

THE DAILY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW & FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

No 77.

MONTREAL, MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1860.

PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS AT MONTREAL.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danyville, &c., (except Sundays)	8:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
North Shore (except Tuesday)	9:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Quebec, per Steamer	7:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
U. S., (except Portland)	10:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, &c.	12:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Portland, Island Pond, &c.	8:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Remi, Hemmingford, Carillon, Grenville	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canada West and Upper Ottawa	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lower Provinces, Wednesday and Saturday	6:15 P.M.	6:00 A.M.
	8:00 P.M.	7:30 A.M.
	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Steamship.	Leaves.	For.	Date.
United States		Glasgow	Nov. 13
Europa		Boston	Nov. 14
Anglo-Saxon		Quebec	Nov. 17
Hammonia		New York	Nov. 17
Atlantic		New York	Nov. 17
Persia		New York	Nov. 17
Bremen		New York	Nov. 21
City of Washington		New York	Nov. 20
Leinster		New York	Nov. 21
North American		Quebec	Nov. 24
John Bell		New York	Nov. 24
Bremen		Southampton	Nov. 31
John Bell		Glasgow	Nov. 31
Teutonia		Southampton	Nov. 31
Vanderbilt		Southampton	Nov. 31
Arago		Southampton	Nov. 31
Saxonia		Southampton	Nov. 31
United Kingdom		Glasgow	Nov. 31

RAILWAYS.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK for Canada West from Point St. Charles.	Day Mail, 9 A. M. Mixed, 4:30 P. M. Night Express, 9 P. M.
GRAND TRUNK for Portland and Quebec from Point St. Charles.	Day Mail, 8:30 A. M. Mixed 5 P. M.
MONTREAL and CHAMPLAIN for New York, &c. Express	6:30 A. M. Express, 3:45 P. M. Mixed Local, 8:30 P. M.
LACHINE from Bonaventure Street station 7 A. M., to connect with Ottawa steamers. 9:30 A. M. connects with American Line of Steamers. 12 noon to connect with U. C. steamers. 3:30 P. M. Mail train for various points between Caughnawaga and Province line. 5 P. M.	

ARRIVALS:

GRAND TRUNK from the West. Mail, 8 A. M. Mixed, 6:45 P. M. Express, 7:20 P. M.
GRAND TRUNK from the East. Mail, 5:25 P. M.—Mixed 7 A. M. Local and Day Mail, 11:15 A. M.
CHAMPLAIN Express, 9:30 A. M. Mixed, 5:15 P. M. Express, 10:30 P. M.
LACHINE 8 A. M., 10:30 A. M., bringing Hemmingford Mail, &c. 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:30 P. M., with Ottawa steamer's passengers.

STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES.

ROYAL MAIL LINE for Quebec, ("Columbia" and "Napoleon") 5 P. M.
"PRINCE OF WALES" for Ottawa, leaves Lachine on arrival of 7 o'clock A. M. train.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Quebec, 7th inst., the wife of Napoleon Balzaretto, Esq., of a son.
Ottawa, 5th inst., Mrs. H. N. Bate, of a daughter.
Aylmer, 3d inst., the widow of the late J. J. Roney, Esq., of a daughter.
Shamrock Co., Renfrew, C. W., 1st inst., Mrs. Charles Hudson, of a son.

MARRIED.

Quebec, 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Housman, Frederick Montresor, son of the late General Sir Frederick Montresor, to Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Prescott, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and relict of the late Thomas Baker Bass, Esq.
Holland Landing, Toronto, 8th inst., by the Rev. Septimus F. Ramsay, A. M., Mr. Morgan Coldwell, of Toronto, to Miss Eliza J. McIntosh, daughter of the late Captain Robert McIntosh.
Hamilton, 5th inst., by the Rev. David Caw, Mr. Jas. Maitland, Findon, Hastings Co., to Miss Eliza Pringle of Paris.

DIED.

Montreal, 10th inst., Isaac, son of Mr. Isaac Newmarch, aged 4 years and 5 months.
Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, St. Eleanor St., Point St. Charles, to-morrow, (Tuesday), at half-past 2 o'clock, to the place of interment, Mount Royal cemetery.
A. York, England, on the 23rd ult., Thos. Barnby, Esq., father of the organist of Christ's Church Cathedral, Montreal.
Quebec, 7th inst., Paul Lepper, Esq., J. P., aged 61 years.
Ottawa, 25th inst., Isaac Proud, Esq., aged 34 years.
Prescott, 30th ult., Patrick Carberry, Esq., Collector Customs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS FOR 1861. Price 25 cents. Sent free by mail.
BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
36 Great St. James Street.

Crockery, China & Glassware

J. PATTON & CO. have on hand a complete assortment of
CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASSWARE,
comprising every article suitable for both Town and Country Trade.
A call is respectfully requested.

TERMS LIBERAL.

73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite the Ottawa Hotel.)
Montreal, Sept. 25, 1860. 2mo. d., s.w.

GALBRAITH & BROWN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
Mechanics' Institute Building,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a Very Choice Assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public in general.

Montreal, Oct. 16. d-t.f.

SALLY LUNNS

AND

NORFOLK DUMPLINGS,

Economy, Dispatch, Luxury and Health.

SAVAGE'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

WILL secure the following important results:—Bread will be made cheaper, more digestive, and in one-fourth the usual time; Puddings and Pastry will be made light, wholesome and delicious, with half the usual quantity of Eggs or Butter; and Flour will be converted into Tea Cakes, Buns, Sally Lunn's, Norfolk Dumplings, &c., in a few minutes, and at a trifling cost.

In purchasing, be particular to see our name on the wrapper of each parcel, to avoid disappointment. Sold by most respectable Grocers in packets at 4d., 6d., 7½d., and 1s. 3d.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries Hall, Cathedral Block.
Montreal, Oct. 19, 1860. 2-m-d.

CROCKERY.

THE Subscribers beg to call attention to their
SUPERIOR STOCK of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
WHICH WILL BE FOUND WELL ASSORTED
FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE;

ALSO,

Dinner Sets, in great variety.
Splendid China Dessert Sets.
Rich Toilette Sets.
China Tea Sets.

Which will be disposed of at the Lowest Prices.

E. WRIGHT & Co.

288 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, Oct. 15, 1860. 1-m.-d.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PREPARATION— WINTER CREAM OF ROSES,

FOR

Chapped Hands and Lips, Burns, Frosts, &c.

This new compound is far superior to the ordinary Cold Cream, and will be found a most valuable preparation for Softening the Skin. It contains only the most innocent and simple ingredients, and may be applied to the most delicate skins.

No Family should be without the Winter Cream.

Prepared only by

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE—One of the best in use for Cleansing, Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth and Gums. For Sale at the Druggists.

TO DETECT OR PREVENT THEFT, have every article of Linen, &c., marked with PAYSON'S INDELLIBLE INK. It has stood the test of 25 years with constantly increasing sales.

S. J. LYMAN & CO., Agents.

GUNPOWDER.

CO BLASTING, in quarter barrels.
For sale by
ADAM BURNS,
12 St. Sacrament St.
Aug. 22. t-f

LARD, PORK & HAMS.

The Subscriber offers for sale—
Lard, in tins and kegs,
Fresh and Salt Pork and Beef,
Corned Beef and Tongues,
Smoked Hams,
At his Stalls, Nos. 26 and 27 St. Ann's Market and No. 3 Guy Street.
Montreal, August 21. WILLIAM BAUDEN.

GOOD MIXED TEA at 2s. 6d. per lb., for sale, by
E. E. SHELTON.

A BUSINESS FACT.—Gentlemen's Full Suits made to order of excellent Cloth or Tweed, for \$12, at the CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre-Dame Street, West.
Montreal, Oct. 6 1860. d-t.f.

By Telegraph To-Day.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

Earl Dundonald died at London on the 31st, aged 85 years.

Letters from Paris continue to speak of the formidable naval and military preparations, and some writers construe the recent Council of War at St. Cloud as a palpable indication of an eventual campaign.

The Emperor, on the 31st, reviewed 20,000 men near Paris. Bivouac, and all the proceedings of a regular campaign, were rehearsed.

The Sardinian flotilla cannonaded the Royalists near Gaeta. The French Admiral dispatched a frigate to stop the firing. Admiral Persano retired, and returned to Naples, expressing regret at the conduct of the French.

Nothing as to Victor Emmanuel's visit to Naples.

It is denied that Austria informed the European Cabinets of her intention to send an ultimatum to Turin. On the contrary, she had reiterated her assurances of a purely defensive policy.

Richberg had given explanations to the diplomatic corps relative to the Warsaw interview. Austria put the three following questions to Russia:—1. Will your government recognize facts which have been, or may be accomplished in Italy? 2. Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter supported by another great power, what would be their attitude? 3. In the event of another war, and its being transferred to German territory, what would Prussia do? The answers are not given, but Richberg stated, that Austria was about to issue a circular note to its representatives abroad, giving the results. The German journals are unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw conference a failure.

The Berlin *National Gazette* says:—"At Warsaw, not the slightest counter-demonstration was made to the French programme."

Marshal O'Donnell, in Cortes, on the 29th, reiterated that Spain had resolved to remain neutral in the affairs of Italy.

The "Candia," which was conveying the overdue China mails had met with an accident to her shaft. Admiral Sir Chas. Napier had been seized with a sudden and severe illness.

Parliament was further prorogued from 6th Nov., to (nominally) January 3rd.

Rarey had given at the Crystal Palace a farewell demonstration prior to his departure for the United States.

On the 28th, Prince Metternich and Baron Hubner were received by the Emperor Napoleon.

Very active warlike preparations were going forward in France, but the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had pronounced against France taking part in any new conflict between Sardinia and Austria.

Metternich had explained to the French Government the present policy of Austria. Internal reforms would be carried out in all sincerity, and, as regards external matters, she will maintain her line of defensive policy. The present armaments and concentration of troops in Venetia have no other object than repelling any attack. Austria considers the assembling of a Congress useless, unless the great powers agree beforehand on a common programme, of which there is little likelihood. On the other hand, it is reported that Austrian Envoys had notified the Emperor that unless the warlike preparations of Piedmont are discontinued, and Turr's Hungarian legion disbanded, Austria would immediately commence hostilities.

500 of the Irish Papal brigade passed through France, en route for Ireland.

Judicial proceedings have been instituted against the *Opinion Nationale* for the publication of false news.

The *Daily News*, of the 31st, says:—The Emperor of the French has placed four ships-of-the-line before Gaeta, with orders to prevent an attack on that fortress by Admiral Persano, and, if necessary, to sink his ships. The *Daily News* denounces this as a direct intervention by France, and says Europe must not be allowed to remain a victim to all this mystery and to these repeated surprises.

Emmanuel and Garibaldi, whose operations were combined, were preparing for battle.

An engagement took place on the 26th October, half way between Teano and Zessa, between the Piedmontese and Neapolitans. After a combat of 2 hours, the latter fled, leaving a great many prisoners.

The London *Morning Advertiser* asserts that Emmanuel would immediately bombard Gaeta by sea and land.

Capua had been definitely occupied by Garibaldi's troops.

Official return of voting on the question of annexation was: Ayes, 1,102,499; Nays, 9,371.

It is reported that Emmanuel would confer on Garibaldi the title of Prince of Calatamifi, with an income of 30,000 livres, and would decorate him with the Order of the Annunciation.

Lamorieiere has been created a Roman noble, and a medal struck in his honor.

LONDON, Friday.—China mails not yet received. Few additional details. Taku and Northern forts were captured after 3 hours' fighting; others surrendered. The allies lost 400 in killed and wounded. They occupied Tien Tien.

The Empress of Russia is dead.

Latest China telegrams received via Trieste, state that an early submission was expected.

LIVERPOOL 1st.—Flour in moderate inquiry; Western Canal, 30 to 31s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31 to 32s. Wheat in good demand; White, 12s. 9d. to 14s.; Red, 11s. 9d. to 13s. Corn—3d. to 6d. advance on week; White, 44 to 47s.; Yellow, 39 to 39s. 6d. Ashes dull; Pots and Pearls, 28s. 9d. to 29s. Sugar in good demand at 6d. advance. Consols, 92½ to 93.

New York, Nov. 10.

The "Fulton" sailed to-day with 93 passengers and \$185,000 in specie. The "Vigo" sailed for Liverpool with 118 passengers and a trifling amount of specie.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.—On the 22d, the two Emperors of Austria and Russia met most cordially at Warsaw, and in a few days we may hear of the results of this portentous meeting. It seems to wear an Austrian appearance, for it was preceded by the formal withdrawal of the Russian Ambassador from Turin, while Prince Gortchakoff, the enemy of the Austrian Alliance, seems not to have accompanied his Imperial master. On the other hand, the Prince Regent of Prussia, after the interview with the Queen of England at Coblenz, became less friendly to Austria than before, and though the Baron Schleinitz wrote a very strong *doctrinaire* diplomatic note to the Turin Cabinet, blaming the disregard of international law and the conclusions drawn by Count Cavour from the principles of nationality and universal suffrage, he does not go beyond a formal recognition of Austria's right to Venetia, and in the same breath acknowledges the principal of non-intervention as regards all the other parts of Italy. Since we know that England fears a European conflagration originating in a Venetian war, but that she sympathizes otherwise with Italy, and desires to see Victor Emmanuel at the head of a strong European power, we clearly see in Baron Schleinitz's diplomatic note, the influence of Lord John Russell. More important is, perhaps, the interview of Lord Palmerston with the Emperor Napoleon, at Compiegne, which took the world by surprise, since it came unawares, but beyond a meagre telegram, we do not know anything about it. It looks like a warning to the meeting at Warsaw, that the revival of the Holy Alliance will only cement the Anglo-French Alliance more strongly. Count Cavour is preparing with the greatest energy for a sudden Austrian attack. He has no time to lose, for Austrian troops are pouring day after day into Venetia. Benedek has got the chief command of the Italian army, and the Prince of Modena is busily engaged in reorganizing his army, reviewing the Austrian troops, and preparing for a campaign. As to Napoleon, he continues his mysterious policy. He scolds Italy, but prevents the foreign powers from interfering. He occupies Viterbo for the Pope, and allows the French Bishops to denounce Victor Emmanuel, and also himself indirectly. He ignores the plans of the Warsaw conspirators, while he puts his army on a still more efficient footing. He reaps the fruit of his Italian policy, which made him the most feared monarch in Europe, while in France the opposition against him has considerably abated. He sits now really like *Æolus* at the cave of the winds; if he opens the gates, the storm rages throughout the continent; if he shuts the winds up, peace remains unimpaired.—*Letter dated Turin, 23rd Oct.*

AN ACTOR MORTALLY STABBED IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS AUDIENCE.—The *New Orleans Bee* of the 29th records the following tragic occurrence of the previous night: At 10 o'clock last night a shocking tragedy was enacted in reality on the stage of the German Theatre or Concert Hall on Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet. They were playing in the drama of the Wolf, and at that moment were acting a scene in a gambling-house, where a young man is fleeced of his last dime, and when he charges the gambler with cheating, is stabbed and killed. John Kruger was playing the part of the gambler, Emile Stener that of the ruined young man. Kruger had not been furnished with a stage-dagger by the property man, and borrowed a real one from officer Berwin, who was the special policeman in Concert Hall. In acting such scenes with real daggers on the stage, the person who strikes the blow keeps his elbow out further than the point of the weapon, and the person who pretends to receive the fatal thrust leans backwards, so that the striker's elbow coming against his breast stops the motion. Stener was unhappily somewhat intoxicated, and when he should have thrown himself backward he suddenly stooped forward, and before Kruger could check the impetus of his arm the dagger had gone into the right side of Stener's neck, opening a gash to the back bone. The unfortunate actor was instantly carried off the stage and sent to the Charity Hospital mortally wounded, while Kruger was taken to the lock-up by officers Dalton and Berwin. The curtain was down but a short time, the pool of blood was washed up, and then it was announced to the audience that the drama could not be concluded, but that a farce would be substituted. The audience applauded, up went the curtain, and for a whole hour the fellow-actors of Stener exerted themselves to make fun, while the auditors laughed and applauded, as if the spilling of a man's life blood was a mere trifle.

LARGE COUNTERFEITING OPERATION.—Mr. James McLean, cashier of the Boone County Bank of Lebanon, Illinois, J. B. Lussey, Albert H. Hager, Niles and Bidley, and J. D. Chipman, connected with the same institution, were arrested on Saturday, charged with forgery and circulating money fraudulently issued, and were committed to gaol, in default of \$5,000 bail each. It is supposed that these parties circulated from \$300,000 to \$500,000 in counterfeit bills of the Boone County Bank in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. Forty-five thousand dollars in genuine notes were issued by the auditor of the state. The spurious and genuine notes are from the same plate, while the auditor's and registrar's names are counterfeited on the former. A Spooner, president of the bank, has made his escape from Indianapolis. About \$100,000 of this counterfeit have been received by the bankers at Indianapolis, from correspondents at the west. Several hundred dollars in spurious bills were redeemed at the Bank at Lebanon on Friday.

—It has been proposed in the United States to publish a magazine for the blind.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

IN THE

DAILY WITNESS.

For Advertisements not exceeding 2 lines, 12½ cents each insertion.

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

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

For Advertisements exceeding 5 lines, 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each subsequent insertion,—with a liberal discount to such as advertise largely.

A Square of 21 lines for a week, \$2.50; for a month, \$8; for a year, \$50, with privilege to change once a month.

All transient Advertisements cash in advance.

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

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

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Finest Kinds Coffees and Teas.—S. English & Co.
Quinces, Isabella Grapes, &c.—S. English & Co.
Wanted immediately, a middle-aged woman.

AUCTION SALE.

Catalogue Sale of Hardware—Alex. Bryson & Co.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—For Latest Telegraphic News see first page.

—Our noon report of the New York markets has, we are sorry to say, been this morning unavoidably detained too late for publication.

—Attention is called to the article from the *London Railway Times*, given on last page, relative to the affairs of the Grand Trunk Company.

—We have to acknowledge, rather earlier than usual, the receipt of a budget of British papers by the "North American's" mail, containing a number of the *London Times*, dated Wednesday before last. The principal news will be found in our telegraphic column to-day.

—Dr. Craik has been elected attending Physician to the Montreal General Hospital by the Governors, in place of Dr. Sutherland, resigned.

—“A Man about Town,” in a communication to the *Gazette* of this morning, thus moralises:—“How is it that at all Promenade Concerts no liquor is sold, and still many young men succeed in spicing the ‘main brace’ and getting ‘half seas over’? Like all men about town, I have bought many a ticket for these cheap occasions, and seen in the programme ‘refreshments (but no wines or liquors)’ will be furnished by Mr. Blank; and yet the hard fact I have incidentally alluded to, is apparent to all who chance to stay late, say twelve or one o’clock; then the doors are continually banging, and young men one meets cool and sedate, drop out, generally snatching the cap from the head of a friend, and in a few moments return with flushed face, and the appearance of men who, like the navy, wished to have a throat half a mile long, the longer to enjoy the liquor as it went down!” This is a sad picture of our young men but true of many.

—At the Annual Preparatory Meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held on Thursday evening, 8th inst., the following were elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:—John Greenshields, President; David Brown, 1st Vice-President; Joseph McKay, 2nd Vice-President; W. P. McLaren, Secretary; Alex. McPherson, Assistant Secretary; Alex. Milloy, Treasurer. Chaplains:—Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. A. F. Kemp. Physicians:—G. W. Campbell, M.D., W. H. Taylor, M.D. Managers:—J. C. Beckett, Thomas Watson, M. Ramsay, E. Muir, James Haldane. Committee of Accounts:—A. W. Ogilvie, John Wood, David McKay, Hector Munroe, R. S. Oliver. Committee of Installation:—W. W. Ogilvie, Wm. McGibbon.

—It is rumored that Dr. T. W. Jones will be shortly “gazetted” Superintendent of the Isle-aux-Noix Reformatory Prison, in place of Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Superintendent *pro tem*.

—We learn from the *Kingston Herald* that T. A. Corbett, Esq., High Sheriff of Kingston, offered to Mr. Gough, when in Montreal, \$100 for a single lecture in the City Hall of that city, and that Mr. G. hopes in spring to pay his respects to the Temperance public of Kingston.

—The bark Thos. F. Park, on her way down the river yesterday, bound for Liverpool, ran aground a short distance above town, but was got off without receiving any damage. This is the second Atlantic voyage this vessel makes this season; her cargo consists of 16,600 bushels of wheat.—*Amherstburg Observer*, 2nd.

—We find from the *Quebec Chronicle* that large numbers of young men, chiefly of the working classes, connected with the shipping, amounting this year to almost six hundred, are annually leaving that city to push their fortunes in Southern ports, such as New Orleans, Savannah, Mobile, Pensacola, &c. We are at a loss to know the reason of this peculiar direction for Canadian enterprise, unless it be that the climate is less healthy in the South, and, consequently, a quicker succession of laborers is required. It may be, also, that many of these emigrants are French, and prefer to have to do with a race descended from Spaniards and French to mixing with Anglo-Saxons. But whatever the reason, these Canadian young men can have no great love of liberty or hatred of slavery, who voluntarily go to reside among slave institutions.

—A vicar in Norfolk has lately had two of his parishioners fined for having sung a hymn at a funeral. The case was appealed, and the vicar, finding that public opinion was becoming strong against him, expressed a desire that the case should be quashed.

—Lamoriciere is incensed with the Papal Government for neglecting to send a courier on the Sabbath. He demands “that this overscrupulousness (*bigotterie*) shall cease at once. It is only worthy of Protestant England, and is a sheer pretext for official laziness.”

—The gentlemen already returned for the Legislative Council are as follows:—

Lower Canada:—Bedford Division, A. B. Foster, Esq.; Grandville Division, I. Letellier, Esq.; De la Valliere Division, J. B. Q. Proulx, Esq.; Inkermann Division, John Hamilton, Esq.; Rigaud Division, Hon. R. Harwood; Stadacona Division, P. G. Huot, Esq.
Upper Canada:—St. Clair Division, Hon. Malcolm

Cameron; Niagara Division, Hon. Mr. Merritt; Brock Division, A. J. Ferguson, Esq.; Bathurst Division, Jas. Shaw, Esq.; King's Division, David Reessor, Esq.; Newcastle Division, Andrew Jeffrey, Esq.

The *Quebec Chronicle* (Ministerial) thus classifies them:—*Conservatives*, Foster, Hamilton, Harwood, Shaw, Jeffrey; *Independents*, Cameron, Merritt, Proulx; *Rouge*, Ferguson, Reessor, Letellier, Huot. [This classification is worth nothing. It should run:—Ministerial, 4; Opposition, 8.]

PROCLAMATION.—The following Proclamation has just been issued by the Administrator of the Government:—

“Know ye that, taking into Our consideration the duty which Our loving Subjects of Our Province of Canada, owe to Almighty God for the manifold Blessings which they have received at His Hands, and especially for the abundant harvest with which He has blessed Our said Province during the present year, We have thought fit, by the advice of Our Executive Council for Our said Province, to appoint, and We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, appoint THURSDAY, the SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER next, as a *Day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God* for these His Mercies, and We do earnestly exhort all Our loving Subjects in Our said Province to observe reverentially and devoutly the said day of Thanksgiving,” &c.

THE DISUNION EXCITEMENT.—There have been meetings at several places in the Southern States, and proclamations published by the Governors of some of them all threatening disunion. The President is supposed to be in league with these parties, as large quantities of United States arms have been sent south, and the troops which should guard them are withdrawn. The whole excitement will doubtless die out.

THE PRESS.—Every succeeding year of the world's history increases the power of the Press, and deepens the public conviction of that power. Whilst literature was confined to manuscripts, it was powerful. When it was contained in printed folios, issued at long intervals, and accessible to but a very small portion of the community, it was still more powerful. The quarto form was an improvement, rendering books smaller, cheaper, and more accessible. The octavo was another advance, and the issue of duodecimos and smaller sizes, sent books into almost every house. Then it might have been thought the power of the Press had culminated. But a new element began to be introduced which was destined to throw books into the shade, and to make circulating libraries an institution of the past. The periodical in the costly quarterly form or almost equally respectable Monthly, captivated the public taste, while newspapers, although known and esteemed were for a considerable time only a brief, dry chronicle of passing events, accidents, &c. The weekly newspaper, however, began to contain articles of equal ability with those of the quarterly and Monthly Periodicals, though not so extended; and the serial plan enabled weeklies to publish continuous stories equally well with larger periodicals.

Thus, through many a varied phase and condition, step by step, the press advanced in the number of its issues, and the extent of its influence, until no longer contented with even weekly papers, semi-weeklies, tri-weeklies and dailies began to assume all the excellencies of Quarterly Reviews and Monthly Magazines, combined with such rapid, extensive, and accurate accounts of passing events as would have appeared utterly impossible to the newspaper writers and readers of fifty years ago. This newspaper form of literature appears to be the best adapted for universal perusal, and therefore by far the most powerful vehicle for leavening and influencing the public mind that has yet been devised. Containing, as the newspaper does, news, markets, political and other articles, and literary reviews and extracts, it is bought and read by all who are interested in any of these departments; and when purchased for any portion of its contents, all are likely to be more or less perused. If we want to know, in these days, what is the character of a people, there is no better test than the character of the newspapers they read. And the power of the newspaper press is, we think, only in its infancy yet.

CANADA AND THE RED RIVER.

The vast importance to Canada, of the opening up to her of the increasing traffic of the Red River country, is a subject on which we have felt much and said little, feeling the uselessness of harping on an idea, in the face of a selfish but powerful and determined opposition, to any agrandizement of the Western section of the Province. The following article from the *Red River Nor-Wester*, may open the eyes of some, now apathetic to the interests of the West:—

“It cannot be denied that, of late, a feeling in favor of the United States has been gaining ground among the inhabitants of this Settlement. Slowly and imperceptibly, but surely, it has been growing in extent and depth until now it has become an unmistakable feature. Politics are scarcely known here; but so far as they have existed at all, they have commanded three parties—one in favor of annexation to Canada, another for a Crown Colony, and a third supporting the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company. A fourth is now starting into being, composed of those who admire American institutions and would as soon see us a Territory or State of the Union as a dependency of Great Britain.

“We are by no means surprised that the Red River people should be somewhat Americanised. They are in the immediate neighborhood of Minnesota, whose capital serves as the general emporium for the whole of this North-west country. Thither, year by year, they go for their supplies of groceries and clothing—their agricultural implements—merchandise commodities of every description. Many go beyond St. Paul to Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, and New York; and return with fascinating accounts of the wonders of the great Republic. The

impression is at once created that that form of government must be excellent under which there is so much progress and prosperity—under which industry and enterprise receive such encouragement, and trade, commerce and education flourish so well. This constant intercourse is thus producing sympathies which ere long might result in a demand for annexation to the United States. Then, there is the influence exerted by Americans who have settled amongst us. They form no inconsiderable portion of the people. They come hither with all the feelings and sympathies of genuine ‘citizens;’ and it would be quite unnatural to suppose that they do not, to some extent, diffuse their sentiments. It is remembered moreover, that we are indebted to ‘Yankees’ for the only route that there is to and from this country. The difficulties, uncertainties, and delays, that formerly beset our intercourse with ‘the world’ have almost disappeared—commercial activity has been infused into our system—home industry is stimulated—and all this brought about by—Americans! A Canadian Company, formed to open up a route through this country from Canada to British Columbia, has been four years in existence, and has done literally nothing. Does this circumstance not, of itself, lower our estimate of Canadians as compared with Americans? And as for the advantages of British connexion, they are not so directly and palpably apparent as to throw into the shade those already enjoyed in intercourse with Minnesota. Yet again: the Home Government have been exceedingly tardy in carrying out expected changes in this country. Their whole course in this matter has been a delusion and a contradiction. The changes would, of course, be most desirable, as they were petitioned-for; but they are withheld, and the petitioners feel in consequence that they have not been well used. In fine, as somebody remarked to us the other day, the feeling we allude to may very well be expressed thus: ‘Why so anxious to be connected with Britain, when such connexion is nominal and fruitless?—let us rather seek to form part and parcel of the great country from which we are receiving and will ever receive such practical benefits.’

We believe that there is a large majority of the people firm in their allegiance, and we hope that the British flag will ever float over these fair regions; but facts are stubborn things, and we cannot shut our eyes to the growing feeling above indicated. We have pointed it out, and have also given reasons for it; and we shall now briefly state what we consider the best antidote for these leanings. In the first place, a route from the Canada side of the line into this country should be *opened up at once*. Increased facilities in communicating with loyal fellow-colonists would tend decidedly to check disloyal sentiments here. Business transactions would create ties of mutual interest; and as immigration would assuredly fill up the unpeopled blank between this and Lake Superior, we would gradually become identified not only in interest and feeling, but (if we may use the expression) territorially. This Fort William route is, therefore, a pressing desideratum. If some efficient Company do not undertake it, the Home Government are bound by every consideration of self-interest and duty to urge the formation of one, or take up the matter themselves as a great national question. In the second place, some changes are called for in our system of government. The present one is proving itself unsuited to the times, and has caused grave dissatisfaction. Office-holders *pro tempore*, are constantly blamed, and, to our certain knowledge, are often blamed without reason—the fault being not so much in them as in the system. The government of this Settlement is fraught with trouble and expense, and, so far as we can see brings no corresponding advantages to the Company. Why not modify it to suit people's wishes? There may be important underlying reasons, dictated by a far-seeing commercial policy, and not apparent to outsiders, but we repeat that if their government is merely an expense to them, and an annoyance alike to rulers and ruled, it really seems inconsistent with common sense and common business habits to continue it in its present form.

THE FUR TRADE OF THE WEST.

The *St. Louis Democrat* has some statistics showing the extent of the fur-trade in that city, from which we make an extract:

“The number of robes from the Upper Missouri is larger than last season's receipts. The collections from the Red River of the North, or the robes sold at St. Paul, are some 3,000 less than last year's, and a falling off of some 4,000 robes is also noted in the collections from the Upper Platte and Arkansas rivers, as the hunting-grounds in that direction are becoming frequented by gold hunters, and the place of the Indian is being occupied by the whites. In the receipts from the Osage country, there is a falling off this year of nearly one half; last season some 6,000 to 7,000 robes were had from that source—this year not exceeding 2,000 to 2,500.

“The buffalo-robes from the Upper Missouri, this year, we learn from the two houses which receive them, number 66,000, besides the usual proportion of other furs. Those from the Platte region, 11,000, with some forty packs, or 500 robes, yet to come in; and from the Osage some 2,000 to 2,500—in all 79,600 buffalo-robes, besides the red calf skins. These, at \$3 25 per robe, the price at which the bulk has already been sold, amount to \$258,700. Of these were received 28,000 robes, together with the usual proportion of furs by the Steamer ‘Spread Eagle,’ recently arrived from the Upper Missouri, three hundred and fifty miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone. In round numbers the receipts of robes at St. Louis this year may be placed at 80,000.

“These, it must be recollected are all tanned by Indian squaws alone, the braves, or lords of creation, not stooping to such menial toil. They do the hunting alone. Immense numbers of buffalo are killed for meat alone, and in summer and other seasons, when the skin is comparatively bare of wool or hair, and comparatively worthless. The robes taken in winter are best. Probably not over a tenth of those slaughtered furnish us robes; so that the whole number of buffalos killed during the season will reach 800,000; quite a sizable drove, yet out of the immense herds that yearly roam over the vast plains of the Missouri River, they would scarcely be missed.”

INCREASE OF PROSTITUTION.—Last year, according to the police, there were 2037 prostitutes under 16 years of age, and 28,743 of 16 years and above. In the preceding year there were 1647 of the former, and 27,113 of the latter class.—*English paper*.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

QUACK DOCTORING.—On Tuesday last an inquest was held in Sherbrooke on the body of a child of James Allen of that town. It appeared from the evidence of Dr. Worthington, that when he was called in, the child was recovering from an attack of scarlet fever, and that—as is common in such cases—the glands of its throat were considerably swollen. Dr. Worthington apprehended no danger to its life, left a prescription for its treatment, and was told by the parents that if it got at all worse they would send again for him. The day afterwards a neighbour of Allen's, (George Barnard,) called at the house, and recommended that a Mrs. Sprague should be sent for. The parents acceded to the advice thus tendered, and the “wise woman” soon afterwards made her appearance, accompanied by her friend Barnard. After examining the child, she stripped it to the waist, and bathed its head, neck and body in cold water, keeping the door open the whole time. Barnard put some salt in the child's mouth, which Mrs. Sprague afterwards washed out with alum water, and administered, as a final dose, a “yellow powder.” She then tied a wet flannel round its throat, and put the little sufferer to bed. Congestion of the lungs supervened, and the child died next morning at five o'clock. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against both George Barnard and Mrs. Sprague. The two worthies were committed to take their trial at the next Assizes.

—The *Red River Nor-Wester* says:—“In many respects, the Settlement has made more progress since 1850 than it did during the previous thirty years, and we venture to say that the changes and improvements of '59 and '60 have been equal to those of the previous eight years. We are, manifestly, going a-head: the public pulse is beating faster. We have had occasion, since our last issue, to perambulate the most of the Settlement, and were struck by the improved style as well as the number of buildings. Two-storey houses, so rare a few years ago, are now quite common; and verandahs and ornamenting of different kinds are coming into vogue. Another feature of the times is the large number of strangers now amongst us. Old residents who some years ago knew every individual in the Settlement, say that now every second person they meet is a stranger. Of course, citizens from the neighbouring Republic form by far the largest proportion. They are generally speaking, a quiet, orderly, active set of men. The artisans are a very great acquisition, for besides improving the antiquated style of workmanship that prevailed before, they have lowered its unreasonable expensiveness. And, unlike the old mechanics of the place, who think it a favor to do anything for you, they labor as becomes men of their calling.

WRECKS ON THE BRITISH COAST.—We find from the wreck register in *London Times* the following general results:—3,977 shipwrecked persons were placed last year in imminent danger on our coasts, of whom 1,646 unfortunately met with a watery grave, and that the value of the property destroyed was upwards of a million and a half sterling. The lives thus sacrificed and property destroyed on the coasts of the British Isles represent a state of things within one short year which is without a parallel in our maritime annals, and which loudly invokes the help of every Christian philanthropist to aid the mitigation of similar sad results in future years. The increase of these disasters is mainly to be traced to the very heavy storms of October 25 and 26, and of October 31 and November 1 and 2 last. In the former gale there were 133 total wrecks and 90 casualties resulting in serious damage, and 798 lives lost.—This number, however, includes the loss of 446 lives in the Royal Charter, which will always be remembered as one of the most melancholy shipwrecks that ever occurred on British shores. During the gale of November 1 and 2 there were 27 total wrecks and 27 casualties resulting in partial damage, and there was a loss of 51 lives. Besides these, 424 lives were lost at one time in the Pomona, on the 28th of April, and 46 in the Blervie Castle on or about the 20th of December.

—The *N. Y. Tribune* compares the demands of the Fusionists—who are continually showing that the result of the Republican policy will be to enrage the South to a great extent—to the charming servility of the Clansman's wife: Her husband having been summarily ordered by the lord of the manor to be strung up for some trifling matter, refused to put his head into the noose; whereat his wife exclaimed, “Toot, toot, Jamie, slip in your head, and dinna anger the laird.”

—The experiment of publishing a copper Daily in Montreal, seems likely to prove successful. The *Daily Witness* seems to have liberal advertising patronage, and is ably conducted. It is a capital paper for country merchants: only \$3 a year.—*Prescott Conservative Messenger*.

PERMANENCE OF REVIVAL WORK.—The *Coleraine Chronicle* reports the speech of William Armstrong, Esq., the assistant Barrister of the County, in opening the present Coleraine Quarter Sessions. His Worship, in the course of his address, remarked:—“There is one circumstance in all the cases which is to me, and I am sure to you all, exceedingly gratifying. Although the cases are few, that is not what I allude to. It is this—that there is not a single case arising in your own town, or this particular locality, but in more remote districts. That is certainly a very satisfactory state of things, and shows that a great change has taken place in this town. It convinces me of the stability of the great change of last summer. I hope and trust that the moral state of public feeling in this district may long continue among you.”

THE SUFFOCATION OF THREE CHILDREN IN BOLTON.—The coroner's jury have returned the following verdict:—“Death by suffocation, caused by the accidental burning of a quantity of waste paper.”

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, NOV. 12.—NOON.

Heavy rain fell on Saturday night—yesterday was gloomy and damp—raining this morning; thermometer at 7 a.m., 44°; at noon, 49°.

A further decline of 5c. on Flour is noted in this market, and tendency downward. Wheat is also lower. The receipts of Breadstuffs during the past six days, have been heavy; the Wheat amounting to 132,547 bushels, of which 30,587 bushels arrived on Saturday last. Flour is also coming forward plentifully. Although, at present we have to quote No. 1. Superfine as difficult of sale at \$5.20 we hear of \$5.75 being offered, and refused, for May delivery.

—The steamship “North-American,” has made a fine run to Quebec; leaving Liverpool on the 1st inst., her mails were delivered in Montreal this morning. The news brought by her is rather encouraging for Breadstuffs.

—A gentleman of experience in the grain trade, but not now engaged in it, writes from the North of Ireland:—

“There is a good deal of Corn unrequited yet about here,

and a good deal of distress likely. But, twenty years ago, such a season would have brought on a famine. It has been the worst year for the crops that I can remember, and yet the actual damage is, nothing like what was done in any of the three years that ended with 1840. Under Divine Providence, Free Trade and improved farming have been the instruments of this result."

By "damage" we understand him to mean the percentage of loss on the gross amount of crops of every kind.

Advices from England of Nov. 1, say:—

"No doubt can be entertained as regards the wheat crop that a great deficiency exists both in quantity and quality, and, as the prices of all kinds of cattle feed are likely to range high this season, a large quantity of inferior wheat may be expected to be used for this purpose. Amid conflicting statements it is difficult to form an approximate estimate of the deficiency of the crop as to quantity, many estimating it at fully one-fourth, and when we add to this the light weight and defective flour-producing properties of the grain this year, it is evident that a very large importation during the course of the season will be necessary to meet the wants of the country."

The *Mark Lane Express* says:—

"The rain having ceased for nearly a week, the weather has been favorable to the remainder of this lingering harvest; but the damps prevailing will have prevented anything being well got in. Ploughing and all field work has been resumed, though very little of the land has been in a fit state for seeding. A full month's dry weather is yet required to materially improve the prospects of agriculture. Markets have little varied. Home supplies have still been moderate, and new wheat of the general quality has continued a dull sale, while the little old left has found its value."

The following are the average quantities and prices of grain sold in England and Wales, imperial measure, for the week ending Saturday, 27th Oct. :—Wheat, 87,886 qrs., 59s. 11d.; Barley, 35,482 qrs., 40s. 9d.; Oats, 12,071 qrs., 33s. 5d.; Rye, 369 qrs., 36s. 8d.; Beans, 2,054 qrs., 49s. 6d.; Peas, 957 qrs., 41s. 10d.

—The Money Article of the *Times* of 30th ult., says:—

"There was no general recovery in the securities of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada to-day. The stock was one half per cent better, at 23½ to 24, but the debentures were without the slightest rally."

On the Liverpool Share Market the latest quotations were:—"Grand Trunk of Canada, 5 13-16ths to 5 15-16ths. Great Western of Canada, 13½ to 13¾."

—The ship "Ocean Monarch," cleared at the Custom-house on Saturday, drawing 19 feet 3 inches. She left Port yesterday (Saturday) morning about 10 o'clock, and would go down as far as Sorel, where she would anchor till this morning, and go through Lake St. Peter to-day. One of the Pilots informs us she can have no difficulty in passing down, as there is a depth of 20 feet in the channel. The "Ocean Monarch's" cargo consisted of:—Flour, 7,750 barrels; Wheat, 31,107 minots; Peas, 12,518 minots; Hops, 27 bales; Deals, 4,000 pieces; Boards, 2,000; Std. Staves, 2,050; Blue, 13 boxes, &c.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour—Dull and lower. On Saturday No. 1 Superfine was sold at \$5.20, and more offering than was taken. We hear of no sales this morning.

Wheat.—A sale of U. C. Spring at \$1.17 afloat; market very inactive.

Butter.—Market overstocked, little doing.

Asnes.—No change to note. The inspection for week ending Nov. 10, was:—Pots, 480 barrels; Pearls, 162 barrels.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Nov. 8, 9.—By G. T. Railway.—Ashes, 110 brls; Flour, 4,174 brls; Wheat, 3,505 bushels; Pork, 106 brls; Peas, 602 bushels; Butter, 194 kegs; Oatmeal, 100 barrels; Potatoes, 64 bushels.

Nov. 9.—Per steamer "George Moffatt."—Flour, 2,493 brls; Peas, 394 bushels.

Per steamer "Ranger."—Flour, 3,017 brls; Pork, 18 brls.

Per barge "No. 9."—Wheat, 10,558 bushels.

Per barge "Defiance."—Wheat, 10,947 bushels.

Per barge "Energy."—Wheat, 3,450 bushels; Peas, 6,728 bushels.

Statement of Flour Inspected for the week ending Nov. 10th, 1860:

	Barrels.
Extra Superfine.....	493
Fancy.....	562
Superfine.....	8970
Superfine No. 2.....	632
Fine.....	410
Middlings.....	10
Pollards.....	64
Rejected.....	106
	11,247

Short Weights.—264 brls. White Pigeon Mills, Osborne Bros. & Co., millers; 200 brls. South Branch Mills, Fisher & Co., millers; 126 brls. Turtle Mills, John B. Hodson, miller; 200 brls. Manchester Mills, W. R. Lewis, miller.

R. D. COLLIS, Inspector.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ENTERED.

Nov. 9.—Schooner "Marie Flora," Bernier, master, from Canso, Oct. 29, with fish.

CLEARED.

Nov. 9.—Brig "America," Ryan, master, for Liverpool, with wheat and flour.

Steamship "United States," Meiklerid master, for Glasgow, general cargo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINEST KINDS OF COFFEES ROASTED ON THE PREMISES.

NEW CROP OF BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

S. ENGLISH & Co.

QUINCES, ISABELLA GRAPES, FRESH RAISINS, SUGAR-CURED HAMS, BACON, AND DRIED BEEF,—RYE MEAL, BUCKWHEAT, CORN MEAL, HOMINY, LOCHFINE HERRINGS, & YARMOUTH BLOATERS. For sale by

S. ENGLISH & Co.,

266 Notre Dame Street. d-t.f.b.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to take charge of a small house. She must be capable of teaching the Elementary Branches of the English Language, and Needlework if required. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Nov. 12. 3-d.

ERRAND BOY WANTED, 11 or 15 years of age. Apply at this Office.

Montreal, Nov. 10, 1860. d-t.f.b.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable female, late from Scotland. Apply at this Office.

Montreal, Nov. 10, 1860. 1-d.

First Prize Varnishes.

A GREAT VARIETY of COPAL and other VARNISHES Manufactured by the Subscribers, samples of which took the First Prize of a Silver Medal at the late Provincial Exhibition in Montreal, and also First Prize at Hamilton.

Warranted equal to any, and superior to most offered for sale in Canada.

E. ATWATER & CO.,
St. Nicholas Street.
6d. 3t. w

Montreal, Nov. 5.

SUPERIOR BRUNSWICK BLACK,

USEFUL for all kinds of IRON WORK, STOVE

Pipes, Tin, &c. Manufactured by

E. ATWATER & CO.,
St. Nicholas Street.
6d-3t-w

Montreal, Nov. 5.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

GOOD COAL OIL

At 70 Cents per Gallon,

A T W. MCCONNELL'S,

PEOPLE'S COAL OIL DEPOT,

24 Great St. James Street.

Montreal, Nov. 6, 1860. 6-d.-2-s.w.

ALBERTINE COAL OIL.—50 casks of this very Superior Illuminating Oil, JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale, Low, by

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
122 St. Paul Street.
3 d.t.f.b.-1-s.w.

Montreal, Oct. 12, 1860.

Deodorized Coal Oil.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to Dealers and Country

Merchants, at very low prices, according to quality—

20 Barrels Deodorized Coal Oil—the last, best production.

10 Barrels Kerosene.

Half-barrels Paraffin.

W. R. HIBBARD,
LAMP DEPOT,
161 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Oct. 16, 1860.

d-t.f.b.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of MERCHANTS to their present complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

Which they are prepared to Sell at a moderate advance on the sterling cost, and on liberal terms.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Sept. 13. 2mo d.

TOURNAY CARPETS,

VELVET CARPETS,

TAPESTRY CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,

And other kinds in great variety, all this Fall's importation, embracing the Newest Designs from the Looms of the best Manufacturers; just RECEIVED and OPENED for INSPECTION, at the

MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE,

31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.

—ALSO,—

Floor Oil Clothes

That will be guaranteed as perfectly seasoned, including

"Hare's" and "Nairn's" makes.

Dimensions taken, Oil Cloths laid, and Carpets made up

by experienced parties. An examination respectfully solicited.

R. Campbell & Co.,

31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Sept. 13. 2mo d.

HEAVY WESTERN MESS PORK.

GILMOUR & CO.,

43 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

October 11, 1860.

INLAND MARINE INSURANCE—BRITISH

AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance effected against the Perils of Inland Navigation by application to

M. H. GAULT,

Montreal, Nov. 8, 1860. Agent. 3 d.

DAVIS' SINGING ACADEMY,

Nordheimer's Hall

Adult Class every Monday evening at Half-past Seven.

Young Mozart Club every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Private Lessons given in vocalization. Circulars may be had at the Music Stores, and at the "Witness" Office.

Montreal, Sept. 24, 1860. d. s.w. t.f.b.

MR. BARNBY,

ORGANIST CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL,

Teacher of the Pianoforte, Organ and Singing, has now resumed his professional duties.

Terms can be ascertained by applying to Mr. Barnby, 2

Wellington Terrace, St. Catharine Street.

Montreal, August 23rd, 1860.

DR. W. E. BOWMAN,

MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. d-1 y

GEORGE VAN BUSKIRK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

35 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

With twenty years' practical knowledge of the profession.

Office Hours from 9 till 6.

THE CIRCULAR published by the Undersigned on

every Friday, for the English Steamer, is obtainable

at their Office.

Arrangements are made for the printing of the names of

Merchants on such number of Circulars as may be specially

and in quantity subscribed for.

TAYLOR BROS., Brokers.

Union Building, Aug. 13, 1860.

AUCTION SALE

By Henry J. Shaw.

EXTENSIVE SPECIAL SALE

OF

NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS, FURNITURE, FRAMED

PICTURES, SILK TASSELS, AND CORD,

BROCADELLES AND DAMASK, SPLENDID SET

OF SILK BROCADELLE CURTAINS, THE BAL-

ANCE OF THE CONSIGNMENT OF MIRRORS, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber is instructed to Sell, without Re-

serve, on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th INSTANT,

At the NEW STORE, 183 Notre Dame Street, the fol-

lowing important consignments:

FROM JACQUES & HAY:

Beautiful Black Walnut Furniture, including—Cane

Seat, Rocking and Dining Room Chairs, Drawing

Room do, Sofas, Couches, Revolving Office Chairs,

Polished Walnut Bedsteads, &c., &c.

FROM THE PENITENTIARY CABINET WORKS.

15 Hair Seat and Damask Covered Sofas, Mahogany

Couches, Easy Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Enclosed

Wash-hand Stands, Magnificent Covered Walnut Side-

Board, Book-Cases, Chest Drawers, Oval Mahogany

and Walnut Extension and Dining Tables, Centre

Tables, Drawing and Bedroom Sets, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

2,500 Yards best Brussels and Tapestry Carpet, made

up in 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 55 yards to the Carpet—

all of the best descriptions, and most beautiful Patterns.

Also—the balance of the late consignment of MIR-

RORS, and what is unclaimed of the FRAMED EN-

GRAVINGS.

Particular attention is directed to the Sale of Broca-

telles, Draperies, Silk Cord and Tassels, Damask, &c.,

Catalogues will be made out, and the articles may be

examined on Tuesday, the 13th, and up to the time of

sale on Wednesday.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

HENRY J. SHAW,

Auctioneer.

Montreal, Nov. 8.

AGENCY LA VIEILLE MONTAGNE

ZINC COMPANY,

No 12 St. Sacrament Street.

ON HAND:

SHEET ZINC, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12;

PLATE ZINC, Nos. 19, 20, 21, suitable for

manufacture of Nails and Sprigs;

SPELTER, in Plates.

For sale by

ADAM BURNS, AGENT.

Montreal, August 22nd, 1860. t f b

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the

undersigned, under the name of CRAWFORD &

GEDDES, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

MR. CHARLES G. GEDDES will CONTINUE the

BUSINESS in his own name and on his own account.

(Signed,) JAMES CRAWFORD,

CHARLES G. GEDDES.

Montreal, Nov. 1. 6d

LOCHFINE HERRINGS.—100 Firkins, and 50 half-

Firkins. Just landing, ex S.S. "United States,"

from Glasgow.

ALEX. MCGIBBON.

TURKEY FIGS—CROP 1860.—500 boxes just re-

ceived.

ALEX. MCGIBBON.

DUNDEE MARMALADE, &c.—J. Keiller & Son's

Superior Marmalade, Jams and Jellies. Just

received.

ALEX. MCGIBBON.

CHOICE ISABELLA GRAPES—Grown by A. T.

Nelson, Naples, N. Y. State; packed with care for

winter use. 2,000 lbs. just received.

ALEX. MCGIBBON.

"WHAT CHEER?"—HOP YEAST CAKES.

Constantly on hand and for sale.

ALEX. MCGIBBON.

LOBSTERS AND SALMON.—100 Cases 1-lb. Tins.

for sale.

ALEX. MCGIBBON.

FINNAN HADDIE DEPOT,

Notre Dame Street.

FINNAN HADDIES—Cured by Thos. McEwan,

Portland. For sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALEX. MCGIBBON, Sole Agent.

FRESH TEAS.—250 Packages Choice Green and

Black Teas for sale.

ALEX. MCGIBBON.

MCKINNON'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS for sale

at Manufacturer's prices.

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Corner of Notre Dame and St

The Miscellany.

A POET'S MISSION.

BY WM. DEACON.

Tell the people half the shadow
In our world is not God-sent,
But a veil themselves have woven
By their useless discontent.

Tell them all the smiles they scatter,
All the kind words that they say,
Is but good seed sown that tenfold
Will come back to them some day.

Preach the doctrines angels chanted
On Bethlehem's honored plain,—
Peace and good-will unto mortals—
Sing the angel's song again.

Search thine heart for gold of gladness,
Never let it useless rest,—
Needy ones are all around thee,
Blessing them thou wilt be blest'd.

Hearts are throbbing all around thee,
Ever restless as thine own,
To set forth on Heaven's highway,—
Start: thou wilt not go alone.

DANESBURY HOUSE.—CHAPTER XVIII.

(Continued.)

EVIL COURSES.

He would ask how it was, that the dreadful habit was suffered to come upon them; to grow to such a height. They would reply, and with truth, that they could not tell; they never thought they were falling into habitual intemperance.

No. Few do. For it is the most insinuating vice that exists: no other evil, whether of crime or failing, steals so unconsciously over the victim it is fastening on. To what can its stealthy steps be compared? I am at a loss to say. Silently as the darkness covers the light at the close of day; imperceptibly as appears the first glimmer of morning; surely and quickly as winter succeeds to summer, and summer to winter; or step by step, unexpectedly and subtly as glides on the approach of death? It is like unto all these; yet unlike; for though the darkness of the coming night, the light of the early morning, the gliding away of the seasons, and the grasp of the grave are things not in our own hands, or under our own power, and we could no more alter their order of working, than we could alter the truths of Holy Writ; yet the other, the sin that creeps on us like unto these, is under our own control and we might arrest its progress in the onset, and thrust it far away.

Robert and Lionel Danesbury could have done this. They would not now. Oh no: it was scarcely still in their power. So long as the cup of liquor could be obtained, they flew to it: they could not abstain: it was like the *ignis fatuus* which allures a traveller to his destruction. A yearning for amendment would at chance periods come over them. They saw men around them, the playfellows of their childhood, the companions of their youth, who were fulfilling their appointed duties in the world, honoured and respected: but they knew it would be as easy to turn the sun from its course, as to turn them from the ruin they had entered upon.

They were not backward to declare that they would give over these practices and become steady men. Their mother would, over and over again, put trust in their word, and pity them, and carry them tea, or a mess of broth to their rooms in a morning, and urge them to partake of it, to "do them good." They did not turn angrily away from her, but they did from what she offered them—that was of no use to slake their thirst; they must have something else. Stealthily they would sup something else, of a different nature, and go down stairs, and—stealthily again, for they did not like their mother to see them drink it, in those moments of promised amendment—resort to the ale barrel, and consume long draughts of its contents. Ere half an hour elapsed, they would be as thirsty as before. A tumbler of brandy was what they longed for, but Mrs. Danesbury rigidly kept spirits and wine, now, under lock and key: though occasionally they would smuggle a bottle in, and hide it in their bed-room. Failing brandy, they kept on at the ale, and by the time evening came, where would be their good resolutions of the morning? Unheeded, uncared for: or, if thought of, their physical and moral strength were not equal to carry them out, for the temptations of the public-houses, and the fellowship of their boon companions were irresistible.

Mr. and Mrs. Danesbury became old, and grey and broken. Mrs. Danesbury's very nature seemed changed. There was little anger or scolding now; tears in plenty, and midnight wallings. The dreadful habits her two sons had fallen into, were no longer hidden from any; they could not be; and she was often tempted to speak of them to the servants, or to friends. Speak she must, to some one, or her heart would break.

Bitter, bitter, repentance had taken hold of Mrs. Danesbury. Her grief had led her to the only sure fountain of consolation, where she had never gone in a right way before, and her heart was softening, and things were becoming clear to her. She looked back on the past, and in her self-reproach almost feared that she could never be forgiven. She had loved her children, been proud of them, been vain of them, had indulged them reprehensibly, winked at their faults, joined them in deceiving their father in trifles, been

anxious to further their worldly interests. But what else had she done? Striven untiringly to lead them to God?—corrected their failings, trained them in strict habits of temperance, encouraged in them social virtues, shown them their duties, made them look on home as the dearest spot on the earth? No; she had never done this. And, dreadful as were the present fruits, she knew that she was only reaping what she had sown. Often and often was the useless wish now wailed forth from her heart, that she had remained Miss St. George, or else been a childless wife.—(To be continued.)

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

We have been convinced for some time past that the chief object of the present G. T. Directors, in holding on to the management of a concern in which the shares they represent have no real interest, (the only proprietary now being found in its creditors) is to be able to make the princely salaries enjoyed by Managers a first charge on the receipts. The following pithy remarks on the recent meeting in London are from the *London Railway Times* of 27th Oct.:

We solicit attention to the subjoined communication, which is to be relied on as authoritative in regard to facts as well as trustworthy with respect to its recommendations:—

"Day after day the affairs of this Company seem to get worse, and they are now approaching a crisis which has been expedited by wanton mismanagement and unchecked speculation. Wheat due here in September has not yet reached its destination; in fact, the business of the line is in a state of hopeless confusion out of sheer inability to manage it. The executive is paying off a large number of the *employees*—some say 38 in every 100—and seem to be preparing for a general stoppage. To confirm this opinion, the judgment *quietly* hurried through the court at a little place called Whitby, on Lake Ontario, for a *million of pounds currency* in favour of Messrs. Baring and Glyn, to take effect on the rolling stock of the Company, would seem to indicate that the final crash is at hand; and that these parties, like every one else, are looking out for themselves.

"A bad feature in this matter is the evident collusion between Mr. Blackwell and his London friends. He is no longer the manager and protector of the Company's interests. The shareholders are keeping him in office at an enormous salary, while he is securing individual creditors to the detriment of others. Of course, the creditors should contest the judgment in the Chancery Courts of Upper Canada; it is contrary to law for any insolvent concern to grant a preference to any one claimant there. The judgment will not hold by the laws of Lower Canada, so that the plant and rolling stock will have to be sent across the Borders.

"The receipts, which are very large, are said to be mortgaged to the Bank of Upper Canada until certain advances are paid off: they receive the revenue, allowing the company a modicum for the wages of the men. Two of the directors of this bank are also directors of the Grand Trunk.

"It is reported on good authority, also, that the locomotive department appears in credit some \$660,000—that is, there is that amount due to it for work performed, and it now turns out that it is a *fictitious asset*, made up of freight of their own haulage for ballasting works which Mr. Blackwell, in his last report, stated 'were completed in the style of the Company's best existing works.'

From these various statements it will not fail to be observed that the reports made by Mr. Chapman are more than confirmed, while the plausibility with which that gentleman seems to have been received by the London direction is shown to have been nothing more than a cloak to conceal the purpose of the "representatives of the colony," (who are also the bankers, the chief directors, and prominent controllers of the Company,) until the decision sought for in the out-of-the-way corner of Whitby had been obtained. There need, therefore, be no further question as to the course which the share and bondholders ought to adopt, and that without regard to co-operation with or antagonistic action against what is facetiously described as the London Board. A Committee must at once be organized, and the first act of this body ought to be a demand for the resignation of the political president in Canada, Mr. Ross, as well as of Mr. Blackwell, whose manipulation of the lease of the Chicago, Detroit, and Port Huron road to the Grand Trunk will probably lead to an inquiry before the courts of justice in the Province, compromising, as it does, the character of his co-directors in this country to an extent of which they do not at present seem to be aware.

Not having the fear of great capitalists or of loan contractors before our eyes, we feel compelled to stigmatise the explanations issued yesterday by the Board as an insult to the proprietary. The gloss attempted to be thrown over the collusive fraud at Whitby, in representing the action of Messrs. Baring and Glyn for a judgment in favour of their own unauthenticated claim, as intended to be on behalf of the creditors, generally fails to conceal the threat which these gentlemen can now hold out against any attempt to wrest the management from their hands. They may sweep the rolling stock off the road, and leave the line and fixtures to be scrambled for by the bondholders. The promised inquiry by the Canadian

Legislature, should the distinctions not be removed, will be conducted, if entered upon, under the same distressing influences, and every remedial exertion be paralyzed save that of handing over the whole undertaking to certain lessees, of whom Messrs. Baring and Glyn may be the comptrollers in this country, and Mr. Blackwell the manager in Canada. There is to be no meeting of shareholders until about the middle of December, and even that is problematical. The London Board, however, will consider the nomination of one or two gentlemen by the English subscribers to co-operate with them, but no means are afforded for any such selection or appointment, and, accordingly, in absence of such nomination, they will themselves select a person whom they believe fitted to act in accordance with what they may suppose to be the general wish of the share and bondholders.

The accounts are left to disclose of themselves the distressing facts respecting the balance between income and expenditure, and so prove the impossibility of paying the bond interest due on 1st October. Had any portion of the £1,500,000 of new bonds or stock been taken up, the current debt might again have been paid out of capital; but Messrs Baring and Glyn—the great financiers, the leading money-dealers, the influential capitalists—are compelled to confess their utter uselessness to the Company, and to admit their total inability to obtain "any part of it on any terms." They have still the hardihood, however, to speak of remaining at the head of the concern, and of directing it through the mazes of a Government inquiry, which they are certain will conclude in a resolution of the Provincial Legislature to advance further aid. As there seems no other resource than that of adding to capital—as the hitherto fertile invention of the financial governors of the Company appears to be exhausted—it can be of little interest to the unprotected shareholder whether Messrs. Baring & Glyn can successfully cajole the Canadian Parliament or not. The proprietors, therefore, we should imagine, will become more clamorous than ever for a voice in the management of their own affairs; and if they are not to be deterred from making this demand in presence of the judgment obtained against them by their own agents, a requisition to summon the shareholders together will be at once resorted to.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(From the *Scottish Guardian*.)

Events are crowding so rapidly upon each other that it is impossible to take up any single topic without reference to the whole. There are wheels working within wheels, the operation of which cannot be understood except in the more general relation of all the parts. Never since the rapid advance of the great Napoleon have events of such momentous interest transpired in such brief periods.

All Europe is aroused. The old dynasties are alarmed by the threatened destruction of their system; and the sovereigns meet at Warsaw to devise a remedy. Seeing the populations of Europe escaping from under their grasp, they hope by a united policy to regain the position they have lost. This meeting, as we have shown before, augurs little good for Europe. The farther that Britain keeps apart from such a combination the better. England has no interest in aiding or abetting in the revival of a "Holy Alliance." Morally, such a policy would be debasing. We have long been blessed with the privileges of civil and religious liberty ourselves; we cannot, therefore, be agents in binding the chains of despotism upon others. Such a policy would be ignoble and base; and would be a just precursor to the destruction of our own liberties. Besides this, we know that England, from her love of liberty, was long the hatred of all European despots—that they watched their opportunity to crush her—that they had never a good word to say on her behalf in their official journals—and that they court her now only because they hope to obtain her aid in working out their own sinister designs. If Britain be called upon to choose a side, let it be the side of patriotism and of rising liberty; if her fleets are to sweep the seas in their advance, let it be to defend the coasts of a united Italy from its barbarous assailants. We should regret if our Government, in the smallest degree, committed itself to a policy suggested by the Warsaw Conference. With this conference we can have no sympathy. If Lord John Russell has committed himself, as reported by the *Patrie*, to the preservation of Venetia if attacked by the united army of Italy, he will find, we believe, when the moment arrives, that he will not obtain the support of either the Parliament or country. It may be judicious to attempt to avoid further complications in the meantime, but the time for the liberation of Venetia must soon come. Italy cannot exist with a hostile Power still lurking in its fairest provinces—waiting like the tiger in the jungle to spring upon its prey from the midst of its iron fortresses, so soon as the opportunity occurs. It is not to be imagined that the mass of the Italians, after they have fought and conquered for themselves, can patiently witness a portion of their country still ground down under a despotic yoke. They would be unworthy of their liberty if they did. Unless Austria peaceably gives up this province for a price, the contest must come, and England will heartily sympathise with the noble Garibaldi and his compatriots when

they see them advancing to the base of the great fortresses. Lord John Russell is mistaken if he imagine that the country will go along with him in any scheme for retaining Venetia to Austria. His despatch on this subject, if correctly reported, and his recent heartless despatch to Count Cavour, in which he pitted against the present great national struggle the paltry interests of England in the Adriatic, will not tend to strengthen his position in the country.

The present attitude of Prussia is, we think, deeply to be regretted. We are glad to see the *Times* speak out boldly upon this subject, and argue that it is time for England avowedly to dissociate herself from a Prussian policy. The Prince of Prussia has committed an error in associating himself with the Warsaw Conference at all. If Prussia understood rightly the signs of the times, she would find that her true strength and her only hope lay in taking the head of the liberal movement in Germany. Austria has been the great curse of Germany. It has been her steady policy to keep the country weak and disunited, in the hope of maintaining her own ascendancy. But for Austria, a liberal Germany would long since have been united under the sway of Prussia.—Naturally all the petty princes are Austrian in their tendencies, because they know that if Prussia took the lead in the liberal movement, their little kingdoms and duchies would speedily disappear. It is no unprincipled aggrandisement from petty motives of self-gain that we would regard as the proper policy of Prussia. It is such an aggrandisement as has been forced upon Sardinia for purposes truly patriotic. The mind of Germany is now liberal and constitutional. The people of Germany are wearied of being made the tools of a number of petty princes, who are guided by no higher motives than that of the preservation of their crowns. They want, both for internal development and for security, a strong Government, established on a liberal basis, which may unite the country, and give it a national political existence. They look to Prussia as the natural head of such a system. Prussia is, more than any other German State, associated with the glory of the German name and the triumph of the German arms. A great statesman in Prussia, such as Count Cavour in Sardinia, would, therefore, without being necessarily selfish, seize upon the opportunity, not to annex territories till this was urgently demanded by the people, but to place his country at the head of German liberalism. This is not only the true interest but the duty of the Prince of Prussia. We can appreciate the delicate family questions which may prevent his adopting such a course—the fear of unpleasant future complications—but the time has passed away, if we mistake not, when great nations will be sacrificed to family feelings. No statesman will sail prosperously through the tempest which is ready to overwhelm the Continent unless he keeps steadily the one object in view of great national interest, and commit every other consideration to the mercy of the waves. The Prince of Prussia has committed an error of no ordinary magnitude in associating himself with this Warsaw Conference, the object of which can only be illiberal. We fear he may have reason to repent it hereafter, since he will not improbably lose the earnest support of a large proportion of his subjects. As the head of the constitutional cause he might defy any hostile movement of France. The nations would gather with spirit under his banners; but as the representative of a Russo-Austrian alliance he would find but a faint support. In such circumstances the mass of the inhabitants of the Rhine Provinces, for instance, who might be otherwise faithful, would at once join the enemy.

(To be continued.)

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence.—*Daniel Webster*.

—The sanctum of the editor and proprietor of the *Huntsman's Echo*, a sheet printed in Nebraska, presents some times strange sights. "Last week," the editor says, "upon two occasions from our office, we witnessed the playful pranks of several antelope, and again a sprightly red fox came up near the enclosure, but cut and run when Towser came in sight; a nice race they had, and both made time, but Reynard had the best. A week ago two grizzly bears and three large wolves hove in sight and played round on the prairie, at a safe distance; the same chaps probably, that made tender meal from a good sized calf of ours that had been running out. The Buffalo have taken our caution, and for two weeks have not troubled us."

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The *Tipperary Examiner* publishes an article complaining of the injustice which has been done to the Irish brigade by the Papal Government and General Lamoriciere.