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No. 1.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS ON THIS CONTINENT DURING THE YEAR 1862.

We present below a short account of the leading events in America for the past year. The war now raging on this continent has been regarded with the most eager interest in every part of the globe; and the incidents of the contest constitute a great part of the history of the year. Happily, we in Canada, have been peaceful and prosperous, and while there is nothing very striking on our own national records, there is this lesson to be learnt from the calamities of our neighbors:—First, to be deeply thankful for our condition; Second, to avoid carefully the perpetuation of any such deplorable error as has brought chastisement on those who, but a short time ago, were advancing to greatness with a rapidity that astounded the world.

JANUARY.

1st. Mason and Slidell transferred from Fort Warren to a British war-steamers. 13th. Reported loss of the British man-of-war, "Conqueror," 101 guns; all hands saved. 16th. Deficit in the Provincial Revenue, stated by the Globe to be, \$3,500,000; announced that the Ohio Legislature authorized suspension of specie payments. 20th. Reported defeat of the Confederate Army in Kentucky, and death of General Zollicoffer. 26th. Stated that England's expense in the Mason and Slidell affair, amounted to £2,000,000. 29th. Arrival of steamer with news of publication in England of Seward's and Russell's despatches on the "Trent" affair; danger of war arrested. During this month there were large arrivals of troops and munitions of war, transferred, the former chiefly, to this city.

FEBRUARY.

2nd. Federal authorities determine to treat rebel privateers as prisoners of war. 6th. Accounts from England of an awful Colliery explosion at Hartley. 7th. Federals capture Fort Henry, Tenn. 10th. Capture of Roanoke by Burnside. 16th. Fort Donelson, Tenn., taken by the Federals; Confederates evacuate Bowling Green. 25th. Reported surrender of Nashville to the Federals.

MARCH.

6th. Message from President Lincoln, suggesting pecuniary compensation for the abolition of slavery. 8th. The "Merrimac" sinks the "Cumberland," and captures the "Congress" in combat between the "Merrimac" and "Monitor." 10th. Confederates evacuate Manassas. 12th. Account of Confederate defeat at Pea Ridge. 13th. Confederate victory reported near the Big Grande. 18th. Accounts of the capture of Newbern, N.C., by Burnside. 20th. Canadian Parliament convoked. 23rd. Battle between Jackson and Shields, Winchester, Va. 26th. Reported blowing up of a barracks, at Orizaba, Mexico, and 1,300 persons killed.

APRIL.

7th. Surrender of Island No. 10 to the Federals. 8th. News received at Chicago of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, fought on the 6th and 7th, the Federals claiming victory. 11th. The "Merrimac" and consorts capture several small vessels. 15th. Reported unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski to the Federals. 10th. President Lincoln announces his consent to emancipation in the District of Columbia. 19th. The river opposite this city free of ice. 22nd. Washington advises announce the capture of Fredericksburg, Va., by the Federals. 26th. New Orleans stated to have surrendered.

MAY.

2nd. Reported surrender by Confederates of Fort Macon, Tenn., on 25th April. 3rd. Yorktown, Va., evacuated by the Confederates. 5th. Occupation of Williamsburg, Va., by Federals after an engagement on the 4th. 9th. Great fire in Troy, N.Y., loss estimated \$3,000,000. 10th. Norfolk, Portsmouth and Navy Yard, Virginia, fall into the hands of the Federals. 11th. "Merrimac" reported to be blown up; Naval engagement on the Mississippi, Confederates repulsed; Confederates drive back General Pope near Corinth. 13th. President Lincoln proclaims Belmont and Port Royal, S.C., and New Orleans free from blockade after first of June. 16th. In Canadian Parliament estimates, exclusive of supplementary ones, placed at \$7,132,528. 18th. President Lincoln modifies General Hunter's Proclamation emancipating Slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; repulse of Federal gun boats by Fort Darling, on James River. 20th. Cartier Ministry defeated, not for, but upon Militia Bill—Yeas, 54, nays, 61. 22nd. Mr. J. S. Macdonald called to form a Ministry. 24th. Extra of Gazette announces names of new Cabinet. 25th. Gen. Banks driven across the Potomac. 29th. Confederates evacuate Corinth. 31st. Battle of the Chickahominy; both sides claim victory.

JUNE.

6th. Defeat of Confederate gunboats protecting Memphis; surrender of the city. 7th. 120 houses burned in Quebec. 8th. Battle in Shenandoah Valley between Fremont and Jackson. 9th. Battle between Shields and Jackson, near Port Republic; latter effects his retreat. 10th. Another great fire in Quebec. 13th. Stuart's cavalry make a foray on McClellan's lines. 16th. Federals repulsed on James Island, near Charleston, S.C. 20th. President Lincoln approves of a bill securing freedom in present and future territories of the United States. 25th. Severe skirmishing before Richmond. 26th. Commencement of the battles that resulted in McClellan's retreat to Harrison's Landing.

JULY.

1st. Arrival in Montreal of the Governor General; announced in New York that James

Island was ordered to be evacuated by the Federals on 27th June; President Lincoln calls for 300,000 more troops. 4th. Gen. McClellan addresses the army, stating Confederates were every time repulsed. 13th. Federals defeated at Murfreesboro. 16th. Gen. Halleck appointed Commander-in-Chief. 15th. Confederate ram "Arkansas" ran the gauntlet of the Federal fleet, and anchored below Vicksburg. 22nd. Military order directing the seizure of property in all the Southern States, useful to the rebels. 24th. Repulse of the Federal gunboats at Vicksburg.

AUGUST.

1st. Confederates open fire on McClellan's lines, Harrison's Landing; Federals reply and silence the guns. 4th. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 more men for nine months' service. 6th. Breckenridge repulsed at Baton Rouge. 7th. News of the destruction by fire on 21st of July of steamer "Golden Gate," 180 passengers and \$1,114,000 lost. 8th. Confederate ram "Arkansas" blown up. 9th. Federals checked by Jackson at Cedar Mountain. 11th. Independence, Mo., taken by Confederates. 15th. Report of defeat of Federals at Cumberland Gap on the 7th. 16th. Harrison's Landing evacuated by Federals. 20th. Clarksville, Tenn., 300 men, cannon, etc., surrender to guerrillas. 21st. Accounts of the massacre of over 500 whites by the Minnesota Indians. 25th. Capture of Gen. Pope's papers and plans of campaign. 27th. Federals abandon line of Rappahannock. 28th. Accounts of immense captures of stores by Confederates at Manassas. 29th. Second battle of Bull Run, Federals repulsed. 30th. Continued fighting at Bull Run, panic among McDowell's troops,—Federals forced back to Centreville.

SEPTEMBER.

1st. Centerville evacuated by the Federals; 2d. Confederates within 39 miles of Cincinnati; 3d. Report of destruction of Baton Rouge by the Federals; suspension of business at Cincinnati. 4th. Union army concentrated in the works around Washington; McClellan again in command. 5th. Confederates cross to Maryland. 11th. Confederates reported marching on Philadelphia. 14th. Report of a Federal defeat at Fayette, Kentucky, on the 10th. 14th. Federals capture the Hagerstown heights, Maryland; news of the capture of Harper's Ferry by Confederates on the 13th. 16th. Battle of Antietam Creek; Federals claim victory. 17th. Surrender of Mumfordsville to Confederates; 18. Confederates recrossing the Potomac into Virginia. 22d. President Lincoln issued a proclamation giving freedom to slaves under certain circumstances. 29th. Maryland thanks the Federals for expelling the Confederates.

OCTOBER.

On the 4th the Confederates were repulsed in an attack upon Corinth; they were also worsted in a subsequent minor action in that vicinity. 8th. Battle at Perryville, Kentucky, Confederates claiming victory. 10th. Stuart's cavalry made a raid into Pennsylvania. 15th. Report of several vessels destroyed by the Alabama. 21st. Federals repulsed at Poptolego, S.O. 30th. Advance of General Burnside, in command of the army of the Potomac, to form a junction with Sigel.

NOVEMBER.

4th. Election in New York State goes in favour of the Democrats by a large majority. 9th. The Brooklyn R. C. Orphan Asylum burned. Two children burned to death. Prince of Wales attains his majority. 14th. Great fire at Mitchell, C.W. Burning of the Rossin House, Toronto. Two lives lost. News reaches New York that the entire coast of Texas is in possession of the Federals. The army of the Potomac breaks up from Washington for Fredericksburg. 26th. The Confederates attack the Federals at Newbern without success. 28th. Battle at Cone Hill A.K. The Confederates said to retire.

DECEMBER.

1st. Meeting of Congress. President's Message. He recommends a general abolition of slavery by the action of the several States; the Federal Government to grant compensation.—7th. Close of Navigation on the Welland Canal. A whole brigade of Federals captured by the Confederates near Nashville. Another battle in Arkansas between Hindman, Confederate, and Herron and Blunt Federals. Federals still claim the victory. Steamer "Arl" captured by the "Alabama." One hundred and twenty marines found on board her are paroled and the ship ransomed for \$228,000. 11th. The Army under Burnside crosses the Rappahannock on pontoons. Unsuccessful attempt of the Federals to storm the heights in rear of Fredericksburg. The loss 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing. 13th. Canadian Custom House returns for eleven months show an increase of imports to the extent of \$5,500,000; but this was wholly in free goods, of which the increase was \$6,000,000. The duties collected was \$80,000 less on the first eleven months of 1862 than on the first eleven months of 1861. 15th. Federals evacuate Fredericksburg, recrossing the river on the pontoons. Gen. Banks arrives at New Orleans and takes command in place of Butler. 21st. Close of the ministerial crisis at Washington. All the ministers retain their places. It is announced that Attorney General Bates has decided that Free Blacks born in the United States are citizens; a decision contrary to the *obiter dictum* of the Judges of the Superior Court in the celebrated Dred Scott case. 23rd. Address of the President to the army of the Potomac. Thanks them for their services and devotion, and says the attempt upon the Fredericksburg heights was not an error nor the failure otherwise than an accident. 24th. Stuart makes another raid on Dumfries, captures several batteries and many troops.—27. Mr. J. F. Davis issues a proclamation denouncing retaliation on the "abolitionists." He orders Butler to be hung if caught, and also all

officers who shall be found in company with negroes. 31st. River opposite the city almost free of ice.

SHARP PRACTICE ON THE G. T. R.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

Sir,—Please allow me a few lines in your widely circulated journal to expose a very dishonest course of procedure now practised by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The facts of the case are these:—I bought a ticket on Wednesday, which I paid for in Canada bills, and received my change in American silver at its stamped value. Thursday evening I bought a ticket to return, off-ring in payment the very silver change I had received from the ticket agent here, which was refused, except at a four per cent. discount, to which I was obliged to submit. Such facts as these demand an investigation, and the public authorities should adopt measures to prevent the continuance of such proceedings. I am, &c., M. D.

JUDGMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

December 31, 1862.

By MR. JUSTICE SMITH.

Tait v. Sandham, and Tait Petitioner.—This was an application for an alimentary allowance made by the petitioner, Elizabeth Tait, pending an action for separation de corps et de biens, between her and her husband. A similar application had been made by her some time previously, but had been refused, sufficient evidence of improper conduct on the part of her husband not having been then adduced. But since that time the *enquête* in the action for a separation had gone on, and the evidence revealed the fact that there was a permanent feeling of hostility between the man and his wife, so that the Court now thought a separation would be necessary.—The circumstances of the husband not being very good, the provisional allowance would be fixed at \$15 per month the sum of \$75 being payable at once for the five months which had elapsed. Sweetapple v. Gwilt.—This was an action for separation de corps et de biens, brought by a wife against her husband in consequence of his improper conduct. The lady had been married in Upper Canada, and consequently, a separation would give her no part of the property at present possessed by her husband; but she wished to obtain a right to hold the property she might acquire in future, separate from her husband. The petition was in accordance with the practice in such cases, and would be granted.

Beaudry v. Vinet.—The Plaintiff in this case brought his action to recover an amount due for times when he vacated his curacy. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover, because he, (plaintiff) owed defendant money. But he merely alleged this counter debt, without claiming that there was a set-off. This was no answer to the action; he would, however, be allowed to plead, on paying costs.

Boyer v. Prieur.—The plaintiff in this case had sold defendant a quantity of flour, which the latter neglected to carry away from Boyer's premises. Boyer notified Prieur two or three times to remove the flour, but Prieur still allowed it to remain, he re-took it at Prieur's expense, and now brought an action to recover the balance, or deficit. There was a letter in the record, by which Prieur acknowledged that the sale was complete. The Court held that Boyer was entitled to re-sell the flour after notification, and would therefore award him judgment for the balance.

Hall v. Loran.—Hall was the proprietor of a house, and brought the action to compel defendant to restore to his premises a certain piano which defendant had taken away. The plaintiff stated that this piano was pledged for the rent, and that defendant had no right to take it away. The circumstances were peculiar. It appeared that Hall leased the premises to a person named Berry, who remained in possession for a year, and then sub-let the property to one Praget, withdrawing himself and his furniture. Praget remained in possession as subtenant, and leased the piano in question from defendant. Defendant having subsequently removed the piano, plaintiff brought his action as above-mentioned. The Court said that the action should have been directed against the individual who owed the rent and the owner of the piano brought into Court by the seizure of it. On account of this irregularity the action must be dismissed with costs.

Ex parte Moley.—This was an application for a writ of certiorari, made by Moley, who had been convicted of selling liquor without license. Among the many reasons urged by the applicant, only one required notice, viz., where a clause of a statute imposing a penalty contained certain exemptions, it was incumbent on the prosecutor to negative those exemptions, and prove that they were not applicable to the case in question. The statutes relating to licenses were obscure, and required careful study to ascertain the intention of the Legislature; but a consideration of the clause applicable to the present case showed that the exceptions did not apply, and the petition must be rejected.

Platt v. Kerry.—The plaintiff in this action sought to recover from Messrs. Kerry, Carter & Co., her tenants, \$187, amount of extra insurance, charged on account of the nature of their business as wholesale druggists and chemists. The defendants were bound by the terms of the lease to pay such extra premiums of insurance. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to recover.

De Beaujeu v. Rodrigue.—This case, and three others of the same nature, were decided upon the following grounds. The defendant was represented by Messrs. Doure, Daoust, and Doure. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Pierre Doure, died, and the remaining two came before the Court retaining the same name, Doure, Doust and Doure. His honor regarded this as a fatal error, and remarked that "the judges were bound to know whether they were still in the land of the

living, or had been ferried by Charon across the river St. Lawrence." The survivors might have styled themselves "Doure & Daoust" without any substitution of attorney; but they could not make an application to the Court in the name of a dead man. The motion made by defendant for *peremption d'instance* must therefore be rejected.

Egert v. Laidlaw et al.—A petition was filed in this case to discharge a *capias*. The petitioner contended that a person who arrests another under a *capias*, is bound to prove the allegations of the affidavit put in, to obtain the *capias*. The Court held that he was not bound to do so, till the defendant had impeached the allegations.—This was the law also in England,—the petition must be rejected.

Ross v. Burns, and Burns, Petitioner.—This was another petition to discharge a *capias*.—Burns bought a quantity of Wheat from Ross, and left a large balance of the purchase money unpaid. Ross subsequently arrested him, alleging that he (Burns) had no domicile here, and was immediately about to leave for Scotland, with intent to defraud his creditors. Defendant stated that he never intended to defraud his creditors, that he had a permanent domicile in Montreal, and that he was going to Scotland to visit his family, and bring them back with him to this country. If these facts were made out in evidence, the Court would be in favor of defendant, because it would be absurd to suppose that a man who had been in Montreal so long, and who had been proposed to go home on business. But the evidence showed that Burns had been here for 30 years; in 1857 he withdrew to Scotland with his family; was there 12 months, and then came back to resume his business as a commission merchant. It was apparent that he had bought on credit, that he had no house here, but lived with his brother, and when he concluded his business here he went home to make arrangements for the ensuing year. His honor knew him personally, and believed that he never intended to defraud his creditors; but the question was, had he done anything to induce his creditors to believe that he might withdraw himself from them for ever. His honor thought that he had, and that the circumstances justified the plaintiff in arresting him. The petition to quash the *capias* must therefore be rejected.

By MR. JUSTICE BADGLEY.

Ex parte Slack.—Slack, who had been convicted by the Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, applied for a writ of certiorari. The penalty, it appeared, should have been two months' imprisonment, whereas, only one month was imposed. The Superior Court could amend an order of the inferior tribunal, but had not power to correct a conviction. It must, therefore, be wholly set aside, each party paying his own costs.

Riviere v. Deslongchamps.—Plaintiff was a tavern-keeper near the market, and his house was much frequented by butchers. Deslongchamps entered the house one evening about 9 o'clock. Riviere knew that he was a good tempered fellow when sober, but very violent when in liquor. He had a presentiment that there would be a row, and so it turned out.—After imbibing four or five glasses of whiskey, Deslongchamps became so much excited, that he asserted he could fight all creation, and assumed a fighting attitude. A number of the market-people who were present, not wishing to get into trouble, left the premises; but five or six butchers remained. One of these took off his coat, and placed himself opposite Deslongchamps, who immediately assailed him. They clinched; but one of the bystanders, seizing an iron poker, knocked Deslongchamps down; then hustled him out, and threw him into the yard, giving him a parting kick in the head with his heavy boot. On recovering his senses, Deslongchamps endeavored to re-enter the tavern; but, finding the glass door closed, he broke the glass, rushed through the tavern, and broke the windows. The police then coming in, took him to the station. He gave security, and returned to Riviere's house, saying that he was sorry, and wished to make arrangements to pay for the damage. Riviere refused to treat with him, then saying that he was drunk. Next morning, Deslongchamps again begged his pardon, and offered to pay \$30 for the damage. Riviere refused, and sued for \$100; but, under the circumstances, his Honor thought he came into Court with a very bad grace, and would only award him the \$30 which had been tendered. Some disturbance had occurred in the same place before, in which a man lost his life. This showed that the house could not be regarded as an orderly one.

Van Baerle vs. Penny and al.—This was an amicable suit between Mrs. Kinnear and the surviving partners of the firm of D. Kinnear & Co., to test the validity of the will of the late Mr. D. Kinnear. Mr. K. left all his property to his wife by one of the clauses of the will; but, having scored out a previous clause, and folded the paper before the ink had dried, the clause bequeathing the property was blotted. The Court held, however, that the will had been fully proved; and gave judgment, maintaining plaintiff's rights.

By MR. JUSTICE MOXON.

Morrison vs. Penn.—The plaintiff sued to recover £1000 damages for an assault by defendant in the St. Lawrence Hall. Plaintiff alleged that it was an unprovoked assault, and very severe. It was certainly very severe, as the plaintiff had two black eyes, an abrasion on the nose and cheek, and a tumor on the head. If it had been proved that Mr. Penn struck the first blow, heavy damages would have been awarded plaintiff. The impression of the Court was, that when Mr. Morrison called Mr. Penn a liar, the latter struck him; but the evidence of Mr. Wilson, a spectator, was so positive as to the fact that Mr. Morrison struck first, and Mr. Morrison's whole conduct was so aggravating and evinced such a determination to provoke a quarrel, that the Court must dismiss his action—without costs.

WESLEYAN-METHODIST WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE.

—The usual Watch-Night Services took place in the Wesleyan Church, St. James Street, on New-Year's eve. Any annoyance similar to what was experienced on a former occasion, was avoided by the judicious measures taken, combined with the vigilance of a few members of the congregation. A most impressive sermon, which arose at times into impassioned eloquence, was preached by Rev. Mr. Kemp, from Rom. 13:11:—"And that, knowing the time, that now it is high time to awake out of sleep, for now is our salvation nearer than when we believed." After a brief exordium on the importance of time and its fleeting nature, the preacher observed that money lost might be regained; health impaired might be restored; but lost opportunities could never be recalled. Time, in itself so precious to man, might be considered, first, in its relation to this life, secondly, to its part in the calendar of grace; and lastly, in reference to eternity. From these considerations, his hearers were urged, with much earnestness and feeling, to the immediate acceptance of Christ as a Saviour. In connection with the words, "awake out of sleep," which were a portion of the text, most happy and telling allusion was made to the *Divine awakening* now graciously taking place in this city. At the close of the sermon the Rev. Mr. Harper followed in an appropriate address, which he concluded as the clock pointed to the hour of twelve; and the solemn moment that marked the passage from the old to the new year was spent in silence, as is customary on the occasion. The usual hymn was then sung, and the benediction pronounced, the service ending at a little after midnight.—*Daily Witness*, 2nd instant.

SUICIDE AT THE JAIL.—Our readers may remember that on Monday before last, an old woman who gave her name as Mary Mack, was brought before the Recorder on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the canal at Wellington Bridge. On the 23rd of December she was committed to jail for a month. Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, the matron of the ward in which the prisoner was confined went to procure breakfast for her and others. On returning, in a few minutes, Mary Mack was found suspended by a ribbon which was attached to one of the bars in the aperture of the cell door, four feet two inches from the floor. The door was at once pushed open when the woman was discovered kneeling on the ground, life extinct. It seemed that she had taken the ribbon, which was used as a garter, looped it round her neck, fastened it to the bar, and the distance from the ground being too short to allow a fall, had stooped down and thereby strangled herself. Every remedy was applied but in vain. The woman was 50 years of age, a widow, and supposed to have been insane for about four months, on account of her children having left her and joined the American Army. She was a sober woman, but physically prostrated. An inquest will be held this afternoon.—*Ibid*.

POLICE COURT.—A person named Gosling appeared, to complain of having been last night at a tavern kept by one Mulligan, who, he stated, pressed him to drink, and whilst the complainant was doing so, a paper was pinned to his coat by some one else and set on fire, thereby burning a hole in the back of the over-coat in which complainant appeared. He wished to proceed against the offender, or offenders, for assault, and was instructed to obtain their names by the magistrate, with whom he claimed to have been by no means unacquainted in his complainant's better days.

Adolphe Clement, charged with stealing money was discharged for want of evidence.

Alexander McCleave and Joseph McDonnell, both insane, were committed to jail as vagrants.

John McGowan, was brought up, charged with having stolen 2 shirts and a chemise, the property of Donald Gleeb, keeper of the Ordnance office. He was committed for examination.

James Hickey, charged with stealing money from Bernard Devlin, Advocate, was remanded.

Elizabeth L-mare, brought up on suspicion of stealing \$14 from her master, Mr. Austin, Advocate, was remanded.

A boy named Wm. Wood was brought up on Wednesday afternoon, charged with obtaining a coat under false pretences. It belonged to the Rev. Mr. Anderson, who gave it to the boy to carry to the tailors to be altered. A few days afterwards that gentleman calling at Messrs. Morison & Co., tailors, to give some instructions as to how it should be done, ascertained that Wood had called for it, stating that Mr. Anderson required it for a day, and would return it. The coat was given to the boy, who was now charged with having obtained it under false pretences. He was committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.—*Ibid*.

APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF BURGLARS IN QUEBEC.—A gang of burglars, something like that which infested this city lately, seem to have been discovered in Quebec. The police, in passing through Dorchester street, observed some boxes in front of the soap factory of Mr. Dunn. Suspecting that something was wrong, they immediately entered, where they found three young men engaged in preparing for the removal such portions of the stock as pleased their fancy. Two out of the three were secured. They were taken to the Court, where one of the lads turned Queen's evidence, and gave information of the existence of an organization numbering between forty and fifty members. Of this number fourteen have already been apprehended, and no doubt the police will succeed in bringing to justice the greater part of those implicated. In the arrest of such a number of these villains, we have the secret of the many successful burglaries which have lately taken place.

Contemporary Press

BISHOP COLENZO.

(From the Record.)

In the year 1853 Dr. Colenso was appointed to the Bishopric of Natal. He was at that time not very widely known, except as an arithmetician; the only publication from which an estimate could be formed of his theological opinions being a small volume, containing nine sermons, eight of which had been preached at the small agricultural parish of St. Mary Forncett, Norfolk. It was about this period that the Rev. F. D. Maurice had found himself compelled to resign his Professorship of King's College, in consequence of the strong feeling excited by his unsound and unscriptural teaching, especially on the subject of eternal punishment. At this time Dr. Colenso expressed, in the preface to his sermons, his profound admiration of Mr. Maurice, and the obligations he owed to him for his doctrinal teaching. In the sermons themselves he proved himself to be an apt disciple of his master. They were characterised, in the first place, by that absence of distinctive and dogmatic teaching which so singularly marks the school. Throughout them the doctrine of human depravity was systematically ignored, the nature of sin being definitely limited to outward acts, and it being not indistinctly averred that all mankind, without exception, were brought into immediate covenant with God in Christ, and were partakers of the Divine grace, a well-known tenet of the Maurician school. But what was especially interesting under the circumstances of his appointment as a missionary bishop where his views in regard to the condition of the heathen, and the mode in which they should be treated by the Christian preacher. He declared that the heathen ought not to be regarded as fallen, miserable, guilty creatures, children of wrath, but as already in possession of their Lord and Saviour, and enjoying even now, for the soul as well as for the body, the coming of the only-begotten Son of God. Their bloody superstitions and vices were described as sins of mere ignorance; and it was declared that to speak of them as outcasts from God would be a rash presumption, taking into our own hands the work of the just and righteous Judge. And, lastly, it was boldly announced that the white man, coming into contact with the heathen, had much to learn, but nothing to give in return but his own abominable and loathsome vices. Such was Dr. Colenso's conception of the relative position of the heathen and the Christian, such his trust in the Christianity he was commissioned to preach, such the feeble grasp which he even then held on the great vital truths of the Christian faith. He was clearly imbued at that time with those principles of the Maurician school of which Essayism is the legitimate development, and full-blown Infidelity the only consistent and logical issue, and we take some credit to ourselves for having protested against his appointment to Natal on this ground.

But it now appears, from his own statement, that the sceptical tendency was already actively at work. He doubted, even then, the historical truth of the Scriptural narrative, and this in regard to so primal a point as the Creation. These doubts he silenced at the time "by means of the specious explanations which are given in most commentaries;" "I found so much of Divine life and light in these and other parts of the Sacred Book, that I was content to take all this for granted as true in the main." Dr. Colenso assumes that in so acting he followed the example of "many other clergymen," an assertion in which we believe that he has deeply, however unintentionally, calumniated his brethren. We have no reason whatever to suppose that at the time of his ordination Dr. Colenso was troubled with those misgivings relative to the historical truth of Scripture which he acknowledges to have subsequently entertained; but suppose it had been so could he as an honest man have answered in the affirmative, "I will do so by the help of the Lord," if these doubts had been upon his mind? We answer decisively that he could not. The only course open to a high-minded man would have been to delay his ordination till he had thoroughly sifted these questions and brought them to a decision. Yet these doubts were in his mind at the time of his consecration to the Bishopric of Natal; and at that solemn service, accompanied by special invocation to the Holy Ghost, questions of very similar import, though we freely acknowledge somewhat less full and definite were put and answered. We do not lay stress either on the first or the second of these questions, because it is an avowed tenet of the Maurician School, of which Dr. Colenso professed himself to be at that time a disciple, that the Bible contains the Word of God though the Bible and the Word of God are not equivalent expressions. This distinction is, we believe, wholly irreconcilable with any fair interpretation of our Formularies; but we cannot deny that the mere language of the second question might grammatically admit of it, and we do not wish, therefore, to impugn the honesty of Dr. Colenso's reply. But the third question is different, and definitely precludes that very state of mental hesitation in which Dr. Colenso declares himself to have been at the time. "Will you then faithfully exercise yourself in the same holy Scripture, and call upon God by prayer for the true understanding of the same?" And Dr. Colenso, conscious of doubts in his own mind—doubts which he was deliberately putting on one side—relative to the truths of this holy Scripture; doubts, moreover, which he must have known, or ought to have known, to affect the entire authority of Scripture altogether—Dr. Colenso answered before the Church, "I will do so by the help of God."

In such a state of mind, crushing out of memory secret misgivings as to the truth of Scripture, and with all his great responsibilities upon his shoulders, the new bishop went to his distant heathen diocese. How long that state of mind continued we are not told, though we are made acquainted with the cir-

cumstances which again roused the old difficulties to the surface. . . . Was there not, some will say, some misgiving, some struggle, before the historical truth of Scripture was given up? God and the bishop himself alone can tell. We only know that there was not the slightest evidence in his acts of that humble, stricken frame of mind which the anguish of a great mental struggle would naturally have produced. For it is to some part of this period that the complaint of the Norwegian missionaries against his conduct must refer. First he appears to have taken the strong step of justifying polygamy; not only, be it observed, permitting it where it existed before conversion—a question surrounded, we freely acknowledge, with some natural difficulty—but encouraging natives to form connection with a plurality of wives after they had professed Christianity. We are told that his next step was to instruct the natives that "there is no hell," and this not only within his own Mission station, but actually sending emissaries to other stations for the purpose. There is a strange mixture of vanity and ambition in the pretensions with which these efforts were accompanied. He proclaimed himself to be "the great Teacher," and the missionaries of other Societies to be only "shadow teachers." He styled himself "the Father of the people," and his station "the home of light," proceedings not very accordant with the spirit of our Lord and his Apostles. We give these facts on the authority of the Secretary of the Norwegian Missionary Society, and in such proceedings we look in vain for any evidence of that deep mental struggle which a Christian Bishop might have been supposed to undergo, when conducting an examination on the issue of which hung belief or unbelief in the authority of God's Word. . . . How deeply is any one mistaken who supposes that these views of the Bishop of Natal to be the result of long and anxious thought and deep research, or anything but the crude, hasty, ill-considered conclusion of prejudice.

LETTING THE "CAT" OUT.

(From the Londonderry Standard.)

A friend has directed our attention to the report of a speech lately delivered by the Right Reverend Dr. McEvilly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, as contained in a newspaper called the *Galway American*, in which speech the Prelate alluded to boldly claims the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, and the restoration of all Church property alienated at the Reformation, as essential to the completion of "Catholic emancipation." The meeting above referred to was held in connexion with the monumental statue, originated in Dublin by Dr. Gray, and, after a long disquisition on the life and labors of O'Connell, the Galway Bishop said—

"While joining in raising a monument to commemorate O'Connell's successful triumphs, I would not have it inferred, what unhappily I know from melancholy and sad experience not to be the fact—that the great changes brought about by O'Connell has hitherto proved of any substantial advantage to the people at large. (Hear, hear.) Take for instance one of his most brilliant and successful achievements—Catholic Emancipation. Without meaning to depreciate or detract from O'Connell's priceless exertions—and I believe had Providence spared him he would have completed his work—I have no hesitation in asserting that the emancipation of the Catholic people of this country is still incomplete and a dead letter in regard to the great masses of the population, from whom its most substantial advantages, extending to their very lives and personal liberties, are still withheld. (Cheers.) Emancipation, no doubt, in a religious point of view, has removed these cruel penal restrictions imposed on the free exercise of our religion. But even in this respect, is it not incomplete, and that boasted equality before the law, of which we hear so much, perfectly meaningless? Has Emancipation restored to us those temples built to the worship of God by the piety of our ancestors? Has it restored to us those temporalities—the pious gifts of our sainted fathers, destined for the support of religion, and the solace of the widow and the orphan, and as yet consigned to minister to the worst purpose of worldly pomp and dissipation." This is letting the "cat out of the bag" to some purpose. It verifies completely a statement often made by the venerated Sharman Crawford—namely that towards the end of the anti-tithe campaign, when the practical question came to be—whether Tithes should be abolished altogether, O'Connell turned round and opposed their total abolition. When questioned on the subject by Mr. Crawford, who strongly advocated a different view, O'Connell confessed that the Roman Catholics bishops and priests would not let him take the ground of entire abolition, because they looked forward to a time when Roman Catholicism would be the established religion of Ireland, and when tithes, churchlands, temporalities, and ecclesiastical endowments of all kinds, would be the property of their own order, and they would not hear of impoverishing the church of the future! This is the late Mr. Crawford's statement, often repeated in our hearing, and Bishop McEvilly's frank avowal confirms it to the latter. But what shall we say of the oaths and solemn testifings of Right Reverend dignitaries and others previously to the Emancipation Act of 1829? What of the sworn engagements embodied in that measure itself, all disclaiming, in presence of God, and before the world of mankind, every such ultimate intention as that described? We just prefer saying nothing at all, but leaving all thoughtful men, and men of integrity, whether Roman Catholics or Protestants, to indulge their own reflections on this subject.

— We regret to announce the sudden decease of Mr. W. Deedes, member for the eastern division of the county of Kent, which took place suddenly on Sunday morning, at his residence in Easton place.

MEXICO.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

The foreign policy of Louis Napoleon has met, of late, with quite a number of reverses, and the prominent position which he has held so long in the councils of European diplomacy, seems to be seriously endangered. Little Greece has set the example in defying his behests, and the Italians, by driving his most devoted partisan out of office, have clearly intimated their determination to emancipate themselves from the vassalage of France. Now, we learn that the prospects of the Mexican expedition are considered as highly unfavorable, and as foreboding an entire failure.

The news which has been received in France for some time past must have been very discouraging, for more than once it has been found necessary to attempt to cheer up public opinion by an official note in the *Moniteur*. Nevertheless the opinion is maintained in Paris that the Mexican expedition is meeting with little success, and that much greater exertions must be made, if its objects is to be attained. More reinforcements have been demanded and will soon be sent to Martinique, there to remain for some time as reserves, and to accustom themselves to the climate.

The feeling of dissatisfaction which already begins to show itself in an ominous manner among the population of Paris, is likely to be considerably strengthened by remarkable disclosures which have just been made respecting the Mexican expedition in the Spanish Cortes by Gen. Prim; and if another proof were wanted of the duplicity of French diplomacy, it is furnished by these disclosures. It appears that while the diplomatic notes of France were still deprecating any intention on the part of the Emperor to interfere with the free will of the Mexican people, Almonte had received instructions to urge the candidature of the Austrian Archduke Maximilian for the Mexican throne, and had been assured that Louis Napoleon was willing to guarantee it to the Archduke. This made it at once clear that Erance, all her official proclamation notwithstanding, had entered the combination only for the purpose of establishing a Mexican monarchy.

Fortunately, Gen. Prim had enough independence of mind to refuse to make himself a party to this plan. He wished to treat with sincere respect the self-government of the Mexicans. As he declared in his speech in New York, he had no doubt that the Mexicans were almost unanimously in favor of preserving a republican form of government, and that a monarchy could be established only by means of fraud and tyranny. Hence his failing out with the commanders of the French troops, the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from Mexico, and the return of Prim to Europe.

The statements of Gen. Prim accord entirely with the subsequent policy of the French. They have discarded Almonte because they learned that he, and with him the entire monarchist party, would in the end prove to be more of a burden than a help. The project of establishing a monarchy has not been since mentioned, and, instead of it, the semi-official press of Paris has been instructed to discuss and recommend the idea of a French Protectorate.

Gen. Prim, in conclusion, expressed the opinion that the French expedition would not be successful. No other man in Europe has had better facilities for forming a correct estimate of all the difficulties which the French will have to overcome; and the frank expression of his opinion will, therefore, necessarily increase the discouragement which the French already feel as to the final result. On the other hand, we hope it will encourage the Mexicans to a more unanimous and energetic resistance.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

JALAPA, Dec. 1, 1862.—The column of Gen. Berthier, 8,000 strong, is now encamped at Jalapa, a pretty city of about 13,000 inhabitants, well shaded with nice rows of trees and watered with several brooks and fountains. The French were no sooner encamped in the squares of the city than large handbills, written in the Spanish language, and signed by Gen. Forey, were posted on the principal buildings, inviting all the inhabitants to unite with them in restoring order and peace to the distracted republic, and offering protection and security to all. This proclamation acted very favorably upon the minds of the inhabitants, who came from all parts of the country to bring their goods to market. Vegetables and fruits were abundant, but more substantial provisions were very scarce. The fact is, the produce of the inexhaustible fields of Perote, Haxcala, San Martin, Termabican, and Tehuacan, nearly under the very eyes of the French, could not reach the city on account of the numerous bands of guerrillas hovering around and preventing the inhabitants from bringing it to market. The French on their side, being deprived of the proper means of transportation, could not have been benefited by a raid in the interior of these rich fields; besides, they were engaged in another expedition, which claimed the concentration of all their available forces.

Notwithstanding Juarez's proclamation, which pronounces a severe penalty against all natives or foreigners dealing with the French, it is said that some of his partisans, seduced by selfish motives, have infringed his orders, and are carrying on an unlawful traffic with Gen. Forey. Gen. Carvajal, a celebrated chief of guerrillas, is one of them. He has secret agents at Orizaba who have entered into contracts with the French Government for a supply of food, cattle, and provender. One of these agents has made an engagement to furnish the French army with flour till its arrival under the walls of the City of Mexico; another has made a contract to supply the army with cattle for three months, and another with forage for the same length of time. Gen. Carvajal is behind his agents as security for the fulfillment of these contracts, and the influence he wields and the forces he commands seem to be a sufficient guaranty.

The Indians, who bring fruits and provisions into the markets, as well as those who work as daily laborers, are paid in French gold, a thing quite unusual to a population who have been heretofore regularly robbed by all the Mexican leaders who have gone through that portion of the country.

The City of Puebla has been surrounded by a new line of works, and is said to be very strongly fortified. The French intend to make an attack upon it within the next fifteen days.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

The President has been strongly pressed to place the Proclamation of Freedom upon high moral grounds, and to introduce into the instrument unequivocal language testifying to the negroes' right to freedom upon the precise principles expounded by the Emancipationists of both Old and New England. This claim is resisted, for the reasons that policy requires that the Proclamation be issued as a war measure, and not a measure of morality; and Justice requires that the slaves should be enabled to plead the Proclamation hereafter if necessary to establish judicially their title to freedom. They can do this, the President says, on a proclamation proceeding as a war measure from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but not on one issuing from the bosom of philanthropy.

THE ANXIETY TO CAPTURE THE "ALABAMA."

More than one application has been made to the Government by merchants and ship-owners in New York and Boston for letters of marque to authorize private pursuit and capture of the "Alabama." They have been refused, necessarily. It is said that a bill to meet the case of this and all other pirates will speedily go through Congress on its re-assembly. Ship-owners in New York may soon have the privilege of fitting out under letters of marque.

WHEAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

A very clearly defined and a strong opinion is receiving shape here, that it is the duty of the Government to follow the Proclamation of Freedom on the 1st of January, instantly, with a military organization of the slaves in the Rebel States. This is demanded in the interest of the black race, as well as of the country at large and of the world. The demand rests on the patriotic and humane desire that the passage of the vast body of people from Slavery to Freedom shall be under the restraints which military discipline imposes—that it be in no wise left to the accidents which will menace it, from the rage and resistance of the masters on the one side, and on the other side by the instance of the slaves upon enjoying the liberty which has been conferred upon them by the authority of the United States Government. It is demanded, too, in order to sustain the authority of the Government in proclaiming freedom to the blacks—an authority which would fall into contempt all over the world, and give the *coup de grace* to the Union, if the Proclamation was not thus sustained. It is demanded, too, by that mighty procession fast stretching across the continent, that walks in weeds and mourns the dead of the army, killed by the malaria of the cotton, rice and sugar districts of the South. The feeling on this point, converging here about the Hospitals and the Pay Department and the War Office, and Congress under constant siege by its constituency in craze, is fast becoming imperious. Upon the other and the statesmanly consideration of taking military control of, and giving orderly shape to, the exodus of the Southern blacks from bondage to freedom, and settlement of them into their new relations to the soil on which they live as compensated laborers, sentiment is fast ripening into executive command and departmental action. The restoration of the Union—the promptly paid price of the enfranchisement of the American slaves!

THE BLACK HEROES.

The *New York Herald* publishes a letter from its correspondent at Hilton Head, giving an account of the expedition in which a part of the negro regiment, the South Carolina Volunteers, were hotly engaged in a skirmish with the rebels. We extract the following:—

"While the greater portion of the negroes were loading up the Darlington, Colonel Beard took thirty-four men of the negro regiment—and, as it was just possible that his gleaners might be interrupted before the conclusion of their harvest—proceeded to examine the adjacent country. To do this, it was necessary to cross a sawdust passing, where they encountered a piece of heavy woods, with thick, tangled undergrowth. Beyond these obstacles they emerged into a circular, open plain slightly rising towards the opposite timber. Upon reaching the crest of this unwooded space, a galling fire was opened upon Colonel Beard and his party from every side, except that by which they had come. A momentary panic ensued; half the negroes stood firm; two or three ran some twenty yards. But Colonel Beard is a fighting man, and, what is more, has a persuasive way, which, at a pinch, makes others remarkably combative. The contrabands rallied, and after the first shiver, fought like trumps; standing shoulder to shoulder, they pulled no less than fifteen volleys into the wood that sheltered their foes; for the enemy's riflemen were so concealed that not a man of them was visible. In fact as they warmed to their work, the darkeys seemed rather to enjoy the thing. Bang goes a Minnie ball through a negro's arm; it falls shattered at his side; his gun is loaded; but the arm which should have carried it to the shoulder will never be raised again. "Take dat gun," says the poor fellow, handing it to a companion, "and shoot at dat secess for me." Another ball finds a lodge in a man's arm, and penetraes his side, passing out and making four wounds. He is ordered to the rear, where Dr. Hawkes, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army,

(who did his duty under fire, like a man,) is attending to the soldiers first wounded. But the darkey is a fighting fellow, and, with the blood spurting from his wounds, stops en route and takes another crack at the foe. That chap ought to have the Order of the Black Eagle.—He's a trump, if he is east in ebony. On reaching the doctor, the following conversation ensues:—

"I 'spec, doctor, I'se wounded."

"Well, I can't attend to you just now; you see I'm busy."

"Berry well, doctor; dat man is worse wounded dan I is—you 'tend to him first."

Another candidate for the Black Eagle, that.

Two others were wounded—one having a button-hole worked by a minnie, clear through his flank; and the other in the right hand; but both remained and saw it out.

Finding that the enemy would not break cover, Colonel Beard then ordered his men to fall back.—They accordingly retreated in good order, exchanging shots witscesh as they went, until they reached the head of the causeway, where they made a stand, and held it until night, when, the Darlington having completed her loading, they re-embarked.

The force opposed to us on this and the former occasion (the Sapello River raid, of which I furnished an account) as ascertained from a couple of Union men brought off, were two companies of the Eight Georgia Mounted Rifles, commanded by Captains Hopkins and Brailsford. These men are well armed with pistols and Minnie rifles. They say the red-legged negro devils fight like all possessed; and, to use the word of one of our captains, they think it just the merest thing the Yankees have done yet, to oblige them to shoot their own property, and thus suffer a loss—a cool thousand a head—for every darkey they kill in defending themselves.

While this fight was going on, the negroes not in it were busy loading their plunder, which they continued to do without any attention to the balls that occasionally whistled over them.

The *N. Y. Principia* copies the above, and well says:—

"The First North Carolina has done a 'smart' thing in conquering the rebels, by force of arms, but it has done a smarter in compelling the *N. Y. Herald* to acknowledge its worth and do it homage, as in the above."

AN OBSTINATE KING.—If the express object of the King of Prussia were to produce a revolution in that country, the Heavens could scarcely work more effectually than he does for the accomplishment of that end in view. His Majesty is continually applying irritants and blisters to his people in the shape of addresses to loyal deputations, whilst his Government and his police, by their illegal acts, still further add to the general soreness and discontent. King William now tells his people that the grand aim of the malcontents is "the inauguration of a constitutional government," but, inasmuch as the constitution has not promised this, and only concedes "legislation with the co-operation of the Parliament," he is resolved not to part with "the constitutional rights of the crown." The country, in fact, "requires a powerful Crown and a powerful army," and it shall have them. It is positively asserted that the Queen of Prussia and the Crown Prince disapprove of the mode in which the government of the country is at present conducted, and that her Majesty has shown her sympathy with Von Bockum Dolffs and other deputies whom the Ministry has persecuted on account of their holding Liberal opinions at the same time that they had administrative as well as legislative duties to perform. The Queen's half-secret sympathies with German freedom and progress can, however, do little towards neutralising the folly of the King. Perhaps such a scourge was requisite to rouse up the Prussians to a manly and persistent assertion of their rights.

THE CARDROSS CASE.—This protracted litigation against the Free Church of Scotland has been renewed in the Scotch courts. The pursuer, the Rev. J. Macmillan, of Cardross, whose original action was last summer dismissed on technical grounds after several years' proceedings, has instituted a new action in a considerably altered form. The Free Church is now called into court, not as a church or religious body, but as an association; the existing General Assembly is called as well as the Assembly of 1858, by whom the pursuer was deposed, and malice is alleged against the defenders in respect that they acted against their better knowledge of their own laws and in deliberate violation thereof. The pursuer claims *solatium* and damages to the amount of £10,000, on the ground that he has been wrongfully and unjustly deprived of his income of £208 a year, and left, in his old age and after a ministry of above 30 years' duration, with no means of livelihood, with his character blasted, and his peace of mind destroyed.

GASLIGHT IN RAILWAY TRAINS.—The system of lighting railway carriages with gas according to Newall's patent has been introduced upon the Scottish Central Railway. The first gas-lit train left Edinburgh on Monday evening for Perth, the whole of the carriages being brilliantly lighted by means of pipes (with expanding couplings carried from roof to roof,) communicating with the reservoir placed in a specially constructed compartment of the guard's break-van. Throughout the journey the lights remained perfectly steady and clear, and the passengers were much gratified with the successful introduction of this vastly superior method of illumination. The evening train on Tuesday was lit in the same manner; and should the present trial be satisfactory, it is expected that the system will be extended to the other night trains on the line, and probably introduced on the neighboring railways.—*London Times*.

FIRES.—On Saturday last, the dwelling-house of Mr. T. B. Odell, of Sherbrooke, was burned down. Loss \$2,000; insured for \$800.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—A writer in the Bury Times says that Bury there are 63 public-houses and 109 beer-shops; that these 172 drink-shops require, on an average, about £10 per week each to uphold them. 172 drink-shops at £10 each per week will be about £1,720 per week; that during the last seven years in Bury there has been spent about £1,000,000 in upholding the drink traffic. Supposing, continues this writer, that there are 10,000 people out of employment in Bury; the money spent in connection with the liquor traffic in Bury during the last 12 years would pay the whole 10,000 off at the rate of 12s. 9d. each per week for the next three years, by which time he thinks the Yankee would either be tired of fighting, or we should have got plenty of cotton from other sources. He proceeds to show that those who in good times patronized the public-houses are the first to need relief; that the publicans were the men from whom it was now most difficult to wring even a shilling for the relief of those who had imperished themselves by enriching them—so much so, that three weeks since, of the money subscribed for the distressed in the drunkards of Blackburn, not a penny had been subscribed by any of the 460 publicans. Very few working-men have not been investing their millions wisely.

A VAST SUM AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRESSED.—A London contemporary, referring to the distress in Lancashire, calls attention to the fact that £1,500,000 was wasted every year that debased, diseased, and demoralized the population; that £1,000,000 even lent to the fund, would, at the rate of 5 per cent, yield £75,000—an annual sum, without touching the principal, the external aid that could possibly be required. But what, ask our contemporaries, are the Lancashire people doing for themselves? A population of 2,200,000 spend annually £8,000,000 in alcoholic drinks, being £115,000 weekly, or £16,000 every day. Deducting a fourth of this amount to cover the maintenance of outlay which has followed from want of money, we have still £88,000 spent weekly on intoxicating drinks in Lancashire alone. All this spent on an article of consumption not only unnecessary but injurious! By all means let us give our aid to the suffering districts but let us accompany our aid with assistance and emphatic remonstrance against being wasted in these very directions which is not bread, while for so many thousands are starving.—Satanic League Journal.

A SABBATH.—A very sad story has just been brought before the notice of the public. Sir John Burke. It has been the privilege of Sir J. B. Burke to chronicle many a sad story in his "Vicissitudes of Noble Families," but never a sadder one than this. In wretched garret in Cook-street, on a bed of sickness, perhaps of death, lay the son of Sir Francis O'Neil, the sixth baronet of his family, the adored descendant of a hundred kings, and the cousin of a duke and of three peers of the realm. Paralyzed, speechless, unable to move, the scion of the great house of O'Neil lay in Cook-street, in a garret, for four weary months. A daughter-in-law indeed tended him, the mother of six children, but the means of support for the whole family was a pension of 2s. 2d. a day. When discovered by a benevolent gentleman, Mr. Tarmworth, six months' rent was overdue, and nothing remained but the street.—Dublin Evening Mail.

THE STATES OF INDIA UNDER BRITISH RULE.—The Times' Calcutta correspondent, writing the 3rd ult., says—Some eight years ago the various Governments in India were ordered to prepare annual reports of their administration for publication and submission to Parliament. There is not much that the most captious critic could find fault with in the administration, the history of which is recorded in these reports. The sole blot is the peculiar character of the Excise establishment, which sacrifices morality to revenue, where crime is increased, and more is spent on jails, courts, and police than is thus gained. Even the opium monopoly would be divested of much that the most eager philanthropists find fault with if it ceased in Northern India, and the cultivation were, as in Malwa, left to the public, under strict Excise laws. Now that the empire has attained, except in Burmah, its natural limits, and is at peace, with railways spreading on all sides, what is needed is, that more money be spent on international administration. Still the perusal of these reports leaves on our mind a conviction, the truth of which we see every day around us, that never, even in all her colonies, has England done so mighty a work or shown so much noble disinterestedness and wisdom as she has done and is doing in India. Everywhere there seems to be contentment and rapid progress. The rise of prices has been even more wonderful in India than in other countries during the last ten years, and the silver which every mail pours into Bombay for cotton threatens to make it serious. If we except Madras, where the Governor is said to do nothing, and which is generally looked on as the "Sleepy Hollow" of India, seldom have our provinces been governed at one time by men so able and popular.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—A resolution and letter having been addressed by the "Committee of American Correspondence" to the Evangelical Alliance, remonstrating with that body for not including "the subject of slavery amongst the topics on behalf of which prayer is suggested" in their annual invitation to united prayer, the following resolution was passed by the Committee upon the report of their secretary that the Evangelical Alliance had taken no notice of their communication:—"That the Evangelical Alliance having omitted to commend the poor slaves in various parts of the world to the sympathy and prayerful consideration of their fellow-Christians, on the occasion of their united prayer proposed to be offered during the second week in January, 1863, it appears to the members of this Committee to be incumbent upon them most resolutely, yet earnestly, to entreat all who shall unite in prayer on that occasion to remember at the 'Throne of Grace' those who are in bonds as bound with them, to implore assistance, protection, guidance, and all needful grace and blessing for the many millions who, in this eventful year, are obtaining freedom in Russia, America, and the Dutch colonies, as well as for those who may hereafter obtain their liberty in consequence of the solemn events now transpiring; to acknowledge with humble gratitude that these unlooked-for deliverances come from the hand of the Giver of all Good, and to supplicate Him to continue and complete speedily the work which He has commenced, by disposing the hearts of all who still hold their fellows in bondage to 'loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke;' that so the coming of that kingdom may be promoted which is appointed to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.

for a new trial, at which the mistake will be set right. These things are very shocking, and make a great impression on the public mind.

—The new Archbishop of York, Dr. Thomson, has shown his decided objection to Puseyite ornamentation in churches. On Friday he objected to consecrate a church at Selsby Hill, near Stroud, until a floral cross had been removed from the altar.

—The acceptance of the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol by Dr. Elliott has been followed by the nomination of Canon Brodrick to the deanery about to become vacant.

—On Sunday the Emperor opened the most magnificent boulevard yet constructed in Paris or on the continent. It is dedicated to Prince Eugene. The Emperor and Empress appear to have had a rather cold reception, but this may have been owing to a lurking suspicion that there was mischief abroad.

—Diplomatic reserve is permitting the Greeks to bring upon themselves a great disappointment. They are voting ardently and very unanimously for Prince Alfred as their King in the face of a public announcement that England and Russia have agreed that neither of these royal houses shall furnish a candidate for the vacant throne. The Paris *Steele* of last night advocates the change of the Hellenic kingdom to a republic.

MARRIAGE IN LENT.—A correspondent of the Daily News writes:—"The ecclesiastic's anger has always itched to be in the marriage bed, in willing forgetfulness that the only divinely instituted order of priesthood, the 'celibate,' had no warrant to 'celebrate,' consecrate, or otherwise meddle in the matter. 'Who can have suggested to Her Majesty (if the story of the Guardian quoted in your paper of to-day be true, and not merely a bit of vestry gossip) that there is a special unfitsness or unbecomingness for marriage during some forty days in the year? The next step in that direction will very likely be towards religious efficacy of salted fish, eaten during the same term, or of what, by a delicate euphemism for penances, I lately heard called in a city church, 'penitential practices.'"

ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—The Nord gives the following as the substance of a communication made on the 3rd inst. by Lord Napier, the British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, to Prince Gortchakoff:—"The English Government, in agreement with the two other Powers who signed the treaties relating to Greece, intends to conform to the stipulation which forbids the Hellenic throne to the members of the reigning families of the three guaranteeing powers. However, it does not believe it to be a right or a duty to maintain that clause which imposes orthodoxy upon the sovereign of Greece in the event of the Greek people wishing to rid themselves of it, and deeming it fit to choose a king of another religion."

AN AWFUL DEATH.—At the Kent assizes, just held, an old man named Thomas Reed was charged with a gross criminal assault on a child. There was no doubt whatever as to the guilt of the prisoner, but from the impossibility of getting evidence from the child he was discharged, and walked out of the dock evidently much surprised at his escape. On his way home to Hollingbourne, a village about five miles distant, he dropped dead on the road. The surgeon called to see him believed that his death arose from apoplexy.—English Paper.

THE GAROTTE PANIC.—The alarm which repeated reports of audacious garotting created in the metropolis has put the police upon their mettle. At the Guildhall on Monday the chief of the detective department appeared to complain of the statements. He said that most of the daring cases had no other existence than in the brain of an enterprising penny-a-liner who had imposed his fictitious stories upon the newspaper editors. It was intimated that the name of the offender was known, and if so, the best service the police authorities could now render would be to make it public, that the editors may prosecute the delinquent for obtaining money by false pretences.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, who has for some time been living in retirement, has been induced to become again a contributor to his old journal the Presse, though he openly avows that he sees little chance of doing much good in the present state of the press in France. He has already written two or three articles on the Roman question. In his last production he urges the Emperor to withdraw his influence from the merely religious side of any political question; to regard the Pope in his temporal capacity simply as the sovereign of a small kingdom; and therefore to abandon all form of intervention between him and his subjects.

CONVICTION OF ANOTHER INNOCENT BY A FRENCH TRIBUNAL.—Another case of the condemnation of an innocent person for murder has (says a Paris letter) just been brought to light,—this time of Corica.—During a canvass for an election to the Federal Council, a faction fight took place between the friends of a candidate, named Patricus de Corsi, and his opponent. Patricus de Corsi was knocked down by a stone, and cried out that he was murdered; but he was able to get up, and turned out not to be much hurt. One of his partisans, named Filipi, then rushed towards the aggressors, and was shot dead by a pistol. A man named Jean Jacques Renois, alias Rousseau, was arrested for the murder, tried, found guilty and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, with hard labour. He wrote from prison protesting his innocence, and alleging that one Simon was the really guilty party. The Procurer General, M. Bedarrides who had but recently been appointed to that office, was struck by some of the observations in the convict's memorial. He instituted an enquiry, the result of which leaves no doubt of the guilt of Simon, and of the entire innocence of Renois. Simon has been convicted on the clearest evidence, and is sentenced to twenty years' hard labour. The Court of Cassation must now do precisely what it did in Roalie de Gardin's case. It will quash both convictions, on the ground of incompatibility, and send the two prisoners, pro forma,

THE COTTON DISTRESS.—The distress of the cotton manufacturing operatives still increases, according to the official returns of Mr. Farnall. Last week 457,374 persons were receiving relief, which is being distributed at the rate of \$38,000 weekly.

—The new Archbishop of York, Dr. Thomson, has shown his decided objection to Puseyite ornamentation in churches. On Friday he objected to consecrate a church at Selsby Hill, near Stroud, until a floral cross had been removed from the altar.

—The acceptance of the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol by Dr. Elliott has been followed by the nomination of Canon Brodrick to the deanery about to become vacant.

—On Sunday the Emperor opened the most magnificent boulevard yet constructed in Paris or on the continent. It is dedicated to Prince Eugene. The Emperor and Empress appear to have had a rather cold reception, but this may have been owing to a lurking suspicion that there was mischief abroad.

—Diplomatic reserve is permitting the Greeks to bring upon themselves a great disappointment. They are voting ardently and very unanimously for Prince Alfred as their King in the face of a public announcement that England and Russia have agreed that neither of these royal houses shall furnish a candidate for the vacant throne. The Paris *Steele* of last night advocates the change of the Hellenic kingdom to a republic.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WHOLESALE SWINDLING BY ARMY BROKERS, ARMY OFFICERS, AND ARMY CONTRACTORS.—NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS STOLEN.—An investigation has been going on in this city, for the past two months, into the frauds which have been practiced upon the government since the commencement of the war. Col. H. S. Olcott is the special commissioner appointed by the government to make the investigation. He has employed an interpreter and a short-hand writer. The investigation has been private, for the reason, it is alleged, that if public the parties most guilty would run away from the city before they could be secured. The results of the inquiry show, Col. Olcott thinks, that out of the sixteen hundred thousand dollars which has been paid out in this city for the subsistence of soldiers, over seven hundred thousand dollars has been paid on fraudulent accounts. The means by which these frauds have been accomplished have also been developed, and show, it is said, that nearly one thousand persons have been engaged in them, though all are not criminally implicated. The Commission commenced to investigate the frauds perpetrated by certain suspected brokers, and after having disposed of their cases, the Secretary of War placed in his hands a bill which had been collected in Washington by the Colonel of a regiment, who had made a sworn affidavit to its correctness. The bill was accompanied by a great number of sub-vouchers for rent of recruiting offices, and subsistence and lodging furnished to recruits, and it was found, on examination, that out of the whole number only two names on the sub-vouchers were real, and those two had been forged; the other men had no existence whatever. The Colonel of the regiment had perjured himself and committed forgery besides. This led to an investigation of the affairs of the regiment, and it was found that he had swindled the United States Government, individual citizens of this city, the General Government, and every one of his officers and soldiers, and that he had made out of his frauds probably \$100,000; that he had turned officers of his regiment out of their place on frivolous pretences, and sold their commissions; and that he had been engaged in a wholesale system of swindling of the meanest and lowest kind, fit scarcely for a third-rate pickpocket. The papers in this case have been placed in the hands of Judge Advocate General Holt, and the man has probably been arrested and will be subjected to trial by Court-martial. The developments in this case, when fully given to the public, will be among the richest and raciest ever made, and will show that the Colonel has been a swindler for a number of years, and been guilty of all sorts of crimes, and that he was a regular Jeremy Diddler, and had succeeded in getting the indorsement of some of the best men in the city of New York. It is not proper for the interests of the Government that the names of these parties should be given to the public. The probability is that the affairs of other regiments recruited in this city, which are to be investigated, will yield results equally interesting.—N. Y. World.

A YOUNG LADY ATTEMPTS TO ELOPE WITH A NEGRO.—Intense excitement was created in the city this morning, by the report that a prepossessing looking girl, a daughter of wealthy parents at Lyons, had been captured at the ferry dock, while endeavoring to elope to Canada with a negro. A large crowd soon collected about the office of Justice Fuller, where the parties were taken, and so intense was the excitement, that the spectators threatened to deal summarily with the negro. Our reporter was present and learned the following particulars: At Lyons, in Oakland county, resides a very worthy and well-to-do farmer named Bradley, who for four years has had in his employ a negro named Lewis Hill. Hill was treated as one of the family, eating at the same table, and enjoying every privilege. In the family was a good looking daughter aged twenty, named Cadelia, who unknown to the parents became enamored of the negro, and an elopement was agreed upon. The colored fellow is an ill-favored, pock-marked, repulsive looking man, and it is indeed strange that any woman could be infatuated by him. He is represented as a drunken, worthless character, and the young lady may feel thankful that she was arrested, for she has escaped a sad fate.—Detroit Tribune.

CONGELATION OF WATER.—Dr. Robinet has addressed a curious communication on the congelation of water to the Academy of Me-

dicine. It is well known that the blocks of ice formed in the sea yield fresh water by liquefaction. When sea water or any saline dissolution is congealed, the pure water is separated in the form of ice, and there remains a concentrated watery solution of the saline matter. It is thus salt is economically obtained in the north of Europe. To increase the alcoholic strength of wine it may be subjected to artificial cold, whereby the water alone which it contains is congealed and the wine becomes richer in alcohol. By operating in a similar manner on potable water Dr. Robinet has found that it loses nearly all its salts, whether soluble or not. The waters of the lake of the Bois de Boulogne having been subjected to the operation, the small quantity of calcareous and magnesium salts they contained were eliminated. The purity of the water is such that it may be used in many cases instead of distilled water.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—There has been a singular fatality attached to the family of the lamented Chaplain Fuller. Three of the family have perished by untimely deaths, Eugene Fuller, one of the sons, was drowned on the voyage from New York to New Orleans, in 1859, Margaret Fuller, Countess of Ossoli, perished by shipwreck on Fire Island, near New York, in 1850. She was returning from Italy to her native land, from which she had long been absent. Her husband and child were also lost with her. And now Arthur B. Fuller has been killed in battle. In every instance the surviving members of the family received the sad news by telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS COLORED GUARDS.—"So far as wealth goes, the First Regiment Native Guards (colored) can buy up any three white regiments in the department. They are men of property, and of education enough to write well in two or three languages; and if you want to know their opinions, just look over their organ *L'Union*, which you find a fearfully radical, John Brownite sort of sheet, filled with articles written in the camp of the 1st N. G. C."—New Orleans Cor. Traveller.

SAD ACCIDENTS.—Two terrible warnings against carelessness on the ice come to us from Connecticut. In Somers, on Sunday last, three sisters, the eldest sixteen, broke through the ice, and were all drowned beside the father who came to their aid. In the same state, near Birmingham, on Saturday, two little children broke through the ice, and were drowned, with their mother, who went to their rescue.

THE CHEROKEES.—Recent information from the Cherokee Nation discloses a shocking condition of affairs there—the disloyal Indians slaughtering one another, the government severed, and a new one organized by the Confederate party, which is in a minority.

FIRE AT AN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—The large Vermont insane asylum at Brattleboro' was nearly destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. It seems a wonder that no lives were lost.

TENNESSEE IS DYING OF SLAVEHOLDING TREASON. More than half her area has been desolated by the horrors of Civil War, and the residue is likely soon to undergo a like visitation. Treason will never cease to poison her blood while Slavery remains. Conceive, then, the infatuation of certain of her leading Unionists in asking that the Proclamation of Freedom be not made operative on her soil! Why not petition that she be surrendered to Jeff. Davis at once?—Am. Paper.

THE ROCHESTER UNION SAYS THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "NIAGARA," OF THE BANKS EXPEDITION, WHICH PUT INTO THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER IN A DISABLED CONDITION, IS THE OLD rotten lake steambote "Niagara," which has been laid up at Charlotte for more than two years. She was purchased last spring by contractors from New York, for about \$9000. These parties succeeded in chartering her to the government as a transport, for ten thousand dollars a month, with fuel found. The Government has suffered a huge swindle by this charter.

GEN. CURTIS HAS ISSUED AN ORDER FROM HIS HEAD-QUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS, DECLARING THE SLAVES OF REBELS FREE, AND IF THESE NEGROES COME INTO OUR LINES FOR PROTECTION, THEY MUST BE PROTECTED.—This order became necessary, in consequence of portions of the State militia being used to return fugitive slaves. Gen. C. it will be observed, takes precisely the same ground Fremont assumed fifteen months ago, and for which he was suspended from command in that Department. No doubt the world moves.—Am. Paper.

OUR MINISTER TO BRAZIL HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET THE COUNTRY AROUND THE AMAZON AS A LOCATION FOR OUR NEGROES. NO RESULT YET. THE Nicaraguan Government had feared that we wished to make a descent there for that purpose. The President has assured it to the contrary.—He says they shall not go where they are not wanted. Better give up this visionary colonization scheme at once. We can't spare the cotton-producing labor-power of the country, if we would; and it can't be got rid of if we should attempt its exportation.—Ib.

THE AMOUNT COLLECTED FOR THE SUFFERERS IN LANCASTHIRE UP TO SATURDAY, BY THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE, THE PRODUCE MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE, AND THE COMMITTEE OF BRITISH RESIDENTS, WAS \$160,602.—N. Y. Paper.

REV. N. CYR IS NOW IN THIS CITY ON A MISSION TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS OF OUR ARMY. THERE ARE ABOUT 5000 OF THEM, HE TELLS US, SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.—N. Y. Independent.

CANADIAN NEWS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Hon. Malcolm Cameron has gone to England on a mission from the people of British Columbia. They demand a government separate from that of Vancouver Island, to whose legislature they set up no representatives. They complain of being entirely ruled by the islanders, who, having the power, would seem to have used it almost exclusively to their own advantage. Victoria has been made a free port, whilst a duty of 10 per cent. is imposed on all articles entering British Columbia, from which almost the entire revenue is said to be collected. This state of things is defended on the ground that the taxes are expended principally on the latter; roads being opened by them into the heart of the mining-region. The right of self-government is now claimed by British Columbia; and as, from

possession of gold, the mainland will soon have the greater population, if representation by population should be conceded, New-Westminster will before long become the capital, instead of Victoria. The necessity of a trans-continental route, to bring them into communication with the Atlantic, is said to be one of the points to be urged by Mr. Cameron on the Home Government. A long letter from him, of which the following is the pith, lately appeared in the *Sarnia Observer*. It states that the individuals who have brought a report of the land have not explored the country away from the river-banks, or the trail followed in going to the mines. Good land was to be had below Hope, sufficient to sustain 100,000 settlers. The price of labor must soon decline, and there would be a sale for their timber. The pasture-ranges were boundless, and cattle needed no housing in winter. The British Columbians had this year spent \$400,000 on a road, which would yet be the highway to Canada. The future intercolonial railroad would, ten years hence, waft the drowsy "bluenose" from Halifax on Monday morning, and leave him on Saturday night sipping his tea with the people of New Westminster. There were no Rocky Mountains on the route, and Canada would become the world's thoroughfare.

THE KINGSTON RECTORY.—The manifestation of displeasure shown with the recent unpopular appointment to the Kingston rectory, seems to be spreading, from an unwise attempt which has been made to evoke a counter expression elsewhere. It seems that the Rev. J. S. Lauder, Rector of Ottawa, and brother of the Rector of Kingston, some days ago called (by handbill) a meeting of his congregation "to sympathize with the Bishop in his recent dispute with the St. George's Vestry at Kingston." Thereupon, another handbill signed "Fox Populi," was put forth, recommending the congregation to attend the meeting and record their votes against the compulsory action of the Bishop of Kingston, which it characterized as "calculated to make the majority of Anglican Churchmen in the diocese dissenters, and leave the rest to the unfeeling rule of bigotry and intolerance." The significance of the latter document seems to have been felt by the Rector of Ottawa, who has issued a notice, stating that, at the request of the requisitionists, the meeting would be postponed until further notice.

CURLING.—The cup presented to the Quebec Curling Club by A. Falkenberg, Esq., was played for on the ice, opposite Dinning's Shipyard, on Thursday. The ice was in capital order, but owing to the unfavorable state of the weather the scoring was not so high as was expected. The play commenced at half-past eleven o'clock, and lasted till half-past three, when Mr. Crooket was declared victor.—Quebec Chronicle.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—The *Courier du Canada* says:—"We learn from private letters that the small-pox is raging among the population of the Magdalen Islands."

DEATH BY SCALDING.—On Wednesday last, a little girl, named Annie Buckley, was accidentally scalded at her parents' residence, by a pot of boiling water falling on her body, from the effects of which she died.—Toronto Paper.

THE ECHO, referring to the St. Michael miracle, says:—"A physician of this city of high standing assured us the other day that he had been informed by a third medical gentleman who has, by the way, an excellent opportunity of ascertaining the truth, that no cure had in reality been effected in the case of Mrs. Connolly. We expect to hear of similar misstatements and inconsistencies in the other reported cases of the miraculous agency of saintly honors."

MRS. ELLEN SHAW, a lady of position in Toronto, who was recently taken into custody, charged with stealing a mink victorie from the store of Messrs. Salt & Son, was tried for the offence on Friday last at the Toronto Winter Assizes, and acquitted. The Court was crowded to excess, the circumstance having excited unusual interest; and the verdict was received with loud cheers and clapping of hands.

A LETTER IN THE PERTH REFORMER, FROM WM. HAGILL, JUN., late of Fullerton, and who writes from the Saskatchewan, says, with regard to gold in that river,—"There is no doubt: there is some, but the difficulty is to find where it exists in paying quantities."

MR. JACOB WALTON, formerly of Owen Sound, left that place in an open boat, on Tuesday week, for Purgatory Bay, and has not since been heard of.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL HAS APPOINTED MR. WILLIAM McDougall, Francis Whealy, Thomas Adams, John McDonough and Isaac Thompson, School Commissioners of the School Municipality of Godmanchester, in the County of Huntingdon.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The *Republican* of this morning intimates that foreign mediation is close at hand, and perhaps with the assent of this Government.

The stories that the rebels are again about to threaten Washington are without foundation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A New Orleans letter of the 20th states, that Judge Peabody, who arrived with Gen. Banks, intends to open a court as soon as he can obtain a suitable building. It is expected that the first cases heard before this tribunal will be certain actions brought against Gen. Butler by citizens of New Orleans, to test the legality of the seizure of their property.

There are rumors afloat in regard to the general, which it would be premature to mention at this stage.

Com. Farragut, with his fleet, has gone up the river to reduce Port Hudson rebel batteries.

The *Times* has the following despatch:—Head-Quarters, Sigel's Corps, Dec. 28.—A party of rebel cavalry, 2,500 strong, with 6 pieces of artillery, under command of Fitzhugh Lee, attacked our forces under command of Col. Canby, at Dumfries, yesterday afternoon. After a brisk fight of some three hours, the enemy was repulsed, and retreated towards Warrenton Junction, with our cavalry in pursuit.

A body of cavalry was sent from this point to intercept them, but they were unsuccessful. It is supposed they encountered a portion of Gen. Slocum's command at Wolf Run Shoals as cannonading was heard in that direction.

Reports from Memphis say that our pickets have been driven into the fortifications, and that the rebels have been committing depredations.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.—Second Page: "Bishop Colenso." "Letting the 'Cat' out."

Third Page:—"British and Foreign News." "American News." "Canadian News." "Telegraphic News."

Sixth and Seventh Pages:—"The Unseen Battle-Field," "The Newspaper Giants," "Bishop Colenso's New Book," "Selections," "A Dirge for the Year," "New Year's Address," "The Plated Thimble," "The Human Eye: its Phenomena and Illusions," "An Example for Laymen," "Comparative Estimate of the value of Horses and Oxen."

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 3.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—Arrangements have been made in Kingston, C. W., for holding a series of union meetings next week. The following ministers will preside in the rotation in which their names appear:—Monday, Revs. P. Gray, George Young, K. M. Fenwick, F. Dobbs, Mr. Watts, Dr. Leitch.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION."—Most of our readers doubtless offer this petition every morning and evening, but is its full import considered by all? That it has a very important meaning may be inferred from the fact that it is one of the very few petitions of the prayer which our Lord taught his disciples; and it may at all events be fairly considered to include the following principles:—

1. That we should not wilfully lead ourselves into temptation. It would be sheer mockery to ask God to keep us from temptation, and then wilfully rush into it ourselves.

2. That we should not lead others into temptation; as it would be a manifest contradiction to do ought to frustrate our own prayer.

Now, there is one application of these principles which is peculiarly appropriate—and we might even say, urgent—at this season of the year.

Every one knows that the use of intoxicating drinks is a great and dangerous temptation to multitudes, and that thousands who never expected to be overcome by it are now in every stage of ruin and destruction.

Now, we put the following questions with all deference, convinced that the answers to them will be apparent to every candid mind:—

- 1. Is the person who uses intoxicating drinks not leading himself or herself into temptation?
2. Do those who furnish intoxicating drinks for their friends and guests not lead them into temptation?

In either case, the above petition of the Lord's Prayer seems to be directly contravened, denied, and frustrated.

If ladies set liquors before their visitors on New Year's day, are they not responsible for the consequences which may grow out of this custom. Oh! that Scripture and reason might take the place of fashion and custom to-morrow!

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—This time-honored festival was observed with all the form and ceremony that custom has assigned to it.—The day was bright and buoyant, and of that happy temperate which makes vigorous outdoor exercise a pleasure.

REVIVAL HYMNS.—Mr. Becket has printed a few of the Revival Hymns which have recently been introduced here, on a four-page tract, which he will supply at twenty cents per 100. It may also be had at this office.

enjoyed the very romance of recreation. On the whole, New Year's Day passed off well and creditably; and on the minds of thousands will have impressed recollection of real, healthy pleasure that will last far into 1863.

PERSONS MISSING.—We have already mentioned the cases of two men who have disappeared mysteriously, and we see an advertisement concerning another similar case. We have just heard of the two following cases of females. A respectable emigrant-girl took service with a farmer near the city. She gave some pieces of gold to her mistress, to keep for her.

LOSS OF THE "CALEDONIA."—We regret to hear of the loss of the fine steamship "Caledonia," belonging to Messrs. G. & D. Shaw's "Anchor Line," on her voyage to New York. She sailed at midnight of last Tuesday from Portland, and returned at 3 p. m. on Wednesday, with the ship "Anglesea" in tow, and then started again for her destination.

SCARLET FEVER.—This form of fever is just now very prevalent in England. The Liverpool Mercury contains a letter recommending a preventative for this disease. The writer says:—

"This potent remedy consists chiefly of belladonna, as prepared by the homeopathic chemists, and can be obtained from them for children and adults. The best form for adults is tincture; for children, globules. For an adult, mix six drops of tincture belladonna No. 1 in a cup of cold water, and give a teaspoonful for a dose night and morning; and for very young children, give two globules No. 3 in a teaspoonful of water at bed-time.

SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.—We are informed that a seizure of about \$16,000 worth of Leaf Tobacco was made last Saturday, at Rouse's Point, for some alleged infraction of law,—but, as has been remarked on the street, mainly that it was the property of a manufacturing firm here, one of the parties in which is believed to have come from the Confederate States, and is associated in business with British subjects.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—We have received and handed to the Treasurer of this fund, \$84.25 from the Township of West Hawkesbury; \$5.00 from Mr. Jas. Allen, of Sorel; and Congregational Church, St. Andrew's, \$4.

"THE NORTH-BRITISH REVIEW" for November commences with an article on "Christian Individuality," taking up the characters of John Angell James, Joseph Sortain; Samuel Budget, the successful Christian merchant; Dr. George Wilson, Captain Sir Edward Parry, and Captain Hedley Vicars.

THE LETTER OF CREDIT.—When in Europe, he (Mr. Hammond) had a letter-of-credit which he had only to present at a Banker's anywhere, to draw what he wanted upon it; but at last he had drawn the whole amount, and it was of no use after that whatever—it would carry him no farther; but there is a far better letter-of-credit than any banker could give—within the reach of all—one which could never be exhausted, and which they would find in II. Corinthians, ix. 8: "God is able to make all grace abound towards you; that ye, always having all-sufficiency in all things, may abound in every good work."

YOUNG CONVERTS.—By young converts he meant recent converts, for many young converts had been old enough in sin. Some grey-haired men had been broken down by the Spirit of God, till they asked the prayers of the meetings for themselves and their families; and one had given up the trade of selling intoxicating drinks, feeling that it was injurious to others and dangerous for his own family.

EXPERIENCED CHRISTIANS.—Those who had been speaking to inquirers should be specially circumspect in their own walk and conversation; for any inconsistency on their part would do great harm to the young converts and the cause of Christ.

AWAKENED ONES.—Many were desirous of finding Jesus who yet held back from giving themselves to him.—They had some anxiety, some fear, some longing, but they felt as if they had not enough, and could not decide. Let such come just as they are to the loving Saviour, and let believers pray for them.

DEPARTURE OF MR. HAMMOND.—We learn, through H. A. Nelson, Esq., who has had the matter in hand, that the sum raised

PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

President Lincoln—true to his promise, made in September last—has, on the first day of 1863, issued his Proclamation of entire and unconditional freedom to the slaves of the States and parts of States now in rebellion! This is a gift of themselves to probably three millions of slaves, and is, we presume, the greatest New-Year's gift on record. This Act of Emancipation does not emanate from the President as Chief-Magistrate or Civil head of the United States,—in which capacity he has no power in the premises;—but from him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States as a war measure; and, in fact, a necessity of war, in order to the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the power of the Federal Government.

The thanks of the human race are due to President Lincoln and his advisers for this great act, which Providence will doubtless render operative to the entire overthrow of slavery in the United States.

MR. HAMMOND'S FAREWELL ADDRESS AND DEPARTURE.

We gave in our last issue a portion of the proceedings at the immense farewell meeting in the Wesleyan Church, on Sunday, 28th inst., and now resume the report.

On Mr. Hammond's return from the Lecture-room, he said, instead of one long sermon, he would preach four short ones, to different classes; but we have only room for a few of the illustrations which he introduced:—

THE LAMB.

Many are doubtful of young converts, expecting them to fall away, and discouraging them by the expression of their fears. An old farmer near Bath, in Maine, had expressed this feeling to some who were speaking of the number of converts there. "Winter them," said he gruffly, "Winter them first." Would that farmer, if he got a little lamb, scarcely able to stand alone throw it out on a snow-bank and say: "Winter it, and if it comes out in Spring a good strong sheep I will take it into the flock?" No shepherd would do thus with his lambs; but many Christians act just so with Christ's lambs, leaving them out in the cold world to see if they will struggle through themselves.

THE LETTER OF CREDIT.

When in Europe, he (Mr. Hammond) had a letter-of-credit which he had only to present at a Banker's anywhere, to draw what he wanted upon it; but at last he had drawn the whole amount, and it was of no use after that whatever—it would carry him no farther; but there is a far better letter-of-credit than any banker could give—within the reach of all—one which could never be exhausted, and which they would find in II. Corinthians, ix. 8: "God is able to make all grace abound towards you; that ye, always having all-sufficiency in all things, may abound in every good work."

YOUNG CONVERTS.

By young converts he meant recent converts, for many young converts had been old enough in sin. Some grey-haired men had been broken down by the Spirit of God, till they asked the prayers of the meetings for themselves and their families; and one had given up the trade of selling intoxicating drinks, feeling that it was injurious to others and dangerous for his own family. Such conduct as this is what Christ requires, when he tells us to cut off a right hand, or pluck out a right eye, if they be causes of offence to us. Every young convert should inquire, with Paul, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and all should do something in their Master's work, according to their several abilities and opportunities.

EXPERIENCED CHRISTIANS.

Those who had been speaking to inquirers should be specially circumspect in their own walk and conversation; for any inconsistency on their part would do great harm to the young converts and the cause of Christ.

AWAKENED ONES.

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DEPARTURE OF MR. HAMMOND.

We learn, through H. A. Nelson, Esq., who has had the matter in hand, that the sum raised

by the people of this city for the Rev. E. P. Hammond, is \$684 in Canadian currency,—worth to him in American funds, \$900. This is a generous expression of the gratitude felt by many to this faithful servant of the Lord, for the good he has instrumentally done them; and there are doubtless many more, who had not the means to swell the amount in dollars and cents, who will hold him in grateful remembrance through eternity. Mr. Hammond expressed his appreciation of the kindness of the people of Montreal in a few modest and appropriate words, and left en route for New York, his next field of labor. His address while there will be, 599 Broadway.

PASTORAL LETTER OF MONSEIGNEUR ON THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MONTREAL.

The R. C. Bishop of Montreal, Monseigneur Ignace Bourget, has issued a pastoral letter, which was read in all the Catholic churches of the city on Sunday last. The proposed Protestant House of Refuge in Montreal has made his Lordship feel that it would be a discredit to his church to remain behind in such a work of Christian charity; he has, therefore, addressed his people on the subject, and told them what he intends should be done. His views may be commended to the Catholic community as judicious, while the tone of his letter is very conciliatory towards Protestants. We translate some portions of it, which are of public interest, from their apologetic character of the course the Bishop intends to follow. He fully endorses the Protestant House of Refuge in the following terms:—

"We wish, very dear brethren, to declare publicly that if we do not associate with our separated brethren in having only one and the same House of Industry for all the poor of the city, it is not on account of a bad spirit of intolerance, but from principle and a sincere desire to avoid any thing that might disturb the good harmony which should prevail amongst us. You know, undoubtedly, my very dear brethren, that they have generously taxed themselves in order to establish a House of Industry and Refuge for the poor in the city, and they have decided not to shrink before the expenditure of such a vast undertaking, even should the cost of the building be forty thousand dollars, and the annual support twelve thousand. Every one of us of course wishes them success in an undertaking so laudable, and which will accomplish so much good.

"You know also, very dear brethren, that this House of Industry and Refuge, will be Protestant, that is to say, destined to relieve the poor belonging to their religious creed, and managed by a committee exclusively Protestant. It is, in their eyes, the only practical way to make this new institution effective. For they consider, that the Catholic could not well be allied to the Protestant element in an institution where a course of religious instruction is needed. There is not a single Catholic but will admit that they are entirely right, and no one can blame them.

"They should not ignore, however, that, as much as we can, we associate with them in works for the common benefit of both Protestants and Catholics. The Savings Bank of our city is a tangible proof of this. For this institution has always been flourishing, and yet it has both Protestant and Catholic directors, and one of them, as you know, is your Bishop, who thus induces you to have full confidence in a public institution offering every guarantee possible."

His Lordship goes on to show, that however praiseworthy for Protestants to build a House of Refuge, Catholics have no need to do the same, their Houses of Industry and Refuge are already built and in full operation, consisting of the various Conventual Asylums in the city; but, in making that statement, he feels he has to guard against two dangers. One is the imputation which might be cast upon Catholics, that they are not coming up to the mark and doing as much as Protestants. The Bishop wants, therefore, his people to be ever ready against such a slur, with an answer which consists in a list of the superabundance of Catholic institutes of charity in this city. At the same time, inasmuch as boasting of what they have done in that line, might induce them to relax in their efforts or merely to maintain the statu quo, his Lordship tells them plainly, that in addition to what they have been in the habit of doing, an annual subscription of two or three thousand pounds will be indispensable to keep up with Protestant charity; but, let us hear him speak, and give to his charge a lesson in the apologetics of Romanism:—

"We must, our very dear brethren, point out to you the footing on which stand our several Catholic institutions, in order that you might be able to know what to answer, if anybody were to tell you that the Catholic religion does not assume the care of its paupers. A few figures will suffice to make you well acquainted with what you ought to know of the works performed amongst ourselves, and it will be unnecessary for us to add the names of our charitable institutions.

"Let us then say in a few words, that the Catholic Church nurses daily in her Hospital 200 patients; she feeds every day during winter, 875 households, to which she distributes food, fuel, and raiment; she lodges habitually in her Asylums—ever opened to every distress—1,678 persons of all ages, sexes and conditions, incapable of earning their livelihood, from caducity or widowhood, or infancy, and whom she relieves and comforts, or to whom she teaches how to fulfill their duties before going into the world; every year she procures situations for about 700 female servants; she lavishes her fostering care upon 850 infants just able to talk and walk, and this, in order that their mothers—while leaving their children in security in pious asylums—might spend their time in earning the necessities of life; she has just opened rooms for convalescents, who no longer need the doctor, and yet, are too poor to recover at home the strength necessary to put them in a condition to work. Finally, every

evening she gives shelter to the most unfortunate, so that they may not perish of cold or starvation, however guilty they may be."

It is just to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and therefore, we cannot but give to the Catholic Church in Montreal her meed of praise for her numerous charitable works, some of which, indeed might be pointed out to Protestants as worthy of imitation. At the same time, the numbers given above are appalling, showing what a vast amount of destitute must exist amongst the Catholic poor of the city; the more so, as all that is actually done is pronounced by his Lordship as quite insufficient to relieve the pressing distress of his flock. Protestants and Catholics are placed on our city exactly the same external advantages and circumstances; the latter, indeed, having the benefit of large wealthy endowments for the support of their worship and of their benevolent institutions, while the former must depend altogether from their voluntary contributions; and yet, the adherents of Rome do not live as well as the rest. All these works are creditable to the Church which undertakes them; but, on the other hand, it is not creditable to by religion to cause more animosity than another. We admire the cure but we prefer, as more the prevention of disease. Of course, we shall always have one poor with us; but the fewer the better for humanity.

The Bishop reflects severely on the system of work-houses established in Great Britain, as just and immoral. He says, and justly, that cannot be the will of God to relieve the poor by separating a man from his wife or children from their parents. He then mentions gentlemen of the Conference of St. Paul, who assist in the relief of the poor, by visiting them at home, ascertaining their circumstances, guarding against imposition, and giving them useful advice as well as relief. Then he concludes by an appeal for the better support of the existing institutions. He wants two or three thousand pounds more a year. If this sum could be obtained, he thinks that all the Catholic poor would be effectually relieved, and that probably not one would be seen begging at the doors of private houses or at least if they did, one would be sure that it is only some lazy fellow, unworthy of assistance. This sum, the Bishop suggests, can easily be raised by the light sacrifice of a few passive and unnecessary indulgences. He calls very properly upon every one to reckon how much he spends on games, driving about, pleasure excursions, evening parties, and other amusements, while his fellow-beings have not enough to eat, nor sufficient clothing.

The worthy Bishop closes his letter in reminding the faithful that for the last six months he has been himself an inmate of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, where he witnesses every day scenes that would melt the most hardened heart, and the sight of which would make almost any one willing to make some sacrifice for the relief of his suffering brethren.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The Auditor's statement of the condition of the Banks appeared in the Gazette of Saturday, the 20th inst. A summary of its columns exhibits the following results:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Capital authorized \$55,360,000; Capital paid up 26,351,000; LIABILITIES: Notes in circulation 10,425,000; Balances due to other Banks 627,400; Deposits not bearing interest 10,930,083; Deposits bearing interest 2,787,683.00; Total liabilities \$31,770,916.00; ASSETS: Coin and Bullion 6,920,897.00; Landed and other property 1,914,431.00; Government securities 4,102,138.00; Pr. Notes, or Bills of other Banks 1,155,721.00; Balances due from other Banks 3,121,137.00; Notes and bills discounted 41,413,935.00; Other debts, not before included, 2,736,683.00; Total \$61,374,880.00

Comparing this return with that of October 31st and former ones, the following results are worthy of note:—

1. Circulation exhibits a considerable falling off from last month, and stands now at a point but little over the lowest amount during the year. A month ago the amount was stated to be \$11,280,000: this month it is \$10,425,000 only; the reduction amounting to 7 1/2 per cent. The lowest point touched during the year was on the 31st of August, when the circulation was \$10,058,000; and we look in vain for a year exhibiting such a result as the present, when, at the conclusion of the fall trade, the amount of notes in the hands of the people is but a small fraction above the amount circulating before harvest. The diminution of the circulation, too, since last year is really remarkable, and, if we did not know to the contrary, would lead us to the supposition that some great financial revolution had overtaken the country. It is only paralleled by the reduction after the panic of 1857; but even that is not an exact parallel, for then a period of five years elapsed between the highest and the lowest points, though the difference between them was little more than that between the last year and the present. On the 30th November 1861, the notes in circulation were \$15,139,000, which is nearly 50 per cent. more than on the same day of this year. It is, however, worthy of note that, though the Banks have redeemed nearly \$5,000,000 of their issues during the year, they have nearly

\$1,000,000 more specie than they had last November...

The causes of the diminution of the circulation have been pointed out in former articles...

The movement for reducing the value of American silver will have the effect, if perseveringly carried out...

1. Balances due to other Banks have decreased from \$1,068,000 to \$627,000...

3. Deposits remain steady. Last month they amounted to \$2,884,000; this month they stand at \$2,711,000...

— A laborer named Cloutier, dropped dead, while at work in Levis, on Saturday morning.

— On Friday last, O. E. Panet, Esq., held an inquest, at Pointe-aux-Trembles, en bus, on the body of Henri Beaurup...

— A number of members of St. George's Congregation at Kingston have presented the curate, the Rev. P. W. Loosmore...

— It is reported that the Emperor Alexander, not content with emancipating the serfs, has issued a ukase for a radical reform...

— France has got a little more territory in the Alps and heald a long-standing sore in Switzerland, by acquiring the valley of the Dappes...

— Colonel Ward, lately killed in the Imperial service in China, it is said, had contrived to amass a fortune of more than £60,000.

CONFLAGRATION IN LONDON, C.W.—Last Sunday evening the store of Mr. T. Baxter, Dry Goods and Grocery, London, C.W., was burned.

4. Specie remains nearly as before. On the 31st October, the Banks held \$6,978,000; this month they have \$6,930,000.

5. Landed or other Property shows an increase from \$1,861,000 to \$1,914,000.

6. Balances due from other Banks are somewhat lower than last month.

7. Notes Discounted are lower than last month by \$654,000, but they are still somewhat higher than they were this time last year.

8. Other debts are diminished from \$2,818,000 to \$2,736,000; the greater the diminution in this item, generally speaking, the more healthy the indication.

The course of Exchange during the month was remarkably steady.

Gold fluctuated only from 128j to 133j; the changes being gradual, and the price at the close of the month being the same as at the opening, viz: 128j to 129.

Sterling Exchange ranged from 144 to 146; fluctuating daily with gold.

In this market, the price of Sterling exhibited a gradual advance, and closed very firm at 111 for bank, and 109j to 110 for private.

New York Exchange ranged from 23 to 25 discount. During the present month gold and sterling in New York have been very steady, the former at 130 to 133j, the latter at 144 to 146j;—and even the terrible disaster at Fredericksburg affected the price very little.

Here sterling has been increasingly firm; and New York exchange, saleable at prices corresponding to the slight daily variations in gold.

EDITORIAL ITEMS. — From the official return of the number of voters at the recent New York State election, it appears that Seymour's majority over Wadsworth, was 10,702.

As Seymour's majority in New York County was 31,776, it shows that Wadsworth had a majority outside of New York of over 21,000.

The rowdies and rum-sellers of that city have, therefore, virtually elected the State officers.

— A laborer named Cloutier, dropped dead, while at work in Levis, on Saturday morning.

— On Friday last, O. E. Panet, Esq., held an inquest, at Pointe-aux-Trembles, en bus, on the body of Henri Beaurup, who died in consequence of injuries received in a fight on the high road.

A verdict of manslaughter was returned against one Francois Piché.

— A number of members of St. George's Congregation at Kingston have presented the curate, the Rev. P. W. Loosmore, with a purse containing \$223.

— It is reported that the Emperor Alexander, not content with emancipating the serfs, has issued a ukase for a radical reform in the whole system of Russian law, which is to be placed on a basis similar to that of the more civilized European nations.

— France has got a little more territory in the Alps and heald a long-standing sore in Switzerland, by acquiring the valley of the Dappes in exchange for a cession of other territory.

The treaty to this effect was signed on Monday.

— Colonel Ward, lately killed in the Imperial service in China, it is said, had contrived to amass a fortune of more than £60,000.

CONFLAGRATION IN LONDON, C.W.—Last Sunday evening the store of Mr. T. Baxter, Dry Goods and Grocery, London, C.W., was burned.

The grocery store next to it, kept by Messrs. Forbes & Co., met with the same fate, as did the hardware store of Messrs Shaw & Venner.

The loss sustained by the several parties is heavy. The value of property destroyed is supposed to be between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

At the instance of Mr. Baxter, of whom it is reported in connection with the fire were in circulation, the Coroner will hold an enquest to enquire into the cause of the fire.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The day express, west, which left London on Saturday afternoon, collided with the mixed, east, about one mile and a-half west of Longwood.

Fortunately no lives were lost.

COMMERICAL. MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Friday, noon, Jan. 2, 1863.

The weather has been very fine for a day or two, and New-Year's Day was beautiful, — the theme of universal congratulation.

Some of the "oldest inhabitants" declare there has been no such genial temperature at this season for many a year.

115 per cent is purely nominal; no Stock offering for some weeks.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT. Montreal, January 2nd, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.65 to \$2.80; Fine, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Super, No. 2, \$4.20 to \$4.30; Superfine, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Fancy, \$4.65 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.90 to \$4.95; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.30.

WHEAT.—Canada Spring, 93c. to 94c. ex-cars; U.C. White Winter, nominal, \$1.03 to \$1.04. Car loads in good demand.

PEAS per 66 lbs., 70c. to 72c. Nominal. ASHES per 112 lbs.,—Pots, \$6.25 to \$6.35; Inferior, 5c. more; Pearls, \$6.20 to \$6.30.

BETTER is in fair demand, and late quotations maintained; inferior 10c. to 10j; medium 11c. to 12c.; fine, 12c. to 14c.; choice, 14c. to 17c. LARD per lb., 7j to 8j.

TALLOW per lb., 8j to 9c. HAMS per lb., dull dull; smoked, 6c. to 8c.; canvassed, 8c. to 10c.

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

BEEF per brl., Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8.50. Nominal. HOGS.—Good demand; Live \$3 to \$3.50; Dressed, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

SWEDS.—Clover, 8c. to 8j. per lb.; Timothy, \$2 to \$2.50 per 45 lbs. JOHN DOUGALL & Co., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 270 St. Paul Street.

WEEKLY REPORT OF MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET. MONTREAL, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

The dullness noticed in last report, as prevailing in the Wholesale Grocery market, as is usual at this season, continues; but there has been a good deal of activity in the local trade.

TEAS.—There were no transactions of any consequence during the past week. Imports are light, and will likely continue so for some time; but stocks here are, in general, pretty full.

RATES ARE,—for low grade Young Hysons, 40c. to 50c.; fair, 52c. to 60c.; fine, 75c. to 85c.;—Japans, 54c. to 65c.

COFFEE.—No change of notice; current rates are,—Rio and Laguayra, 22c. to 24c.; Java, 26c. to 27c.; Mocha, 37j.

SUGARS.—The market is not over-supplied, and really prime Porto Ricos may be quoted as without material change,—say \$8.25c. to \$9; ordinary to low Cubas can be had on somewhat easier terms, if buyers of quantities could be found, viz., \$8 to \$8.25.

REFINED SUGARS.—The latest Refinery prices were:—Loaves, 12j. per lb.; Dry Crushed and Ground, 12c.; Extra Ground, 12j; Crushed A, 11j; Yellow Refined, No. 3, 9j.

MOLASSES.—Dull, but when good sleighing comes, an improved demand may be expected; quotations are nominally as before,—29c. to 34c.

SALT.—Little doing, and about as last quoted; but for quantity, a rate below previous figures would be named. Current prices are,—\$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag for Liverpool Coarse.

MONTREAL LUMBER MARKET. MONTREAL, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

Since the close of navigation, there has been but little change to note in prices; the market is quiet but firm. The following are current rates:—

LUMBER FROM THE YARDS.—Pine Boards, First quality, seasoned, \$20 to \$22 per 1000 ft.; Do., green, \$16 to \$18; Seconds and Thirds, seasoned, \$12 to \$14; Do., common, \$11.—Hemlock boards, \$8.—Spruce boards, \$1.50 to \$3; Do., 2-inch, \$14 to \$16; Do., 3-in. plank, (1st and 2nd quality,) none in market; Do., 3-inch culls, \$16 to \$18.—Pine Deals, 3-in. First and Second quality, none in market; Do., Third quality, (12-11-3) \$30; Culls, (12-11-3) \$18 to \$22.—Maple and Birch, \$10 to \$12.—Basswood, \$7 to \$8.—Black Walnut, \$25 to \$35.—Pine dimension timber, delivered to order, \$16.—Hemlock Joist from E. Townships, ex cars, \$9 to \$10.

TIMBER.—Square Pine, 5d to 7j per cubic foot; Flattened Pine, 3d to 4d per lin. foot; Square Tamarac, 6d. to 8d. per cubic foot; Flattened Tamarac, 3d. to 4d. per lin. foot; Round Rock Elm, 4d. to 6d. do.; Square Rock Elm, none; Square Oak, none.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—[By Telegraph.]—Jan. 2. Flour 5 cents better; receipts, 17,355 brls. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 100 bushels. Corn a shade firmer; receipts, 9,000 bush. Rye quiet, at 85c. for Western, and 93c. to 95c. for State. Pork quiet. Lard heavy. Ashes quiet; Pots \$8.25 to \$8.50; Pearls nominal. Oats steady, at 67c. to 71c. for common to prime.—Barley firm at \$1.35 to \$1.55. Peas dull at \$1.05 to \$1.08. Freights dull and drooping.

CATTLE MARKETS. MONTREAL MARKET,—FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 2, 1863.

Extra Cattle, \$6.50 to \$8; First Quality, \$5 to \$5.50; Second and Third, \$4.50 to \$5.50; Milk Cows, \$15 to \$20, and \$30 to \$35 for extra; Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50, \$6 to \$8 for extra each; Lambs, \$2 to \$3 each; Hogs, live weight, \$3 to \$3.75; dressed, \$3.75 to \$4.25; Hides, \$5; Pelt, \$1 to \$1.50; Tallow, rough, 5c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES, FOR MARKET-DAY, JAN. 2, 1863.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Flour, Oats, Beans, Potatoes, etc.

REVIEW OF QUEBEC LUMBER MARKET. In a review of the business of the Quebec Timber and Lumber market for 1862, Forsyth, Bell & Co. remark that, while the civil war lasts between the North and South, nothing with certainty can be relied on in forming an estimate of the business of the coming season...

The Export from Quebec is greatly reduced from what it was last year, while our supply has been greatly in excess, and the stocks in consequence are unusually large, especially White Pine—which, with Board Wood, amounts to about nineteen millions against fourteen millions of feet in 1861.

Board Wood is much reduced in quantity, and we think more favorably of it than we do of any other article that may be brought down next summer, if over 20 inches and prime quality; but the loss in measurement is so great that few will venture to manufacture it unless they could sell to arrive, which we do not think probable.

Red Pine has been improving of late in England and the Clyde, and although the stock is 3,400,000 against 2,700,000 last year, we think the demand in Spring will be good.

Oak sold very early in the season, but gradually decreased in price, and late sales were made at 16d. a 16d. There is 1,300,000 in market, against 950,000 last year, but much of it is inferior, and we recommend that manufacturers be careful to send down nothing but what is large and well manufactured.

Elm, especially 35 to 40 feet, has met with a ready sale throughout the year, but larger size has not been so saleable. We think the prospects for next season are very fair, but not for small or inferior.

Birch has been very dull all the year, but it is high in England. The stock wintering is larger than last year by 50,000 feet.

Ash is also greatly in excess of the stock at corresponding period in 1861, but very little of what is on hand is large.

Tamarac has been sold to advantage, owing to the number of new ships building, and although we hear that a good deal is being made we think it will sell well if large sized, as inquiries are making which may lead to its taking the place of Pitch Pine in England.

Merchantable Standard Staves opened at £45 to £47 10s, but declined afterwards to £42 10s, at which they remain without meeting with a ready sale. The stock is about 250 M. larger than last year, while West India are about as much less. These opened at £15 to £16, and closed at £14.

The stock of Pine Deals is two millions Standard, against one and a half in 1861 of Pine, while Spruce are rather less.

The entire stock on hand, on the 1st December, 1862, including merchantable and culls, was as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1860, 1861, 1862. Includes Oak, Elm, Birch, Tamarac, W. Pine, Do. waney, Red Pine.

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1860, 1861, 1862. Includes Stands Mill, Punch'n do., Bris do., Deals, Pine Stand'd, Spruce do., LATHWOOD, Red Pine & Hem'k Cords.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NOTICE OF CO PARTNERSHIP. MRS. SIMPSON'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

THE TRACT ALMANAC sent by Mail, Post-paid, on receipt of 10 cents. W. & T. LEEMING.

ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS sent by Mail, Post paid on receipt of 25 cents. WITNESS OFFICE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BURRITT, LONDALE & TOWNSE, as Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods in this city, is this day dissolved by limitation either of the undersigned will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

(Signed.) H. O. BURRITT, J. C. L. LONDALE, GEO. TOWNSE. Montreal, 1st Jan., 1863. 1-3 & 3-s.w

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of GILMOUR & THOMPSON, was dissolved by mutual agreement, on the 30th day of December last, Mr. JAMES THOMPSON retiring from the business. All matters relating to the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, Mr. J. Y. GILMOUR and Mr. JOHN WHITE.

(Signed.) J. Y. GILMOUR, J. THOMPSON, JOHN WHITE. Montreal, Jan. 2, 1863. 1-6 & 2-s.w

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, The Subscribers beg to intimate that they will carry on the business as heretofore in all its branches in the same premises, under the name and style of GILMOUR, WHITE & Co.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.—A MONTHLY MAGAZINE for the Lamb and Sheep of the Flock of Christ. 6 Copies (Post Free) to one address at 37 1/2 cents each; a single copy 25 cents. Orders cash in advance. Address W. T. and O., Witness. 1 d s w & t f b

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS.—The Anniversary Meetings of the Branch Bible Societies, in connection with the Montreal Auxiliary, will (D.V.) be held as follows:—The Ministers of the Gospel in the various localities, and the Rev. J. GREEN, Travelling Agent of the M. A. B. S., will give addresses on the Bible Mission in various parts of the world. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Table with 3 columns: PLACE, DATE, HOUR. Lists various locations and times for Bible Society meetings.

On the Sabbath there will be a lecture or a sermon, as may best suit the occasion, but all formality of business will be avoided.

Will the friends of the cause in the various localities please give these appointments the preference over everything local. A long notice is given, that this may be done without inconvenience, and the work of the Agent is so multifarious he really will not be able to make a second visit in case of failure.

If the hour fixed prove unsuitable at any place, the friends will please change it to suit themselves, only allow the Agent time from the next preceding to the next following appointment, and inform him of the change.

COLLECTORS will be taken up at each meeting. Please mention this in the public intimation. CO-OPERATION.—Will Ministers of the Gospel, who receive a copy of the Reporter, please give to the society and the Agent a hearty co-operation. Make the appointment as public as you can, and accept this respectful general invitation to attend and take part in the meetings. Please press the subject upon the attention of your people.

TO THE SECRETARIES of the past year ready to be reported at the meeting, and have place of meeting well lighted and moderately warmed.—Invite all the ministers in your locality; and if you love to see the work in which we are engaged prosper, have the Collectors do their work thoroughly before the time of meeting.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE Prospectus for the year 1863. Vol. XXIX. As Proprietor and Publisher of the Advocate, in placing before the friends and patrons of the paper, as well as the public generally, its 29th Prospectus, we cannot but gratefully look back on the long series of years in which we have been enabled to keep up this exponent of sound Temperance principles, and faithful witness against the evils of the Liquor Traffic, as well as the prevailing use of intoxicating liquors in families and by individuals.

The undertaking from the commencement has been felt to be a difficult one, as in the faithful discharge of our duty, we have had to contend with and oppose many of our personal friends; our general business has also suffered from the opposition of those who from interest oppose us; but we trust that we will be enabled, by the generous support of those to whom we have a right to look for encouragement, to go on in our old course.

We shall continue to note the progress of Temperance principles throughout the world, keeping our readers apprised of whatever is going on, not only in our own Province, but in other parts, calculated to warn, instruct and stimulate ourselves, so that the readers of the Advocate may rest assured that they will find in our pages all either at home or abroad. We need not remind them that a great deal of outlay is required to make the Advocate what we intend it to be, the best Temperance paper in the Provinces—even to make it pay expenses an addition of

7000 SUBSCRIBERS, to our present list is indispensable; and while gratefully acknowledging the vigorous efforts made by his friends, the publisher is persuaded that more can and will be done to extend the circulation of the Advocate for 1863, than has been done in any previous year.

The Prospectus for 1863 is therefore sent forth at this early period, that all who desire may have an opportunity of inviting their neighbors to join them in united exertion to procure at least

10,000 Paying Subscribers. It is important that the lists should be sent in to us early, as the

FIRST NUMBER OF VOLUME XXIX will be issued on the first January 1863, and none will be sent after the 15th of December this year, unless re-ordered.

The Advocate will appear in its usual form, viz:—Crown Folio of 8 pages, on the First and Fifteenth of each month.

The Terms will be as follows:—Single Copies, 2s. 6d. a-year. Five Copies to one Address, 10s.

All parcels containing five or more copies to one address will be mailed at the annual rate of 40 cents each. All Orders must enclose payments in advance, or guarantee of payment before the close of the six months of the volume, and sent to

JOHN C. BROCKET, Publisher, 33 Grant St. James Street, Montreal, November, 1862.

The Miscellany.

THE UNSURE BATTLE-FIELD.

There is an unseen battle-field,
In every human breast,
Where two opposing forces meet,
But where they seldom rest.

THE NEWSPAPER GIANTS.

HOW THEY USED TO FIGHT.

The expenses which the Times incurred
in its endeavours to distance its rivals
were enormous. When the overland route
to India was opened, the Times, with its
usual energy, determined to have the first
supply of news from our eastern empire.

all the expense it had gone to, but there
was nothing for it but to quote the news
from the Herald, and to make a dash for
the next or December mail. Another gov-
ernment was now looking on at the struggle
with interest; Austria could not but
see at once the great advantage to be de-
rived by turning the steam of the traffic
from the East through its territory, and
accordingly gave its support to the Times
scheme, and placed a special and powerful
steamer at its service to express its des-
patches from Alexandria to Trieste.

Such is a specimen of the energy dis-
played by the journalists of the last gen-
eration. There is no longer room for, nor
need of, such tremendous exertions and
profuse outlay.

The German Jew, Reuter, has proved a
thorough democrat, and has brought down
the aristocrats of the metropolis to an
equality with the parvenus of the prov-
inces. The history of Julius Reuter, is
a remarkable instance of difficulties and
discouragements overcome, which mark
every period in the history of the press.

BISHOP COLENZO'S NEW BOOK.

In The Leader of November 20th there
was published an editorial containing some
remarks upon a work lately published in
England by, no less a personage than the
Bishop of Natal. From the extracts there
given, it certainly appears to be a curious
production, even surpassing the Essays
and Reviews in presumption and bold-
ness, for the author seems to speak in a
tone, as if it were impossible for him to
have arrived at false conclusions.

from the earliest period of the Christian
church, who spent their whole lives in the
study of the Bible, as is attested by their
voluminous works still extant, would have
overlooked matters so momentous, or that
they would have knowingly shut their eyes
to false records in the Bible if such had
existed? What could have been their ob-
ject in designedly blinding their under-
standing? It certainly was not for the
love of fame, or the prospect of gain.

And where had the host of eminent
modern Jewish commentators their wits,
not to have seen these terrible things in
the five books of Moses which Dr. Colenso
seems to have discovered? Is it likely,
that such a man as Moses Maimonides, a
learned theologian, a profound philosopher
and eminent physician, skilled in Hebrew,
Arabic, Chaldee, Greek, and some modern
languages, one who spent the greatest part
of his life in controversy with the French
and German Rabbies, and who for some
liberal opinions which he entertained was
obliged to flee from Spain, his native coun-
try, having been excommunicated, and seek
an asylum in Egypt; one who so loved
the study of Scripture that he transcribed
the whole Pentateuch from a very ancient
manuscript, and who from the acumen and
learning which he evinced in illustrating
the whole body of the laws of the Hebrews,
is called the eagle of Rabbies; I say, is it
likely, that he would have overlooked all
these supposed discrepancies in the Penta-
teuch? This famous writer, in the course
of the study of Scripture, perceived that
there existed passages which required ex-
planation, and he wrote the well-known
work entitled "More Nevochim, or Guide
to the Perplexed," which is partly philo-
sophical and partly theological. Its design
is to explain the meaning of Scripture;
but does he even hint, because certain por-
tions of the Old Testament may not be
quite clear to the ordinary reader, that on
that account it cannot be inspired? On
the contrary, of the 13 articles of faith,
drawn up by the modern Jewish creed,
and may be found in any Jewish prayer-
book, the 6th, 7th and 8th articles distinct-
ly declare, that all the words of the
prophets are true, and that all the law
which this day is found in our hands, was
delivered by God himself to Moses, and
every article commences, "I believe with
a perfect faith."

Besides the foregoing writer, we have
other shrewd and deep-thinking Rabbies,
such as, Aben Ezra, an able astronomer
and commentator. In the former science
he made such happy discoveries that the
ablest mathematicians did not scruple to
espouse them, and in the latter he showed so
much penetration and judgment that even
Christians preferred him to most of their
interpreters. David Kimchi was both an
able grammarian and commentator. Solo-
mon Jarchi is by some styled the prince of
commentators. Moses Ben Nachman re-
ceived, from his great learning, the name
of "father of wisdom the luminary." Isaak
Aberbanel, a writer of great intellect and
comprehensive mind; and a great many
others might be mentioned, nearly of equal
fame, all of whom have studied the Scrip-
ture as carefully and critically as Dr. Co-
lenso, but have failed to perceive, with all
their acuteness and learning, any of these
"variations," "contradictions," "impossi-
bilities," and "absurdities," which he dis-
covered. And what shall we say of such
world-renowned interpreters and writers as
Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, Le Clerk,
Lightfoot, Vitringa, Rosenmuller, Michae-
lis, Carpovius, Simon, Pleiffer, Vatablus,
Buxtorf, Priestly, Eichhorn, Jameson,
Ainsworth, Graves, Hergstenberg, and a
host of others, to have passed over silently
such glaring inconsistencies as those which
the Bishop of Natal professes to have dis-
covered. There is but one reasonable con-
clusion that we can arrive at, and that is,
that there exists no such inconsistencies in
the Pentateuch. Difficulties, no doubt,
often presented themselves to these writers,

but then they knew how to surmount them.
They investigated the subjects which were
not quite clear thoroughly, and rested not
until they found the right solution.

The Hebrew language, in which the
Old Testament was originally written, has
long ago ceased to be spoken, and hence
it is often not easy, without much in-
vestigation, to arrive at the proper mean-
ing of a word. Most Hebrew words,
too, have various significations, and if the
right meaning suitable to the contest is not
chosen, it must necessarily give rise to
erroneous conclusions. Let us take for
example, Gen. ix. 13: "I do set my bow
in the cloud, and it shall be for a token
of a covenant between me and the earth."
From the expression, "I do set," it may
be, and indeed it has by some been infer-
red, that the rainbow was then first set in
the clouds; and yet, when we know that
the rainbow is the natural effect of the
refraction and reflection of the sun's rays
falling on the drops of water, we can
hardly bring ourselves to believe that it
never was seen during the period which
elapsed between the Creation and the
Deluge. Nor need we have recourse to
such a stretch of imagination, for the He-
brew word nathan signifies to give, to put,
to set, to appoint, so that if the last mean-
ing had been chosen, and translated, I do
appoint, the passage would have been per-
fectly clear. The rainbow was then first
appointed as an outward visible sign of
the covenant promise made to Noah, though
it may have been seen repeatedly before
that time. In I Kings vi. 1 it is said
" That Solomon began to build the Tem-
ple in the fourth year of his reign over
Israel, and in the four hundred and
eightieth year after the children of Israel
were come out of Egypt." Josephus, how-
ever, gives the time to be " five hundred
and ninety-two;" and so does Demetrius, who
wrote the history of the Jewish kings,
during the reign of Ptolemy Philopator,
and which, no doubt, is the correct time.
Here, then, we have a difference of 112
years. The favorite mode of getting over
this difficulty seems to have been by sup-
posing the number of the Hebrew text to
have been corrupted, or not to have origi-
nally existed in the text at all. But for
what object should the number have been
altered or inserted? Dr. Colenso and the
authors of the Essays and Reviews, would
perhaps not adopt such a mild mode of
criticism, but the books of the Kings would,
probably, share the same fate with the
Pentateuch—no doubt, an easy mode to
get over the difficulty. But let us see
whether the 112 years cannot be accounted
for in more legitimate manner. The an-
cient Jewish Rabbies had certain rules or
canons of criticism which are now con-
tained in the Talmud; these are often
of great assistance in the critical reading
of Scripture, but having never been trans-
lated, and the work being exceedingly
scarce, not many have an opportunity to
consult them. One of these rules declares,
that the ancient Jews never counted the
time that they were under foreign servit-
ude, for the nation was then considered
dead as a nation. Now, let us see how
this rule applies here. If we turn to the
book of Judges, we find the different
periods that the Israelites were given over
to foreign nations for their wickedness,
as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Verse reference and years. Includes entries like 'Mesopotamia... 8 years', 'To the Moabites.. 18', 'To Jabin, king of Canaan... 20', 'To the Midianites 7', 'To the Philistines and Amorites... 18', 'To the Philistines... 40', 'Odd months always reckoned with the preceding years 1 year', and '112 years'.

Here, then, I think we have the appa-
rent discrepancy of 112 years accounted
for, and it is in my opinion, a striking
proof of the authority of Scripture, for no
imposter would have ever dreamed of
adopting such a mode of calculation.—
Letter from J. M. Hirschfelder in Toronto
Leader.

SELECTIONS.

EARNSTNESS.—The late Rev. Rowland
Hill, in once addressing the people of Wot-
ton, raising himself, exclaimed, "Because
I am in earnest, men call me an enthusiast.
When I first came into this part of the
country, I was walking on yonder hill,
and saw a gravel-pit fall in and bury three
human beings alive. I lifted up my voice
for help so loud, that I was heard in the
town below, at a distance of near a mile;
help came, and rescued two of the sufferers.
No one called me an enthusiast then; and
when I see eternal destruction ready to fall
on poor sinners, and about to entomb them
irretrievably in an eternal mass of woe,
and call aloud on them to escape, shall I
be called an enthusiast now? No, sinner,
I am no enthusiast in so doing: and I call

on thee, loud to fly for refuge to the hope
set before thee in the Gospel."

SPEAKING vs. READING.—Those who
are called to speak in public are much bet-
ter heard and accepted when they can
deliver their discourse by the help of a
lively genius and ready memory, than when
they are forced to read that they would
communicate to their hearers. Reading
is certainly a heavier way of conveying our
sentiments; and there are very few readers
who have the felicity of penetrating the
soul, and awakening the passions of those
who hear, by such a grace and power of
oratory, as the man who seems to talk every
word from his very heart, and pours out
the riches of his own knowledge upon the
people around him by the help of a free
and copious memory. This gives life and
spirit to everything that is spoken, and
has a natural tendency to make a deeper
impression on the mind of men; it
awakens the dullest spirits causes them to
receive a discourse with more attention and
pleasure, and adds a singular grace and
excellency both to the person and his ora-
tion.—Dr. Watts.

HABITATIONS OF WORKING CLASSES
IN LONDON.—One of the great evils which
most of the cities of Europe have to con-
tend with, and which is especially rife in
certain parts of our parish is, that the
houses in which the poor live have not
been constructed to meet the wants, com-
fort, convenience, or health of their fam-
ilies. The great majority of the working
classes of this parish do not live in houses,
but in parts of houses, which have been
constructed only for single families. Parts
of houses which ought to be confined to the
members of a single family are common,
and this conversion of houses intended for
single families into the residence of several
is a fertile source of the breaking down of
those barriers of decency and propriety
which are the great safe-guard of honour
and morality. This close association of
several families in one house is productive
of immense evil; it prevents proper paren-
tal control; it encourages an association of
the sexes, which leads directly to one of
our greatest social evils, and is one of the
most fruitful causes of the spread and
fatality of zymotic diseases of childhood,
and lays the foundation of the scrofula and
consumption which every year carry off a
fifth of all who die amongst us. It is for
these reasons that I would earnestly urge
upon the vestry, the clergy, and all who
are interested in the welfare of the parish,
the importance of assisting in carrying out
the plans which are now in agitation for
improving the dwellings.—Dr. Lankester's
Report to the Vestry of St James'.

SAVAGE, THE POET.—A short ode on
the Queen's birthday procured for him
£50 from Her Majesty, with permission to
write every year on the same subject, and
a promise of a like yearly reward "until
something better could be done for him."
Nothing better was done, but the ode con-
tinued to be written, and the pension to be
received for some years. On obtaining
the money, however, Savage was accus-
tomed to disappear from the sight of all his ac-
quaintance until every penny had been
spent, and then he experienced distress
from which his pen could not relieve him.
He lived by chance, most commonly at the
expense of new friends formed at taverns,
and lodged as much by accident as he
lived, inasmuch that in a cellar, or the
meanest haunts of the casual wanderer,
was to be found (as Johnson has said) the
man whose knowledge of life might have
aided the statesman, whose eloquence might
have influenced senates, and whose conver-
sation might have polished courts.—Bent-
ley's Miscellany.

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION.—Said an
old preacher once, "Fellow-sinners, if you
were told that by going to the top of the
stairs yonder, (pointing to a rickety pair
at one end of the church,) you might se-
cure your eternal salvation, I really believe
hardly any of you would try it. But let
any man proclaim that there were five
hundred dollars up there for you, and I'll
be bound there would be such a getting up
stairs as you never did see."

A CURE OF DIPHTHERIA.—A clue to
one of the causes of diphtheria is suggested
by the Register General of Scotland. He
suggests from having observed their con-
temporary occurrence, that this fatal dis-
ease is the appearance in the human sub-
ject of the epidemic disease in cattle, known
as murrain or epizootic aptha, character-
ized in them by apthous and ulcerated
mouth and sore hoofs. It is stated that
diphtheria in children has been produced
by partaking of the milk of cows, affected
with murrain.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD TEA.—M. Soyer,
the celebrated Parisian caterer, recom-
mends that, before pouring in any water,
the teapot, with tea in it, shall be placed
in the oven till hot, or heated by means of
a spirit lamp, or in the front of the fire,
(not so close, of course), and the pot then
filled with boiling water. The result, he
says, will be, in about a minute, a delicious
cup of tea much superior to that drawn in
the ordinary way.

Calendar for the year 1863, showing days of the week and dates for each month from January to December.

A DIRGE FOR THE DYING YEAR.

Sing mournfully! let music float Around the dying year! Let sorrow thrill her saddest note, And shed her brightest tear.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

Did you watch, dear friends, till midnight To see the Old Year die? Did you hear him breathe his last farewell To earth, and sky?

this thimble, to be carried to the jeweller to be melted and re-cast, and come out bright and new again, because made of pure metal—not thrown away in the dust-hesp as only useless brass.

Mrs. C.

THE HUMAN EYE: ITS PHENOMENA AND ILLUSIONS.

No man living is entitled to speak on subjects of light and vision with more authority than Sir David Brewster. From an article in Good Words, abounding in passages of great interest, we select the following on "colour-blindness;"—A very remarkable condition of the eye is that under which it is blind to certain colours.

tinued meantime, and every member of it, and many more were converted. The State Prison was established there. He established a Bible class. The Bible class grew to a prayer meeting; fifteen rose for prayer. The prayer meeting became a church!

These last two schools have resulted in gathering a church of fifty members. A meeting-house has been erected. The shingles being burned in the process of manufacture, this teacher bartered his own and only horse to supply the loss. He invested \$150 beside.

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE VALUE OF HORSES AND OXEN.

It is generally agreed that horses travel faster than oxen, and that on a farm consisting of plain sand destitute of rocks, a pair of horses will do more on the plough and harrow than a pair of oxen.

Oxen are not half so liable to disease as horses are. An insurer will ask fourfold more for insuring the health of horses than of oxen.

The gearing of oxen costs less by half than that of horses. A wooden yoke lasts longer than leather harness, and it is put on and off in half the time.

One chain answers for two oxen, but two horses must have four. Oxen are more patient than horses, and will carry a more even yoke.

Oxen can be entrusted with hired men at less risk than horses. They are soon taught to draw the plough, and are driven by the ploughman without any reins.

We have not a large proportion of farms without rocks and stumps, and where the land is rocky there is no comparison between oxen and horses.

In regard to cost of keeping, there would be but little difference if both were kept on the same food. But many of our farmers keep oxen through the winter on coarse hay, straw, and husks, which would not keep horses alive.

Our own oxen (half-blood Devon) never have any but cheap hay, husks, etc., through the winter, though they labor much of the time. When April comes they are kept on good hay, and thus they learn the difference between cheap and costly living.

Oxen of the right breed are very readily fattened, and their beef is better than that of cows or young cattle, and brings more in the market.

When farmers quit raising and keeping oxen, people must quit eating beef and tanning ox hides.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.—Mr. Forbes has stated that elephants can travel on an emergency, two-hundred miles in forty-eight hours, but will hold out for a month at the rate of forty or fifty miles a day with cheerfulness and alacrity.

AN EXAMPLE FOR LAYMEN.

In Michigan City, Indiana, there is living a clerk in a bank, with small salary. His health is feeble, lungs weak, and he has a family to support. Seven years ago he commenced to teach the children to sing, in the thick woods, at two school-houses, seven miles from the city.

on particular occasions, appeared conscious of his exaltation above the brute creation."—Gilbert.

AXES.—Not one manufacturer of axes in twenty, makes in reality a good axe. It is not sufficient to have an axe cut well, or to have it well polished, but it should also work well; and even many good choppers don't know but their axe works well; for the reason that they never had the good luck to get an axe that was made right.

NOON MARKS.—Before Connecticut clock factories turned an article of luxury into a common-place piece of furniture, they frequently made a noon mark of the house or barn. It stood on a due north and south line, so that when the sun ceased to shine on the east side of the house, it was just noon.

THE FATAL TREASURE.—It is related that once the city of Pleurs stood in a quiet valley of the Alps, beneath the shadow of the snow-crowned summits, a pleasant and prosperous town.

To KILL ROACHES.—Borax powder sprinkled about the kitchen, closets, pantries, sinks, drawers, &c., within the course of a few days, almost completely exterminates roaches, with which nearly every house in the city is infested.

MODEL DWELLINGS IN PARIS.—The Government has determined to accomplish a reform in the dwellings of the operative classes in Paris, and is about to commence by the construction of a cité modele on the Boulevard Mazas for unmarried workmen.

[For the "Witness."

THE PLATED THIMBLE.

"Mamma, mamma," said a little girl, tripping lightly into the room where her mother sat sewing, "see my new thimble; I bought it myself, and it only cost a penny,—my own penny, too. Is it not bright and beautiful? It is plated, not silver, but just as good."

"Stay," said mamma, "the thimble did not deceive you, nor tell you a story. Take it up and smell it, and you will see it tells you it is brass, not silver. It was sold to you for its real value, one penny, no more; and it does look very well now, though it will not do so long. I think we may learn a little lesson from this thimble if we try. Shall we?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 27.—The 38 condemned Indians were hung at Mookota at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 28.—John Morgan, with 2,800 men, attacked Lieut.-Col. Smith, at Elizabethtown, yesterday. Col. Smith had 250 men in a stockade. After a severe fight, our forces retreated to the Court House and buildings near it. The losses are not stated, and the result unknown. The city has been intensely excited all day by rumors of skirmishes in various proximate localities.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—An army letter dated 29th inst., gives the following:—A balloon reconnaissance reports the rebels removing their heavy guns, and there are other indications of a retreat towards Bowling Green.

LEE'S MOVEMENTS are a mystery, as also are those of Gen. Burnside. Our pontoons have been in motion several days. Division drills are had daily.

OUR GUNBOATS have disappeared from the vicinity of Port Royal, and are scattered from Belle Plaisa to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30th.—Intelligence from Alexandria, represents that Stuart's cavalry force, with artillery, were yesterday encamped 12 miles from that city, not far from Burke's station, on the line of Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Two rebel cavalry men, wearing uniforms similar to our own, came into and rode about Alexandria on Sunday; they did not remain long.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30th.—A Norfolk letter contains the following:—A British subject, who came here from Charleston, S. C., a few days ago, brings the information that 19 negroes were hung in the streets, just prior to his departure; this occurred in consequence of a discovery made in rather a singular manner. The whites there, for some time past, have been closely watching the movements of the blacks; and thinking they observed an unusual number of funerals, a white man disguised himself and followed in one of the processions. On arriving at the burying ground, he discovered that the coffin contained arms, which were taken and buried in a vault in which a number had already been deposited. The consequence of this discovery was the execution of 19 of the most intelligent of the conspirators.

A WASHINGTON letter states that rumors of foreign intervention are quite common here at the present time, but they cannot be traced to any authentic source. It is, however, claimed by many intelligent persons that Mr. Seward confidently expects the intervention of the French Government in our affairs, and that he has shaped the foreign diplomacy of this Government, of late, wholly in reference to such a chance. Hence he concludes acquiescence in the trade going on between New York and the French in Mexico, and in Mr. Corwin's singular conduct in Mexico. The exact facts in the case are not likely to appear at present, unless they come to us as the first proposal of mediation came through the English papers.

THE TELEGRAPHIC message from San Francisco, announcing the capture of the steamship "Ariel," received in this city last Saturday evening was transmitted over the telegraph lines from that city to New York in less than two hours, a distance of over 4,000 miles. The dispatch was telegraphed from Sacramento to Chicago, a distance of 2,450 miles direct,—that is, without being repeated at any intermediate telegraph station.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30th, 11 P. M.—Col. Harlan attacked Morgan at Rolling Fork yesterday morning. The engagement lasted an hour and a half. Harlan killed and wounded a number of the rebels, losing 2 killed and 3 wounded, himself among the latter, and Lieut. Rollis, who has since died. The rebels retreated towards Bardstowa. Morgan spent last night at Bardstowa, and moved eastward on the Springfield turnpike this morning. Scouts report that the rebel Colonel Basil Duke was seriously wounded at Rolling Fork.

A MESSENGER reported to Harlan that our forces had an engagement at New Haven this morning, and repulsed the rebels there.

ROSENCRANZ has captured several cannon on his approach to Murfreesboro, and reports from below indicate that an engagement is progressing there.

CAIRO, Dec. 30th.—New Madrid is to be re-occupied, the 35th Iowa went there to-day. All is quiet at Columbus.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Tribune has the following:—Washington Dec. 31st.—"The report that the Rebel cavalry have crossed into Maryland, at or near Edward's Ferry, is confirmed. They were followed this morning by a force of mounted men, under Captain J. B. Mix, of Scott's Co. To-day the reconnaissance was pushed as far as Fry's Pan, near Chantilly, under Lieut. Col. Wilkeson. Three Rebel stragglers were taken prisoners yesterday by the 55th New York cavalry. Col. Wyndham will take up the pursuit to-morrow.

A PRISONER taken belonging to the 3d Virginia and now in the Capitol prison, says that Lee, Stuart and Hampton left Gurney's station on the 24th with 17,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. This force was divided. Stuart having 10,000 and 2 guns was sent to Dumfries, and Lee with 6000 and 4 guns went elsewhere.

A DISPATCH received this p.m. from an officer near the Monocacy, in Maryland, states that a large body of cavalry were crossing the Potomac at Harrison's Island, about 17 miles this side of Harper's Ferry.

THE TIMES has the following details of Saturday's fight with Stuart:—On Saturday last, Stuart crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, about six miles east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with 6,000 men and six pieces of artillery. He proceeded to Stafford Court House where he divided his force into 3 columns, each having 2 pieces of artillery, and, thus formed, marched upon Dumfries, where he arrived at about 11 o'clock a.m. Taking a position on the hills commanding the town, he commenced throwing shells, and succeeded in demolishing the building lately occupied by General Sigel, and several other houses in its vicinity. The place was occupied by 3 regiments of infantry, 400 cavalry, and 2 pieces of artillery of Gen. Slocum's corps, and under the immediate command of Col. Canby. The fight lasted about 6 hours, when the rebels retired defeated. Our loss was 4 men killed and 8 wounded. The rebel loss, so far as known, is 10 men killed and 16 wounded. 30 rebel soldiers were captured, and they captured 20 of our cavalry before reaching Dumfries, who were out patrolling.

The Union troops acted in the most gallant manner.

The Secretary of War received to-day the following advices:—Cleveland, January 2nd. The following has just been received by telegraph from Cincinnati, dated Murfreesboro, January 1st.

A terrible battle was fought yesterday. The latest from the field is up to noon. The rebel centre had been broken and things looked favorable. The losses are reported to be enormous. Stanley, Rosseau and Palmer are wounded, and the rebels Chestnam and Rains are killed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Last night, at about eight o'clock, the wires ceased to work north of Falmouth Station. The cause was unknown at 10 P.M. The last heard of the rebel cavalry was from Occoquan, which place they had passed on their way Northward.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31st.—The Washington Chronicle has a special despatch from Frederick, Md., which is believed to be reliable, and which is as follows:—Gen. Stuart crossed the Potomac River at the Point of Rocks last night, Tuesday, with 1500 rebel cavalry and a battery of flying artillery, and is now in the State of Maryland. He is believed to be moving upon Frederick with the intention of destroying the bridge over the Monocacy River. As usual, plans are completed for the capture of the whole rebel force. It is raining heavily, and it is hoped the river will rise, so as to prevent the escape of the invaders.

The afternoon's Star says that there is no truth in the current story that Stuart's cavalry crossed the Potomac into Maryland. It has been telegraphed here last evening that the rumor grew out of the fact that the night before last ten or twelve rebel guerrillas crossed from Ball's Bluff over to Harrison's Island, probably designing a brief thieving expedition into Maryland; but seeing that their motions were observed from the North shore, they prudently returned into Loudon County before daybreak. This is the whole truth concerning the body of 5,000 Confederate cavalry crossing the river into Maryland, over which the Secessionists here were rubbing their hands last night.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The following is a special despatch to the Commercial:—Near Murfreesboro, Dec. 30th.—The 14th Army Corps made a general advance yesterday and pushed the rebels back seven or eight miles. Collins' brigade, had a sharp brush with the enemy just beyond Nolinsville. A general engagement is imminent. Our army is sweeping down all the roads to Murfreesboro. Heavy artillery firing is now heard on the Nolinsville, where Gen. McCook is engaging the rebel Hardee.

THE INQUIRER has advices from Nashville stating that Rosecranz's army had moved on the enemy, driving him before him with considerable skirmishing. The Federals are in high spirits and anxious for a fight. On Monday Rosecranz's advance was in sight of Murfreesboro, with the enemy in full view drawn up in line of battle. A battle was expected Tuesday.

CAIRO, Dec. 31.—Information is received from Corinth up to Saturday night. The garrison at that place was on half rations; foraging parties, however, would be able to supply the deficiency. Col. Lee, with a large cavalry force, was still in pursuit of Van Dorn. Every station house and all the bridges between Trenton and Moscow, within 12 miles of Columbus, were burned. All the bridges and timber along the route were also destroyed, and much of the track torn up. A Federal force numbering 3,000 had left Trenton in the direction of the Tennessee river on a reconnaissance, but had not returned when our informant left.

PAYETTE, Ark., Dec. 31.—Additional particulars of the raid to Van Buren have been received. Our army was 10 miles this side of Van Buren yesterday morning, and would bivouac on the mountain last night, and expected to reach Prairie Grove again to-day. Gen. Schofield joined them a few miles beyond the foot of the mountains.

Eight steamers with their cargoes of grain and provisions for the rebel army, were burned, and a large amount of army stores. The rebels burned their arsenal and ferry-boat at Fort Smith to prevent their falling into our hands, also a large quantity of provisions on the opposite bank of the river. A general conflagration was in progress when our forces left.

Many deserters came into our lines who report that two regiments of Missourians stacked arms a few days ago, crossed the river and went home. Another regiment of Missourians left a short time after, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Texans also stacked arms and started for home. A regiment of cavalry was sent in pursuit, but instead of arresting them, joined the runaways. Everything goes to show that the rebel trans-Mississippi army is completely disorganized.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1863.—By the President of the U. S. of America—A proclamation:—Whereas, on the 22nd day of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the U. S., containing among other things the following:—That on the 1st day of January, in the year 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall then, thenceforth and forever be free; and the executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons in any effort they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will on the 1st day of Jan. aforesaid by proclamation designate the states and parts of states, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any state or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the U. S. by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such state shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such state and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of 100 days from the day first above mentioned,

order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following to wit:—

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, La Fourch, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia; and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons; and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self defence; and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the U. S. to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all ports in said service; and upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, 1863, and of the independence of U. S. of America the 87th year.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By the President, W. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

BOSTON, January 2.—The British steamship "Caledonia," from Glasgow, via Portland, for New York, went ashore night of 31st on Peaked Hill bar Cape Cod. She is hard and fast. All quiet and nice about the Army of the Potomac. Yesterday, intelligence was received that Stuart has succeeded in retiring across the Rappahannock near Warrenton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS.

BIRTHS. Montreal.—On the night of the 30th Dec., Mrs. Robert Miller (48 Union Avenue) of a daughter. On the 29th ult., the wife of the Rev. G. Porteous, Wolfe Island of a son. On the 9th inst., at Holt Hill, near Liverpool, England, the wife of W. S. Mackenzie, Esq. late of Montreal, of a son.

MARRIED. Danville.—Dec. 18th, by the Rev. A. J. Parker, Mr. Daniel Stuart, of Shipton, to Miss Victoria Barlow, of Richmond. Danville.—Dec. 25th, by the Rev. A. J. Parker, Mr. Joseph M. Green, to Mrs. Julia B. Burbank, both of Danville.

DIED. In this city, on the 31st inst., Thomas Richard, son of Richard Patton, aged 14 months and 22 days. Montreal.—"at inst., after a short illness, William Meikham, Esq. aged 42 years. On the morning of the 29th inst., Ellen Cummings, the beloved wife of Charles H. Wood, of East Hawkebury, and daughter of the late Samuel Cummings, Belfast, Ireland after a severe illness of 4 months, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation. Her dying trust was wholly in the atoning blood of Christ. Her loss is deeply felt and sorely regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE & GRAMMAR SCHOOL, RICHMOND, C. E. BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS & EXECUTIVE OFFICERS:

- 1.—THE RIGHT HON. LORD AYLMER, President, (Lectures.) 2.—JOHN H. GRHAM, A. M., Principal, &c. 3.—JOSEPH GREEN, A. B., Professor of Mathematics, &c. 4.—A. W. HAMILTON, A. B., M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, &c., (Lectures.) 5.—Prof. of History, Moral Philosophy, (to be appointed), (Lectures.) 6.—MONS. J. B. BLANQUET, Teacher of German and French. 7.—Several Assistants in English Branches. 8.—G. K. FOSBERG, Esq., Treasurer. 9.—W. E. JONES, Esq., A. M., Sec., (Lectures.)

THE WINTER SESSION of 13 weeks begins on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1863. For circulars or information by letter, address PRINCIPAL GRAHAM, Richmond, C. E. 307-10 2-a-w

COD OIL, of superior quality, in Barrels. For Sale by JOHN DOUGALL, At his Leather Store, 272 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

BEEF BOOT MOCCASINS, Nos. 1 and 2. For Sale by JOHN DOUGALL, At his Leather Store, 272 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 285 L.F.B., s.w. & w.

BROWN BLANKETS.—4 Bales of 100 each, just received by JOHN DOUGALL.

HEAVY WHITE ETOFFES, CANADIAN SATINETS, FINE WOOL TWEEDS. JOHN DOUGALL, 203 L.F.B. & s.w. 270 St. Paul Street.

COTTON YARN.—The Subscriber has received a consignment of COTTON YARN. For sale by the bale. JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 270 St. Paul Street.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.—MRS. COOPER, 6 UPPER GLOUCESTER STREET, DUBLIN. Visitors to the City will here find, at moderate charges, all the order and quiet of Home with domestic comforts. The situation is central and pleasant. 282 & 3 mos. s.w.

CAVE'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, LONDON HOUSE, NO. 149 ALDERGATE STREET, E. C. near the General Post Office. Ladies and Gentlemen visiting London on Business or Pleasure will find every attention paid to their comfort at the above comfortable establishment. Private Sitting Rooms if required. 282 & 2 mos. s.w.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

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RESPECTFULLY invite the inhabitants of MONTREAL and VICINITY to call at the ROOMS, formerly occupied by Messrs. BRAY & CO., No. 29 Great St. James Street, and see their unequalled DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES IN OPERATION. Their superiority over all others for CHEAPNESS, EXCELLENCE, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY and ease of management is universally conceded. Every Machine warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. A. FULLER, AGENT for Canada. Sub-Agents wanted. 260 85 & 8 s-w

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The Genuine Singer's Sewing Machine, and the 340 Combia loza Shuttle Machine, for Tailors' use former price, \$65; also, Townsend's Wax Thread Machine, &c. All kinds of Machines repaired at short notice, and at low prices. 277 & s.w. t.f.b. 29 Great St. James Street.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC, Nov. 17th, 1862. NOTICE is hereby given that if the purchase money of the Lands in Lower Canada (held by Location Tickets) issued under the regulations of 2nd March, 1849, be not paid in full before the 1st May next, the Lots will be resumed and offered for sale. WM. McDUGALL, Commissioner. 274 s.w. 1 a w

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE.

That valuable Property in Cote St. Luke formerly owned and cultivated by the late ROBERT CHAIK, is now for sale. Possession to be given on the 1st of MAY next, or partial possession immediately, if required. The FARM is situated at the extremity of the Western slope of the Mountain, about two miles from the St. Antoine Toll gate and in full view of "Monkland's" (formerly the residence of the Governor General). It comprises about 35 arpents of the finest land, unsurpassed for fertility by any in Canada, and is thoroughly watered by never-failing springs and Rivulets, one of the latter winds picturesquely through the Orchards within a few yards of the Dwelling and Out-houses. The land is in the best state of cultivation, being elaborately laid out, and thoroughly drained and fenced, the late owner having spared neither pains nor expense to render it in every respect a model farm. With the exception of the dwelling house, which is old and considerably out of repair, the buildings, including Barns, Stables, Granaries, Root-house, Work-shops, Sheds, &c., &c. are commodious, comparatively new, and in good order. The property has been commuted, and the Title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to DR. CHAIK, 130 Craig Street, from 10 to 10 1/2 in the forenoon 2 w. s.w. L.F.B. 259-70

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE ST. ANN'S MILLS, adjoining the St. ANN'S LOCK, upper end of the Island of Montreal, consisting of a Grist Mill, Saw Mill and Carding Mill—all in good working order, newly fitted up. They are situated in the centre of an extensive Grain Growing country without competition of other Mills, and can have an unlimited supply of Saw Logs from the Ottawa River, with the advantage of direct transport to Montreal both by Water, on the Grand Trunk Railway—distance only about twenty miles. Apply to EDWD. THOS. JONES, 276-83 s.w. t.f.b. CARILLON, C. E.

SHOW ON THE "CONFESSION OF FAITH," an excellent compendium of Divinity, English edition. Sent by Mail, Post-paid, on receipt of 75 cents. Witness Office. 302 t.f.b.

CHILD AT HOME AND TRACT JOURNAL FOR 1862.—These publications are supplied at the following rates: Child at Home, single copy, 20 cents per annum; 3 copies to one address, 50 cents; 7 copies, \$1; 10 copies, post-paid, \$2; 25 copies, post paid, \$4.

"THE TRACT JOURNAL," Full of excellent religious reading matter:—One copy, 25 cents per annum; 5 copies to one address, \$1. Orders should be addressed to Witness Office, 35 Great St. James Street, Montreal. 295 t.f.b.

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

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IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS

LAND DEALERS IN COAL OIL LAMPS, &c. We have just received several consignments of NEW GOODS, consisting in part of the following:— 250 dozen of the celebrated MICA CHIMNIES, can be thrown on the Floor without breaking. 180 dozen NEW STYLE BURNERS, to burn without CHIMNIES. 380 dozen COAL OIL LAMPS in great variety, and cheaper than ever offered before. 60 barrels No. 1, 2 and 3 TUMTHUMB CHIMNIES (Plain and Frosted). 300 dozen PAPER SHADES, all prices and styles. 30 dozen PORCELAIN SHADES, to read by. 150 dozen No. 1 and 2 GLOBES, Plain, Ruby, Green and Canary Color. 40 dozen ILLUMINATING GLASSES, in Colors. A magnificent variety of GAS LAMPERS, CHANDELIERS, HOUSE LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c., for COAL OIL, over 60 different styles. CALL AND EXAMINE. JOHN GREGORY & CO., MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, No 35 St. Francois Xavier St. 298 3/2-4 s.w.

\$50 REWARD offered for the apprehension of any one selling a counterfeit of Lewis' Rat and Roach Exterminator. The genuine article can be obtained wholesale of Messrs. Lyons, Clark & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, John F. Henry & Co., Kenneth Campbell & Co., Kerry, Bros. & Crathern of Montreal; B. A. Mitchell, London; John Roberts, Ottawa, and at Retail by all dealers in Canada. HARRY LEWIS, Sole Proprietor, Montreal. Dec. 8. 6-4 3ms. w

PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, in addition to their Produce Commission business, are prepared to fill to the best advantage, orders for the above classes of goods for a very moderate Commission. Orders to be accompanied by the money, or a name known to the trace here, which the sellers of the goods will accept without a guarantee. Consignees of Produce may, of course, order Groceries to the value of their consignments. JOHN DOUGALL & CO., Dec. 10. s.w. & w. 3 mos

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MRS. S. A. ALLEN, A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION. Her PREPARATIONS for the HAIR have not only the largest sale in the United States and Canada, but within the past few years, to supply the large and increasing demand, depots for their exclusive sale have been opened in Liverpool and London.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORE is suited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents its falling or turning grey, and imparts to it a beautiful glossy appearance. It never fails to RESTORE GREY HAIR to its ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. It is not a DYE, but acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxuriant quantity as in youth. It will restore it on bald places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and is easily applied by the user. One bottle will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored occasional applications once in three months will insure against grey hairs to the most advanced age.

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