

THE DAILY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW & FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. II., No. 48.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1861.

PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY.

For Sale and to Let.

TO LET.—That Two Story Brick House and Garden, corner Gabriel and Nazareth Street.
R. & G. LAFLAMME,
Place d'Armes, 12-d
Feb. 25.

TO LET.—A very desirable Two-Story Brick Cottage in Cadieux Street, No 3 Monteith Place. Rent Low. Enquire within.
Montreal, February 25, 1861. 3 d

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE. Those well-known premises, the STEAM BOAT WHARF at BROCKVILLE, G. W., with new STONE WAREHOUSE thereon, admirably adapted for Shipping or Wholesale Produce Business. Possession given first of April. Terms reasonable. Title indisputable. For particulars, address, (by letter post-paid),
SHERWOOD & STEELE,
Brockville; C. T. PALSGRAVE,
St. Helen St., Montreal;
Or
W. J. MACDONELL,
Toronto.
February 21, 1861.

HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 1 and 3 METCALFE TERRACE, with Gardens and good Stabling.
H. JOSEPH & CO.
February 23. t-f-b

TO LET. at POINT ST. CHARLES a Large HOUSE, containing 16 Rooms and Kitchen, with Cellars, Sheds, Stables, and Garden—well adapted for a respectable Boarding House.
Several neat COTTAGES, with GARDENS, and a CORNER BUSINESS STAND, with Shop and Gas Fixtures complete.
Apply to
FRANCIS MULLINS,
79 1/2 McGill Street.
February 21. 1-mo

TO LET.—In Dorchester Street, near St. Denis Street, the HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. F. B. TATE. The premises are nearly new, contain all modern conveniences, and will be painted and papered to suit the taste of the Lessee. Rent, £55 and assessments. Apply at the Cottage, corner of Dorchester and St. Hubert Street, or to
LAWFORD & NELSON,
Architects.
Corner of Place d'Armes and Notre Dame Street.
Feb. 21. d-t-f-b

HOUSE TO LET. No. 21 Brunswick Street, Beaver Hall. Apply to
H. MUNRO.
February 19, 1861. d-t-f-b

WAREHOUSE TO LET. From the First of May next, that Commodious THREE-STORY STONE WAREHOUSE, No. 20 Grey Noun Street, belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. Lyman.
Apply to
JOHN CARTER.
Montreal, Feb. 16, 1861. 30-d.

TO LET.—From 1st May next, that commodious, comfortable and well built Cut Stone House, 35 1/2 LaGauchetière Street, at present occupied by Signor D'Angelis. For particulars, apply to the undersigned any day between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.
CHARLES G. GEDDES,
2 Merchants' Exchange.
Montreal, Feb. 15. d-t-f-b

TO LET. the NEW STORES in John Street. The STORE in the Sacramento Street, occupied by FORESTER, MOIR & Co.
STORES Nos. 180 and 184, St. Joseph Suburbs.
H. JOSEPH & CO.
February 14, 1861.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.—Five well built Houses, all rented to good tenants,—rent £235 per annum,—in a most respectable locality, for sale.—
Apply to
JOHN LEEMING,
Real Estate Agent.
February 9.

STORE TO LET. the Spacious Premises No. 45 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET—(David's Block)—with fixtures, all complete. Well adapted for a first-class Wholesale or Retail Business. Enquire on the Premises.
Feb. 7, 1861.

TO LET. the Residence, No. 1 VICTORIA TERRACE, Sherbrooke Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Cormack. Apply at No. 2, or to
JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.,
Corner of St. Gabriel and St. Paul Streets.
Feb. 7, 1861. t-f-b

TO LET. in AQUEDUCT STREET, One or Two very neat TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with Water, and in good order. Possession on the first May. Apply to
C. TUGGEEY.
Montreal, Feb. 5, 1861.

TO LET. TWO Two-Story BRICK HOUSES in Poplar Place, Mountain Street, with water and Gas. Rent low. Possession on first May next. Apply to
C. TUGGEEY.
Montreal, Feb. 5, 1861.

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

TO LET. One of those First Class Two-Story CUT STONE HOUSES, No. 4 Portland Place, with every convenience—Water Closet, Bath, hot and cold water, &c., Possession on First May next, or sooner if required. Apply to
C. TUGGEEY.
Montreal, Feb. 5, 1861.

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

TO LET. Nos. 3 Pres de Ville Place, and 8 Union Avenue.
H. JOSEPH & CO.
February 19, 1861. d-3-t-w.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE LARGE YARD on Craig and George Streets, and Fortification Lane, now in possession of the Richelieu Steamboat Company. Possession given on the 1st May next. Apply to
C. TUGGEEY.
Montreal, Jan. 28, 1861. d-3-t-w.

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

TO LET. The Residence No. 1 HAVELOCK TERRACE, Mountain Street, at present occupied by Thos. Macduff, Esq. Apply to
C. TUGGEEY.
Montreal, Feb. 5, 1860.

TO LET. the SHOP & BACK STORE 154 Notre Dame Street (opposite Herbert's Music Store), at present occupied by Mr. D. McIntyre, Grocer.
Apply to
JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.
February 4, 1861. t-f-b

TO LET. that Three-Story Cut-Stone Dwelling-House, No. 31 St. Jean Baptiste Street, at present occupied by A. Hoffnung, Esq., with Water and Gas complete. Possession 1st May next. Apply to
J. T. BELL,
Cathedral Block.
February 5, 1861. d-t-f-b

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.
A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."
Rev. HENRY WARD BECHER.
"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.
"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS, so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the 'Troches' I now find myself able to preach incontinently, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."
Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B., Montreal, Wesleyan Minister.
Sold by S. J. LYMAN & Co., LYMAN, CLARE & Co., JOHN GARDNER, and all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box.
Montreal, Feb. 18, 1861. 3mo. d 3mo. s.w 3mo. w.

MOCHRIE'S CONFECTIONERY,
130 NOTRE DAME STREET.
FOR the Young Folks, a rich assortment of packages of Sweets, and other fine things; and, to meet the demand of the most moderate, a full supply of
CANDIES IN WRAPPERS,
assorted, viz.: Almond, Fig, Raisins, Cocoa Nut, Honey, Cream, &c., &c.
1s. 3d. PER POUND,
which has been a saleable article all the year round. That the social circle might enjoy themselves,
A VARIETY OF ORNAMENTED CAKES,
Plumb, Citron, Sultana, Sponge, Norwich and Scotch Bann, Short Bread and Fancy Cakes, with a variety of Fruits.
Montreal, Feb. 23, 1861. 2m-d

49.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
THIS WEEK,
PREVIOUS TO STOCK TAKING,
at S. B. FISH'S,
49 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
February 25th, 1861. 6-d

CARPETING.—The Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving large supplies of NEW DESIGNS from the MOST CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS.
J. BAYLIS.
February 19, 1861.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of superior style and qualities cut to any dimensions.
J. BAYLIS.
February 19, 1861.

JAMES BAYLIS,
74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
IMPORTER OF
CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,
Offers to purchasers of the above, advantages unsurpassed by any House in the Province.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MONTREAL: 74 Great St. James Street.
TORONTO: 2 Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street.
February 19, 1861.

MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE,
31 and 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.
A Large Assortment of New Patterns in
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
"JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S" MAKE;
—AND ALSO—
NEW PATTERNS IN
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
"John Hare & Co's" and "Michael Nairn & Co's" Makes,
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE,
31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street,
R. CAMPBELL & Co.
Montreal, Nov. 15, 1860. t-f-b

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The Subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving Fresh Consignments of
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Which he offers for sale at Current rates.
—ALSO—
HERRINGS.—The Finest Labrador, in Barrels and Half-Barrels.
The Finest Canso.
WHITEFISH, of excellent quality, Fall Catch, in Barrels and Half-Barrels.
JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.
270 St. Paul Street.

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

Special Telegraph for Montreal Witness.

New York, Feb. 26.—The Senate passed the bill giving the Postmaster General power to suspend the mail service in any State where its proper transmission shall be obstructed.

Mr. Lincoln's appearance in the Senate created quite a sensation. He was introduced to several of the Democratic Senators, and was cordially greeted. He also visited the House, and was cordially received by all.

The War Department has received information of the surrender of all the Government property in Texas to the State authority. Gen. Twiggs is the traitor in this instance. The Federal property in Texas has been surrendered to the State, and the Federal troops allowed twenty days to leave the State. The property is valued at \$1,300,000.

News by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24th, 1861.—Indefinite rumors are afloat concerning warlike despatches said to have been received by the Government from the South. These cause much excitement and many inquiries, but cannot be traced to any reliable source. There certainly had been no Cabinet meeting to-day to consider such despatches as were circulated, in connection with other reports. Mr. Lincoln's rapid passage through Baltimore has been condemned here by some who do not know the facts, which are these:—"A set of unscrupulous knaves in Baltimore, who had determined to turn the visit to their own account, arranged for a procession from the depot to his hotel. Protection was asked by these rowdies of Marshal Kane, who protested against such a proceeding. He said Mr. Lincoln would be treated with all respect due him personally, and to his official position, but so obnoxious were the parties proposing the demonstration, that he could not ensure the same respect to them. If they were determined to brave the matter, it might result in some indignity mortifying to the President Elect, and disgraceful to the city.—Finding them fixed in their purpose to make the visit subservient to their purposes, Mr. Lincoln was advised by telegraph to pass on to Washington without stopping, which he did. This advice came from a gentleman who had the good name of the city of Baltimore at heart.—These advices had been anticipated by a special messenger sent thence to meet Mr. Lincoln at Philadelphia, with despatches from Gen. Scott and the War Department, urging him to come through Baltimore unexpectedly, as they had specific information of hostile purposes against him there. Mr. Lincoln dined publicly yesterday with Senator Seward and Mr. Hamlin, and attended St. John's Church to-day in company with the former. Senator Crittenden and Hon. C. F. Adams called on him to-day. The interview was an agreeable one."

Mr. Crittenden expressed himself much pleased with him, and has strong hopes he will bring peace to the country.

Secretary Dix has, by order of the President, struck from the rolls of the Revenue Service, the officers who delivered the cutter "McClelland" to the State of Louisiana.

A distinguished Alabamian, who was identified with the Bell party, but who is now a Secessionist, writes to a friend in this city:—"You may suppose there is a chance to rebuild the Union which has been torn down. There is none. Not only is there no probability, but no possibility of such an event. We do not believe the North will give us any substantial guarantees, and we could not trust them if they did. The idea, which seems to have taken possession of the Peace Conference, as it is called, that we will be satisfied with the prohibition North of 36.30, and squatter sovereignty South of that line, is a gross insult to our understanding. Be assured we have no idea of accepting any such terms. The truth is, our friends outside of the Seceding States ought to be apprised of the fact that we have lost all hope of an amicable adjustment, and are looking to the bayonet as the final arbitrator of the dispute."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25th.—Mr. Lincoln visited the Senate and House this p.m., in the company of Mr. Seward. He remained only a few minutes.

A Washington telegram says the despatches to the War Department, from General Twiggs, announces that he surrendered to Texas all the forts, arms and munitions of war in that State.

ARKANSAS, Memphis, Feb. 25th.—News from Arkansas is favorable to the holding of a convention and to secession; 30 secessionists, 25 conditional secessionists and 15 to 20 submissionists are elected.

NEWARK, Feb. 25th.—At the City Hotel here on Saturday night a man and woman engaged a room together, and largely partook of laudanum; both, however, survived, though they suffered much. The case is shrouded in mystery.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 25th.—At about half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, as three men, named Geo. Brennan, Andw. Farrell and — Beerol were passing a street in the City of Carbondale, they were attacked by a man named Martin Gibson. The first was instantly killed, Farrell fatally stabbed and Beerol dangerously injured. The weapon used was a large bowie knife.—No clue can be ascertained for the deed, as all the parties were said to be sober. Gibson expressed regret at being defeated in his purpose of killing all three. The murderer passed through here on his way to Wilkesbarre jail yesterday.

DEADLY WEAPONS.—An arrest under Col. Prince's Act was made at Chatham, on Tuesday, occasioned, as we are informed by the Planet, by a large bowie-knife falling from the pocket of one R. S. McConnell, in the Royal Exchange Hotel, when putting his overcoat on. Constable Green being present, and noticing the knife fall, at once made an arrest.

The Prince of Wales has sent a pair of fine buck sheep to John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, and two pointer dogs to a Mr. Spencer, as tokens of kind remembrance for attentions received from those gentlemen during his recent trans-Atlantic tour.

FINANCIAL.—The N. Y. Independent says:—"While we are rapidly increasing our specie in bank and circulation, England and France are on the verge of serious difficulties from losing it. The rate of discount in London and Paris is 7 per cent.; in Brussels only 5; while in Amsterdam and Hamburg it is only 3 per cent. The Bank of France is obtaining gold from Russia in Exchange for silver—to the amount of five million dollars. There is a great anxiety felt respecting the solidity of the Bank of France; and fears are entertained that it will be compelled to suspend specie payments. No one can tell what the drain of bullion will do. "It may," says The London Economist, "compel both the Banks of England and France to suspend." Before such a result as this takes place, the rates of discount will advance much higher. The advance may, however, be rapid and sudden. The London market is no longer available for American securities. Our Federal and State stocks and Railroad shares and bonds have seriously declined there. Our political troubles have at length frightened the English, and there is much eagerness to get out of their American investments. The English and French advices all indicate a great falling off in the orders from the United States for British and French fabrics—to an extent that is being felt there. This is felt more in France than in England. The advance in the price of cotton will prevent any decline in prices from this contracted demand. The Bank of England only holds £11,700,000 sterling of specie, and its reserve of notes is constantly diminishing by continued weekly losses of bullion. The circulation and discount line must therefore keep contracting, checking speculation of all kinds and limiting foreign commerce."

CURIOUS ILLUSTRATION OF TURKISH PREJUDICES.—A somewhat droll exemplification of the maxim, "When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," has occurred at Constantinople during the last few days. The Djeride Havadis, a Turkish paper published in Stamboul, with a laudable desire to impart a little useful information to its readers, gave a description of the process by which loaf sugar was produced. It was therein asserted that blood was used in the refining of the sugar. This is an abomination to the Mohomedans, and the Ulemas at once took alarm; meetings were convened, and the subject was solemnly discussed in all its bearings. There was some hesitation on the part of true believers to put much faith in a statement that red blood would perform a prominent part in the production of white sugar, and there consequently seemed to be a chance of the subject dropping. The joke was too good to be allowed to die a natural death in this way, and so the sceptics were further informed that bones formed an important ingredient in the composition of white sugar. From bones to human bones the transition was easy; and the colour agreeing in this instance, it has been decided, in a solemn couclave of the wise men of the East, that white sugar is a pollution, and must no longer be used by the faithful. Molasses will henceforward be preferred to a compound of bones and other materials, flavoured with a soupcon of blood.

A PRISONER'S PLEA FOR MERCY.—Mr. Jacob Wilkinson, a Nottingham rate-collector, has been committed to prison for twelve months, for embezzlement of the rates. At the trial he pleaded "guilty," and addressed the Bench in very humiliating terms:—"Will you (he said) compassionately consider the case of a poor, broken-hearted old man, reduced from a state of comfort to a state of misery, and wretchedness, and ruin, by this act? I feel that I hate and abhor myself; and, had I worlds I would freely give them to undo what I have done. The chief constable when he apprehended me, saw my poor wife suffering from illness. Alas! my acts have brought her to the grave." (The prisoner was here deeply affected, and sobbed bitterly.) He continued, amid paroxysms of grief, "Oh, my Lord, have mercy on me! Though I have gone aside from the path of truth and righteousness, do not consign me for the remainder of my life to prison."—English Paper.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—In connection with the discharge of his episcopal duties the Lord Bishop of Durham visited Darlington last week, and during his visit he became the guest of Mr. Joseph Pease, a member of the Society of Friends. The clergy of the district were invited to meet the Bishop at dinner, and probably such a company never before assembled under the roof of one of that class of dissenters to which Mr. Pease belongs.—Leeds Mercury.

THE GREAT NATIONAL SIN.—It is a common rule in Union Prayer-meetings to forbid the introduction of all controverted points. At such a meeting in Philadelphia recently a good brother prayed, "O Lord, forgive us our great national sin!"—bang, went the leader's bell. After the meeting closed, the brother explained that he was about to ask forgiveness for the great national sin of swearing. The leader apologized, and stated that by "our great national sin" slavery is generally understood. The brother accepted the apology, but failed to see why, if slavery is understood to be our great national sin, one could not pray about it as well as other sins.

The fountain head of the oil springs is said to have been discovered. The Detroit Free Press says that a sand pump at the depth of 210 feet had struck oil in the Mahoning Valley. It had been predicted by a geologist that the Mahoning was the great basin of the oil region, and that 213 feet bore would bring it. The experiment was made, and, strange to say, 210 struck the stratum. The territory for miles above and below this place, in the valley of the Mahoning, is being leased by parties from adjoining towns, and by companies from Cleveland and Pittsburg.

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26

26

JUVENILE CONCERT.—This Evening at Nordheim's Music Hall. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURES ON SLAVERY.—Mr. P. LESUEUR, at the request of several of his old friends, will give two Lectures on Slavery, in the Mechanics' Hall, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next, 25th instant and 1st prox.

THE MONTREAL ORATORIO SOCIETY will give their Tenth Concert, and Fifth of the Season, in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, 1st MARCH.

THE WITNESS. MONTREAL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY. Shop No. 83 Great St. James Street to Let.—H. Munro. Wanted, a Lad to deliver parcels.—Kemp & Co.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

For telegraphic news see first page. All who are interested in Juvenile Singing, will remember Mr. Youmans' Second Concert, which is to take place this evening, instead of last Friday evening, as advertised.

SIR GEORGE SIMPSON'S WILL.—The will of Sir George Simpson, Knight, late Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, was proved in London on the 26th ultimo. It bears date the 10th of March preceding, and the original is lodged in the Court at Montreal.

COTTON SUPPLY.—This subject is still prominently before the manufacturers and merchants of Manchester and Liverpool. The following extracts from a paper of 6th Feb., show its present aspect:—

“Three localities are pointed out as pre-eminently deserving the attention of Lancashire cotton spinners. These are the coast of the Bay of Lagos, in Africa, Moreton Bay, and a very considerable tract of country in India. Of these, Lagos is the nearest, and the cotton in that region is of the same kind as that from Georgia and Alabama.

“The merchants of Manchester seem to look chiefly to India, and rightly. Much of India is already a vast cotton field. India can produce—and, we dare say, does actually produce—as many pounds of cotton as England uses in the year. But a vast quantity of this is lost for want of proper modes of dressing and packing from the difficulties and length of transit to a port.

A GOOD PLAN OF EMANCIPATION.

The Westminster Review (No. clxvii., Art. “American Slavery”) deprecates Mr. Helper's abolitionism, and qualifiedly approves of Mr. Olmsted's, but gives the editor's theory, which, of course, in his view, is the best yet propounded. But they have all three this fault in common: they are untried theories.

Among the books which came into his hands, there was one remarkable Ledger containing the accounts current with every Negro on the Estate, regularly posted under his respective name; not for work done and wages paid, but on the Debit side stood piccadillies, crimes, misfortunes, &c., &c., and at the Credit was placed the punishments administered for every offence. Under some of the names there was a clean page—no offence charged against many who had been born and brought up on the Estate.

nothing of what had been done, because the one-man power had never consulted them as to the disposal of the property; all they knew was that the Estates were more productive, better managed, and less expensive, while on the other hand our friend informed us that those who had been slaves were now educated freemen.

THE HELLS OF MONTREAL.—No. 1.

A HELL IN ST. JAMES STREET. (To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.) Sir,—You will be surprised to find one of my sex addressing you on a subject so deeply affecting the future welfare, both here and in the “dread hereafter,” of the young of this city, both male and female.

LETTER FROM MARCUS DOHERTY, ESQ.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Transcript.) Sir,—My position in regard to the By-law requiring places of business to be kept shut on Sundays is, I am informed, a matter of question. I desire that there should be no misunderstanding on this point, nor upon any other affecting the character and respectability of our good city, so far as I am concerned.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

It is well known that a large portion of the revenue of the United Kingdom arises from excise duties on spirituous liquors made in the country as well as imported. During the last eight years those duties have been largely increased in Ireland and Scotland, and slightly so in England, until they now amount to about ten shillings sterling per gallon, in each of the three Kingdoms.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861. Weather clear and mild; temperature at 7 1/2 a.m., 35° above zero; at noon, 42° above. At Hochelaga, in course of the night, 21° above; at 7 1/2 a.m., 28° above; barometer at same hour, 30.10.

little time will be lost as respects the ultimate produce. But, while all kinds of field work have been set forward, nothing could be worse than the weather for the samples thrashed; and the oft-repeated complaints of condition have returned with increased force, to the great disappointment of farmers as well as of millers, who are expected to produce a sound sack of flour.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Flour, Wheat, Oats, Peas, Butter, Ashes, etc.

These items are mere fractions in comparison of the quantity advised as on the way; and the unprecedented obstacles presented to the forwarding of Flour and Grain have caused incalculable loss and embarrassment to business men throughout the Province.

—The market here for Dressed Hogs has been quiet since Friday; supply moderate and not much demand. —Advices from Cincinnati, to 20th inst. say:—“Mess Pork has been comparatively neglected, and the few orders received during the week were filled at \$16.50, \$16.75, \$16.87 and \$17. There is not much offering, but these rates show the whole range of the market.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

FLOUR.—Superfine No. 2, \$5 to \$5.15; Do. No. 1, \$5.42 1/2 to \$5.50; Fancy, \$5.60 to \$5.70; Extra, \$6 to \$6.25; Superior Extra, \$6.50 to \$7. No. 1 was sold at Depot yesterday at \$5.45.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Feb. 25, by G. T. Railway.—Flour, 1616 barrels; Wheat, 2056 bushels; Peas, 380 bushels; Butter, 56 kegs; Lard, 13 barrels; Bacon, 7 boxes; Cheese, 1 box.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—[By Telegraph]—Feb. 25.

Flour—Receipts 8092 barrels; sales 6500 brls. State and Western dull and drooping; super State \$5.20 to \$5.25; and extra \$5.30 to \$5.40. Canadian dull; sales 250 brls. extra at \$5.40 to \$6.75.

New Advertisements.

SALE OF BOOKS.—BOUND AND SHEET MUSIC. Drawings, handsomely bound Church Services, Bibles, Blank Books, &c., by Catalogue. On Friday evening next, 1st March, at the Stores of the Subscriber, 35 St. Francois Xavier Street, will be sold a Large number of Valuable Books, (New and Second-hand,) comprising works in every department of Literature. Catalogues will be prepared, and the Books may be seen on Thursday morning. Sale at 7 o'clock in the evening.

TO RENT, for a term of years to a suitable tenant, the ground Story, floor and Basement, if required, for a Shop, No. 53 Great St. James Street. The plans for shop front and all other information can be obtained by making early application to H. MUNKO. d.t.f.b. February 26, 1861.

WANTED, a respectable Lad to deliver parcels and to make himself generally useful. Apply to KEMP & Co. d.t.f.b. February 26, 1861.

WANTED—By a young man, thoroughly acquainted with Books and figures, a situation as Book Keeper, Entry or Corresponding Clerk. First Class References given. Address A. W., Witness Office. Feb. 26. 3d.

THE DOLLAR STORE.—At No. 135 Notre Dame St. Your Choice for One Dollar. AGENTS WANTED TO SELL STATIONERY GIFT Envelopes. From 20c to \$5 per day can be made. Feb. 26. 1d.

CHEAP, ELEGANT AND VARIOUS STATUARY, MARBLE MANTELS, PLAIN AND ARTISTICALLY SCULPTURED, BLACK MARBLE MANTELS, COLORED MARBLE MANTELS, PLUMBERS' AND CABINET WORK, FORTY SETS AMERICAN GRATES, TWELVE SLATE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and all CEMETERY work at greatly Reduced Prices.

1st Prize Silver Medal for Decorative Marble Work to MAYOR & MORGAN.

1st Prize Silver Medal, for Original Sculpture, Busts, &c., to FELIX MORGAN, Awarded at recent Exhibition.

MAYOR & MORGAN, MONTREAL MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Craig and Peter Streets, Montreal. February, 26, 1861. 6-d-2-s-w-1-w

BUTTER.—Several parcels of Store packed and Dairy for Sale by JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant. February 26th.

HAMS.—Five hhds. from the curing establishment of Messrs. Dougall & Co., of Windsor. Any party wishing to have a stock of first rate hams might do well to secure this lot. JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant. February 26th.

LEATHER.—Sole, Upper, Calf Skins, &c., &c., for Sale by JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant. February 26th.

Board &c.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN.—A Widow Lady wishes to obtain two or three Gentlemen to Board in a first class family house, where no other boarders are kept. They will have the use of the Dining and Drawing Rooms for themselves. The Bed Rooms are large and airy. There is an Orchard and Flower Garden attached to the house. References given and required. Apply at this office. February 23. d & s-w-t-f-b

PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, No. 81 CRAIG STREET.—One or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at Mrs. DRYSDALE'S Boarding-House.

BOARDING.—Mrs. Hamilton, corner of University and Cathcart Streets, has a few vacancies at present, for either married or single Gentlemen. Montreal, Feb. 22. 6d.

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

BOARD.—A Gentleman and his wife, or two Gentlemen who will room together, will find Board at No. 14 & 32, Beaver Hall Terrace. Montreal, Feb. 15. d t f b.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1846—CONSTITUTED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

EDINBURGH (HEAD OFFICE) 5 GEORGE STREET; LONDON, 81 LOMBARD ST.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MONTREAL.

- Hon. Jus. McCord, Chairman.
Benj. H. LeMoine, Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."
H. Starnes, Esq., M. P. P.
A. Simpson, Esq.
R. S. Tylee, Esq., Merchant.
H. H. Whitney, Esq., M. P. P.
D. Davidson, Esq., Cashier of "Bank of Montreal."

UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE. NO RESTRICTION AS TO RESIDENCE.

THE Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company being satisfied that it is unnecessary, in the case of Policies opened in British North America, to place a restriction on the residence of persons assured who are settled in life, and have no intention of proceeding to an unhealthy climate, are prepared to issue Policies without the usual Conditions as to residence in such cases at the ordinary rates.

Cases from the Books showing the Benefits of Life Assurance:

Table with columns for date, name, age, and amount. Includes cases for A. B. (March 1860), C. D. (March 1859), G. H. (September 1859), and M. L. (August 1859).

JAMES G. DICKSON, 19 Great St. James Street, Manager for Canada.

Auction Sales.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Carpets, Stoves, SHOP FIXTURES, GROCERIES, Tea Canisters, Scales, Counters, Shelving, &c., &c. The Subscriber is instructed to Sell at the Residence and Store, No. 64, St. Mary Street, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., the whole of the Household Furniture and effects, comprising Couches, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Carpets, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c. Also, a small lot of Toys, Groceries, Counters, Tea Canisters, Shelving, Scales, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. Sale at half-past ten o'clock. HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneer. Montreal, February 25th, 1861.

SPRING TRADE SALE OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.—On THURSDAY, 28th February, will be sold at the Stores of MR. JOHN DOUGALL, No. 270 and 272 St. Paul Street, an assortment of TWEEDS, SATINETS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, for the Spring and Summer Trade.

COTTON WADDINGS AND BATTINGS. Terms Liberal. Sale at TWO o'clock. BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

Parties wishing to send Goods for the above Sale, may do so up to the 25th February. JOHN DOUGALL.

YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR, AT 135 NOTRE DAME STREET.—The largest and best assortment of JEWELLERY & PLATED-WARE ever offered in this city. Call and see.

Remember the DOLLAR STORE, No. 135 Notre Dame St. CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR.

In order to please all, we have made up an assortment from which we give you your choice for FIFTY CENTS. February 25.

DRY GOODS.—The attention of Wholesale Merchants is respectfully invited to our new and improved Hoisting Machines and our Patent Power Press for Packing, now coming into extensive use in this city. May be seen in operation at N. S. Whitney's, McGill Street; Jas. Johnston & Co.'s, St. Peter Street, and others. EAGLE FOUNDRY, 12 King Street. February 22, 1860.

CHEMILLE HAIR-NETS!!!—Just received, ex "North American," CHEMILLE HAIR-NETS, best quality, closely netted, at J. PARKIN'S, 168 Notre Dame St. February 21.

CODFISH AND HERRINGS.—100 Quinls Prime Table Codfish; 200 barrels Split and Round HERRINGS, "White's and other choice brands. For sale by MITCHELL & GEAR, 16 St. Peter Street. d-7 February 21.

WHITE SHIRTING.—Fine white shirting at six pence a yard. McDUNNOUGH MUIR & Co. February 20, 1861. 6-d

TERMS AND PRICES.—The TERMS at the CLOTH HALL are—CASH, AND ONE PRICE. The charge for a pair of good Black Pants to order, is \$4. The entire suit of Tweed or Black Cloth, to order, is \$12 to \$18. A full stock of Upper Canada Tweeds, West of England Cloths, Doeskins, and Cassimeres. Flannel Shirts, Pants, Vests, Lined Kid Mitts, Scarfs, Collars, Braaces. Gents' Cloth Boots, for gs. 3d., 6s. 9d., and 7s. CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre Dame Street, West January 7.

SPARROW'S WASHING CRYSTAL.—100 Boxes Just Received at ALEX. MCGIBBON'S. February 19, 1861.

FINNAN HADDIES, (McEwan's curing).—Extra supplies receiving daily at THE DEPOT, corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets. ALEX. MCGIBBON, Sole Agent for Montreal. February 19.

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

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Partner with a capital of from \$4,000 to \$6,000, in a Wholesale and Retail Business in this city. The business is well established, and is capable of considerable extension. Address Y., Box 95, P.O. February 21. d

WANTED.—A Gardener. No one need apply who is not thoroughly competent. JOHN YOUNG, Montreal, Feb. 5, 1861. d-t-f-b.

Auction Sales.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY, NEAR MCGILL STREET.

ON TUESDAY the 5th MARCH, the Subscribers will submit to auction, that extensive Property in College Street, occupied and owned by Mr. T. E. Woodbury, having a frontage on College Street of 98 feet, and a depth of about 69, with access in Lane from Henry Street in rear. A very Superior LARGE HOUSE occupies a portion of this Property, which is available for a handsome Rental, but from the decided tendency of the WHOLESALE TRADE in this direction, the locality is desirable (being only a few steps from McGill Street,) for some of the large Establishments which will soon be necessary in that quarter. Terms Liberal. Property committed. Title perfect. Sale at TWELVE o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & Co., Auctioneers. February 19, 1861.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The Subscribers are instructed by General Evans, C.B., to offer for Sale by auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13TH, the following Valuable Properties:—

- 1.—A Lot of Ground on Bleury Street, 81 feet in front by about 271 feet in depth, with the large Two STORY BRICK HOUSE, Stables, Sheds, &c., and Garden attached, now occupied by Samuel Ogden, Esq. Possession 1st May next.
2.—The large Lot of Land in the Quebec Suburbs, now leased by the COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT as a wood yard, fronting on Water, Barclay, and Brock Streets. This lot has a frontage of 250 feet on the river bank, and can be laid out advantageously into a number of Building Lots, as may be seen on the plan. The situation is commanding and healthy, and as the wharf extension is being made in that vicinity, the property will be enhanced in value.
3.—A Lot of Land in the Town of Sherbrooke, as described in the deed from the B. A. Land Co., containing 3 1/2 acres.
4.—A Farm Lot, situated in the Township of Orford, near Sherbrooke, known as the North half of Lot seven in the second range, containing 100 acres, with the improvements thereon. Titles indisputable. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Court & Macintosh, or to the Subscribers. Sale at TWELVE o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers. Montreal, Feb. 19.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS IN A MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE CITY.

THE Subscribers are authorized to submit for public competition on WEDNESDAY, the 13th MARCH next, that extensive and most desirable Property belonging to GENERAL EVANS, C.B., FRONTING ON SHERBROOKE, ST. URBAIN, ST. CHARLES BAROME and ST. LAWRENCE STREETS, DIVIDED INTO THIRTY-EIGHT LARGE BUILDING LOTS, As may be seen on the Lithographed Plans which are now prepared. This valuable Property will be sold commuted and on exceedingly Liberal Terms, and with such inducements as will ensure the Sale of the whole or part. For Particulars apply to Messrs COURT & MACINTOSH, or to the Subscribers. Sale at TWELVE o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

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

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

ELLIOTT'S DENTIFRICE, the best in use for Cleaning, Preserving, and Beautifying the TEETH AND GUMS. For recommendations from Dignitaries of the Church, the Bar, M.D.'s and Dentists, see wrapper. Take only Elliott's Dentifrice, with the signature. For sale by all the Druggists. February 5. d-t-f.

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

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

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

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

73 CROCKERY AT REDUCED PRICES.—73 The Subscribers will sell their well assorted Stock of China, Glass and Earthenware, which comprises every article suitable for domestic use, at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, a nice assortment of Kerosene Lamps, very cheap; Chimnies, Wicks, &c. J. PATTON & Co., 73 Great St. James Street. 1 mo. January 30.

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY.—The subscriber invites the attention of city and country customers to his varied and extensive Stock in the above line, manufactured daily under his own inspection, and of the best quality, at prices as low as can be obtained at any house in the city. Goods delivered through the city, and at railway stations, free of charge. Orders from the country promptly fulfilled. Terms Cash. CHARLES ALEXANDER, CONFECTIONER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 243 Notre Dame Street, Manufacturer of Gum Drops, Jujube Paste, Conversation Lozenges, and French Cream Bon Bon. February 19. 12d-12sw.

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

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

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

FRESH ORANGES.—Sweet and in fine order, just received at S. ENGLISH & CO'S.

OYSTERS.—Yarmouth Bloaters, Table Codfish, Loch-fine HERRINGS, for sale at S. ENGLISH & CO'S, 266 Notre Dame St. Montreal, Feb. 15. d 3m

Partnerships.

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

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

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned in Montreal, under the firm of CLARK, WINKS & Co., has this day been dissolved by limitation. All Debts due by or to the said firm will be settled by James P. Clark, at his office, on the premises occupied by the late firm. Boyer's Block, } JAMES P. CLARK, No. 1, Custom House Square. } GEORGE WINKS. Montreal, Jan. 18th. d sw

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

Coal, Coal Oil, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS, &c.—Very cheap. JAMES O'FAIRIE, Genuine Coal Oil & Lamp Depot, 55 St. Francois Xavier Street, a few doors below Notre Dame Street. d-1-mo Montreal, Feb. 21.

COAL: COAL: COAL!—J. G. BEARD & CO., dealers in ALL KINDS OF COAL.—YARDS—Corner of McGill and Wellington Streets and Grey Nun Street.

The subscribers beg to inform the Public that they have now on hand, at their Coal yards, a full supply of LEHIGH, SCRANTON, and LACKAWANNA COAL, of all sizes.

A large quantity of GRATE COAL, of a very superior quality, which they offer for sale at LOW PRICES. J. G. BEARD & CO.

AGENCY PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.—The Subscribers (sole Agents in Canada for the Company) continue to receive the above Oil in 5, 20 and 40 gallon packages. This Oil is admitted by all who have used it to be superior to any other Coal Oil in use.

A few hhds Superior Rape Lubricating Oil And a quantity of Rosin Oil in barrels Paraffine Candles in cases —AND— A large assortment of Kerosene Oil Lamps COAL. Newcastle-Wallsend House Coal, (warranted the best quality imported) Wallsend Blacksmiths' Nut Coal Scotch and English Steam Coal Sydney House Coal A small quantity very fine Kendall Coal And 200 to 300 tons Chestnut sized Lehigh Coals for Railway Coal Burners English and American Fireclay Ramsay and Grangemouth Firebricks JAMES & Co., 236 St. Paul Street. d-1-yr. Montreal, Jan. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—We do not pretend to sell Coal Oil Lamps without profit, as a regular thing, but we are selling them at ACTUAL COST JUST NOW, simply because, in the present state of this market, it appears expedient to us to realise on this portion of our Stock, as soon as possible. G. GRINTON & Co., 258 Notre Dame Street, Nearly opposite Alexander's. 12d. February 14.

GLASGOW BROSE MEAL for sale. ALEX. MCGIBBON.

DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES for sale. ALEX. MCGIBBON.

PICKLES I—PICKLES II—100 dozen Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles; 50 dozen Batty & Co's, for sale. ALEX. MCGIBBON. Feb. 19.

NO. 1 MACKEREL, LOCHFINE HERRINGS. No. 1 Mackerel, in Kits. Lochfine HERRINGS, in Firkins, for sale. ALEX. MCGIBBON.

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

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

Business Cards.

MISS GIFFORD'S Spring term of Singing and Piano instruction, will commence February 21st. Residence Abbotsford Terrace, St. Catharine Street. February 20th, 1861. t.f.b

ROBERT MITCHELL, Produce, Stock and Exchange Broker, and Commission Merchant, 32 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL. February 19, 1861. d-1-mo.

M R. J. DUNLOP, ADVOCATE, No. 46, LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET.

DR. W. E. BOWMAN, MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. d-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company has obtained from the Minister of Finance of this Province a LICENSE to carry on Business under the Provincial Statute 23 Vic. Chap. 35, and has complied with all the requirements of said Act. A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Secretary, Canada. OFFICE, No. 9 Great St. James Street, Montreal, 10th January, 1861. d-3m

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The Miscellany.

HERE AND THERE; OR, THIS WORLD AND THE NEXT.

From an old Methodist Magazine, copied for the Witness.

Here bliss is short, imperfect, insecure,
But total, absolute, and perfect there;
Here time's a moment, short our happiest state,
There infinite duration is one date;
Here Satan tempts and troubles e'en the best,
There Satan's power extends not to the blest.
In a weak, sinful body here I dwell,
But there I drop this frail and sickly shell;
Here feeble Faith supplies my only light,
There Faith and Hope are swallowed up in sight;
Here things as in a glass are darkly shown,
There I shall know as clearly as I'm known.
Frail are the fairest flowers that bloom below,
There freshest palms on roots immortal grow;
Here wants and cares perplex my anxious mind,
But spirits there a calm fruition find;
Here disappointment my best schemes destroy,
There those that sowed in tears shall reap in joy.
Here vanity is stamp'd on all below,
Perfection there on every good shall grow;
Here my fond heart is fastened on some friend,
Whose kindness may, whose life must have an end;
But there no saddening failures can I prove,
God cannot disappoint, for God is love.
Here error clouds the will and dims the sight,
There all is knowledge, purity and light;
Here so imperfect is this mortal state,
If blest myself, I mourn some other's fate;
At every human woe I here repine,
The joy of every saint shall there be mine.
Here if I lean, the world shall pierce my heart,
But there this broken reed and I shall part;
Here on no promised good can I depend,
But there the rock of ages is my friend;
Here if some sudden joy delight inspire,
The dread to lose it damps the rising fire;
But there whatever good the soul employ,
The thought that 'tis eternal crowns the joy.

THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND:—A STORY OF THE COAST OF MAINE.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE—CHAP. XI.

The little boy who had been added to the family of Zephaniah Pennel and his wife, soon became a source of grave solicitude to that mild and long-suffering mother. For, as the reader may have seen, he was a resolute, self-willed little elf, and whatever his former life may have been, it was quite evident that these traits had been developed without any restraint.

Mrs. Pennel, whose whole domestic experience had consisted in rearing one very sensitive and timid daughter, who needed for her development only an extreme of tenderness, and whose conscientiousness was a law unto herself, stood utterly confounded before the turbulent little spirit to which her loving-kindness had opened so ready an asylum, and she soon discovered that it is one thing to take a human being to bring up, and another to know what to do with it after it is taken.

The child had the instinctive awe of Zephaniah, which his manly nature and habits of command were fitted to inspire, so that morning and evening when he was at home he was demure enough; but while the good man was away all day, and sometimes on fishing excursions which often lasted a week, there was a chronic state of domestic warfare—a succession of skirmishes, pitched battles, long treaties, with divers articles of capitulation, ending, as treaties are apt to do, in open rupture on the first convenient opportunity.

Mrs. Pennel sometimes reflected with herself mournfully and with many self-disparaging sighs, what was the reason that young master somehow contrived to keep her far more in awe of him than he was of her. Was she not evidently as yet, at least, bigger and stronger than he, able to hold his rebellious little hands, to lift and carry him, and to shut him up, if so she willed, in a dark closet, and even to administer to him that discipline of the birch which Mrs. Kittridge often and forcibly recommended as the great secret of her family prosperity? Was it not her duty, as everybody told her, to break his will while he was young?—a duty which hung like a millstone round the peaceable creature's neck, and weighed her down with a distressing sense of responsibility.

Now, Mrs. Pennel was one of the people to whom self-sacrifice is constitutionally so much a nature, that self-denial for her must have consisted in standing up for her own rights, or having her own way when it crossed the will and pleasure of any one around her. All she wanted of a child, or in fact of any human creature, was something to love and serve.

Mrs. Pennel would gladly have placed herself and all she possessed at the disposition of the children; they might have broken her china, dug in the garden with her silver spoons, made turf alleys in her best room, drummed on her mahogany tea-table, filled her muslin drawer with their choicest shells and sea-weed,—only Mrs. Pennel knew that such kindness was no kindness, and that in the dreadful word responsibility, familiar to every New England mother's ear, there lay awful summons to deny and to conflict where she could so much easier have conceded.

She saw that the tyrant little would reign without mercy if it reigned at all, and ever present with her was the uneasy sense that it was her duty to bring this erratic little comet within the laws of a well-ordered solar system—a task to which she felt about as competent as to make a new ring for Saturn. Then, too, there was a secret feeling, if the truth must be told, what Mrs. Kittridge would think about it—for duty is never so formidable than when she gets on the cap and gown of a neighbor; and Mrs. Kittridge with her resolute voice and declamatory family govern-

ment, had always been a secret source of uneasiness to poor Mrs. Pennel, who was one of those sensitive souls who can feel for a mile or more the sphere of a stronger neighbor. During all the years that they had lived side by side, there had been this shadowy, unconfessed feeling on the part of poor Mrs. Pennel, that Mrs. Kittridge thought her deficient in her favorite virtue of "resolution," as, in fact, in her inmost soul she knew she was;—but who wants to have one's weak places looked into by the sharp eyes of a neighbor who is strong precisely where we are weak? The trouble that one neighbor may give to another, simply by living within a mile of one, is incredible; but until this new accession to her family, Mrs. Pennel had always been able to comfort herself with the idea that the child under her particular training was as well-behaved as any of those of her more demonstrative friend. But now, all this consolation had been put to flight; she could not meet Mrs. Kittridge without most humiliating recollections.

On Sundays, when those sharp black eyes gleamed upon her through the rails of the neighboring pew, her very soul shrank within her, as she recollected all the compromises and defeats of the week before. It seemed to her that Mrs. Kittridge saw it all—how she had ingloriously bought peace with gingerbread, instead of maintaining it by rightful authority—how young master had sat up till nine o'clock on divers occasions, and even kept the little Mara up for his lordly pleasure.

How she trembled at every movement of the child in the pew, dreading some patent and open impropriety which should bring scandal on her government. This was the more to be feared, as the first effort to initiate the youthful neophyte in the decorums of the sanctuary had proved anything but a success—inasmuch that Zephaniah Pennel had been obliged to carry him out from the church; and therefore, poor Mrs. Pennel was thankful every Sunday when she got her little charge home without any distinct scandal and breach of the peace.

But, after all, he was such a handsome and engaging little wretch, attracting all eyes wherever he went, and so full of saucy drolleries, that it seemed to Mrs. Pennel that everything and everybody conspired to help her to spoil him.

There are two classes of human beings in this world; one class seem made to give love, and the other to take it. Now Mrs. Pennel and Mara belonged to the first class, and little Master Moses to the latter.

It was perhaps of service to the little girl, to give to her delicate, shrinking, highly nervous organization the constant support of a companion so courageous, so richly blooded, and highly vitalized as the boy seemed to be. There was a fervid tropical richness in his air that gave one a sense of warmth in looking at him, and made his oriental name seem in good keeping. He seemed an exotic that might have waked up under fervid Egyptian suns, and been found cradled among the lotos blossoms of old Nile, and the fair golden-haired girl seemed to be gladdened by his companionship, as if he supplied an element of vital warmth to her being. She seemed to incline toward him as naturally as a cambric needle to a magnet.

It was most marvelous to see the quickness of ear and facility with which the child picked up English. Evidently, he had been somewhat accustomed to the sound of it before, for there dropped out of his vocabulary, after he began to speak, phrases which would seem to betoken a longer familiarity with its idioms than could be equally accounted for by his present experience. Though the English evidently was not his native language, there had yet apparently been some effort to teach it to him—although the terror and confusion of the shipwreck seemed at first to have washed away every former impression from his mind.

But whenever any attempt was made to draw him to speak of the past, of his mother, or of where he came from, his brow lowered gloomily, and he assumed that kind of moody, impenetrable gravity, which children at times will so strangely put on, and which baffles all attempts to look within them. Zephaniah Pennel used to call it putting up his dead-lights.

Perhaps it was the dreadful association of agony and terror connected with the shipwreck that thus confused and darkened the mirror of his mind the moment it was turned backward; but it was thought wisest by his new friends to avoid that class of subjects altogether—indeed it was their wish that he might forget the past entirely, and remember them as his only parents.

Miss Roxy and Miss Ruey came duly as appointed to initiate the young pilgrim into the habiliments of a Yankee boy, endeavoring, at the same time, to drop into his mind such seeds of moral wisdom as might make the internal economy in time correspond to the exterior.

But Miss Roxy declared "of all the children that ever she see, he beat all for finding out new mischief—the moment you'd made him understand he musn't do one thing, he was right at another."

One of his exploits, however, had very nearly been the means of cutting short the materials of our story in the outset.

It was a warm, sunny afternoon, and the three women, being busy together with their stitching, had tied a sun-bonnet on little Mara, and turned the two loose upon the beach to pick up shells.

All was serene and quiet and retired, and no possible danger could be apprehended. So up and down they trotted, till the spirit of adventure which ever burned in the breast of little Moses caught sight of a small canoe which had been moored just under the shadow of a cedar-covered rock.

Forthwith he persuaded his little neighbor to go into it, and for a while they made themselves very gay, rocking it from side to side.

(To be Continued.)

STATE OF EUROPE.

Gæta still maintains its reputation. In 1806 Gæta fired 120,000 cannon shot and 22,000 bombs upon the besieging army of France before the latter could fire a single gun. It was at last taken by storm and escalade. Since the "year of revolutions," 1848, the whole resources of the Neapolitan kingdom have been taxed to render it invulnerable if possible. In the present position of the continent of Europe, it is not at all impossible that FRANCIS the Second may be enabled to hold out until Europe is in a blaze.

Sardinia has elected her united Parliament, and Sicily is understood to have returned a large majority in favour of CAVOUR. That minister intends to propose amongst his first measures a loan of 500 millions, which probably will be supplied by France. 800 millions of francs was offered for Venetia, but probably VICTOR EMMANUEL thinks he can obtain that province cheaper by war. CAVOUR also intends to call out the entire military force of the kingdom, which on the old system would amount to 450,000 men. To enable the King to act suddenly and in secret, yet constitutionally, he is to be nominated Dictator, just as was ordained prior to the arrival of the French and the attack on Austria in 1859. We have no confirmation of the reported departure of GARIBALDI from Caprera.

Rome has been very busy during the last week blessing asses. We do not mean asses bled, but quadruped—real and veritable donkeys. The conduct of these animals is anything but decorous or becoming at so solemn and appropriate a rite. However, as a fee is paid to the priests by each assinine owner, the priests are satisfied, and still more satisfied if the sanctified animal, after all, proves refractory, for then another fee is required to drive out the demon. The bled asses of Rome have received a heavy baptism of fire in the Abruzzi. They had made a valiant inroad into the Sardinian frontiers, and 2,000 of them heroically seized some fifty Sardinians, who rested there without suspicion. The Sardinians, however, soon came up, and seized not only the captain of the brigands, but a bishop who was in his company. The Piedmontese pursued the fugitives within the Roman frontier, and the Pope now begins to experience that he would have acted more prudently not to have violated neutral territory.

From France there are rumours of immense warlike preparations. The line of frontier towards Prussia, Switzerland, and the passes of the Alps resembles one vast camp. Large reinforcements have been sent to Rome; others are expected to follow. The Emperor speaks of peace, which means "war" in the Imperial dictionary. The journals are told they are perfectly free to comment, but at the same moment Genasco, who did speak freely, is banished. The debates in the Senate will be remarkably like the speeches of the mover and seconder of the address in our own house at home—mere echoes.

Denmark is armed, and the Danes are quiet willing to fight. They threaten to ruin the ports of Prussia, and to shut up the commerce of the Baltic. Prussia is armed; Russia is armed, and has sent down 10,000 men just to see that Poland is quiet. Turkey is armed, and will not consent to the prolonged occupation of Syria by France, although Russia wishes her to do so. The continued occupation of Syria by Frenchmen would form a most convenient precedent for the occupation of Roumelia when the time comes.

There has been a change of Ministry at Vienna, and a greater tendency to liberal ideas is visible in the new combination. A Spanish paper reported that the Pope was preparing to quit Rome, but the *Patrie* denies the statement. The King of Naples is now content if he can keep the lesser of the two Sicilies. He has appealed to the Sicilians to give himself and family an "asylum," and in return he promises the constitution of 1812, with a separate Sicilian establishment. The offer is altogether too late, though rather craftily conceived to awaken old prejudices against Neapolitan ascendancy.—*Liverpool Courier*, 6th Feb.

GRATITUDE OF DRINKERS TOWARDS THOSE WHO TRY TO SAVE THEM.—The papers relate that while rowdies in Syracuse were burning the Rev. Mr. May in effigy, the reverend gentleman was carrying provisions to the families of the drunken ruffians who were committing the outrage and insult, to keep their children from starving!—[We could tell something almost as surprising about Montreal.—ED. WIT.]

—A married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and retrieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that although all abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet there is a little world of love at home over which he is a monarch.

RETRIBUTION.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

A nation's sins fail not of retribution. Such is the text from which a long and eloquent homily might be preached. And there is no nation so pure that it has not national sins to answer for. Even Britain, which we all love and honour so much, is by no means an exception to the rule; nor the greatest of her offspring exempt from the curse. It is not for us to make up the catalogue of her crimes and errors. She has foes enough and "kind allies"—like the "very kind friends" of private life—to do this for her. But one example stands just now so freshly and clearly out that we cannot forbear a passing comment. The stout, honest heart of the nation induced it to abolish slavery and to pay the owners the value of their slaves, to abolish the slave trade and maintain a force to suppress it; but there it halted, and left its work incomplete. The towns wanted cotton for their manufactures; they could get it nowhere so cheaply as from the Slave States. So these many years past Britain has built up her great manufacture on slave-grown cotton, and grown rich on the encouragement abroad of a sin it turned out of its own door. This sort of virtue smacks somewhat of that which a man would exhibit who should be horror-struck at the idea of keeping a brothel himself, but really must rent his houses upon commercial principles, and if people of that class paid him the best rental, he could not afford to refuse their money. He would not bear the shame himself, but would heap up riches out of its profits. We trust our readers will pardon the unsavouriness of the simile for its aptness.

Christianity and philanthropy, this class of arguers think very excellent and admirable things, but really they must not be allowed to stand in the way of trade and money-getting. The great principles of free trade, the buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, are things which, as a nation, they could not afford to set aside for any such motives as these; things very good for parsons and women and philanthropists to make pretty speeches about, but matters with which business men could not be bothered. And now mark the result—the trade of a large portion of the manufacturing districts of Britain has become, in a great measure, dependent upon the prosecution of this slave labor, and the peace and order of a slave confederacy; on the power of the masters to compel their slaves to continue their labor in the cotton field, on their ability to buy more slaves when the old are worn out! The Slave States are in a state of disorder, and all Britain is agitated. Meeting after meeting is being held, and men are asking with fear and trembling, where else can be grown the supply of cotton which we need. The sin of the nation has found her out. Had she discriminated between slave-grown cotton and that grown by free labor, and so stimulated, years ago, the growth of cotton in India and Africa, she would, long ere this, have been in a position to laugh at any apprehension of danger from disturbances in the American slave states. She owed it to India to spend some portion of the immense riches her people have drawn from that country, upon opening up its resources. Lord Dalhousie did indeed commence the work, but tardily. Had the cotton districts been penetrated by railways and capital invested there some years ago, the produce of India ere this might have equalled that of America. But England couldn't be bothered thinking of these things then. She could make more money by using the slave-grown cotton and selling its manufactures to India herself, so year by year impoverishing even that land of fabulous wealth. She is beginning now to do hurriedly, and therefore at greater expense, what a sounder statesmanship and a more consistent anti-slavery policy should have induced her to do long ago. She is at last aroused to the necessity of doing this work and it will be done effectively. But she can no longer take credit for any high, disinterested or philanthropic motive for her conduct. A short-sighted selfishness brought her into this trouble; a more enlightened selfishness will help her out of it.

But it is not concerning the South alone that she need have trouble. The Northern States are passing an almost prohibitory tariff. Canada has already passed one which is incidentally protective to home manufactures and *pro tanto* hostile to British manufactures. Britain is dependent on America for grain and cotton, and if this tariff passes she will be called to pay for a very large portion of her supplies not in manufactures but in gold. It is an artful dodge to bleed her to death. Here is a new peril against which she is not fortified. Had she, years ago, instead of adopting Cobden's and Peel's free trade, made all the British empire one great Zollverein with internal free trade or a limited low rate of duty on the interchange of products, but a discriminating duty against the rest of the world, the mother country would have been ere this altogether independent of the troubles or hostile legislation of foreign nations. The centrifugal force now existent in her own colonies and possessions would have been neutralized. India, prosperous as a cotton producer, had not needed to impose a tax upon British yarns. Canada with its commerce fostered and its railway enterprises aided by the Imperial Government would have accepted free trade with the mother country; the sugar colonies would have again grown rich, and the abolition of slavery there would have no longer been regarded as a curse. The productive powers of all parts of the empire thus stimulated would have proved sufficient for the supply of the wants of all the rest. Instead of a huge fabric without any centripetal power in the form of identity of interest, ready to fall asunder of its own weight, the British empire would have formed one mighty consolidated whole, the most wonderful and most powerful political organization the sun ever looked down upon. To alleviate temporary distress, to cheapen bread and enable manufacturers to make larger profits out of their slave-grown cotton, Sir Robert Peel adopted a one-sided free trade policy, and missed a scheme which would have added so much power to his country, so much glory to himself. His fault—one shared by the people whom he represented—was this, that he neither knew nor took trouble to ascertain the immense undeveloped capabilities of the British colonies and outlying possessions. His views of trade policy, like those of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, were bounded by the shores of Great Britain.