern religion and morality, respecting which it endeavours to bear a faithful testimony. The Witness is divided into the following departments, viz:—first page, News,—second and third pages, Articles selected from a great variety of the best English, American, and Canadian papers,—fourth and fifth pages, Editorial and communicated articles and paragraphs,—sixth page, Mother's department, Young men's department, and Agricultural department,—seventh page, Miscellany, consisting of poetry, religious and useful articles and extracts,—eighth page, Commercial article, prices current and advertisements.

The Canadian Review, a monthly paper occupied with reviews of, and extracts from, New Books, and the Canadian Messenger and Journal of Missions also a monthly paper will both be sent without charge to subscribers for the Montreal Witness.

The Witness is published on Wednesday morning in time for the early mails, and the price per annum is \$2, sent to the Office strictly in advance, or 12s 6d in all other cases. Five copies will be sent to one address for \$5. All subscriptions, advertisements, and communications, to be addressed,

JOHN DOUGALL, Witness Office, Montreal.

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THE WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1855.

EDITORIAL REVIEW.

— This number of the Montreal Witness will be sent, without charge, to many Postmasters, Magistrates, and other influential persons, all of whom are respectfully requested to read the above prospectus and examine the paper—and if they approve of its plan and character to subscribe for it themselves and recommend it to others. There are probably 200,000 Protestant families in Canada, and there are not we suppose 20,000 copies of religious papers of all kinds circulated, making barely one family in ten yet supplied. There is, therefore, large room for effort, if it be admitted that the religious paper is a desirable addition to the family circle.

— The Canadian Independent, Rev. W. F. Clark, Pro prior and Editor, published in London, comes to us at the commencement of its second year in a new form. This paper is published semi-monthly in London, Canada West, at one dollar per annum, and is ably conducted.

— We have received from the Institut Canadien a copy of Monsieur Barthe's Canada, Reconquis par la France.

— The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Lillie to a professorship in Maclay College, Toronto, has been revoked. We believe that owing to the amount required to commence the College not having been raised, the institution will not go into operation.

— Last week several severe storms passed over sections of the Province. Prince Edward district was visited with a hailstorm which did much damage to property and the crops. A thunder squall did some damage to the crops in the vicinity of Quebec. A gale of wind passed over this city also, which had spent itself some miles back, blowing down the greater portion of a large bridge, which crosses the Riviere des Prairies, and a number of houses at St. Martin and St. Laurent.

— A fund is now formed for aiding worn out common school teachers of Upper Canada. Every teacher contributing one pound annually is entitled to draw an annuity from the fund, provided, he has been a common school teacher, and becomes disabled whilst such. Should any teacher subscribing to this fund, die without deriving any benefit from the fund, his subscription with interest will be paid to his widow and children.

— At the last Division Court at Barrie, the holder of half a \$10 note sued the bank agent for payment. The Judge gave it as his opinion, that as one half of the note was missing the plaintiff could not recover. The case was adjourned.

— The Presbytery of Bathurst in connection with the Church of Scotland, met at Buckingham on the 7th ult., to induct the Rev. Peter Lindsay to the charge of the united congregations of Buckingham and Cumberland.

— The Rev. R. F. Burns, of the Free Church, has removed from Kingston to St. Catharines.

— On the 18th inst., the Governor General laid the foundation stone of the monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell on the plains of Abraham in 1760. There was a large procession to the plains in which British soldiers, French sailors, and Indians occupied a place.

— Quebec papers contain long accounts of the civilities shown by the citizens to Capt. Belveze, as the representative of France.

— Postmasters have a great labour laid upon them in distributing newspapers for which, since the recent alteration of the law, they get no remuneration. Is this right? Again, many letters that go to the country are pre-paid whilst, perhaps, few that are sent from the country are so, and postmasters being paid by a per centage on what they collect, have thus in many cases very little remuneration from letters. But as postmasters should all be responsible parties, it is evidently unfair that they should be so very inadequately remunerated. Would it not, in view of these difficulties, be very desirable that each municipality should make an annual allowance to the postmasters within its bounds for distributing the papers of the people; and also to introduce the invariable rule of pre-payment of letters by stamp, so that postmasters might have as little trouble as possible, and each obtain the commission on the sale of stamps in his locality; and that commission should be made adequate.

— The Secretary of the Upper Canada Tract Society has addressed a letter to the Toronto Globe, from which we give the following extracts:—"Permit me to call the attention of the public to the recent appointment of the Rev. James Nell as agent of the Upper Canada Religious Tract Society. His duties will be to preach, hold public meetings, and collect funds on behalf of the society; to establish branches auxiliary to it; and to take the oversight of its Colporteurs. I may add, in reference to the prevalent sensitiveness on the subject of slavery, that Mr. Nell is a Congregational Minister of English birth and education, and an Anti-Slavery man.

He has laboured in this Province for about twenty years. Let me bespeak for Mr. Nell the confidence and liberal co-operation of all Christians. The cause which he is engaged to advocate is one that commends itself to every Christian and Philanthropist. Its importance can scarcely be overestimated. By means of Colportage the Gospel is carried to every door. This society only waits for pecuniary means to occupy the whole of our territory. We are desirous of sending at least one labourer into each county. The men can easily be obtained—already more applications for employment have been received than can at present be entertained. We look therefore to the Christian Public for support. Specially do we ask the ministers of the different churches to aid our agent and co-operate with him in the advancement of this great and good cause."

— It would appear that the new postal arrangement in Britain relates to stamped newspapers, so that the penny on newspapers sent to Canada, via Halifax, or 2d via United States, is in addition to the stamps. Papers mailed to Britain must also be prepaid. This arrangement does not accord with the liberality of the British Government. The newspapers passing to and fro between Britain and the Colonies were so many cords drawing the mother country and her dependencies together, creating and cementing mutual interest and sympathies. The newspaper is the principal means by which the Colonists make known to the inhabitant of the British Isles the state and prospects of these rapidly growing provinces. The imposition of such a heavy postage is illiberal, and impolitic, for the exchequer is not at all likely to be improved by it, whilst the large revenue annually yielded by the imperial post-office department renders such a tax unnecessary. Nothing would tend more to keep alive a good feeling between the Colonies and Britain than frequent interchanges of thought and intelligence.

— A jury composed of men opposed to Neal Dow and the Maine Law, recently returned a verdict against him for homicide, caused by illegal rashness. This verdict the Anti-Maine Law press has taken care to spread abroad. It is, however, more chary in giving circulation to the report of the Committee of Investigation, consisting of seventeen gentlemen, who have issued a long and elaborate report. It has been ascertained by that committee that, previous to the firing, several arrests were made—that the mob rescued the rioters—that Robbins was the ringleader of the mob—that he was repeatedly warned, and finally, that he was shot by the police and not by the military. The committee close by stating that "on a careful and laborious investigation of the whole case they are satisfied that the Mayor and other executive officers of the city did no more in the emergency than their duty or the public service required; and that they would have proved unfaithful to their trust had they done less."

THE TORONTO RIOT.

Toronto has been the scene of another alarming riot, caused by a quarrel between some rowdies of that city with some circus men, in a house of ill-fame. The circus ruffians, being probably better trained, defeated the city ruffians in the first instance, but the latter collected a mob next night, burnt the circus company's tent and properties, threw one or more waggons into the bay, and maltreated some of the men badly; and all this in the presence of the Mayor and police, who seemed to have no influence or ability to prevent it. The strangest part of the story, however, is that the police, though guarding the circus tents, and watching the mob for hours, cannot identify any ringleaders; but, it is a common failing of police in this country to be short-sighted! Seriously, however, if Toronto would escape the unenviable notoriety of rowdyism, which she is fast acquiring, she must be firm in maintaining the laws, even at the expence of imitating the conduct of New York in the Astor Place riots, or that of Portland in the late rum riots. The violent death of one or more lawless men, though an evil, is not to be compared for an instant with the mastery of the mob. When ruffians and rowdies find they have the upper hand, farewell to peace or security of person or property.

Assaults, scull cracking, stabbing, and rioting have been steadily increasing in Toronto, as a natural consequence of the disastrous policy adopted by its magistrates many years ago, of licensing an unlimited number of taverns, in order to carry elections through the influence of these dens of iniquity and their customers. Against this policy the Christian Guardian and Examiner protested frequently, and energetically about 15 or 20 years ago, but all in vain. It was persisted in by corrupt and unscrupulous political leaders, for the purpose of securing the services of a dangerous and lawless set of men as is to be found in Canada; and when the tone of lawlessness has been once given to a city, and where the fountains of pollution—the taverns—are perpetuated, the ranks of the rioters are continually recruited in proportion to the increase of the population.

But if the rum holes are one source of danger the circus is certainly another. It was only, we think, last year that a circus rider murdered a man at Kingston. A year or so before that the whole of Barnum's men had to be arrested at Windsor for maltreating the people along the road. And now this Toronto affair furnishes direct evidence of the polluting and dangerous character of circus companies. Surely these accumulated proofs warrant the authorities of every city and village in the country to adopt regulations, by which the lewd and profane exhibitions of circuses, with all their demoralizing accompaniments and tendencies may be kept away from the people.

Since writing the above we have received the following graphic account of the Toronto riot, from an eye witness:—

"Truly at one time our fears were justifiable, for first we observed the lawless rabble break up and set fire to the vehicle from whence the tickets were given out, when the desire of the rioters increasing for more mischief, a cry was distinctly heard for more combustibles. Another, and another waggon was brought forward and committed to the flames, now burning from various spots. By and by the circus tent itself, with its extensive canvassing, poles, &c., with eager haste and energy was torn to pieces and thrown to the fire, causing a dense volume of smoke and flame to ascend and extend into which was recklessly tossed the company's wardrobe, of various texture, shape and color, all speedily made to contribute to heighten the blaze. Things now really assumed an alarming appearance, and but that the night, though dark, was calm, scarcely a breath of wind, the consequence must have been more terribly serious. Some half dozen vehicles containing the 'wild beasts' were close at hand, ranked in order alongside a wooden wall or coal yard boundary, and malignant voices uttered a reiterated cry for 'the monkeys,' the fiendish spirits no doubt thinking what fine sport a poor suffering hapless monkey, with its ludicrous grimaces, distorted and agonizing in the scorching flame would afford. Let us, however, be thankful that this and further evil was prevented, and that good may result, viz:—That in this locality at least circuses may be prohibited; and truly it was painful to behold y—essing crowds pouring in their money to gratify an untalented lust, vain and profitless."

THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

The City of London has afforded a pleasing contrast to the City of Paris on the Sabbath, inasmuch, as all the shops in the latter, with very trifling exceptions, are open on the holy day, whilst in the former, all are shut except the following classes, viz: those which sell drink, consisting of taverns, gin palaces, beer shops, &c.—those which

sell food—such as bakers, victualling, and eating houses &c., together with tobacconists, news-venders, apothecaries, and barbers. These it seems have been deemed necessary to Sunday life and comfort in the great metropolis, whilst all other kinds of shops are required to be shut. Now it must be obvious that the observance of the Sabbath can only be partial where so many places of business are kept open, and that persons engaged in tending these shops, comprising a considerable part of the population, must be deprived of their Sabbaths. Many, perhaps all, of the traders and their assistants, thus condemned by custom to unremitting toil during the whole seven days of the week, would gladly shut their shops on Sunday if their neighbors would do the same; but, impelled by business rivalry and competition, they think they cannot do it otherwise; and in these circumstances a majority, we believe, have asked for legislative interference and protection to shut all shops alike on the Lord's day. The bill, to secure this most desirable end, in every way, proper object, was introduced by a member of the aristocracy, (Lord Robert Grosvenor,) and carried in the House of Lords. But the event will show that it would have come better from one of the people, for the excitable masses thinking their Sunday dinners and Sunday beer were at stake, and countenanced and abetted by those distinguished philanthropists the Times and Punch, turned out, in what our neighbors of the States would call a mass indignation meeting, in Hyde Park for two successive Sundays; the object being, by hooting and insulting the nobility, to make them abstain from their customary Sunday drive in that aristocratic region. In this object they succeeded, and—the bill was withdrawn.

This appears a very simple announcement, but to our minds it is fraught with tremendous importance. The masses have now found the vulnerable part of the British Constitution, and the next time they wish to defeat or to carry any measure, they may think that they have only to resort to Hyde Park again on a Sabbath afternoon. We fear this mode of influencing Legislation has only commenced. The times are portentous.

THE CROPS.

The Newspapers from all parts of the continent contain cheering accounts of the crops. The yield of grains is expected to be unprecedently large; the hay crop is also, with the exception of a few localities, very promising. We have noticed but few reports of the appearance of the potatoe crop. About Montreal the crop bids fair to be a large one. At the present time it looks very fine.—A London paper says:—"Crops throughout Elgin, Middlesex, Huron and Oxford, now give promise of surpassing all expectations entertained with regard to them in the early part of the season. Fall wheat is heavier, and generally speaking, a finer crop, as yet, than the Province has produced for many years. Spring wheat and oats have so far improved as to equal, if not exceed, the average appearance of those crops at this time of the year, notwithstanding the late frosts." A Port Dover paper states,—"The crops in this section of the country, are looking well, and the hay harvest may now be said to have fairly commenced, with a good prospect of plenty on the timber land, but the crops on the plains will be light. Although much better than they were last year. The fall wheat and spring crops in the middle and eastern portions of Woodhouse and Townsend, are really looking splendid, and we think that farmers will have no cause to complain of short or light crops this year." In the neighbourhood of Lake Ontario the Brampton Times says,—"We are confident that more promising prospects of an abundant harvest have been seldom seen. The other day we saw several fields of wheat, in which men of ordinary stature would, in a standing posture be totally concealed from view." The Galt Reporter represents the crops in that section of country as being all that could be wished. "In many fields around Galt, the timothy fields will average a ton and a half an acre; and even on old grass lands it will be a fair crop. Clover, also, is wonderfully improved. The wheat crop is fast ripening, and now has every appearance of yielding an extraordinary produce, especially around Galt, and onwards in the County of Waterloo. Much of it will be ready to harvest in less than a fortnight. In South Dumfries, also, we learn from the Paris Star, the prospects are excellent; indeed, we believe that the crop will be far above an average one." An Ottawa paper says that in that region,—"Provisions are falling in price, and will continue to fall if the weather remains as favourable as it now is. On driving to Aylmer a day or two since, we noticed the extreme luxuriance of the crops." The Brockville Monitor learns from the farmers in the vicinity of Brockville, that the crops never looked better at this season of the year than they now do. In this section of the province, the Advertiser says,—"At no period of its history, have the crops of Lower Canada presented so promising an appearance. There are localities where the grub and wire-worm have done considerable damage, but take the country generally, and the prospect is most encouraging. Haying is just commencing, and the yield will be about an average, and fully equal to the consumption of the diminished stock." The reports from the lower provinces are equally encouraging. A New Brunswick paper says,—"The present promise of an abundant return of agricultural produce has, perhaps, never been equalled in the province. Root crops of all descriptions, as well as every species of grain, are superlatively heavy and healthy; and the grass crop bids fair to return, in all dry situations, more than double the quantity of former years." The Mobile Tribune states that "Flour was selling at \$5 per barrel and would soon be as low as \$3, 50 per barrel."

A few weeks since the long drought induced forebodings of another failure of crops. A bountiful and gracious God, sent his refreshing rain, and now we have earth bringing forth abundantly, giving joy of man. Oh, that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, for his wonderful works to the children of men. Shall we not have a day of thanksgiving for all this, and for the healthiness of the season as compared with last year?

SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(From the Presbyterian.)

On the 30th day of May, the Synod, after an earnest and faithful sermon, by the Rev. J. Williamson, L.L.D., Moderator, from 1 Cor. iii. 7., met according to appointment in St. Andrew's Church, and was constituted with prayer.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.—Since the presentation of their last Report, the Managers, in common with the whole Church, have to deplore the deaths, in rapid succession, of five excellent and zealous Ministers, namely, Dr. Mair, and Messrs. Moody, Milligan, McLaurin, and Mackenzie. All of these Clergymen have left widows, whose names have been added to the Roll of Annuitants; but it is matter of deep regret to the Managers that the amount of funds at their disposal being so inconsiderable, the Annuitants are much smaller than what is necessary for their becoming maintenance and support. At the end of their last Report, the hope was held out that they might be able to add to all the Annuitants during the present year. The number of Annuitants, however, has so rapidly increased in the interval—(at the present time amounting

to twelve)—that no addition can be prudently made from the Fund consisting of Ministers' contributions, but the Managers expect to be able to advance something farther from the fund composed of Congregational collections.

CHURCH PROPERTY.—The Synod had transmitted to them, by their Committee of Bills and Overtures, an Overture from Dr. Mathieson, to the effect that the Synod would appoint a Committee to enquire into the condition of the fixed property of the Church, such as glebes, town lots, lots for building churches and school-houses, and for burial grounds, and report concerning the tenures by which glebes or lots are held, and how far the Trustees by whom these glebes or lots are held in trust for Congregations have implemented the duties of their office.

The Synod having resumed consideration of the Report, given in by the Commissioners appointed to endeavour to effect a Commutation of the Stipends of Ministers derived from the Clergy Reserves, approved of the same, and requested them to persevere in their efforts to bring the whole business to a satisfactory conclusion.

LONDON CHURCH.—The Synod considered the Application of the Congregation of London, for aid from the Church generally in liquidating the debt incurred in carrying on the Chancery suit and agreed to a deliverance, protesting against the suit instituted by certain members of Congregation of London for the recovery of the Church there, erected by members of the Church of Scotland, and authorized Dr. Skinner to be guided by legal advice, as to such measures of appeal or otherwise as may be requisite, and further, authorized the said Rev. John Skinner, D.D., to apply to the members of the Church in this Province for their countenance and pecuniary support, commending the Congregation to their sympathy.

PRESBYTERY OF QUEBEC.—The Synod reorganized the Presbytery adding thereto Three Rivers, and appointed the first meeting to be held at St. Andrews Church, Quebec, on the first Wednesday in October next.

REV. MR. SINCLAIR.—The Rev. Mr. Sinclair, was received as a minister of the church, and the Presbytery of Bathurst were authorized to proceed to a settlement in the event of his receiving a call.

Board of Trustees or Managers, Clerks of Presbyteries, and others, to be prepared to submit all Reports, Returns, References, Overtures, &c., on the first day of the meeting of the Synod.

FRENCH MISSION.—The Synod called for the Report of the Committee appointed to conduct the French Mission in Canada East, which was given in and read by Dr. McGill. Mons. T. G. Charbonell, is the only Missionary at present employed by the Committee, although Mr. Baridon, formerly an Agent of the Committee, has rendered some services during the past year, and has been paid for the same. Mr. Charbonell chiefly distributes his labours among various stations in and around the Township of Milton, C. E., and since last report to the Synod he is described as having "prosecuted the object of his mission with devotedness and diligence. He is prosecuting his labours with steadfastness and perseverance, amidst all the difficulties, by which he is surrounded. A considerable number of the French Canadians in the vicinity of Milton, have been formed into a church, and receive at his hands, the ministrations of sacred ordinances. In his missionary visitations among the Canadians scattered throughout that locality, he generally meets with a cordial welcome. The names of two persons, one of them formerly a Roman Catholic priest, have been recommended to them to be employed in the work of the French Mission. The Committees have not come to any decision on these proposals. The property of the Mission consists first, of the house in Dorchester Street, Montreal, formerly used as a small church for the French adherents of the Church of Scotland, and which now brings a rental of £20; secondly, the Church of Sorel; and, thirdly, a sum of money collected for the Building of a French Church in the city of Montreal, and deposited in the Bank of Montreal, under the head of "Congregational Collections."

NEXT MEETING.—The Synod appointed their next meeting to be held in St. Andrews Church, Kingston, on the last Wednesday in May, 1856.

THE REPULSE AT SEBASTOPOL.

(From Correspondent of the London Times.)

It is but natural that the attack of the Allies on the principal points of the Russian defences should now be scrutinised in all its details. It is certainly true that in some respects, these details were imperfect. It is stated that the supports were too distant from the attacking parties; that proper care was not taken to prevent the men losing their way in the labyrinth of works; that no steps were formed above the herms of the parapet so that the men could step over in order; that the attacking parties were too weak, and that the men were crowded into narrow works and trenches which could not afford them cover, and were difficult of access and exit. It is moreover affirmed that no proper instructions were given to the artillery for their guidance in the event of success or defeat, and that it was only when the Russians had crowded over their parapets and through their embrasures, and had been shooting down our men for some time on their retreat, that an artillery officer obtained permission from Lord Raglan to open fire upon their lines; but the gravest charge of all is that the success of the assault was compromised by the facility with which Lord Raglan yielded to Gen. Pelissier's request, and late on the evening of the 17th altered the arrangements for the following morning. On Gen. Pelissier's views is scarcely a difference of opinion. If the Russians were indeed about to assault the Mamelon before dawn, he would have been prepared for them with overwhelming numbers, could have decimated them as they retreated with his artillery, and could have immediately attacked a position held by a beaten and dispirited enemy. If they were not prepared to attack the Mamelon, but were prepared to resist us, the original plan of bombarding them for three hours before we attacked could not have failed to drive them from works under cover, and to slay great numbers of them.

The plan of attack originally proposed was that the Allies were to open a cannonade for three hours on the Malakoff and Redan on the 18th: that the French were to assault the Malakoff, and that when they had gained possession of it we were to attack the Redan. As the latter work is commanded by the former it would not be possible to carry or hold it till the Malakoff was taken.

These embrasures were only too well filled. The fire which we opened on Sunday morning preliminary to the assault was marked by great energy, weight and destructiveness. In the first relief the Quarry battery threw no less than 300 8 inch shell into the Redan, 400 yards distant, and the place must have been nearly cleared. So near are the works that fragments of our 13 inch shells fly back from the Redan into the Quarry Battery. Throughout Sunday our artillery fired 12,000 rounds of the heaviest ordnance into the enemy's lines, and on the following day we fired 11,946 rounds of shot and shell. The Russian fire was weak and wild. The only damage they did throughout Sunday was the demolition of the wheel of a gun carriage. Gen. Pelissier, in requesting the English General to change the original plan of attack and to forestall the hour agreed upon, is not stated to have assigned any specific reason for the alteration, but it is reported that he wished to anticipate the enemy, who were about, as he was informed, to make an assault on the Mamelon. He felt, too, that the masses of French whom he had prepared could not be concealed from the Russians for any length of time.

The Russian column which is said to have issued from Malakoff just before our assault was certainly so small that it was, according to some, merely intended as a feint to draw out the French and lead them to the assault, for which the enemy were only too well prepared.

As the 34th Regiment advanced, the supports got mixed together with them, and some confusion arose. On crossing the trench our men, instead of coming upon open ground in a firm body was broken into twos and threes. The moment they came out from the trench the enemy began to direct on their whole front a deliberate and well aimed *mitraille*, which increased the want of order and unsteadiness caused by the mode of their advance. Poor Colonel Yea having in vain tried to obviate the evil, exclaimed, "This will never do! Where's the bugler to call them back?" But alas! no bugler was to be found. The gallant old soldier, by voice, tried to form, but the thunder of the enemy's guns and the gloom of early dawn frustrated his efforts, and as he rushed along the doubled mass of troops and endeavored to get them into order for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still, or retreating in a panic, a charge of the deadly missile passed,

and the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in the head and stomach by grape-shot. (Here occurs a list of officers killed and wounded.) The division has lost upwards of 320 men, killed and wounded, and it suffered severely as it retired from the futile attack. The signal for assault was to be two service rockets, fired when the French got into the Malakoff, and the latter were to have hoisted a flag as a signal of success.

The Fourth Division took ground in the trench to the left, but it would seem as if they attacked a little to near the apex of the Redan. Poor Sir John Campbell seems to have displayed a courage amounting to rashness. He sent away Captain Hume and Captain Snodgrass, his aides-de-camp, just before he rushed out of the trench, as if averse to bring them into the danger he meditated, and fell in the act of cheering on his men. I have in my former letter stated the losses of the Fourth Division. The 57th, out of 490 men, had more than a third killed and wounded.

The brigade under Major-General Eyre, which was destined to occupy the Cemetery and to carry the Barrack Batteries, consisted of the 9th, 18th, 28th, 39th, and 44th. Four volunteers from each company were selected to form an advanced party under Major Fielden of the 44th, to feel the way and cover the advance. The 18th Royal Irish followed as the storming regiment. The brigade proceeded down the road to the Cemetery, and halted under cover while the necessary dispositions were being made. Gen Eyre said, "I hope this morning you will do something that will make every cabin in Ireland ring again!" The reply was a loud cheer which instantly drew a shower of grape. The skirmishers advanced just as the general attack began, and with some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery which was very feebly defended. They got possession of the place, with small loss, but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the Redan and from the Barrack battery. Four companies of the 18th at once rushed toward the town, and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. Capt. Hayman gallantly leading his company was shot through the knee. Captain Esmonde followed, and the men prepared to defend the houses they occupied. As they drove the Russians out they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overhangs the suburb. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to delude the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were the more numerous than they were. Meantime the Russians did their utmost to blow down the houses with shell and shot, and fired grape incessantly, but the soldiers kept close, and were materially aided by the fire of the regiments in the Cemetery behind them, directed at the Russian embrasures; so that the enemy could not get out to fire down on the houses. Some of the houses were comfortably furnished. One of them was as well fitted up as most English mansions, the rooms full of fine furniture, a piano in the drawing-room, and articles of luxury and taste not deficient. There was abundance of fine muscat wine, perfumed with roses and mixed with fruits. Some of the officers carried off clothing and papers as proofs of their entrance into the place, and some took away pigeons and guinea-pigs which were tame in the houses. The troops entered the place about 4 o'clock in the morning, and could not leave till 9 o'clock in the evening. The Russians blew up many of the houses, and set fire to others, and when our men retired the flames were spreading along the street. The 18th lost 250 men. In the middle of the day Captain Esmonde wrote to General Eyre to say that he required support, that the men were short of ammunition, and the rifles were clogged. A sergeant volunteered to creep back with this letter, but when he reached the place where the general ought to have been, he found that the latter had been obliged to withdraw; he therefore delivered the document to Colonel Edwards. As there was no possibility of getting support, Col. Edwards crept down along with the sergeant and got into the houses to see how matters were going on. The officer in command on learning the state of the case ordered the men to keep up the hottest fire they could, and meantime they picked up the rifles and ammunition of the killed and wounded, and were by that means enabled to continue their fusillade. The 9th succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the houses in two or three different places, and held their position as well as the 18th. A sergeant and a handful of men actually got possession of the little Waap Battery, in which there were only 12 or 14 Russian artillerymen. They fled at the approach of our men, but when the latter turned round they discovered they were quite unsupported; and the Russians, seeing the poor fellows alone, came down and drove them out. An officer and half a dozen men of the same regiment got up close to a part of the Flagstaff battery, and were advancing into it when they, too, saw that they were by themselves, and they retreated. About 15 French soldiers on their left aided them, but they likewise had to retire. Another officer with only 12 men took one of the Russian Rifle Pits, bayoneted those found in it, and held possession of it throughout the day. Meantime, while these portions of the 5th and 18th, and parties of the 44th and 23rd were in the houses, the detachments of the same regiments and of the 38th kept up a hot fire from the Cemetery on the Russians, all the time exposed to a tremendous shower of shot and shell. The loss of the brigade, under such circumstances, could not be extremely severe. One part of it was exposed to a destructive fire in houses, the upper portions of which crumbled into pieces, under fire, and it was only by keeping in the lower story, which was vaulted, that they were enabled to hold their own. The other parts, far advanced from our batteries, were under a constant *mitraille* and bombardment from guns which our batteries had failed to touch.

The detachments from the hard-working and little noticed Naval Brigade, consisted of four parties of 60 men each, one for each column, but only two went out, the other two being kept in reserve; they were told off to carry scaling-ladders and wool-bags, and to place them for our storming parties. It is not to be wondered at if they suffered severely. On that eventful day 14 men were killed and 47 men were wounded. Two men were killed and several others were wounded by the bursting of one of our 68-pounders in the left attack. Among the latter was Major Stuart Wortley, who was injured by the explosion. As soon as the two storming columns got out of the parallel the sailors suffered severely. When the men retreated, overwhelmed by the storm from the enemy's battery, several officers and men were left behind wounded, and endured fearful agonies for hours, without a cup of water or a cheering voice to comfort them. Lieut. Ermiston lay for five hours under the abattis of the Redan, and was reported dead, but watched his opportunity and got away with only a contusion of the knee. Mr. Kennedy, senior mate of the London, and of our Naval Brigade, was also left behind close to the abattis, and after several hours of painful concealment he rolled himself over and over like a ball down the declivity, and managed to get into the trench. Lieut. Kidd came in all safe, and was receiving the congratulations of a brother officer, when he saw a wounded soldier lying on the open space. He at once exclaimed, "We must save him!" and leaped over the parapet in order to do so. He had scarcely gone a yard when he was shot through the breast and died in about an hour after. Only three officers came out of action untouched.

THE ARMISTICE.—JUNE 19.—The natural consequence of such a contest is an armistice to bury the dead. It was our sad duty to demand it, for our dead lay outside our lines, and there were no Russian corpses in front of the Redan or Malakoff. After the contest of the 22nd of May, General Osten Sacken is said to have applied twice to our Generals before an armistice was accorded to him, and indeed Gen. Pelissier expressly says that the truce was granted to the Russian General on his reiterated request. It is no wonder then that the Russians were rather chary of granting us an armistice, when they had no occasion to go outside their lines for their dead, or dying and wounded. The advanced trenches were filled with officers and soldiers eager to find the dead bodies of their poor comrades, but they waited patiently and sadly for the moment when friendship's last melancholy office could be performed. It was a very hot day, and of all the places in the world where heat displays its power, a trench before Sebastopol is the most intolerable. Every moment anxious eyes were turned to the huge walls of earth in the hope of seeing the answering flag, but our own was the only one in view, and the French were still firing away on our left at the Russian works. It was evident that something was wrong, and it was whispered that the Russians had refused our application. Boats were at last seen to leave the roads of Sebastopol, and to meet boats from the fleet, and it became known that the Russians had acceded to an armistice, and that it was to take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. To pass the weary time there was nothing to do but to watch the Russians repairing their batteries—and to make out the bodies scattered about in front of the Redan and Malakoff. It was agonizing to see the wounded men lying there under a broiling sun, parched with excruciating thirst, racked with fever, and agonized with pain—to behold them waving their caps faintly or making signals toward our lines, and not to be able to help them. They lay where they fell, or had scrambled into the holes formed by shells, and there they had been for 30 hours—oh! how long and dreadful! One soldier close to the abattis when he saw a few men come out, raised himself on his elbow, and fearing he should be unnoticed, raised his cap on a stick until he fell back exhausted. Again he rose and managed to tear off his shirt,

which he agitated till his strength failed him. His face could be seen through a glass, and my friend said he could never forget the expression of resignation and despair with which the poor fellow at last folded his shirt under his head to await the mercy of Heaven. Whether he was alive or not when our men went out I could not say; but five hours of thirst, fever and pain under a fierce sun would make awful odds against him. The red coats lay sadly thick over the broken ground in front of the abattis of the Redan, and blue and gray coats were scattered about or lay in piles in the rain-courses before the Malakoff. We are now in the zigzag, a ditch about six feet broad and six feet deep, with the earth knocked about by shot at the sides, and we meet Frenchmen laden with water canteens or carrying large tin cans full of coffee, and tins of meat and soup, ready cooked, up to the Mamelon. The Mamelon rises before us, a great quadrangular work on the top of a mound or hill opposite Malakoff, which is about 500 yards nearer to Sebastopol. The parapets are high inside the work, are of a prodigious thickness. The interior like a quarry, so torn and blown up with shells. The stench is fearful. It arises from the dead Russians buried as they fell, and bones and arms and legs stick out from the piles of rubbish. Many guns also were buried here, but they do not decompose so rapidly as poor mortality. The white flag was hoisted just as I turned into the second English parallel. What a network of zigzags and parallels and traverses one has to pass by and through before he can reach the front! You can see how easy it is for men to be confused at night. The Russians threw out a long line of sentries, and at the same time we advanced another line of sentries. Every precaution was taken to keep officers and men from crowding about. The men in the trenches were enjoined not to look over. All not on duty were stopped by the cavalry a mile behind. The Russians seemed under restraint also, but they crowded on the parapets, and watched the proceedings with great interest. It is impossible to give a notion of the manner in which the earth is scarred by explosions, and the passage of shot. The grass is seamed in all directions by grapeshot, and furrowed by larger missiles, as if plows large and small had been constantly drawn over it. There is a red jacket in the grass—a private of the 34th lying on his face as if fast asleep; his rifle, with the barrel curved quite round, and bent nearly in two by the grapeshot which afterward passed through the soldier's body, is under him, and the right hand, still clutched the stock. Colonel Yea's body was found near the abattis on the right of the Redan; his boots and epaulettes gone, but otherwise his clothing untouched. His head was greatly swollen, and his features, and a fine manly face it had been, were nearly undistinguishable. Col. Shadforth's remains were in a similar state. The shattered frame of Sir John Campbell lay close up to the abattis. His sword and boots were taken, but the former is said to be in the Light Division camp. Although the army has been disappointed by the result of the attack it does not despair. I venture to say that the expectation of nearly every officer and soldier on the 18th of June was that the assault would be renewed that evening or on the following morning, but we are now, it is said, going to attack the Redan and Malakoff by sap. Gen. Jones expects nothing of importance to be achieved for many weeks to come—that Sir George Brown is wiser and more discreet. Cries of "Murder" from the lips of expiring officers have been echoed through the camp, but they have now died away. Lord Raglan's amiable disposition is acutely touched by the loss of so many gallant men. For myself, knowing nothing of war, I do not see any possibility of our being able to abandon our present position on the south of Sebastopol, or to make a general attack on the Russian armies which are encamped before us. Every ravine has been made another Sebastopol by their engineers. It is to be presumed that the allied generals are acquainted with some facts respecting the strength of the Russian army, which induce them to think it would be unadvisable to break up our camp and try to force the passes of the Helbek; but the belief of many officers of great intelligence is, that the proper way to attack Sebastopol is to put finger and thumb on its windpipe, no matter how far the place may be removed from the great organ, and let it starve. Percep is inaccessible and poisonous, and the shores of the Siwash are certain death. We know nothing of the road across the Siwash. When at Geniteli the flying squadron could barely approach the place. It will easily be seen by these few remarks, that the army is not in that position in which we could wish to see it. Our generals are becoming ill again. Gen. Pennefather will have to leave for England forthwith. Major-Genl. Codrington is already on his way from this to regain his shattered strength. We have lost the services of Brigadier Buller, and Sir George Brown has been ordered on board ship for the benefit of his health. Gen. Estcourt is also very unwell. At this moment, Colonel Shirley of the 88th virtually commands the Light Division, and the prospect of spending the next three months on this arid plateau is indeed depressing. Water is scarce and bad.

FROM CORRESPONDENT OF "LONDON NEWS."

Of our handful of men a large proportion consisted of raw recruits, recently arrived to fill up the gaps in the regiments, which, with one or two exceptions, have borne the whole brunt of our trench fighting, and suffered accordingly. This was done through no want of old soldiers, of whom the third and fourth divisions could have furnished abundance; men who have been kept comparatively idle, while their comrades of the light and second divisions have been worked like galley slaves. Sir George Brown, I believe, is to be thanked for this selection; anxious as he was to gain fresh laurels for his own command, though he well knew the material of which so large a proportion of its strength is composed. I have already mentioned that the 23rd Regiment had been selected to lead the attack, and that, through a similar motive of mistaken desire to bring glory on his own favorite corps, General Airey was, at the eleventh hour, permitted to assign this place of honor to the 34th, a regiment which, whether justly or not, enjoys only a moderate reputation amongst the others now in camp.

FURTHER MISTAKES.—Later still in the evening preceding the assault, Sir George discovered the major commanding the 23rd was still laid up with a wound received in the attack on the Quarries and that the senior captain—an officer, by the way, of some eighteen years' service—would have charge of the corps during the storming. "Impossible; this will never do," said the friend of apopleptic neck furniture; "another regiment, with a field officer in command, must be substituted."

A message to this effect was telegraphed to head-quarters, but Lord Raglan, with a degree of common sense which was quite unmilitary, overruled his second's and replied that an officer of Captain's rank—his length of service, be his rank what it might, should be quite as fit to lead his regiment into action as any field officer in the service; and, accordingly, that no substitution should be made. I merely mention these trifles to show the state of uncertainty and confusion in which our preparations were till almost within an hour before the assaulting force marched down towards the scene of its struggle and defeat.

REPLACEMENT ON PELISSIER.—Then another deviation from the original plan of the attack was made also at the eleventh hour, by General Pelissier, to which both military sense and common sense agree in attributing no small share of both the French and our own failure. Though the bombardment had been kept up vigorously the whole of Sunday, night necessarily compelled a slackening of the allied fire, and during this respite there was reason to expect that the Russians would employ themselves in making good the injuries done to their batteries during the day. It was therefore arranged that at daybreak on Monday a terrific fire of shot and shell should be poured into the Redan and Malakoff to render as many of their guns as possible incapable of mischief. An hour or so however before the combined forces marched from the camp, the French Commander-in-Chief rode over our own head-quarters, and declared he could not wait for this preliminary assault of artillery, and he would have so many men in the trenches before the Malakoff that there would be no cover for them; and, consequently, they [and we] must attack at daybreak, at all hazards and take the chance of finding the enemy's guns in the most favorable condition in which our bombardment and their own's subsequent idleness might have left them. Of course Lord Raglan complied with General Pelissier's request, though forty-nine out of fifty of the subalterns in his camp would have foretold the consequence to be expected; and accordingly, soon after the first streaks of sunlight broke over the horizon the doomed thousands rushed to defeat and death. So little is even known of the details of French operations here, that I can give you few particulars of the attack on the Malakoff; but their plan of assault appears to have consisted in assaulting the work on both flanks and the front simultaneously, and with overwhelming numbers—twenty-five thousand are said to have been engaged. In just retribution for the disregard of their general to the good to be expected from a short morning's bombardment, they found the redoubt swarming with defenders, and guns bristling from every embrasure. On them, as on our own men, showers of grape and canister were poured out, literally mowing down whole battalions at a time; whilst from along the whole semi-circular line of parapet the crowd of riflemen sent volley after volley into their disordered ranks, that passed through them like a sheet of molten lead. Three times they gave way, and as often rallied; but were finally driven back after a struggle of some three hours and a half leaving the space between the Mamelon and Malakoff literally covered with the dead and dying.

Mothers and Children.

THE CRUEL FATHER.

"Oh pray, sir, stop whipping that child," said a white-haired old man to a rough, red-faced laborer, who was laying with unmerciful force, a large stick, over the back of a lad of about 12 years.

"He's my boy," said the man, savagely; "what is it to you what I do to him?"

"And if he is your child, is that a good reason for half killing him, as you seem to be doing? What has the poor lad done?"

"He's done about enough for one day, I should think. He's stole a box of segars, and told more'n twenty lies about 'em, and he's the most impudent boy anywheres about. I'll beat the wickedness out of him, if I have to crack all his bones. I'll give him something this time that he'll remember."

"Wait, wait a moment, my friend. You'll be much more likely to beat fresh wickedness into him, than to beat the old out. Your boy has certainly done very wrong, and deserves punishment, if he has stolen and lied, but I think your method of administration is not the best."

"He deserves all he gets. No danger of my thrashing him too much. He torments my life out of me, sir. I don't know what to do with him."

"Do you suppose he is a more undutiful son to you, than you are to your Maker? Does he appear more wicked in your eyes, than you do in the eyes of God? Have you reasoned, and preached, and warned him more frequently or tenderly, or have you provided for his wants more carefully and generously, than God has done with, and for you?"—*New York Evangelist.*

DON'T OVERTASK THE YOUNG BRAIN.—Dr. Robertson says, the minds of children ought to be little, if at all, tasked, till the brain's development is nearly completed, or until the age of six or seven years. And will those years be wasted: or will the future man be more likely to be deficient in mental power and capacity than one who is differently treated? Those years will not be wasted. The great book of nature is opened to the infant's and the child's prying investigation; and from nature's page may be learned more useful information than is contained in all the children's books that have been published. But even supposing those years to have been absolutely lost, which is anything but the case, will the child be eventually a loser thereby? We contend, with our author, that he will not. Task the mind during the earlier years, and you only expose the child to a greater risk of a disordered brain—not only, it may be, lay the foundation for a morbid excitability of brain, that may one day end in insanity—but you debilitate its bodily powers, and by so doing, to all intents and purposes, the mind will be a loser in its powers and capabilities.

CONJUGAL LOVE.—The following is from the journal of a gold-digger in California. Jan. 24th, 1850. "A mail agent has come in to-day, and still no letters for me. It is now thirty-nine weeks since my last letter from home was dated. I would purchase one line from my wife with all the gold I have made during those thirty-nine weeks. Feb. 4th.—This is a day to be remembered *Letters from home.* If any one would learn the full significance of these words, let him pass ten months in California without one word from his loved ones, an unhappy exile from his family. It is an era in the mines—the arrival of the mail agent. How cheerfully are our two dollars a letter paid. It was like receiving back my family from the dead—those letters, after so long and weary a silence. I am happy, and I am miserable. I am calm, and I am fearfully excited. It is an era in a miner's life when such, although tardy, messengers reach him. I have been present when many of these have given to their owners their treasures of love, or their burden of wretchedness. One has just opened his letter, and bursts into immoderate weeping. I inquire the cause. "My wife and child are both dead!" A physician of one of the hospitals told me that they dared not give their letters from home to those who were very sick; that in several instances they had seen persons in this condition read their letters and turn over and die." From the long silence of some husbands who are still in the gold diggings, we fear that they do not partake quite so largely of such affection for their families as did the above writer.—*Sixteen Months in the Gold Diggings.*

ADVICE TO PARENTS.—Be ever gentle with the children God has given you; watch over them constantly; reprove them earnestly but not in anger. In the forcible language of scripture, "Be not bitter against them." "Yes, they are good boys," I once heard a kind father say. "I talk to them very much, but do not like to beat my children—the world will beat them." It was a beautiful thought though not elegantly expressed. Yes, there is not one child in the circle around the table, healthful and happy as they look now, on whose head, if longer spared, the storm will not beat. Adversity may wither them, sickness may fade, a cold word may frown on them but amid all, let memory carry them back to home where the law of kindness reigned, where the mother's reproving eye moistened with a tear, and the father frowned "more in sorrow than in anger."

A MORAL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—"Listen," said I, "listen and attend, and you shall have a moral and an example. When the wasp now in the window entered the room, you flew at it with a kind of violence. I wonder it don't sting every one of you. Now, in future, let a wasp, when it comes, have its little bout, and make its little noise. Don't stir a muscle—don't move a lip—but be as quiet as the statue of Venus or Diana, or anybody of that sort, until the wasp seems inclined, as at this moment, to settle. Then do as I do now." Whereupon, dipping the feather end of the pen in the cruet of salad, I approached the wasp, and in the softest and tenderest manner possible, just oiled it upon the body—the black and yellow, like grooms' waistcoats—when down it fell, turned up its back, and was dead in a minute. "There, girls," said I, "see what kindness and a little oil does. Now, here's my moral and example. When a husband comes home in an ill-humor, don't cry out and fly at him; but try a little oil—in fact, treat your husband like a wasp."

A GOOD CAUTION.—Not long since I read in that unsurpassed biography, *Life of Dr. A. Alexander*, the following passage, p. 32. "At an early age, he received deep impressions from the sermon of a traveling minister; but, as a caution to parents, he records that these instantly vanished upon his hearing the discourse disparaged by his father and mother."

Young Men's Department.

CREATION AND THE BIBLE.

[The following is an extract from "The Young Man Advised, or Illustrations and Confirmations of some of the chief historical facts of the Bible," a drama which every young man should read. It presents the leading facts of the Bible, with confirmatory evidence, to show the Divine origin of the Holy Scriptures.]

All physical and metaphysical arguments to prove either a creation or the eternity of matter are failures. There is no other safe ground to take than this—human reason can throw no light upon the question of creation. It is utterly and forever beyond the reach of a finite mind.

We must examine the Bible to ascertain whether its *other teachings*, within the reach of human reason, are confirmed; and whether it bears satisfactory evidence of being the word of God. If so, what it teaches upon the subject of creation we are to receive with docility, thankful that God has answered a problem that our reason could not solve.

But there is satisfactory evidence that *man* was created. Indeed he must have been created. The idea of an infinite series of generations without a beginning is a simple absurdity. It is like an attempt to support a chain by itself, fastened only at one end. Of an infinite series of links, the last link *but one* certainly had a beginning. The next, or the first, must either have a beginning or not. If it has, the question is answered—there was a creation. If the last link had no beginning, then it is infinitely long—longer than all the rest beside, which is an absurdity. There must have been a first man, or a first generation of men. Either they had a beginning, or they were eternal, and consequently not men. The terms eternal creation and eternal generation are unintelligible and absurd. The originator of human existence was God.

There is abundant evidence that the race of men has not existed more than the period allotted to them in the Bible,—not far from six thousand years. The evidence of this is as satisfactory as of the facts, that the Declaration of the Independence of the United States was adopted July 4th, 1776; that Alfred was king of England in the ninth century of our Lord; that Socrates taught philosophy in ancient Greece; that Babylon was a populous city three thousand years ago; and that Egypt was a flourishing nation 2,000 years before Christ.

Indeed, the evidence of all these assertions is precisely of the same nature,—historical testimony confirmed by existing facts, and not to be denied without absurdities; showing in him who persists in a denial a weakness of reason and incompetency of judgment, which must be pronounced either stupidity or insanity.

There is no authentic history of man, extending more than about three thousand years before Christ, except what is found in the Bible; and the scanty records of that early age show that then the human family was young and few, all of which confirms the Scriptural account of the creation. Indeed, that the human family had a beginning, and that, too, when and where the Bible places it, we believe confirmed by as satisfactory historical evidence as any reasonable person could demand. This point will recur in an examination of the doctrine of the Deluge.

But while it may be considered a moral demonstration that the race of man began its existence at the date designated by the Bible, yet no Scriptural subject has been more severely criticised and warmly opposed than the *order of creation*, as described in the first chapter of Genesis. Volumes have been written upon it; philology, natural science, metaphysics, and the imagination have been tasked to their utmost capability to solve the riddle, and to show just how the world was created, and just how the order, as described in Genesis, can be made to correspond with the traces of its own creation, supposed to exist in the earth itself and its inhabitants.

Now, manifestly, it would not accord with the plan of this book to adopt any one of the numerous recondite theories which Biblical geologists have invented to solve this *wholly*. We do not propose to write a commentary on the *whole Bible*, but only to select those grand incidents recorded in the sacred Scriptures which are strikingly confirmed by parallel history and by philosophy, and to present those confirmations. If there be mysteries yet unsolved, or facts related which never can be verified except by the general truthfulness of the whole, we ought to be willing to acknowledge it. We therefore boldly assume this position in the outset,—that if the first chapter of Genesis is an insoluble enigma, if indeed the appearances of the earth's texture cannot be made by human ingenuity to harmonize with it, or that to harmonize with the appearances; still, so strikingly is the Bible *in general* confirmed by history, by testimony, by its adaptation to man, and by its effects, that it demands the assent of every rational man, and must and will have it in spite of that and even other enigmas.

PRIVATE CHARACTER OF TOM PAINE.—A gentleman of New York meeting the late excellent Dr. Matson Smith, of New Rochelle, who was Paine's physician when he resided there, inquired if it was true that he was an intemperate man. He replied with great seriousness, "He was the most dreadful drunkard I ever saw." He then stated that when Paine came to New Rochelle he was courted and politely treated by the first inhabitants of the place, and boarded in one of the most respectable families; but before long it was found that he was not only intemperate, but his habits were so disgustingly filthy, that no decent family would tolerate his residence with them; his society was shunned where it had been sought, and he was obliged to employ a man and wife of similar habits to keep house for him. Visiting him when he was sick, the doctor was shocked at the destitution of every appearance of comfort for a sick man, as well as the squalor and filth of the apartment.

THAT IS A BOY I CAN TRUST.—"I once visited," says a gentleman, "a large public school. At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the master; and as he turned to go down the platform, the master said, 'That is a boy I can trust. He never failed me.' I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned? He had already got what would be worth to him more than a fortune. It would be a passport to the best office in the city, and what is better, to the confidence of the whole community. I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by older people. Every boy in the neighbourhood is known, and opinions formed of him; he has a character, either favorable or unfavorable.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

A SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT'S EXPERIENCE.

A communication in the *Country Gentleman* has a word in season for those young men who hanker after tickets in the great lottery of mercantile life.

I am a city merchant, having commenced my career as an adventurer from the farm, on a salary of \$80 per year, and having passed through half a life time of incessant toil to reach the point where dependence ceases, and "dinner ahead" begins.

I filled clerkships in several first class mercantile houses, and associated with a very considerable number of salesmen, and associates and clerks generally. Near thirty years have passed since my city clerkship began, and the retrospect has developed the following results:—

All the mercantile houses by whom I was employed, have since failed—one, after an eminently creditable career of fifteen years, was carried into hopeless bankruptcy by outside speculation, and another, after thirty-five years of undoubted success, and credit, was a few months since, involved in inextricable difficulties—the results of a single dash of the pen—and has forever closed its mercantile existence.

Of all the clerks with whom I have been associated, not one has achieved permanent success, equal to the value of a well-stocked 100 acre farm, while from the most brilliant of their number, the Penitentiary, the Hospital, and the drunkard's grave have claimed their victims. Some embarked in business with lofty anticipations of success, but soon passed away in disaster, and the career of not a few would fill thrillingly illustrated chapters in the unwritten history of city merchants' clerks, and prove beyond question, that

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen.
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Some sanguine youth may ask where the successful men originate. I answer, they are the one in one hundred of those who embark in business, and the one in several hundred of those who seek clerkships, with bright anticipations of fortune in prospect.

Personally, by a rare combination of favorable circumstances, those "wonder flowers that bloom but once in a life-time," I am meeting with what is called success. The way to it was paved by years of incessant labor, of sixteen to eighteen hours per day, and such days and nights of toil as no farmer's man or boy that I have met with ever dreamed of in his rural labors, and which, if applied to the cultivation of a 100 acre farm would have developed hidden treasures not dreamed of by the reluctant ploughman.

But as years pass, and develop along with the vanities of life, the grey hairs which are stealing upon me, my thoughts often revert to the home scenes of my childhood in the country, and I feel tempted to shake off this artificial life, and seek for my declining years that repose and quiet which I imagine might be found in rural life, among an intelligent and open-hearted population, devoted to agriculture; and secure to my family those health-giving influences, both mental and physical, which cheerful country life must supply to genial minds.

HORSES' EARS.—The ear of the horse is one of the most beautiful parts about him, and by this is the temper more safely indicated than by its motion. The ear is more intelligible even than the eye; and a person accustomed to the horse, can tell, by the expressive motion of that organ, almost all that he thinks or means. When a horse lays his ears flat back on his neck, he almost assuredly is meditating mischief, and the bystander should beware of his heels or feet. In play the ears will be laid back, but not so decidedly nor so long. A quick change in their position, and more particularly the expression of the eye at the time, will distinguish between playfulness and vice. The hearing of the horse is remarkably acute. A thousand vibrations of the air, too slight to make any impression in the human ear, are readily perceived by him. It is well known to every hunter, man, that the cry of hounds will be recognized by the horse, and his ears will be erect, and he will be all spirit and impatience, a considerable time before the rider is conscious of the least sound.—*"The Horse and his Rider."*

LARGE STRAWBERRY PATCH.—Mr. Rezin Hammond, of Anne Arundel Co., Md., has one hundred acres of land set in strawberries. On the 11th inst., says the *Baltimore Republican*, some thirty acres appeared as if his troops of pickers had not yet invaded them. The berries hung on the vines as thick as clusters of grapes, and filled the air with their delightful perfume. The picking season generally continues about three weeks, but Mr. Hammond has arranged his crops to be able to pick a week longer than most of his neighbors. He has employed as many as two hundred pickers this season, consisting of men, women, girls and boys. The price paid for picking is one and a half cents per quart, at which rate good pickers can make some three dollars a day. His largest day's picking reached about fourteen thousand quarts, (over four hundred bushels!) and the average will not be less than five thousand. In all he expects his picking to reach near one hundred and fifty thousand quarts, which is but a fraction short of five thousand bushels!

TO THE LADIES.—The perfume of flowers may be gathered, according to the *Scientific American*, in a very simple manner, and without apparatus. Gather the flowers with as little stalk as possible, and place them in a jar, three parts full of almond or olive oil. After being in the oil twenty four hours, put them into a coarse cloth and squeeze the oil from them. The oil, being thus thoroughly perfumed with the volatile principle of flowers, is to be mixed with an equal quantity of pure rectified spirits, and shaken every day for a fortnight, when it may be poured off ready for use. As the season for sweet scented blossoms is just approaching, this method may be practically tested, and without any great trouble or expense. It would add additional interest to the culture of flowers.

DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.—A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* says:—"We give you a sure remedy—procure a large sponge, wash it well, press it very dry; by so doing it will leave the small cells open,—lay it on the shelf where they are most troublesome, sprinkle some fine white sugar on the sponge, (lightly over it) two or three times a day, take a bucket of hot water to where the sponge is, carefully drop the sponge in the scalding water, and you will slay them by the thousands, and soon rid the house of those troublesome insects. When you squeeze the sponge, you will be astonished at the number that had gone in the cells."

THE MISCELLANY.

[For the "Montreal Witness,"

THE LITTLE CHILD'S MORNING HYMN.

Dear Lord, to-day to Thee I'll pray,
And gladly sing thy praise;
And ask Thee now to teach me how,
To serve Thee all my days.

Teach me the road to that abode
Where Jesus lives with Thee;
Jesus, who gave himself to save
A little child like me.

Teach me to say the truth alway,
And never tell a lie;
For liars dwell in fires of hell
With Satan, when they die.

Make me a mild and gentle child,
My parents' will to do;
Christ did fulfil his Father's will,
Make me obedient too.

Oh! God above, fill me with love
In Thee, and all my race;
That when I die, my soul may fly
With joy to see Thy face!

THE LIGHTHOUSES OF THE WORLD.

Could a Christian community exist and stand erect in the family of civilized nations, and shroud its shores in utter darkness? For what do we see when we look around us? The British Island blazing with three hundred lights; France, with more than one hundred and fifty; the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Euxine, all illuminated; and even in the frozen North, Imperial Russia lighting the American mariner on his pathway through the White Sea out to the Polar Basin. The whole globe, from North to South, from East to West, is encircled with these living monuments of humanity and civilization.

Darkness descends, and gives the spirit wings;
The eye, emboldened, claims imperial right;
And, lying grandly at my feet, I see
The world at night.

Behold the vision! How sublimely fair!
For myriad lights illuminate the sea,
Encircling continent and ocean vast
In one humanity.

Perchance some habitant of far-off star,
Born to the heritage of loftier powers,
Although we cannot see his glowing world,
Yet looks on ours—

May see these patient sentinels of night,
May read their language, eloquent and grand,
As, shining coldly 'neath the Arctic light,
They warning stand;

Or, beaming through the still and fragrant air,
Where coral reefs the vexed Bermoothes guard,
O'er freight of human life may see the Lamp
Keep watch and ward;

Or, streaming from Leucadia's haunted cliff,
Where fiery genius sleeps beneath the wave,
Touching with light the waters surging o'er
A lonely grave;

Or, blazing bright amid Atlantic storm,
While bending masts are quivering with fear,
The guardian Light upheld by sea-girt tower,
Aloft and clear.

Burn on with inextinguishable fire!
Companions of the silent stars above!
Resplendent types, amid a world of strife,
Of deathless Love.

M. S. W. S.

CHOOSING A PROFESSION.

The college term was drawing to a close. It had been marked by a precious revival of religion, in which it was hoped that much youthful talent and intellect had been consecrated to the Saviour. Horace Gray was one of the most interesting and hopeful subjects. His intellect was of the highest order, and it was hoped that he would become eminently useful in the world.

The eldest son of a wealthy city merchant, he had been bred in the lap of luxury and indulgence. His parents, it is true, were professors of religion, but the elder Mr. Gray had amassed an immense fortune by his own untiring industry; and though his character was unblemished, and he was "a member in good and regular standing" of the church of Christ, yet some of the more spiritual of his brethren feared that the love of the world had rather too strong a hold upon his heart.

Horace inherited all his father's energy of character and fine business talents, but having also a keen relish for study his father determined to send him to college at his own earnest request, though he did not intend that he should study a profession, but hoped he would ultimately engage in the same business which had proved so lucrative to himself. Horace knew his father's plans, and readily acceded to them.

It was during the last term of his first college year that the revival occurred of which we have spoken. Great was the delight of the pious students when it was known that young Gray was deeply anxious for his spiritual welfare. The struggle was severe but decisive. He made an unconditional surrender of himself, body, soul, and spirit, to his Redeemer, and he was not one to falter or turn back. From the day that his decision was made, he never wavered. From that time the world was crucified to him and he to the world. His hopes, desires, aims, were entirely changed. Life had acquired a new value. There was a new object to strive for.

A few weeks before the close of the college term, he was walking with a young friend who asked him in the course of their conversation, whether he intended to study a profession.

"I hope to," was his reply. "It was not my intention when I first entered college, but my views have altered since then."

"I am glad of it," replied Hammond! "It would be a shame for such talents as yours to be pent up in a counting-room. You would make a capital lawyer."

"I shall not study law," replied Gray quietly.

"What, you don't mean to be a physician? That is a life of real drudgery, I think."

"No, I prefer the ministry to either."

Hammond made a full stop, as if riveted to the ground with astonishment. "Are you crazy, Gray," he exclaimed at length, "to throw away your splendid talents?"

"I do not consider them thrown away, if they are devoted to my Master's service."

"But why not study law? It is a noble study."

"I know it, and the higher the law the nobler the study. Inasmuch as God's law exceeds all laws of man's making, I prefer to devote my life to the study of this higher law."

"Perhaps," said Hammond, after a pause, "you think you can be more successful in the ministry, but I think where there is a real desire to do good, there is opportunity in any walk of life."

"So there is, and if I were a lawyer, or physician, or a mechanic, I would not change my occupation, but, according to the apostolic injunction, abide in the same calling wherein I was called, and try to do all the good I could; but as I am a young man, and have yet to mark out my future course, I feel it my duty to choose that profession in which I think I can be most useful."

"But your intellect, Gray, seems to me just calculated to grapple with the knotty points of law."

"You overrate my intellect, but even if you did not, will not its strength be as much exercised by studying into the mysteries of God's revealed will, as by poring over the dry technicalities of law books?"

"If you could be sure of having a congregation of educated, intellectual hearers, who could appreciate your talents and eloquence, it would be well enough, but supposing you should be settled over a poor, illiterate congregation, as, ten chances to one, you will?"

"Well, that is just the situation I should prefer. I can conceive of no higher honor than to preach the Gospel to the poor, the ignorant, and the lost."

The bell for prayers caused them to quicken their pace, and during the short time which remained of their college term, the conversation was not resumed.

Horace Gray was not accustomed to do anything by halves, and when he became a Christian, he brought no divided heart to lay upon God's altar. Religion did not extinguish the natural enthusiasm of his character, but only gave it a new direction. He had written to his parents concerning the change in his feelings, and his mother in her reply expressed her pleasure that he had turned his thoughts to this subject. His amiable and affectionate disposition made him a great favorite with the younger members of his family, and he received a warm welcome on his return. But he was surprised that so little notice was taken of the change in his religious feelings. To him it was the all-absorbing topic, and after the exchange of friendly greetings was over, and things had settled down into the ordinary routine of every day life, he began to weary of the splendor and fashion by which he was surrounded, and their frivolous topics of conversation had no charms for him. For the first time in his life, a vacation, spent at home was really tedious. His sisters took no interest in the subject which now engrossed all his thoughts; his father was swallowed up in worldly business.

When things had gone on so for about a week, Mr. Gray told his son that he wished him to go to his counting-room at a certain hour. At the time appointed, Horace entered the room, and his father bade him to be seated, as he had a plan to propose to him. He then went on to explain that a large manufacturing establishment had recently come under his control, and he urged his son to give up the idea of finishing his collegiate course, and take the direction of this new branch of business. He told him there was no doubt but that, in a few years, he would be a rich man. Mr. Gray never doubted but that his son would be delighted with this proposal. He had not anticipated the least hesitation, much less refusal, and when, after a long pause, Horace in brief and hurried words, expressed his wish to be a minister of the Gospel, Mr. Gray was too much surprised to speak. He was both vexed and mortified.

He had himself obtained a high eminence and an honorable name among the merchant-princes of his native city, and his ambition for his son was that he should do the same. That he should turn coldly away from such golden prospects, and become, perhaps, the humble parson of some obscure country village, was too much for the father's pride. He did not however, say much at that time, but contented himself with expressing his dissatisfaction in a few brief but decided words, and warning his son to weigh well the consequences of such a course, he gave him two days in which to deliberate on the matter. The business was in such a state that the final decision must be made at the end of that time.

Horace walked slowly home, and immediately sought the solitude of his chamber. He felt that he had grieved one who had ever been to him a kind and indulgent parent, that he had disappointed the fondest hopes of all his family, and his soul was much cast down within him. After earnest prayer for Divine guidance, he resolved to devote those two days to solemn communion with God and with his own soul. He went over, step by step, the whole ground of his Christian experience. He reviewed carefully all the way in which God had led him from the bondage of sin into the glorious liberty of the children of God. This strict self-scrutiny, while it deepened his humiliation, strengthened his hope. He felt that his feet were planted upon the Rock of Ages. He had shrunk before from the anger of his stern, though high-minded father—from the reproaches of his sisters—from the ridicule of his companions; but now he felt that he could bear all this, and more, for his Saviour's sake.

With equal carefulness he reviewed the motives which had actuated him in choosing the ministry. He thoroughly counted the cost. The world held out her tempting offers to lure him from the straight and narrow path—nor did he shut his eyes to the fact that it might prove a sorrowful path—but what if it should? He looked beyond the trials of earth to the glorious recompense of reward.

When he entered his father's counting-room the next morning, it was with very different feelings from those with which he had quitted it. Then he was in a tumult of excited feeling; now, the troubled waters of his soul had found peace. Mr. Gray was standing at his desk with a bundle of papers in his hand. He cast an inquiring glance at his son's face, as if to read there his decision.

That decision was briefly but respectfully told.

"Poor, misguided boy," said his father, "you will repent this when it is too late. You are led away by the enthusiasm of youth. The stern realities of life will dispel that illusion. Such an opportunity as is now offered to you seldom occurs. You might make a fortune in a few years."

"Wealth would not make me happy, if I thought I was not in the path of duty."

You can do your duty in one situation as well as another. Perhaps you have an ambition to be an eloquent preacher, always drawing crowded audiences, but what if you should be a poor minister, as most likely you will."

"If I am doing God's work, I do not think that he will leave me to suffer, and I have no ambition to be a great preacher if I can only be a faithful one."

"This is all talk," and Mr. Gray paced the floor of his count-

ing-room. Suddenly stopping directly opposite to his son, he said, "Few young men have such a splendid prospect offered to them, and you are throwing it away—for what?"

"For a crown of glory, father," calmly replied the young man. He then gave his father a minute account of his Christian experience;

Mr. Gray walked the room more rapidly than before, and ere his son ceased, the tears were in his eyes. The simple narrative of that son's conversion carried his thoughts back to the time when he, too, first found peace in believing. Since then the cares of the world had come in like a flood, and left little time for attention to his spiritual wants. How had he lost the fervor of his first love! If he still retained the form of piety, the life, the soul was smothered by the rubbish of worldliness. As he looked upon the son who, in the freshness of youth, had given up all to follow Christ, he felt that he had indeed chosen a better path. With a voice choking with emotion, he said, "you are right, my son, not to entangle yourself as I have done, with the things of the world. God grant you may be a good soldier of the Lord Jesus Christ.—Congregationalist.

LETTER FROM CHINESE CONVERTS TO REV. WM. BURNS.

The letter bears the inscription, "Given to be inspected by Mr. Burns and all the disciples."

We, who have received the grace of Jesus Christ, send a letter to pastor Wm. Burns (lit., shepherd-teacher, Pin-ai-lin). We wish that God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ may give to all the holy disciples in the Church grace and peace. Now we wish you to know that you are to pray to God for us; for you came to our market-town, and unfolded the gracious command of God, causing us to obtain the grace of God. Now, as we have a number of things to say, we must send this communication. We wish you deeply to thank God for us, that in the intercalary seventh month and thirteenth day, pastor Johnston (lit., shepherd-teacher, Jin-sin) established a free school here; there are twelve attending it. Formerly, in the third month, a man, whose name is Chun-sim, belonging to the village of Chieng-choan (pure fount village) heard you preaching in the village of Huitsau (pottery village). Many thanks to the Holy Spirit who opened his blinded heart, so that in the seventh month he sent a communication to the church at Amoy, praying the brethren to go to the village. They went and spoke for several days, and all the villagers with delighted heart listened. Also in the town of Chioh-bey, the Holy Spirit is powerfully working (lit., influencing, moving); the people generally (lit., man man) desire to hear the gospel. The brethren and missionaries have gone together several times; and now, in the village of Ka-lang, there are two men, Ch'eng-soan and Sui-mui, who are joining heart with the brethren in prayer. Teacher! we in this place, with united heart, pray, and bitterly (i. e., earnestly) beg of God to give you a level plain (i. e., prosperous journey) to go home, and beg of God again to give you a level plain (good journey) quickly to come. Teacher! you know that our faith is thin (i. e., weak), and in danger. Many thanks to our Lord and God, who defends us as the apple of the eye. Teacher! from the time that we parted with you in the seventh month, we have been meditating on our Lord Jesus' love to sinners, in giving his life for them; also thinking of your benevolence and good conduct, your faith in the Lord, and compassion for us. We have heard the gospel but a few months; our faith is not yet firm (lit., hard, solid). Teacher! you know that we are like sheep that have lost their shepherd, or an infant that has lost its milk. Many thanks to the Holy Spirit, our Lord, morning and evening (i. e., continually), comforts our hearts [and gives us] peace. And in the seventh month, the twenty-fourth day, the brethren with united heart prayed, and, shedding tears bitterly, begged of God again to send a number of pastors, quickly to come, again to teach the gospel. We wish that God our Father may grant this prayer, which is exactly that which the heart desires (i. e., Amen).

Nine names are appended to this, being all the members of the infant Church at Peechia at the date when the letter was written, viz., Autumn of 1854.

CONTINUAL REVIVAL.—No one can read the Memoir of Dr. Payson, without feeling that his whole life was one of special effort. He never appeared to admit that they had a revival; but was always laboring with the Church to keep it in such a state that they might have one. His zeal was not fitful, but steady and constant. During the twenty years of his ministry his Church had the uninterrupted presence of the Holy Spirit.—Pur. Recorder.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

The word of God is quick and powerful, sharper than any two-edged sword—a discerner of the thoughts, and intents of the heart.—Heb. iv. 12.

If the word of God be indeed thus powerfully operative in its nature, and so deeply searching in its effects, what secret spring could embolden a sinful rebel to dare the presence of that Almighty Being, whose eye piercest the inmost recesses of the soul, and to whom every sin is fully known. What but the Word of God itself—which declares the fulness of forgiving love—the Love of God.

This word, Sinner,—this blessed word is nigh unto thee, (Rom. x. 8,) although the stubborn heart be free from God:—yet this very word declares, that, if thou wilt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him up from the dead,—thou, yes, even thou, shalt be saved. Rom. x. 9.

Yes, poor Sinner,—vile, and full of evil as thou art, there is mercy,—pardon, and sanctity complete, even for thee:—yes, the unerring word of God declared this blessed truth. Jer. xxxiii. 8.

Take it then, even the precious word. Take it into thine heart;—feed upon it, and let it strengthen thy fainting soul, and calm thy troubled mind. Take it also as "a lamp unto thy feet, a light unto thy path," to guide thy footsteps in the way to heaven!

Blessed be God, that his word is not bound, but is expansive as the universe, embracing every contrite soul; diffusing purity throughout the heart once dead in trespasses and sins, and imparting peace and joy to all who are willing to receive its blessings.

Here, then, Sinner,—here is salvation full and free, "without money, and without price." Is. lv. 1; Rev. xxii. 17. Take it, and rejoice,—and sing for ever of redeeming Love. Doubt not:—fear not;—but trust in the living God. 1 Tim. ii. 4. He is far more willing to bless, than you are to receive the blessing,—but despise not his offered mercy. Now, is the accepted time. Sinner's Friend.

COMMERCIAL.

The harvest yet distant, though exceedingly promising in Lower Canada, has commenced in some parts of Western Canada; and is nearly over, so far at least as wheat is concerned, through a great portion of the States.

"We have searched the Western journals in vain for the first note of alarm from the great wheat-fields of the Western prairies, indicating any falling off in the farmers' prospect of reaping a most abundant crop.

The prices of wheat and flour have kept well up hitherto, from the expectation that the farmers, who are believed to be wealthy will not sell unless they can obtain something approaching to last year's prices, and thus make a scarcity where providence has given abundance; but there will be some who must sell, and more who will think it their interest to sell, and accordingly we hear of the price falling in various directions, and being in some places even as low as a dollar, a price which by-the-by was the extent of the farmer's hopes a few years ago.

Business in imported goods continues dull, but, on account of small importations, the country must be getting bare and with a good harvest the demand for all kinds of goods must be large. Money is easy.

We hear of higher prices for private exchange than those quoted in Brokers' Circular, but in that document the prices are those current for Exchange thrown on the market, whilst some private drawers have their own customers who look upon their exchange as about equal to Bank, and from whom they obtain within 1/2 or 1/4 per cent of Bank rate.

BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

Flour.—The advance noted in our last Circular has continued, and all the good Superfine offering for sale has been purchased at from 45s 6d to 48s 9d, the latter rate being for good Canadian strong Flour from Spring Wheat; while ordinary American Flour, and Canadian, from American Wheat, brought from 44s 6d to 46s 6d; Extras are held at 51s 3d to 52s 6d. No sales for delivery to quote. Markets now dull.

Wheat.—U. C. mixed, 9s 6d to 10s; Red, 9s to 9s 6d. Indian Corn.—4s 6d offered and refused.

Other Grains.—Nothing doing.

Ashe.—In less demand, Pots 32s 3d to 32s 6d, and Pearls 33s to 33s 6d.

Provisions.—Beef Prime Mess, 60s to 62s 5d; Prime 45s. Pork, Mess, 107s 6d to 110; Prime Mess, 93s 9d to 95s. Prime 87s 6d to 90. Butter, unskimmed, 9d to 11d.

Stocks.—Bank of Montreal.—Has advanced during the week.—Sales of the paid-up stock having taken place at 1 1/2 prem., while of new stocks a considerable amount was done 13 prem., being an advance of 2 per cent upon our quotations of this day week. City Bank.—Nominally par.—Sales unimportant. Commercial Bank.—Without change.—Steady at 10 prem. Bank of Upper Canada.—Does not attract attention although offered at 1 1/2 discount. Peoples' Bank.—No sales to report.—Offering at 2 1/2 discount.—Grand Trunk Railroad.—Nothing doing, and but little disposition to operate. Great Western of Canada Railroad.—Offered at 1 discount.—Boys offer 5 discount, but even at this rate no large amount could be sold. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.—to-day offering at 85 per cent discount, without leading to transactions. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds.—7 per cent.—There is a slight improvement.—35 discount being offered, and sellers refusing to accept less than 30 discount.—Montreal Telegraph company.—4 prem offered.—5 prem. asked. Montreal Mining Consols.—Without the slightest activity.—They have been nominally at 7s. up to this day, when they are offered at 6s 3d. In other stocks.—Nothing to report. Exchange heavy, and rates nominal, 11 for Bank, and 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 for private 90 days.

TUESDAY, July 24.

Flour heavy and drooping at above quotations, but nothing doing. Good Butter may be quoted at 10 1/2d.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—JULY 23.

Flour Market closed firmer. Sales 5,000 brls at \$7. 91 1/2 to \$8 for Common to Strait State; \$8.25 to \$8.50 for Extra; \$8.26 to \$9 for Mixed to Choice Western. Canadian is quiet and prices nominally the same.

Grain.—Wheat Market is a shade firmer. Sales 2,000 bushels New Red Southern at \$1.80. Corn unchanged; demand moderate. Sales 50,000 bushels at \$89 to \$90. Oats dull at 58c to 62c.

Pork a shade firmer. Sales 200 brls at \$19.62 to \$19. 68 1/2 for New Mess; \$14.75 for Prime. Lard steady. Ashes quiet.

Stocks dull and lower. Money in moderate request at 5 per cent on call.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL NEWS.—The English markets are reported as being dull. The weather continues favourable to the crops. The prices of grain have fallen. Canada wheat, mixed, is quoted at 11s to 11s 9d; Red, 10s 6d to 11s. No. 1 flour, 38s 6d to 39, Indian Corn, yellow, 44s to 45s, white, 45s to 45s 6d. Ashes, Pots, 30s 6d to 31s, Pearls, 35s. Timber market unchanged.

MARRIAGES.

Ottawa City.—12th inst., by the Rev. C. Manson, Mr. N. W. Burpee, of St. Andrews, C. E., to Miss Isabella Fulford, of Fitzroy, C. W.

Leeds.—19th inst., by the Rev. Jas. McConochy, Mr. Isaac M. Thompson, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Matthew Jiggins, Esq.

Windsor, Nova Scotia.—18th inst., by the Rev. Charles Churchhill, the Rev. Geo. N. A. F. T. Dickson, Wesleyan Minister of Niagara Circuit, C. W., to Miss Baker, of Windsor, second daughter of the late Rev. John Baker, of the British Wesleyan Conference.

DEATHS.

Montreal.—19th inst., Mary Alison, aged 43 years, wife of Mr. James Sculthorp.

Nepean.—14th inst., John Thompson, Esq., aged 62 years.

Oshawa.—15th inst., Eliza W. Keddie, aged 1 1/2 years, daughter of the late Walter Keddie, formerly from Leuchars Fish-hire.

Toronto.—18th inst., Henry C. Vansittart, eldest son of J. G. Vansittart, Esq., of Woodstock, aged 19 years.

Portland, Me.—19th inst., James Ferdinand, infant son of the Rev. Dr. Wilke, of this city, aged 7 1/2 months.

NOTICE.

The Secretaries of Young Men's Christian Associations in Canada and the other British Provinces will oblige by communicating immediately to F. E. Grafton, Secretary of the Montreal Association, statistics of their membership, and efforts, to form part of a report to be presented to the general convention of Young Men's Christian Associations appointed to meet in Cincinnati on the 19th of September.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTHFIELD INSTITUTION, NORTHFIELD, VERMONT.

THE Fall Term will begin Wednesday, SEPTEMBER 5th. JOHN HAMILTON GRAHAM, PRINCIPAL. Number of Students the past year 526. Northfield, Vt., July, 1855.

"Mr. Graham is known as one of the best Educators in the State."—Green Mountain Freeman. Edited by Hon. D. P. Thompson, Sec. of State, Montpelier, Vt.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS TO CORNWALL.

The Steamer "BLUE BONNET," Captain STRICKLER, on her Regular Trips upwards, on TUESDAY and THURSDAYS, (Saturday Trips not included), will issue, during the Hot Summer months, a limited number of Tickets to Parties returning the next day.

Families or Individuals desirous of escaping from the heat and dust of the city, can get a comfortable, roomy, State Room or board, and have the best opportunity of seeing the far-famed Cedar, Cascades, and Lachine Rapids.

An experienced Pilot, of 8 years practice on the route, always on board.

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Montreal, July 10, 1855.

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July 17th.

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE Duties of the above Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, August 13th.

The Rev. W. Roux, late Principal of the Boys Institute at Pointe aux Trembles, as Associate Principal, will receive pupils as boarders at his residence, No. 51, St. Urbain Street.

As French only will be spoken in the family, peculiar facilities for acquiring that language will be afforded to pupils.

Terms, for Board and Tuition, £50 per annum. The Principal will also, at his new residence, receive an additional number of pupils.

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Montreal, July 17.

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