

MONTREAL WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

No 72.

THE COLORED RACE—ITS RELATIONS TO THE PRESENT STRUGGLE.

(Reported for the Daily Witness.)

On Monday evening, Rev. Dr. Pennington, a colored clergyman, delivered a lecture on "The relations of the Colored Race to the Present Crisis in the United States."

Dr. Pennington, on coming forward, said that we live in an age when every man, woman and child of every nation is bound to have an opinion in regard to every great question which comes before the public, especially those questions which concern humanity and Christianity. He might now state that he was originally a slave in Maryland, under that blood-stained banner which now waves over so many of his kindred in bondage. The State of Maryland contains 61,000 free people of color, the largest free population of any State. In Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria, the colored people are very numerous, very intelligent, and very influential, some of them owning a large amount of property. In Maryland,—his native State,—there are 81,000 slaves, and in Virginia about 490,000; in fact he might assert, that in the Border States, the colored population was not only the most numerous, but the most intelligent. They had numerous churches, principally of the Methodist and Baptist denominations, and a few Presbyterians. But for many long years, as far back as he could remember, prayers had gone up to God, not from churches alone, but from swamps and barns where pious fathers and mothers offered up supplications for deliverance. He believed that those prayers had been recorded in Heaven, and would yet be answered.

He went on to say that his object to-night was not to meddle so much with the political aspect of the subject of American Slavery, as it was to call attention to the evil itself. The census of 1860 showed the United States to have a population of 31,000,000; of these 4,000,000 were African slaves, and 500,000 were free persons of color. * * * * * About two-fifths of these free colored people lived in the North, and the remainder were scattered through the Southern States, being very numerous in Maryland, South Carolina, and Louisiana. The speaker here alluded to the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1851, and gave some incidents of a personal nature, to illustrate the tyrannical and abominable character of that measure. This law was enacted to preserve the Union; but where was the Union now? Just before John Brown was murdered, he said "that his bones would scarcely moulder before the South would be called upon to account for her sins." It has been so, and the North has also had to suffer. He did not vindicate the North in the matter of slavery, more than the South, but some acts of Lincoln's Administration he did vindicate. The North had strong prejudices against people of color, and the extent, also, to which they had compromised with the South, left little to be said in their favor. Both sections have been guilty, and are suffering together. The reason, perhaps, why the North gave up slavery, was because they did not find it profitable. The North had been guilty of a great sin in adopting the Fugitive Slave Law. Under the provisions of this Act, a Northern magistrate who decided in favor of a slaveholder who claimed a runaway, was entitled to \$10; if he decided in favor of the slave, he was only entitled to \$5.

It was not admitted by many of the politicians of the North, that slavery has anything to do with the present war; and thus it appeared to him that they were only dodging the question. But, at the outset of this contest, President Davis, in his opening message, frankly and boldly laid down the proposition that slavery was the corner stone of the Confederacy. This was no dodging of the question. When the rebellion broke out, the colored men of Mass., New York and Penn. tendered their services to the Government, but were refused; thus Davis was fighting to establish Slavery, and Lincoln the Union.

Some said "what will become of the broad and fertile lands of the South, if the slaves are liberated and sent either to Africa or Central America?" His answer was, that the Southern territory belonged to his race; and let the present contest end as it may, he asserted that the claims of the negro to that region were God-given, and had been earned by the blood and sweat of generations. Let the contest end as it may, the fields of the South must be cultivated, and he had no doubt that God would bring this struggle to a happy issue, and that these broad acres would be labored by freemen.

The negroes outnumbered the whites in South Carolina, in Florida, in Alabama, and in Louisiana. It might be asked why did they not strike? He would reply "God forbid! My brethren, keep still, it is not yet time;" when God shall stir them up, they will strike; not sooner. The Legislature of Md. had endeavored to compel the free colored people in that State to emigrate, but in 1859 a committee appointed by the Senate of Maryland to investigate the matter, reported that so much were the colored people mixed up with the monetary and industrial interests of the State, that to expel them would be nothing short of ruinous.

The speaker having alluded to the services of colored men in the American Wars, and the acknowledgments these services received from Washington and Jackson, remarked upon the unwillingness of the North to receive them now as soldiers, and upon the willingness to receive them as nurses, etc. He called earnestly upon his colored brethren here to pray for the speedy deliverance of the four millions of their kindred still in bondage. He had no doubt that Providence would overrule this contest for the benefit of the slaves; and that the result would be the entire destruction of Slavery.

His race had shown to the world by the clearest testimony, that it was not a blood-thirsty one; for 86 years they had served the American Republic as slaves; for 186 years the British Empire; for 227 years the Spaniards. He thought, in all conscience, that it was time their bondage was over for ever. If he lived to see the day when the shackles were struck off his kindred, and he believed he would live to behold it, oh how glad he would be to sing the great Song of Redemption,

"Jehovah has triumphed,
His people are free!"

MILITARY MURDERS.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

The vindictive or retaliatory murders which have of late disgraced the British soldier, calls aloud for enquiry. The military authorities may think, perhaps, that civilians have no claims to interference in a matter, which upon the surface, and in the abstract, appears to resolve itself into a question of discipline and subordination. To such a position we at once demur. Enormities so gross shock the public mind, and beget distrust and apprehension. The community, in whose midst crimes heretofore so unusual, and of such magnitude are becoming frequent, can feel no security against the growing prevalence of these cold-blooded atrocities, and may well feel alarm for its own personal safety. That which happens on the parade ground may occur on the public street. The uncontrolled passion which murders a comrade may do violence to the citizen, and where society looked most confidently for protection it fears to find the greater danger. It may be said we are coloring the picture too highly.—We think not. To have prophesied before their occurrence that three murders would be perpetrated, and a fourth attempted, within a space of three months, by British soldiers in garrison, would have been deemed madness or worse. How, then, are we not warranted in vividly portraying the risks to which our citizens may possibly be subjected? The question of subordination would lead us, however, to the responsibility of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, as they progress upwards, from the corporal to the commandant; and these it is neither our province nor our inclination to discuss; but we are bound to confess that the repetition of the highest crime known to our criminal law at noon-day, and with *premeditation*, brings to our mind a strong conviction that the moral teaching of the soldier, as a man and a Christian, has not been duly cared for. It is not difficult to understand how easily the sense of responsibility is engrafted, how in the nullification of a free agency the moral responsibility is necessarily deadened, and the not-over-intelligent individual comes to feel a release from the consequences of actions in which he is prone to indulge. Reflection should perhaps teach him to discriminate between the acts for which the man is responsible apart from the soldier, and those which professionally are not his own. But men are not apt to be over reflective, and in the soldier's case a thousand reasons could be adduced why he is not likely to be governed by a monitor whom *he* has who have better opportunities, are not found too frequently to consult. We make these remarks in no sense of palliation of the crime these men have committed—with no maudlin feeling of pity that while condemning the atrocity would withhold the punishment due for its perpetration. But we speak in behalf of the thousands of brave and generous fellows that fill the ranks of the British army—of the thousands, to whom we are certain the murder of an innocent and worthy man is as repugnant as to ourselves.

These men, it seems to us, should be made to understand that the duties of the soldier are in no case to supersede the obligations of the man; that the offence against the moral law will be visited by certain and condign punishment in the same manner, and with the same promptitude as the grossest dereliction of his professional duty.

We have been led away from the main object we have in view by considerations that were inseparable from the melancholy event to which we desire to refer.—There are now three military criminals awaiting their trials for the most heinous offence—murder. It has been thought good by the authorities to transfer military criminals to the hands of the civil power. There remains some question, however, whether this arrangement has had all the advantages to the service which was anticipated, or contributed in any special degree to the ends of justice. Officers of the army have no doubt been relieved from a very invidious and heavy responsibility, while the legal accuser, which every military man is not supposed to possess, is brought to bear upon the more difficult legal points that occasionally arise even in what appear to the uninitiated very simple cases. With these gains there are, we think, some losses. Military punishments are not to be measured by the rules applicable to, and often wholesome in, the visitations of justice upon civil crime. The essential in the former is the prompt and decisive vindication of perfect discipline and unquestioning subordination. To have a just and proper effect the punishment should follow close upon the heels of the delinquency—delay is fatal to its efficacy, its object being solely preventive, not retributive. Here, we think, in most military cases the civil power is at fault. It has its appointed times of jail delivery, and the cases to be tried have to await the assizes. It is easy to imagine, and those immediately before us offer a full illustration of the inconvenience, a case wherein justice would be wholly defeated by the delay thus occasioned, and a most atrocious crime go unpunished. What, for instance, would necessarily occur if the regiment to which the criminal belonged was ordered to some foreign station? The witnesses would not be forthcoming, much of the circumstantial as well as the direct evidence would be lost, and the moral effect upon the whole regiment might, in case of acquittal, be highly injurious; while even on conviction time and distance would so modify the impression the penalty was calculated to make, had it followed quickly upon the perpetration of the crime, that the example would be valueless. We believe an application was made to the Governor General, in the former case of shooting at Montreal, praying His Excellency to issue a special commission for the trial of the prisoner. His Excellency then considered the case called for no extraordinary exercise of his prerogative. We cannot but think the advisers of the Crown would, under the very grave circumstances which have since occurred, do well to recommend that a special commission should at once be issued in order that the trials of these men should take place without delay.

—The repairs to the dam at the Hogsback on the Rideau Canal, carried away on the 18th of April last, have just been completed, and navigation is again open.

THE RAID ON GEN. POPE'S HEADQUARTERS.—The correspondent of a New York paper gives an amusing account of his loss of personal effects in the recent rebel raid upon Pope's Headquarters. The following is perhaps as near the truth as much that comes by telegraph, but it is too rich to be passed over. He says:—The list of losses is too large to publish; but the following is all that was saved of the personal effects belonging to the staff officers:—

Name.	Articles Saved.
Gen. Pope.....	Ridge pole of his tent.
Col. Ruggles, Chief of Staff.....	Carpet of Tent.
Gen. Roberts, Chief of Artillery.....	Everything.
Major Selridge, A. A. G.....	2 dozen paper collars.
Col. Cleary, Q. M.....	Liquor case only.
Col. McComb, C. E.....	His bradawl wrench.
Col. Morgan.....	Nix.
Col. Butler.....	Ditto.
Col. Beckwith.....	His spectacles only.
Major Meline.....	His splendid mess chest intact.
Capt. Piper.....	Everything.
Capt. Shunk.....	Three soiled socks.
Capt. Asche.....	Everything.
Dr. McFarland.....	Mess chest.
Capt. Goulding.....	Two clerks.
Capt. Pope, A. C. S.....	Himself.
Capt. Dug Pope.....	One piece of soiled linen and his cap.
Capt. Brown.....	Brush, broom, and a bottle of hair tonic.
Capt. Ball.....	Nothing.

*These collars the Major has since divided with General Pope.
†Although saving his clerks he lost himself, and is now in Dixie.
‡Captain Pope, when last heard from, was inquiring the way to Alexandria.
§Capt. Ball lost \$500 in cash.

GAZETTE.—We are indebted to an obliging correspondent at Gaspe Basin, under date of 28th ult., for the following items:

"The Rev. Mr. De La Mare is about to leave this place. He will be greatly missed.
"Two of our whalers have returned with small fares—one with 95, and the other with 106 barrels.
"We have splendid hay crops, and every appearance of a good crop of wheat, oats, &c. The potatoes are good; no sign of rot so far."—*Quebec Chronicle.*

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On the night of the 13th ult., as Mr. James Findlay, of Usbourne, was returning from London, he stopped to feed his horses at Keef's tavern, London Road. There was a lot of bar-room loafers, as usual, around, which Mr. F. did not like, and as soon as his horses had fed he started for home by the concession at said tavern, but had not proceeded over a mile when he was accosted by an individual wanting a ride. This he refused, not wishing to pick up stragglers. But the next minute he was accosted by the stranger on his wagon, as follows:—"Your money or your life, sir;" and the next instant a Bowie knife was drawn and cut the reins in front of Mr. F.'s hands; he then called to his horses to halt, which they did very suddenly, making the stranger fall forward on the wagon, when Mr. F. hit him such a blow on the side of the head as sent him head first out of the wagon. Mr. F. then drove off at a furious rate, followed by stones and missiles thrown by the villain. *Huron Express.*

MURDER IN DOURO.—A shocking murder was perpetrated in the Township of Douro on 23rd inst. A man named Alfred Range and a man named Patrick Sullivan were at a raising where there was plenty of liquor, and both became intoxicated and quarrelled. Sullivan was heard to threaten vengeance on Range frequently during the evening. Range got so drunk that he could not walk, and some of the men instead of taking him to his home, which was but a short distance off, propped him up against a pile of lumber, thinking he would come to and go home himself. On Sunday morning he was found quite dead. Dr. Harvey held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict that Range came to his death by the hands of Sullivan. A warrant was issued for Sullivan, but he has thus far eluded the vigilance of the officials.—*Peterboro Examiner.*

A LARGE BLUE HERON.—The *Quebec Chronicle* of yesterday says:—"A noble specimen of the great blue Heron tribe was shot in the neighborhood of St. Foy, on Monday, by a sportsman of this city. The bird was feeding at a pond when discovered, and, startled by the approach of the sportsman, arose, but was quickly brought to the ground by a shot from his unerring fowling-piece. This enormous specimen of the feathered creation measured four feet six inches from claw to beak, and five feet ten inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. The general hue of the plumage is slate-color, with white under the neck, breast and tail,—underneath the wings being honey-combed in brown, black, slate-color and white. It was presented by its captor to J. M. LeMoine, Esq., of this city, and will doubtless form a valuable addition to his museum. We believe it is now being prepared for preservation by Mr. Couper, the naturalist."

CANADA MICA.—Some fine specimens of Canadian Mica have been shown to us lately, taken from mines near Perth, belonging to Messrs. Holcomb & Cowan. Other specimens of this Mica sent to the International Exhibition by this firm, were considered the best shown. This Mica is exported to London, Liverpool, Paris, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where it is used for various purposes, such as windows for lanterns, deck lights, &c., as well as in the construction of different ornaments. The Mica from these mines fetches 8s sterling per lb. in England, and has only been discovered a little more than two years ago. It is said to be almost inexhaustible in the locality above alluded to.—*British Whig.*

NEW WAR VESSEL.—We understand that plans, &c., of a new vessel of war have been sent to the Home Government by C. P. Simpson, Esq., of this town. The ship was invented by that gentleman, with the assistance of Mr. J. F. Tyrrell. We believe that this is the first war ship invented in Canada.—*St. Catharines Constitutional.*

ARREST OF A GAOL-BREAKER.—The redoubtable Daniel O'Leary, who broke out of Guelph Gaol—where he was incarcerated on a charge of cattle stealing, on the 2nd of October last, has been arrested.

THE MATAPEDIA ROAD.—The road about which the difficulty was made, was a new line along the valley of the Matapedia, intended to connect the District of Gaspé with the St. Lawrence. It was begun in 1837, and when completed, is expected to supersede the old Kempt Road, which has been in use for the last 30 years, but is so mountainous that the difficulty of travelling is very great: running up hills of 2 miles in length, having grades of 1 foot in 5, and sometimes 1 in 4! and described by travellers as one of the most horrible in America. The new line follows the valley of the Matapedia some 36 miles, intersects the old Kempt Road and makes use of certain parts of it where it suits. It is some 90 miles long.—*Colonial Times.*

THE STEAMSHIP "HIMALAYA."—This splendid Government transport was expected to sail on the 28th, of August, from Cork for Quebec, with an additional number of the wives and children of soldiers left behind owing to the expeditious despatch of troops to this Province during the "Trent" crisis. She will bring three batteries of the 15th Brigade of Royal Artillery to Halifax, and transfer the companies of the 10th Brigade in that garrison to Quebec. The 3rd and 4th Batteries of the 7th Brigade, which have lain here for some years, are under orders for England by the "Himalaya," which is expected to sail from hence on the 20th proximo.—*Quebec Gazette.*

MORE FLOWING WELLS.—The *Chronicle* of last week announces three more wells during the week. The aggregate yield of the three wells is estimated at over 2,500 every twenty-four hours. One of the wells commenced to flow at the depth of 116 feet in the rock, the shallowest well in the diggings. The other two are drilled to a depth of 153 feet in the rock.—*Sarnia Observer.*

STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING.—During a recent storm the residence of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, the Episcopal clergyman of Dover, was struck by lightning. The fluid entered the chimney and made its exit through the open doors or windows. In its passage it stunned Mr. Baldwin and knocked down the man servant.

SAW-MILL BURNED.—The saw-mill of Charles Park, Esq., of Gainsborough, was completely destroyed by fire on the 22nd inst. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a stroke of lightning.—*St. Catharines Post.*

DRILL IN THE TORONTO SCHOOLS.—A committee of the City Board of Common School Trustees has been appointed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of introducing into the city schools such gymnastic exercises, including military drill, as will be unattended with expense to the city rate-payers, which was adopted.—*U. C. Journal of Education.*

—Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., has bought a large estate in England to provide an endowment for the Crossley Orphan School, near Halifax, founded by Frank, John, and Joseph Crossley. The *Leeds Mercury* says:—"This institution is intended to accommodate about 300 orphans of both sexes, a considerable portion of whom will be wholly maintained and educated, and ultimately placed out in situations. We believe it is also intended that this purchase shall in like manner provide a permanent endowment for the twenty-two almshouses which were erected by Mr. Frank Crossley in 1855, and also for a similar number of almshouses now in the course of erection by his brother Mr. Joseph Crossley.

—The *N. Y. World* says:—"The Secretary of War has stated that none of the negro regiments now being raised in Kansas, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other places, will be mustered into the United States service, though some local use can probably be made of them. If there are any loyal northern men who sincerely regret the President's decision and firmness in abiding by it, let them rather rejoice, for it is Jeff. Davis who will with most reason mourn to see pass from him forever such an excellent opportunity for inflaming and exciting to frenzy the aroused passions and fears to which he is glad of any chance to appeal.

—The *Quebec News* of the 1st says.—The troop-ship "Adventure" sailed from this port yesterday morning at eight o'clock. She had on board between 200 and 300 soldiers whose time has expired, and a number of women and children. On Saturday five convicts, under sentence for desertion, were marched down under a strong escort and placed on board, one artilleryman and four soldiers of the line.

—The *Sarnia Observer* states that the body of a man named Hibburn was found in the river on 25th inst. On the previous Thursday he had been drinking all the day, and was last seen near the river intoxicated. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "found drowned." Deceased leaves a wife and four children who were depending upon him for support.

—The Great Western Railway Company has applied to the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada for a new suit or a new trial in the case between that Company and the Commercial Bank of Canada. The latter brought an action at the Kingston Assizes for \$1,500,000 for money lent at various times, and obtained a verdict, which the Railway Company now seek to set aside, the plea being that their agents borrowed the money for the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, and that the G. W. R. Company was not bound by the act of its agents. Judgment deferred.

—Some Upper Canada papers are puffing Robinson's Circus, now making a tour of the western part of the Province. The manager of this concern attempted to smuggle in jewellery and indecent pictures at Sarnia. The collector seized one wagon with its contents.

—A number of members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Quebec have presented the Rev. Archdeacon Hellmuth with an address on his removal to the Huron Diocese. The signers of the address express their affectionate remembrance of the Christian kindness, candor and courtesy which always characterized Dr. Hellmuth in his intercourse with them, and of his active, liberal, and valuable co-operation in every good and benevolent work.

—Goderich harbor has been recently dredged and is now made accessible to all lake crafts without regard to size or draft of water.

Cotemporary Press.

THE LOSS OF THE "GOLDEN GATE"— HEART-RENDING SCENES ON BOARD.

FULL STATEMENT OF CAPT. R. H. PEARSON.

(From the San Francisco Alta California, Aug. 7.)

On the 28th inst., at about a quarter to 5 p. m., as we had just sat down to dinner, it was reported to Capt. Hudson that the steamer (Golden Gate) was on fire. We immediately left the table; he took the deck, while I ran to fight the fire, which originated between the forward smoke-stack and the cabin galley. I saw the forward part of the upper engine-room in a blaze (that portion of the deck just under the galley.) The engineer was attacking the hose, while I ran to the paddle-box, calling on all I met to follow and pass down the water that was always kept there.

This was done, and I dashed the water in and around the smoke-stack till I was driven from it by the smoke and heat. I then ran to the upper deck, aft, to see that they were getting the hose along from the after pump, and as this was being done, I turned to say a word of caution to some men who were getting one of the boats over; heard Capt. Hudson say that he had headed the steamer for the shore, which was distant some three and a half miles. Jumping down below, I saw at a glance that we were a doomed ship, as the flames flared up the engine-room hatch; met Mr. Waddell, who said his men below were cut off and would be burned, and we decided to knock down the bulkhead in the after freight room, and, if possible, save them; this was done, and Waddell himself, when prevented by the fire from coming up, jumped overboard from the after freight port and was saved.

Immediately I directed the panic-stricken women and children who were in the cabin, to the stairways over the paddle-boxes forward, myself carrying two of Mrs. Richard's children, the flames burning as we rushed by them. About this time it was that Capt. Hudson was driven from the port paddle-box forward. At the risk of my life I passed back again over the paddle-box, cut the cover off the forward after boat and caught at three life preservers. Rushing forward again through the scorching heat I met Mr. Flint and Purser Wood, to each of whom I gave one of the life preservers, and secured one to the fore rigging to use myself if I became so exhausted as to need one. Mr. Wood gave his to a woman, who, notwithstanding, was lost.

My labors were now turned to the head pump and hose, and we fought the fire foot by foot, until the men were driven away. At about this time the steamer changed her course from the direction of the land to the northward, as if the wheelsman had been forced to leave his post; but she soon changed again and headed straight on the beach.

I unwove the awning side ropes that were burned off, and made them fast to the forward rail, that the passengers might cling to them, and advised those who could not swim to secure such things as would float them, and keep calm until the steamer struck the beach. Many did so, but others confused and bewildered, threw themselves at once into the water.

At 5½ p. m. by my watch, the upper deck fell in, and the foremast went by the board, falling to starboard; soon after this she took the beach very easily, having but little way, though the engine kept working up to that time; then it was that I told the people to jump and try their best to reach the shore.

Huge breakers were rolling past the ship, sweeping everything before them to the beach, and those persons who retained strength when cast on shore, helped to drag the exhausted or dead from the surf.

At last Captain Hudson and myself were alone. Tearing off our clothing as we hung on under the bowsprit, with flakes of fire falling on us from above, we watched our chance to jump in after a roller, but the rope Hudson held burned off, and he fell into the water, was washed ashore, and I was alone, exhausted, physically and mentally, with both hands, left arm and right shoulder burned, and so, though I am a good swimmer, as you will remember, I doubted if I should reach the shore if I abandoned my life-preserver.

Seeing a small spar fast to the starboard bow by a rope, I jumped with my life-preserver, and was swept some distance from the steamer across the starboard bow; but I swam back to the spar I spoke of, got astride of it, but was capsized twice, enough to prove that my strength was not equal to the task before me. I managed to put the life-preserver on, but could not tie it; I let go, when I was swept across to the port side, threw myself on my back, and before another roller came succeeded in fastening it.

Then I was overtaken by a quick succession of immense breakers, beaten and bruised by them, and was finally pitched among the wreck of spars attached to the foremast. The danger was imminent of being crushed, but my strength was nearly gone, and I could make no effort to free myself; but the next roller threw me clear of them and on to the beach, when some good friends rushed down and dragged me into security. I quickly regained my strength, and was deeply pained to learn that more were not saved. Some were lying dead, and some whose names I called had not been seen. We mustered but 100 persons. Flint and Holladay and other familiar faces were not among them. We were sad indeed.

While the fire roared through our noble ship, and huge seas made breaches through the charred timber, hurling the flames high in the air, we gathered our dead by the light and laid them upon the sand, out of the reach of the sea, and then sat down to watch the gloomy scene.

By 9 o'clock p. m., what was not burned of the steamer was broken up. The bow and stern came ashore, and in the morning there was nothing left but the bed-plate, wheels and attachments. The beach was strewn with various portions of the wreck. Some kegs of ale were picked up, and suffering as we all were from thirst and exhaustion, it revived many who were too weak to stand.

Among our number we recognized Capt. Whitney, P. C. S. N. Co., and a better man does not live; Mr. McMullen, exhausted and bowed to the earth by the loss of wife and children, and Mr. Waddell, Chief Engineer. We had seen several of the ship's boats, after changing about a little, keep away for Manzanilla, which was distant but some 14 miles, and we hoped that they would come to our relief early in the morning.

As soon as day broke we buried the dead; four of them were women, two of these elderly women, and, I think, from the second cabin; an insane person, and Mrs. McMullen.

We buried them in the sand, digging the graves with pieces of board. Mrs. McMullen was a lady much esteemed; and as we straightened her stiffened limbs and covered her face, my heart ached that so untimely a fate should check a life so useful, and so lonely a grave should mark the resting place of one that in life was surrounded by so many loving friends. We placed a cross at the head of the grave to designate the spot as sacred.

When this sad duty was over we started toward Manzanilla, marching over burning sands, through jungles and thorns, around the mountain, until we got abreast the "White Rock," eleven miles from the town. Here we found in the wood a little water, blackish and dirty; still it was our salvation, and we drank it eagerly. After resting, we surveyed with a new sense of our position the high mountain towering above us, covered with an impenetrable chaparral on the one hand, and impassable cliffs on the other bordering the sea.

On leaving the vicinity of the wreck our party numbered nearly 100, five children and one woman—a Mrs. Wallace. God bless the woman, a braver and better I never saw, and never can I forget how she cheered the weary through our toilsome and painful wanderings—how, when others rested, she bathed the crying children in the only fresh water we found, to enable them to hold out, and so on through the next night, with our little band of about 25, some badly burned, and all sore and lame—our feet bound in old canvas (pieces of the foretop sail, that came on shore with the yard), and most of what we had on taken from the dead.

Here we passed the night, without water or food, while those who were in advance strayed into the mountains. But we were comforted by the appearance of the custom-house boat of Manzanilla; she took two men who were able to get to a point of rock from which they jumped, and were then picked up by the men in the boat, who promised to come to our aid in the morning. Through the long night we suffered, and at daybreak sent two men in search of water, of which they procured enough for a scanty drink for all; and then, a little refreshed, we took our line of march over the mountains to get to where we could jump from the rocks into the water, when the boats should come to our rescue.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

(From the World's Special Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

I wish to devote one closing letter to finding fault with several things in Gen. Pope's army, an occupation which at this time I am aware is not above suspicion. Every one, however, ought to know that a correspondent in the field is compelled to suppress many things which ought otherwise to be made public, because they refer to officers upon whom his business makes him frequently dependent for information and assistance. In spite, then, of the suspicion of vindictive or retaliatory motives, I proceed to find fault.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First, with the medical department of Pope's army.

In general I have a great respect for the members of this profession, and a high regard for the value of their services; but somehow, a number of incompetent and unworthy men have obtained positions on the medical staff of the Army of Virginia for which they are entirely incompetent in energy or ability, and so discredit is thrown upon the profession, and the care of our sick and wounded soldiers falls into inefficient and incapable hands. I am the more anxious to speak of this at the present time, from having been personally a witness of the most culpable neglect of our sick men during the past few days. Let me tell what I have seen.

I remained for a day and a half at a railway station, where the sick and wounded were being brought in from the battle-field to be transported on the cars to Washington. The men as they arrived were laid down upon the platform which runs all around the depot, to wait until they could be put on board the cars. The sun was very hot, and a well man would sicken to lie in it a great while, yet these poor fellows had to suffer and be patient. So they were left until afternoon, when a severe storm began to threaten. It was two hours before it came. Hospital tents were there and might have been put up to shield as well from the sun as the rain. When the rain came it was terrible, and the sick men had to endure the storm which sent well men to a place of shelter with no little alacrity.

Not only were sick men left out in the rain, but the digging of ditches around the hospital tents had been entirely neglected, and the water ran right in upon the sick, drenching those who had been placed there to avoid the rain. It must be seen that this was only the result of having an incompetent man in an important position. The responsibility of one who has control of a depot for the sick and wounded, and their transportation, is not small, and should not be placed in the hands of an intoxicated or incompetent officer.

The doctors enjoy a monopoly of a large proportion of the whiskey which is used in the army. Whenever a country still is found, it is a very easy thing to appropriate a few barrels for the hospital department, and thus a supply is obtained which enables them to keep drunk, if they choose, for a long time. This is an opportunity which I regret to say too many avail themselves of, and render themselves entirely incapable of performing the important duties entrusted to them.

THE CHAPLAINS.

I have next a good deal of fault to find with the chaplains. I have been in the army for nearly six months and have not had an opportunity of hearing a chaplain preach once. At a funeral I have listened to a few remarks, but not once to a regular Sunday service. I may have fallen among the less favored regiments, but I am sure no soldier or officer had to complain of too much preaching anywhere. That chaplains might restrain very much of the immorality of camp, and hold in check to a great extent the evil tendencies of this very demoralizing business of fighting, I have not the slightest doubt. That they do not do this I have also not the slightest doubt. A minister at home has a congregation very jealous of

his behavior, and deacons who would prick him up very sharply for that sort of life at home which in camp suits his flock exactly. They like very well to be let alone in the army, and the chaplain who is not an active, aggressive man, (and I fear very few of that kind have found their way into the service) floats passively along, and his position is a mere sinecure. I have seen many a chaplain whose business seemed to be mostly to smoke tobacco. Engaged in the enjoyment of the weed, they probably meditate very seriously in the spirit of that eccentric clergyman of two centuries ago who wrote:

"And when the pipe is foul within,
Think how the soul's defiled with sin;
To purge with fire it doth require—
Thus think and smoke tobacco."

The last session of Congress reduced the pay of chaplains from \$1,800 to \$1,200, and if it were reduced still farther I think we might expect a corresponding improvement in the character of the men who fill the sacred office in our armies. One morning after the news of this reduction had reached the army there were three resignations at the headquarters of a single brigadier-general. I would heartily and seriously recommend a still further reduction in the ministrations of the "temporal things," and then that all resignations by chaplains should be accepted. Afterwards, then, let these important positions be filled by active, aggressive, pious men, and I believe the army would then be more faithfully ministered unto in spiritual things than it is now or has been heretofore. What we need more than anything else in our army, who will soon number a million souls, away from all the restraints and influences of home, is faithful chaplains.

THE GENERAL.

The army has sadly deteriorated in morality and in discipline since the command devolved upon Gen. Pope. While the second army corps was under the entire supervision of Gen. Banks I think it was as free as any army from army vices. When Gen. Pope issued those ill-advised orders of his an injury was inflicted upon the discipline of the men which it will be very difficult to repair. Four months in General Banks' column did not see one-tenth part of the want of discipline which was witnessed in four weeks of Gen. Pope's administration. He has managed very badly. He has been vigorous and energetic; but we need a man who would be also discriminating and just. In the excess of his vigor towards the inhabitants of the country, he has not only done the army an injury which is well nigh irreparable; but the many who have been forced to swear allegiance to the United States are left now without the protection of the United States to the relentlessness of the rebels.

He did right when he refused to give protection to those who would not swear allegiance; but he did very wrong when he compelled those to swear allegiance to whom he has proven himself unable to give protection.

But what I am going to complain of more than anything else is the very bad example which the leader of the army of Virginia sets before his men when he makes a report of a battle which they all know to be false, and congratulates them upon a brilliant victory which they all know to be a disastrous defeat.

What does he mean when he says his loss at Cedar Mountain was 1,500 killed, wounded and missing, and then sends back to the regiments and brigades the official statement of the injuries each had sustained because they were incorrect and exaggerated? The fact is this, that more than one-half needed to be added to the number which he had stated as his loss, and it was for this that he refused to receive the official reports of killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Pope came into command of the Army of Virginia with fair prospects of popularity and success. His bombastic orders and pretensions about the "backs of the enemy" made the wise ones shake their heads knowingly, yet more were hopeful and willing to wait for results. Then came the order to subvert the army from the country, and to enforce the oath of allegiance upon everybody; and at this the wise ones openly expressed their opinion as to his imprudence. Next came the battle of Cedar Mountain, and the sacrifice of two and a half thousand of Banks' command, when reinforcements might have been sent him in an hour, and the wise ones began to protest. Then came the lying reports and congratulations, and the knowing ones cried out more loudly, and at the present time those are very few in his command who still retain confidence in him. He is not regarded by his officers as the right man in the right place. Banks or Sigel would either of them command a far greater share of the confidence of the whole army.

INCOMPETENT GENERALS.

(From the N. Y. World.)

The only rational doubt that exists respecting the issue of the approaching campaigns comes from the extraordinary determination of the Government not to profit by experience in its disposal of high commands. It is universally conceded that the military operations of the last twelvemonth—estimated without reference to what has been done by the navy—have in their net results, proved well nigh a complete failure. There has been a disproportion between the means furnished and the results achieved that fills every loyal heart with pain and indignation. The same generals are kept at the head of new movements. There has been some shifting of positions, but they are still confined to the same circle of men. Take the list of those charged with the higher responsibilities—Halleck, McClellan, Pope, Buell, Grant, Burnside, McDowell, Banks, and Sigel—and you find precisely the same names that figured at the commencement of the war. All of our fighting has brought out no new man. Out of all our hundreds of colonels and brigadiers, not a solitary individual has bounded to greatness. We find such instances in every other great war on the page of history. The men who have that combination of faculties which fits them for successful military command have early showed themselves in all such conflicts. The year has put two new men in marked prominence among the rebels—Sterling Price and "Stonewall" Jackson. But the great loyal armies have to trust their fate solely to the same old set. The year has not only been rife with disaster to them, but, what is even worse, it has done absolutely nothing for them in the great matter of rais-

ing up new leaders. Our magnificent armies are again to be put in the charge of men, some of whom have been as clearly proved incompetent for their trust as it is possible for human conduct to prove anything. What wonder then is there that, notwithstanding our matchless and multitudinous soldiery, the future is regarded with apprehension. "Everything in life is a problem," said Bonaparte; "it is only by what is known that we can come at what is unknown." It is known that many of these commanders in the past year have brought dishonor upon the arms which they controlled;—how can the unknown coming year be reckoned on with confidence when these same commanders have the disposal of its fortunes?

Take, for instance, the two men who are still in command of the two most important departments of the West—Generals Ulysses S. Grant and Don Carlos Buell. The first of these men has exhibited himself twice during the war: the first time at Belmont, in November, where he made a blind dash over the Mississippi against an army of twice his numbers, was beaten back with great loss, and was saved from destruction only by the covering fire of gunboats; and the second time at Pittsburg Landing, in April, where he blindly stationed his forces on the west bank of the Tennessee, without intrenchments, with his rawest troops in front, was surprised by a force of twice his number, was driven back to the edge of the water with a terrible sacrifice of life, and was rescued from utter annihilation only by the fortunate arrival of Buell's army at the last moment. Had it not been for a storm which prevented Beauregard from making his attack two days sooner, as he intended, Grant would have lost his army to a dead certainty, and Buell, when he afterwards came up, would have shared a similar destruction. The latter of these generals commenced his career by making a speech to his soldiers in which he said that "he did not know what the war was for"—then settled himself down inactively before Bowling Green for four months, when, as it afterwards proved, he had four times the force of the enemy, and finally permitted that enemy to leave the position without the loss of a man, or a gun, or a pound of subsistence—then suffered the very valuable bridges at Nashville to be destroyed by the enemy because he did not choose to give Commodore Foote leave to proceed there with his gunboats directly after the fall of Donelson—then lingered in the neighborhood of Nashville until the enemy had amplest times to establish new lines of operation, and until Sidney Johnston had, without molestation, formed a junction with Beauregard, a movement which, as Johnston himself said in his letter afterwards published, "was deemed too hazardous by the most experienced members of my staff, but, in my view, the object warranted the risk"—then marched at leisure to support Grant, whom he knew was in a most critical position, taking ten days to march eighty-two miles over excellent roads, and arriving only when Grant was already overwhelmed in blood—and ever since, as if exhausted by that effort, has been lying motionless, or displaying his only energy in keeping his subordinates from relieving East Tennessee, whose continual subjection, up to the present day, to the hated rebel rule has been to the shame of the federal power. When Chattanooga, which commands that ill-fated region on the south, might easily have been taken and kept in our possession, he kept aloof from it; and it was only after the repeated solicitations of General Morgan, which at first were flatly denied, that this enterprising officer was finally allowed to make the movement which resulted in the capture of Cumberland Gap, the gateway of East Tennessee on the north. The whole history of Buell's department for the last four months has been but a history of rebel raids and federal surrenders. It is said that he has at last actually abandoned the base of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, a line to us of the utmost importance. Whether this be so or not, it is certain that the public so much distrusts him as to be prepared for hearing on any day of any disaster of any magnitude within the district he professes to manage.

THE POSITION AT BULL RUN.—The ultimate destination which the rebels proposed to themselves was undoubtedly the national capital. They probably intended to reach it through Maryland, both because its defences are weaker on that side, and because they counted on an uprising in Maryland, giving them the advantage of Baltimore as a base of supplies, and enabling them to intercept our reinforcements pouring forward from the North. With this view they quietly conducted into our rear, under the cover of perfect concealment, all the troops they thought requisite for success. The greater portion of these they probably led forward to some point in close proximity to the Potomac, detaching Jackson to watch the movements of Pope, intercept his supplies, and prevent a junction between his forces and McClellan's. Up to this point their plan was perfectly successful. But it must be said to the credit of Gen. Pope that, from the moment he discovered that a large rebel force was in his rear, he acted with great promptitude and vigor. Knowing nothing of the strength of the rebels, and, as subsequent events show, greatly under-estimating their force, he harled his troops boldly and rapidly against them, fighting them without loss of ground on Thursday afternoon, renewing the struggle on Friday morning, and gaining, after a hard day's contest, what wore the semblance of a victory. But on Saturday the rebels renewed the battle, reinforced by troops which had not been in action on the preceding days. Where did those fresh troops come from? Most probably from the neighborhood of the Potomac. Pope's attacks upon Jackson were so vigorous as to defeat the purpose of the latter to annihilate or starve him out, by permanently cutting off his supplies and preventing his reinforcement; and Jackson's own army was exposed to the same peril which he had plotted for Pope. To rescue him it became necessary to retreat from the Potomac; and it is probable that in Saturday's battle they confronted Gen. Pope with the whole force they led through Thoroughfare Gap. Be this as it may, it is certain that Gen. Pope was on Saturday driven back to Centerville, where he remained inactive all day yesterday awaiting and receiving reinforcements.—N. Y. World, Sept. 1.

—Messrs. Wanzer & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, of Hamilton, C.W., last week gave their employees, about fifty in number, a picnic on Burlington Beach. It is pleasing to note such exhibitions of kindly feeling on the part of employers towards their work-people.

THE WEEK'S FIGHTING.

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

Early on Sunday morning, August 24th, Stonewall Jackson, with some thirty or forty thousand trusted veterans in the lightest marching order, with-out tents or wagons save for ammunition, left the Rebel lines south of the Rappahannock and moved westward, unknown to and unsuspected by Pope. Winding his way among the sources of the Rappahannock in the Blue Ridge, by roads unknown to our side, he turned the right flank of our army, and, emerging unperceived at Thoroughfare Gap, about half way between Manassas Junction and Front Royal, his advance, consisting of Stuart's cavalry, swooped down upon our depot of provisions, clothing, stores, &c., at Manassas, like a hawk among a brood of chickens. The small force guarding that point was soon dispersed or captured, and our heavy stores were appropriated so far as possible and the rest destroyed. Railroad trains conveying provisions and munitions to Pope and bringing back wounded, sick, empty cars, &c., were captured and destroyed, those in charge of them running into the jaws of the wolf while unsuspecting any danger.

The capture of the Junction was soon known in Washington, and the 1st New-Jersey brigade, under Gen. Taylor, sent down to rectify matters—no one suspecting that there was anything more serious than another cavalry dash at our lines of communication. But by this time, a considerable force of Rebel infantry and artillery had come up, and Gen. Taylor's brigade and trimmings were sent to the right about with little ceremony, and with a loss of several hundred prisoners, who were paroled as soon as possible. And still the Junction, hardly thirty miles from Washington, and nearly so far in the rear of Gen. Pope, was firmly held by the Rebels, who challenged all comers.

Thus far, Gen. Pope would seem to have been completely circumvented. It was nearly Wednesday morning before he knew a word of the nice business going on in his rear. When he did learn it, he appears to have acted with a judgment and decision of which our Army movements hitherto have evinced a plentiful lack. Instead of sending back a brigade to reopen his communications, he at once divined that this was no mere cavalry raid on his stores, but a daring if not desperate attempt to isolate him and fall with crushing weight on some part of our forces, preliminary to a bold push upon Washington or Baltimore. So he promptly faced about and started from Warrenton and its vicinity with his whole force—now swelled by reinforcements to some sixty or seventy thousand—determined to know what all this meant. He marched in three columns by parallel roads. His central column under Hooker (Pope himself with it) first encountered a Rebel force that afternoon at Kettle Run, a few miles below Manassas, and pushed it back, killing and wounding three hundred of them. Pushing on to Manassas next morning (Thursday), Pope found that place had been evacuated three hours before by Stonewall Jackson, who had moved to Centerville (north), and thence westward up Bull Run—doubtless to avoid a conflict with superior forces, and form a speedier junction with the remainder of the rebel army, which was more slowly following on its devious way from the south side of the Rappahannock. McDowell and Sigel's corps followed and overtook him, and a fight ensued with a general advantage to our side, which was only terminated by darkness. Jackson held his ground with desperate tenacity, knowing that a disorderly retreat was destruction, while the bulk of Gen. Lee's army must be coming rapidly to his rescue. We took 1,000 prisoners.

Friday morning, General Pope concentrated his forces and pushed on after Jackson, who by this time had been heavily re-inforced by the Rebel main army. A desperate battle ensued, partly on the Bull Run battle ground of last year, our troops this time approaching it from the south. The Unionists had the best of it, holding the battle-ground at dark, though with a loss of Eight Thousand killed and wounded. Gen. Pope estimates the Rebel loss as twice that number. We were the assailants throughout.

The next morning (Saturday,) the positions were reversed. The Rebel grand army—estimated at Two Hundred Thousand in all—had now nearly or quite all come up, and they, being much the stronger party, assumed the offensive. They gained ground upon us during the day. At night, General Pope's headquarters were at Centerville, to which strong position his whole army had fallen back in good order, and where he had just been joined by Franklin's corps, while Sumner's was well on the way to him. (These are among the best portions of the late Army of the Peninsula.) The two parties had gradually swung round during these terrible conflicts, so that our Army is once more in communication with Washington, while the Rebels probably hold the positions west and south of Bull Run. Pope unquestionably is in a position of such strength that he can defy the enemy till he is so re-inforced that he can again assume the offensive, while, in the meantime, he is already so strong that they will not venture to leave him in their rear for any advance towards the Northern Potomac.

ROEBUCK ON AMERICA.

(From the London Star.)

Mr. Roebuck has broken the silence of six months. Through the session he has scarcely uttered a word. When last he spoke, it was at Salisbury, in the presence of a bishop, on the advantages of education. The Sheffield Cutlers' Feast restores him to the world of living politicians. But not to the world of English politics. That he deserted some two years since for the advocacy of Austrian constitutions, and has not returned to it. He has something to say now of the late Prince Consort, of the International Exhibition, and of the patience of Lancashire operatives under distress. But on these great themes of domestic liberty and progress which once were familiar on his lips he now is dumb. His present inspiration is the moral grandeur of the American Confederacy. Formerly the Union was the object of his admiration,—but, being changed in all else, he looks now with "rejoicing" upon the prospect of its disruption. He pronounces the attempt to maintain the Union by force of arms immoral and hopeless. It is only a sagacious and magnanimous despot like the Emperor of Austria who has any right to use the sword in support of constituted authority. It is only a bankrupt empire, equally unable to obtain loans and raise

taxes, that has any chance of bearing the expense of war. It is only a congeries of conquered or deluded races like the thirty kingdoms and principalities that are welded into union with the Court of Vienna that have a real lawful cohesion. A Federal Government based upon the suffrages of the people through as many States, locally independent but sovereign only as a unity, has no authority but that of opinion. It is therefore a wicked thing on the part of President Lincoln and the people of the North not to recognise Jefferson Davis as the rightful ruler of half the American territory. As to the existence of slavery having any bearing upon the merits of the contest, Mr. Roebuck scoffs the notion as a hypocritical pretence. In the North, the feeling against the black man is stronger than in the South. In the North, they carry on a regular trade with Africa in negroes. The Federal Government has just concluded a treaty with Great Britain, legalising the traffic. They lately hanged a sea captain for liberating a cargo of slaves. The black man is as regularly bought and sold at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, as horses, cows, or pigs. In all the Northern cities there is no industrial labour performed but by slaves, and all the fields of New England and the North-West are tilled by human chattels. The South, on the other hand, is the paradise of negroes. The South is peopled by the descendants of true English gentlemen,—not, like the North, by "the scum and refuse of Europe." These nobly descended Southerners do not like sitting down at the same table or travelling in the same cars with negroes,—but that is only a mark of social refinement. They never dream of forcibly separating negro husband and wife, or of putting iron collars on the one and applying a cow-bite to the other; no more than Austrian soldiers ever force the young men of Hungary or Italy into their ranks, and scourge ladies who are suspected of patriotism. It was Abraham Lincoln who declared slavery the cornerstone of civilised institutions—and Jefferson Davis who cleared the seat of his Government of the pollution of human bondage, and proposed to the Border States a scheme of emancipation. Therefore it is that Mr. Roebuck, true philanthropist that he is, appeals to Lord Palmerston instantly to recognise the Southern Confederacy. The Prime Minister preceded Mr. Roebuck at the Cutlers' Dinner. He spoke with excellent good feeling of the American contest, deploring the loss of life and treasure involved, with other sad concomitants. But he adhered to the dull and stupid policy of neutrality. He hoped for peace, but refused to accelerate it by adding a third party to the war. Mr. Roebuck is pained and shocked at such insensibility to international morals and true statesmanship. He sees the men of the South,—the true transatlantic Englishmen,—the men who, while powerful in the councils of the Union, never showed England anything but good will and friendship,—the men who now resist the restoration of the Union, because slavery would thereby be firmly fixed for ever. Mr. Roebuck sees these men stretching out towards Europe hands that entreat present recognition and promise future benefits. Lord Palmerston he calls upon to be the first to respond to these appeals and proffers from the Confederacy, and thus to stop the effusion of blood in America and stay the plague of famine here at home.

DR. THORNWELL.

In our last Saturday's summary of ecclesiastical intelligence we briefly noticed the death of Dr. Thornwell of South Carolina. In him the Pro-Slavery churches have lost one of their shining lights, for few, if any divines have done more than he for subverting the former Anti-Slavery position of the American churches, and for the propagating of the infernal doctrine that Slavery is a divine institution, which ought to be perpetuated.

Dr. Thornwell has for many years been a leading man in the Old-School Presbyterian Church, being almost every year a member of the General Assembly, and one of its prominent debaters. Though he was known to belong to the political school of John C. Calhoun, and to be an ardent defender of Slavery, the Northern synods made to his growing influence but a faint opposition. On the contrary, the church went further in making radical concessions to the steadily growing demands of the Slave Power than the Old-School Presbyterians. The noble Anti-Slavery testimony of the Assembly of 1818, in which even the representatives of South Carolina and Georgia had concurred, was paralyzed by compromising declarations in 1846. The General Assembly of 1861 withheld its approval from some Pro-Slavery acts of the Synod of South Carolina, and by its strong and loyal resolutions accelerated the ecclesiastical secession of most of the Synods in the Slave States. Dr. Thornwell took a prominent part in the organization of the seceded Synods into the "Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States," and was the leading spirit in the Constituent Assembly at Richmond in December, 1861. He framed the declaration of principles, by which the new Presbyterian denomination proposed to announce its formation to other Churches. He developed in full his views upon the relation of the Church to Slavery. He claimed the latter entirely as a political question, with which the Church had no business whatever. The Assembly unanimously indorsed these views, and thus bound itself to an everlasting silence upon all the shocking crimes which slaveholders, slave-traders, and slave-breeders are daily committing against the most sacred precepts of the moral code.

Practically, this had long ago been the position of nearly all the Southern churches. Following in the wake of the few leaders of the slaveholders' conspiracy against the United States, nearly all of them had lent their influence to the propagation of extreme pro-Slavery views among the people of the Slave States. Thus the Southern churches have become the main support of the system of Slavery. It was to be expected that the churches of such a character would produce but few men of eminence; and it was, therefore, easy for Dr. Thornwell to gain the confidence of all the Southern churches as one of their chief church-fathers.

Dr. Thornwell was, of course, an ardent partisan of the Rebellion. When the Convention which assembled in South Carolina to pass the Ordinance of Secession met, they sent a messenger to request him to open their first session with prayer. He felt no hesitation in complying with the request, and invoked Divine blessing upon an empire whose cornerstone was to be the subjugation of millions of men.

In his native State, Dr. Thornwell was one of the most influential citizens. He was pronounced by John C. Calhoun to be the greatest man of his acquaintance, and, but for his clerical character, would probably have succeeded Calhoun in the United States Senate. He became a professor and later the President of South Carolina College. A few years since he resigned the Presidency and was elected Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina. This position he still held at the time of his death.

The issue of war will, to a large extent, decide the fate of the churches in which the pro-Slavery views of Dr. Thornwell are held. In the North the outbreak of the Rebellion, and the uprising of the loyal population for the defense of the Union against the plot of the slaveholders, has put an end to the influence of the pernicious doctrines of Dr. Thornwell—we hope, forever.—Am. Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY IN KILKENNY.—At the Kilkenny Petty Sessions Patrick Mansfield Delany was committed for trial for having administered an unlawful oath to one John M'Evoy, a sergeant in the Kilkenny Fusiliers, on the 22nd of July last. Delany was a shopkeeper earning at one time an honest independence in Kilkenny. He became involved in illegal societies, and with that spirit that ever pervades those that are connected with them, was most anxious to contaminate others. Sergeant M'Evoy, of the Kilkenny Militia, having gone into a public-house with the prisoner to drink, had an illegal oath administered to him, and subsequently saw the prisoner in the act of swearing another militiaman, named Loughan, whom they met. Mr. Scott produced a number of small cards, found in Delany's possession, some green and others white, on which the following form of oath was printed:—

"I, _____, in the presence of Almighty God, do solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish Republic, now virtually established; and that I will, when called on, take up arms to defend its independence and integrity; in all things serving it faithfully, I do also swear to be obedient to the commands of my superior officers. I take this oath in the spirit of a soldier of Liberty."

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S TREASURE.—The *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin says:—"An event which is not without interest has just taken place in Prussia. The House of Hohenzollern, which does not like to be caught unprovided, enjoys an institution which no longer exists among the nations of Europe, except as a remembrance of so distant a date that it is almost a fable. King William, however has a treasure, a real treasure, which has nothing to do with the budgetary equilibrium. His Majesty takes pleasure in the possession of this sum, which he has increased during the last three years by more than £480,000. The Chamber, however, determined at last to penetrate into the mystery surrounding the existence of that prudent reserve. The necessity arose to satisfy *volens volens* that wish, and it is now known that the Prussian treasure amounted at the end of last year to the round sum of £2,400,000. The Chamber unfortunately was not content with having its curiosity satisfied; the Committee on the budget warmly condemned an institution which represents an ancient custom entirely contrary to good economical principles, and which withdraws from circulation, without any profit, a considerable and constantly increasing sum in specie."

ACHILL MISSION DISTRICT, through which the operations of the Achill mission extend, was in 1831 without a resident minister, or a Scripture-reader, or a Protestant schoolmaster, or any Protestants, with the exception of a few coastguards. There are now four Protestant clergymen settled in the district, who are assisted by six teachers and four Scripture-readers, while the Protestant population numbers 750 souls. Three churches and parsonages have been erected, and the trustees of the mission are now the proprietors of at least one-half of the island, the income of which is steadily increasing and already nearly suffices to render the mission independent of voluntary contributions for its support. For many years the mission endured fierce persecution from the ignorant people, set on by the Romish priests; but now, partly from the power which the mission has to remove turbulent characters, partly from the vast amount of Scriptural knowledge which has been diffused among the people, the agents of the mission can travel through the island with as little annoyance or molestation as if the whole population were nominally Protestant.—*Achill Mis. Herald*.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY.—The visit of the Queen to Germany is rendered necessary to a certain extent, as administratrix to the estate of the late Prince Consort; and it is generally understood that her Majesty will have a considerable amount of business to transact in that capacity. Arrangements will have to be made with respect to Prince Alfred, the presumptive heir to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, and the inheritor of his father's property in the duchy. This, with other matters, will, it is expected, fully occupy the time fixed for the Queen to remain on the Continent.

IMPRISONMENTS IN WARSAW.—It appears from a Report of the Municipal Commissioners of Warsaw, dated the 19th of July, that 14,832 persons, or one-tenth of the whole population of Warsaw, had been imprisoned since the beginning of the year. A number of the prisoners were arrested for want of passports, for not carrying lanterns at night, and other trifling offences; and there are many women amongst them with young children.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING CASE.—Mrs Mack of Elswick, thinking her little girl, four years old, required some medicine, went to a small shop in her neighbourhood on Thursday morning, and asked for half an ounce of syrup of rhubarb, and got in mistake laudanum, which she gave to the child. The fearful nature of the mistake was not discovered for some hours, and in the evening the poor child died.

THREATENING LETTER CONVICTION.—At the Galway Assizes a mechanic, named James Mathison, was convicted of having sent a threatening letter to John M'Cleary, swearing that he would kill him if he did not leave the employment of Mr. Reddish. Baron Hughes sentenced the prisoner to four years' penal servitude.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.—It has been supposed that in the event of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Louis Napoleon, the Emperor would explain his reasons beforehand in some public way

for such interference. It is accordingly rumored in Paris that a pamphlet, bearing the title of "*L'Europe, L'Amérique, et le Coton*," written by one of the confidential advisers of the Emperor, whom some suppose to be Michel Chevalier, will soon make its appearance. If the information which reaches us on this point be true, the pamphlet is to define the respective position of the North and of the South in their relation to Europe, and to set forth the policy which has governed France toward both since the beginning of the war. The object is to prepare public opinion for the steps which the French Government may see fit to take eventually in the American question. That he contemplates an interference of some sort in our affairs, there are other indications. Several French newspapers published in the naval ports of France announce that the Government has ordered a squadron of reserve to be prepared for sea, and that the line-of-battle ships "*Wagram*" and "*Jean Bart*," the frigates "*Danae*" "*Nemesis*," "*l'Isly*," "*La Sibylle*," and the gun-boat "*La Tourmente*," are getting ready for active service. They explain this extraordinary display of naval force by saying that the departure of the fleet for the Gulf of Mexico has left the coast of the French empire defenseless; but the friends of the American Union who are apprehending a demonstration in favor of the South declare that Louis Napoleon is preparing himself for that emergency. They find it impossible to reconcile his assurances of friendship to our Government and people with these and other similar facts and rumors.—*Tribune*.

COTTON CULTURE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The attention of several capitalists in our city and in New-England is being turned to the raising of cotton in Venezuela. Lands suited to its production are said to be in great abundance, and can be leased or bought on the most reasonable and inviting terms. Laborers from the United States can be taken thither, suited to the business, at a low rate. Judge Culver, who is soon to go out as United States Minister to that country, has been consulted by several gentlemen with reference to this matter, and will, if it meet the approbation of our own Government, bring the subject before the Venezuelan Government. The latter is said to look with great favor upon the measure. Gentlemen who have given some attention to the subject, and who have experimented in the growing of cotton in that country, assure us that with cotton at 8 and 10 cents per pound very fair profits can be made. With cotton as it now is, at 40 to 50 cents, the profits would, if the statement be correct, be enormous. Indeed, we are assured that lands there, with cotton at 30 cents, can be made to yield a net profit of \$1,800 per acre. The attention of English capitalists is already turned to the production of cotton in other parts of the world than the United States. Those of our own country will not be long behind them in view of the possible changes in the culture of that staple in the Southern States.—*N. Y. Paper*.

McCLELLAN.—It has already been said that McClellan retired from the Peninsula with reluctance, and only after a peremptory repetition of the order by Gen. Halleck. It remains to be stated that his delay after arriving at Alexandria is the cause of the recent disasters; that if it be true that the rebel army is in Pope's rear, and the capital threatened, he only is responsible. In the crisis of which the decisive moment was swiftly approaching, Maj.-Gen. McClellan has for two days delayed his advance in order to determine a question of precedence between Gen. Pope and himself. The line along which Gen. Pope's army extended was of greater length than his troops were competent to cover. The point at which the enemy has entered was a point which McClellan's forces were to guard. This delay has exposed it to incursion, and may have imperiled the safety both of the army and the capital.—*Letter in Tribune from Washington*.

WHAT BECAME OF THE CONTRABANDS AT VICKSBURG.—It will be remembered that Commodore Farragut had several thousands of negroes employed on the canal, by which he hoped to change the channel of the river at Vicksburg. It will scarcely be believed that these poor people after being employed in our service for weeks, many of them came of their own accord, were left by both our fleets to their fate. An eye witness informs me to-day that he saw many of them begging with tears and lamentations not to be left behind, abandoned without the least regard to their future condition, or the fate that inevitably awaits them, of a severer bondage than that from which they supposed themselves rescued by our arms. It would seem as if a little forethought, and a decent regard to justice and humanity, might have provided means for these innocent people to be transported to some place of safety, without leaving them to be recaptured and re-enslaved by their Rebel masters.—*Letter from Minnesota*.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE NORTH-WEST.—Chicago, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.—A dispatch from Columbus, Nebraska, to-day, says that four or five hundred Yankton and Sioux attacked the Pawnee villages on their reservation on the 27th, killing twelve or fourteen squaws and children, and several wounded.—The whites who are in the neighborhood show no alarm, as the Sioux had not molested them yet.—Later reports from Iowa lead to the belief that the former report of Indian troubles is exaggerated.—There is no confirmation of the statement that Springfield is burned. Arms and ammunition have been sent to Fort Dodge from Davenport, for the defence of the northern counties in case of need.

ACCIDENT TO THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The *N. Y. Herald* of Saturday says: The "*Big Ship*," as the Great Eastern is commonly called, met with another accident on her last voyage to this port. It appears that while off Montauk Point she ran over a sunken rock, doing considerable damage to the outer skin, and causing the vessel to leak badly. By means of the steam pump, however, the injured compartment was kept tolerably free of water; but when the vessel arrived at her anchorage-ground in Flushing Bay, and the pumps were stopped for a short while, it was observed that she was settling by the stern. How to get at the leak appears to puzzle the Commander. At all events nothing can be done to relieve her until her cargo is discharged.

The English correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that Mr. Train, the American who has been making such a stir in England, was arrested for debt as he was about leaving for the United States.

Sergt. Clay has been engaged to drill the pupils attending the Grammar School, in Guelph.

TERMS OF THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."

The DAILY WITNESS, containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and sent by the evening mails at \$3 per annum. The city is supplied by news-vendors.

The MONTREAL WITNESS, containing 8 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and sent by the early morning mails at \$2 per annum.

The WEEKLY WITNESS, containing 12 pages, is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mail at \$1.50c. per annum.

In all the above editions the price is uniform—payable in advance—and the paper stops when the subscription expires, unless renewed.

The postage is payable by the Subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own Post-office, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

For all Subscriptions out of Canada, half a-cent a Number is to be remitted with, and in addition to, the subscription price.

Terms of Advertising in Semi-Weekly and Weekly WITNESS, 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion, payable cash in advance, without discount or allowance.

All Subscriptions and Communications to be addressed to

JOHN DOUGALL,
PROPRIETOR "WITNESS,"
Montreal.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING SEPT. 6.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.—Second page:—"The Loss of the 'Golden Gate'—Heart-Rendering Scenes on Board." "From Gen. Pope's Army." "Incompetent Generals."

Third page:—"The Week's Fighting." "Roebuck on America." "Dr. Thornwell." "Miscellaneous News."

Sixth and Seventh pages:—"General Beckwith the 'Benefactor' of the Waldenses." "Making Money and Losing it.—Who Caused the Rebellion?" "To a Daughter just Entering Womanhood." "The Flora of Ben Lawers." "Habits of the Sbad." "At the last it Biteth like a Serpent." "A Short History of the United States." "What is to be done with them?"

EXCURSION.—Arrangements have been made on all the lines of Rail and Steamboat leading to town, for a cheap Excursion to visit the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society, on the 10th and 11th inst.

THE WAR NEWS.—There appears to have been a smart action near Centreville, on Sunday afternoon, without any decided result, except additional carnage. The new levies are hurrying forward from all parts of the North, to the scene of action; but if the telegraphic statements concerning want of generalship and want of discipline among the forces already under Gen. Pope, be true, it is doubtful if additions of raw troops will do much good. The wounded and dying of Friday and Saturday had, in many cases, to be left for one or more days on the battle-field without any attention; and the scenes beheld by those who went under flag of truce to their relief were harrowing.

All accounts agree that Washington may be considered safe, being defended by a very large force in the aggregate; and, probably, the only way in which the Confederates could seriously threaten it would be to take Baltimore, and cut off its supplies. Every hour's delay, however, renders the success of the Confederates against Washington less probable.

The news from Cincinnati is startling, it being evident that great danger is apprehended there. But, in order seriously to menace that City, the Confederates must have obtained substantial possession of Tennessee and Kentucky, and all the successes of the Union armies in that region, last Spring, must have been lost. This is not an unlikely result under such a leader as Buell, who is proverbially slow and negligent.

Wednesday's despatch looks ominous. It will be seen that Pope was in full retreat on Washington, and that Jackson, relieved from watching that army, was marching on Leesburg to cross the Potomac at the memorable Edward's Ferry, for the purpose of marching upon Baltimore. If this movement is executed, a good deal will depend on the garrison and commander of Fort Henry, which commands that city. It may be, however, that Jackson's intention is to attack Washington from the Maryland side, where it is most vulnerable. A Richmond paper said Jackson's object was to burn Washington, and blot it out of existence.

McClellan has been assigned the defence of Washington.

THE ROUFFEL CASE.—One of the most extraordinary cases that ever occurred has just been tried in London, England. It may be briefly explained as follows:—Richard Palmer Rouffell had made a fortune of about £320,000 stg. in the Lead trade, £200,000 of which was invested in landed property. His eldest son William was born before marriage, his eldest legitimate son being Richard. During his father's lifetime, William forged his signature to various mortgages and sales, by which he obtained large sums of money on the estates; and immediately after his father's death, he forged a will revoking all former wills, and leaving everything to the widow, himself being appointed trustee or executor. Under this forged will he obtained entire control of the property, and sold and spent it all in the most unbounded extravagance. At that time Richard Rouffell, the real heir, was a boy at school, but becoming aware of the position of affairs, he has instituted a suit against the purchaser of one of the estates. The evidence adduced rendered it all but certain that the will under which the estate was sold was forged, but the case would have broken down had William Rouffell himself not been called to the witness stand. This person, who had moved in good circles, and been once a Member of Parliament, testified in the clearest manner to his own forgeries and perjuries; and the defendant,—that is, the person who had bought and paid for the estate upon a worthless title,—and the younger brother, who had been defrauded of the whole, agreed to half the loss between them, and the case was suddenly terminated by the withdrawal of a juror. A similar settlement probably awaits the other cases involved in these extraordinary forgeries,

and the criminal author of the confusion and loss, will probably be convicted on his own confession and sentenced to penal servitude.

SABBATH AFTERNOON MEETING.—This meeting has been kept up with interest through the summer months, several strangers having from time to time addressed it, in addition to speakers from the city. On one occasion Rev. Mr. Lord, of Montpelier, Vermont, said he had scarcely heard an oath in Montreal during a residence of several days. There was certainly much less swearing here than in Vermont, but there was a good deal more drinking. Another speaker said he had occasion to make a considerable circuit round the most public streets and wharfs of Montreal on that Sunday afternoon, and he found everything remarkably quiet and peaceful, there being no signs of drunkenness except in one place where a policeman was quietly bundling a rotary of the bottle into a cab,—a fact which in itself showed that law reigned not only supreme, but with vigor.

Last Sabbath Rev. Dr. Pennington was one of the speakers, and though born and brought up a slave, his language was that of a gentleman of education and intelligence. He expressed gratitude for the liberal sentiments entertained in Montreal as in other parts of the British Empire, towards his race; and said it was a libel upon that race to say they were contented in slavery. When he was a boy and his master's boys took away his play things, he did not like it—when he grew up and his master lashed him, he did not like it—when he saw his father lashed, he did not like it—when he learned to be a blacksmith and earned good wages, getting no fair proportion for himself, he did not like it—when he saw his mother sick and could not take part of the wages he was earning, to procure comforts for her, he did not like it. In fact, from earliest childhood till he made his escape from slavery, he did not see anything in it to like, but had a constantly growing desire to be free; and so it is with slaves universally. No man was contented who saw his mother flogged, his sister violated, and his brothers sold on the auction block. But, it must be asked, if slavery is so galling, why do not the slaves make greater efforts for freedom? His reply was, that he was thankful that the present insurrection in the States was one of the slaveholders and not of the slaves. Had the slaves risen and attacked Fort Sumpter, the world would have cried out against them, and proclaimed tauntingly, that this was the result of the abolition doctrines preached by Wilberforce and others. But now, no one could oppose emancipation on account of the turbulence and blood-thirstiness of the slaves. His brethren in bondage see clearly the hand of God in this war. They believe He has arisen to make inquisition for blood, and to purge the land by blood of the guilt which rests upon it because of slavery; and they are willing to leave their cause with Him, in the assured faith and hope that He would send deliverance. Dr. Pennington also drew a striking parallel, or rather contrast, between the involuntary slavery of the slave and the voluntary slavery of the inebriate.

A soldier present said that many who did not pay much attention to Scripture, quoted that text where Paul advises Timothy to take a little wine; but if properly considered, that text would prevent all drinking as a beverage, or for conviviality or pleasure. Timothy had been taught in the Scriptures from a child, and he had for years had the precept and example of Paul himself, who calls him his son, and what was the result of all this light and knowledge? It was just this, that Timothy was a water-drinker or teetotaler, and Paul had to urge him, for his often infirmities, to take a little wine. This was a purely medicinal use, with which no temperance society interfered; but how many of those who went into taverns and saloons required to use drink on account of their health? In most cases the drink and its effects were the only infirmities they had. No one could use this text in favor of drinking but one who had often infirmities, and then he could only use wide, and of that only a little medicinally.

FORGERIES OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, AND THEFT OF BANK PAPER.—Official information was received in this city, on Thursday, by Mr. Lamothe, Chief of Police, to the effect that some of the paper manufactured for the notes of the Bank of England had been stolen from the mills in Hampshire, and had been used for the production of forged notes; and that the Directors offer a reward of £500 for the apprehension and conviction of any one who has stolen the unprinted paper, and a further reward of £1000 for information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of any one concerned in the forgery.

Capt. Lamothe was requested to notify the Banks in this city of the facts; and to caution all parties taking payment in Bank of England notes "not to depend upon the apparent genuineness of the paper alone, but to examine with increased care the printing also; and in all cases, for their own protection, to obtain and preserve the names of the persons from whom the notes are received." Information was given to all the Banks in Montreal.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—On the 24th of July last one Robert John Grier, a clerk of Mr. James Swinburn's of Cornwall, gave a cheque to one Dominique, a culler, for the sum of \$168 87c; he entered the cheque on the margin of the cash-book, as being paid, and in balancing the cash-book he never accounted to the complainant for this amount. Complainant found since that the cheque was never paid to Dominique and believes that Grier embezzled and appropriated the sum to his own use. The complainant further deposed to the belief that divers other large sums of money have been feloniously embezzled from him at different times by his clerk, Robert John Grier.

COCHIN CHINA.—The Rev. Henry Wood of the United States Navy, who has been in the East for three years, furnishes the N. Y. Observer with some interesting particulars respecting Cochin China and Roman Catholic Missions in that country, from which we glean the following particulars:—

"The kingdom of Cochin China is composed of the once independent States of Cochin-China and Tongking, which were united under one sceptre in 1802, together with a large portion of the neighboring kingdom of Cambodia. Its length from north to south is about 900 miles, with a breadth varying from 150 at the south to 400 or 500 on the north. The population of the entire kingdom is probably fifteen millions. Of this population, the R. C. Bishops state that five hundred and thirty thousand belong to the Catholic churches, which embrace seven apostolic vicariates, or archbishops, seven bishops, and seven coadjutors; of whom ten are French and four Spanish European missionaries, and more than 240 native priests. A seminary educates 900 youth for the priesthood, while 650 catechists render aid to the priests in teaching their flocks, and 1,600 native nuns are engaged in instructing the women and children at home in various works of charity."

The first attempt to introduce Christianity was made in 1583; but it was 32 years after, in 1615, before the first converts were made under the Portuguese. A few years after, French Bishops were sent out, and the dignitaries of the R. C. church in Cochin-China have mainly been of French extraction. The political influence of France commenced in the latter part of the last century, in the attempt to maintain the authority of the reigning king against a conspiracy by his brothers. Under French officers a disciplined army was organized, against which the rebel forces melted like snow under a warm sun.

In 1825 this King died, and his successor proved a bitter foe to Christianity. All Europeans were expelled the kingdom, and an edict of death issued against any who should embrace the Romish faith. It is thought that this persecution originated less from hatred of religion than from a fear of European invasion, and that converted natives would side with the foreigners. The former king had, by treaty with the French, guaranteed the protection and toleration of the missionaries, but his promises were set aside by his successors, hence the recent French-Spanish invasion.—During the persecution, many of the priests and bishops were cruelly tortured to death. These may, perhaps, become subjects of a future canonization, should the political state of Rome require another gathering of Bishops.

A treaty of peace has lately been agreed upon between France, Spain and Cochin China, in which the latter agrees to pay twenty-four million of francs, the cost of the war. The treaty probably secures the toleration and security of Roman Catholic missionaries. There is not a single Protestant missionary among the millions of inhabitants of the country under notice.

EMANCIPATION.—The Tribune replies to the World that the sixty days' grace refers to the confiscation clause of the act, but that the emancipation clause is absolute, immediate and peremptory, and all the President has to do is to direct his subordinates to give it effect. After quoting the section, the Tribune says:—

"This action is independent and perfect. Every slave of a rebel who then was or has since come within our lines, or whom our lines have been extended to include, since the moment that this act was signed, was and is legally free. It needs no proclamation to give validity to this provision; we want one to give it practical effect. We ask it in order that pro-slavery Generals may no longer defy or evade the requirements of this provision of law as they have hitherto done, saying 'we have no knowledge of the existence of any such law; we have seen nothing of it in the Articles of War or in our General Orders. We shall obey no such law till we are legally required to do so.' Thus all is now chaos in the Armies of the United States on this subject, and the poor slaves escaping from rebel masters to find liberty in serving the Union cause, are sometimes shot or stabbed by Union soldiers for so doing, as we have seen was the case in New Orleans three weeks after the act was signed. The returning to rebel masters of thirteen hundred slaves who had been impressed by our commanders to work on the Mississippi cut-off at Vicksburg, also took place after the passage of this law, and in defiance of its plain requirements. This should not—must not continue. We stand up for 'The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws.'"

THE MANUFACTURING AND MINING INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES.

The amount of the debt of the United States, that is, practically, of the Northern portion of them, is now \$680,000,000, of which immense sum, \$640,000,000 has been borrowed since the outbreak of the war. It is not too much to say, that the raising of this amount without foreign assistance, has taken a great many people, otherwise exceedingly well informed, by surprise, and has led to some better appreciation than formerly existed as to the material resources and accumulated wealth of the country. There has lately been published an official statement of the produce of the manufacturing and mining interests of the United States, including the South, for the year 1860, forming part of a report founded upon the census tables for that year. Our neighbors, it is well known, have long been famous for the elaborate care with which the products of every section of the country have been recorded; in this matter, giving us an example worthy of imitation. The results of the returns for 1860 are worth consideration by those who would understand the secret of the wealth displayed during the last year. They furnish, besides, a foundation for some approximate estimate as to the chance of the huge debt being ultimately redeemed, or interest thereon being punctually paid.

The total value of the mechanical productions of the country for 1860, including the product of the mines and fisheries, is stated to have been \$1,900,000,000—say nearly two thousand millions of dollars. The greater part of this is calculated from actual returns;

but, in some cases, where returns were wanting, an estimate was made by the compiler of the report. These productions may be classed as follows, the values being those put upon the articles by parties making the returns:—

1. COTTON.—The total value of the cotton manufacture of the States for 1860, not including cotton mixed with wool, was \$115,137,000, or about two-thirds the average value of the raw cotton shipped to Europe. Of this amount, the New England States produced \$80,301,000, the Middle States \$26,272,000, and the remaining States \$8,564,000. The manufacture employed 45,000 males, and 73,000 females; and the quantity of raw material consumed was 364,036,000 lbs., or 910,000 bales;—so that a very considerable per centage of the cotton crop—larger perhaps than has been generally supposed—has been retained in the country.

2. WOOLLENS.—The value of the woollen manufacture (under which head is included fabrics like satinettes, of which cotton forms a part,) for the year 1860, was \$58,865,000. This was produced in 1,909 mills, of which 453 were in the New England States, 748 in the middle, 479 in the Western, 2 in the Pacific, and 227 in the Southern. The capital invested in the business was returned as \$35,000,000, and the hands employed, 48,900. The quantity of wool consumed was 80,000,000 lbs. The largest amount of woollens was made in New England, Massachusetts alone having 131 factories of large size. The middle States produced to the value of \$24,100,000, of which Pennsylvania alone supplied \$12,744,000, from 447 factories. Of these 222 were in Philadelphia, and produced goods valued at \$8,900,000. The production of New York State was valued at \$9,000,000.

3. IRON.—The quantity of pig iron returned was 884,000 tons, valued at \$19,500,000, and of bar and rolled iron 406,000 tons, valued at \$22,200,000. The product of iron foundries (not including castings for machinery,) was \$27,797,000; but this cannot be taken in addition to the values just named, as pig iron would form a portion of the raw material. The extensive stove foundries in New York help to swell the production of that State to \$8,216,000. The iron foundries of Pennsylvania, many will be surprised to learn, produce less than those of New York, or \$4,977,000 only.

4. MACHINERY.—A vast variety of productions is included under this head; and, exclusive of sewing-machines, which have a distinct place, their value for the year amounts to \$47,118,000. Hydraulic machinery, stationary and locomotive steam engines, the machinery used in mines, forges, mills and factories, in the construction of roads, bridges, canals, railways and harbors, are manufactured in the country, and form the aggregate whose value is above stated. The middle States, as might be expected from the great facilities possessed by Pennsylvania and New York in coal and iron, produced nearly 50 per cent of the whole. The Pacific States produced to the value of \$1,688,000.

5. SEWING-MACHINES, the invention of a few years ago, have so increased in importance, that the value of those produced in 1860 was \$5,600,000; nearly one-half of the whole was produced by a single establishment in Connecticut.

6. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The total value of agricultural implements made in 1860 was \$17,802,000. This includes the cotton-gins of the Southern States. The scarcity and dearth of manual labor has stimulated the inventive faculties and productive energies of the people in this direction to an extraordinary degree. The Western States were the largest producers, viz., to the value of \$7,900,000; the New England States produced \$2,700,000, the middle States \$5,500,000, and the Southern States \$1,580,000.

7. LEATHER AND ITS PRODUCTS.—The old saying about this useful article may almost be applied without exaggeration to the productions of the States; for whether in regard to the amount of business done, of capital employed, or of hands engaged, it is entitled to be considered the leading interest. The tanneries and currying establishments of the Union produced in 1860 goods to the value of \$67,000,000. Of this sum New York gave \$20,700,000, Pennsylvania \$12,500,000, and Massachusetts \$10,300,000. The Western States produced \$5,900,000.

The manufacture of boots and shoes employs more hands than any other branch of industry.—The total production of New England and the middle States (the chief seats of the manufacture,) was \$75,600,000. The New England States had 2,554 factories, employing 81,017 hands, and producing goods to the value of \$54,000,000. The State of New York returned 2,276 factories with a production of \$10,800,000. The production of Massachusetts alone was \$46,000,000. The largest production of any one town was that of Philadelphia, viz., \$5,300,000; the next, that of Lynn, Massachusetts, \$4,867,000. The largest production of a single establishment was in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, and the value of \$750,000.

8. CABINET FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND JEWELLERY.—The value of the furniture manufactured in 1860, is returned as \$19,500,000. Of this New York produced \$7,000,000, Massachusetts \$3,300,000, and Pennsylvania \$2,900,000.

The manufacture of musical instruments has attained a remarkable development during the last few years, and amounted in 1860 to \$5,790,000.

The manufacture of gold and silver ware, plated goods, watches, and jewellery of various kinds has also been pursued with great success, and the returns of value amount to upwards of \$17,000,000. Of the jewellery, it should be noted that a very considerable portion is of that trashy character, on which the demoralizing "gift enterprises" have been built.

9. INDIA RUBBER GOODS amounted in value to \$5,700,000, the manufacture being almost wholly con-

lined to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

10. SAWN AND PLANED LUMBER were manufactured to the value of \$95,000,000. The Western States produced of this no less than \$33,000,000.

11. The Flour and Grist Mills of the United States, it is well known, are of the most extensive character, and their united product is returned at \$223,000,000. The production of the several parts of the Union is as follows:—Middle States, \$79,000,000; Western States, \$96,000,000; Southern States, \$30,100,000; New England States, \$11,000,000, Pacific States, \$6,090,000.

The largest mill is in Oswego, N.Y., producing 300,000 barrels of flour; the next two, in Richmond, Virginia, produced 190,000 and 160,000 respectively.

12. The Distilleries and Breweries of the States returned a value of \$42,000,000 for the year. Of this, 1,138 distilleries produced \$24,000,000, and 969 breweries \$18,000,000. Nearly one-half of the latter were in New York and Pennsylvania.

Amongst the Miscellaneous Manufactures are comprised, Clothing, to the value of \$41,600,000; Sewing Silks, \$5,000,000; Paper, \$14,000,000; Printed Books, \$11,500,000; and Chemicals, \$5,000,000. Of the Mining productions of the States, the only one of which accurate returns are given is Coal. Its value in 1860 was \$19,000,000, of which nearly two-thirds was the product of Pennsylvania. The quantity returned from that State was 9,400,000 tons of Anthracite, and 67,000,000 bushels of Bituminous.

The value of the Lead, Copper, Gold, Silver and other mines is not given, but has been estimated in the return, and must amount, gold included, to an enormous sum.

The production of Salt for the year was nearly 12,000,000 bushels, whose value, at 18½ cents per bushel, amounts to \$2,200,000.

The yield of the Fisheries for 1860 was \$12,900,000. Of this amount the whaling business yielded \$7,500,000, and Oysters \$382,000. The fisheries of Massachusetts amount to a large per centage of the whole, her whaling products being \$6,500,000, and of Cod, Mackerel, &c., \$2,700,000.

The yield of Maine was \$1,050,000. North Carolina had the largest Shad fishery, its yield being \$90,000. New York, New Jersey, and Virginia, took the largest amount of oysters. Michigan returned Whitefish to the value of \$250,000.

The last product named is Petroleum. Notwithstanding its extraordinary development since the discovery of the first flowing well in Pennsylvania, its annual value has not been greater, when compared with that of other staple products. Its use, however, is becoming more extended, and it is constantly shipped to Europe, South America, and the West Indies.

The above returns, it may be remarked in conclusion, must be taken with a certain degree of allowance. The value of articles is not to be so definitely fixed as their quantity; and when returns are being made, unless with a view to taxation, there is great temptation to exaggerate it. Still, allowing for such over-estimates of value, the returns are valuable. They furnish, beyond doubt, an approximate estimate of the manufacturing and mining capacity of the Union; and in present circumstances, when it seems more than ever certain that the North will have to bear the whole burden of the debt now created, it is of some moment to the parties interested to know that to the North by far the larger portion of this manufacturing industry belongs. Into the question, whether it is all of a healthy character, or whether some of its branches are not forced into unnatural vitality by a protective policy, we do not now enter. The greater part probably springs naturally from the circumstances of the country, and will probably be permanent.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

EDINBURGH.

Edina Scotia's darling seat, All hail thy palaces and towers.

Of all the cities in this fair world, surely this is the most beautiful, and well deserves the rapturous invocation of the bard. London is mighty in its wealth and people, but its palaces, unless pointed out, would be passed by unseem, and its artistic ornaments are naught. Paris is rich in the creations of despotism, but its magnificence and splendours carry with them often more the idea of expense and magnitude of design than of successful accomplishment. You look at her long and comparatively low lines of Colonnades, with their unvaried sky-lines, and feel generally that one dimension or perfection is spoiling another, or that something is unsatisfactory about the appearance of the whole. Brussels has much about it that is princely, both among its quaint old buildings and the modern-looking structures of its newer portion. Yet, on the whole, it partakes of the tameness of the country whose capital it is. Milan has a Cathedral grand and rich, almost beyond imagination, but which does but little to add to the magnificence of the city, which, though splendidly built, only lies round this mighty wonder like a collection of houses of the Pigmies. Turin is a right royal city, stately even in its narrow streets and unvariedly rectangular architecture. Rome has been mistress of half the world, and, for aught we know, may be so again, but it is not by their natural beauty that her seven hills have become a seat of such importance. Athens itself is allowed by those who have gone on purpose to study its beauties, to be far inferior in situation to Edinburgh, as she sits in graceful pride and spreads her mantle over three several heights filled with all the grandeur with which art, in endless variety, has been able to take advantage of the thousand commanding sites which nature has bestowed; overhung on the one side by the castle, and on the other by the battlemented Calton Hill and the proud crags of Arthur's seat, which looks as though it had

been brought there by the maker of the city, that he might from it contemplate his successful handy-work. Whether the genius of the place be King Arthur or Sanct Geil, I know not, but if he comes here now-a-days he certainly has a goodly sight to look on.

THE WEATHER.

The rain it raineth every day.

Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant such a season for rain has hardly been known. Long practice in this department seems to have at last brought Scotland to perfection, so that she has now scarce four fine days a-month. Scotland, although when looked at on the map, or still more, when studied on the pages of history, takes no mean place, is, numerically considered, but a diminutive nation, very much smaller than Ireland, and promising soon to be outstripped by Canada, while the amount of arable land in the country is said by geologists to be scarcely more than what is to be found in the mountain wilderness watered by our wild St. Maurice. The "bonnie blooming heather" claims as its own estate the most of the country, while the wealth and the population are crowded, in a great measure, into that small, rich tract which occupies the neck where the Forth and Clyde almost sever the country.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AND THE FRENCH CANADIAN MISSION.—The Synod of this church at its last meeting in Edinburgh, and at the solicitation of the Revs. Dr. Ormiston, J. Laing, W. McLaren, and J. Court, Esq., a deputation from the Mission to the Synod, recommended the claims of the French Canadian Mission to the favorable consideration of the Missionary Committee of the Church. The Committee, accordingly, at its meeting on the 9th of July last, did, unanimously, and with praiseworthy liberality, vote the sum of £100 stg. to the Mission in Canada. This is, we believe, the first time that any of the Presbyterian churches in Scotland have, in an official way, recognized the importance of the Mission work among the French Canadian people, and extended to it countenances and aid. The Free Church of Scotland also recognized this Mission at the last meeting of its General Assembly, and it is understood that its Colonial Committee will also grant a contribution from its funds to the Mission.

SELLING LIQUORS IN OPPOSITION TO LAW.—Three persons appeared on 30th ult., before the Special Sessions of the Peace, held in the Court House, Franklin, C.E., charged with having violated the by-law of the Municipality, by selling intoxicating liquors since the first day of May last. Evidence substantiating the charge being produced, the parties were fined in the sum of \$50 each with costs.—Com.

—The subscriptions to the Lancashire Relief Fund already exceed \$16,000.

—The Rev. Mr. Gregg, of Toronto, has just returned from Europe.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS Office, Friday, noon, Sept. 5, 1862.

Fine weather has again been experienced for a day or two; and it is now believed that there has been comparatively little damage to crops in this part of Canada from recent frosts. Barom. at 7½ this a.m., 30.07; therm. at same hour, 72° above zero; at noon, 80° above; barom., 30.08.

FREIGHTS.—There has been a great advance in the Quebec freight market. A fortnight since, we noticed Timber engagements to Liverpool at 32s, and have now to report charters at 34s Sterling per load. On a somewhat careful examination we find that the clearances from European ports to the St. Lawrence this season, as compared with last year, fall short 300 vessels, up to about 5th August; so that with contracts still to fulfil at the timber port, which we believe rather exceed those of last year, it seems quite evident there will be a short supply of tonnage at our wharves, unless a greater Fall Fleet arrives than at this moment appears probable.

Notwithstanding the increased quantities of Produce seeking an outlet here, the business of the port has this season been done much more quietly, and been more equally distributed over the past four months, than in '61. Up to day before yesterday there had been dispatched very nearly as many cargoes as last year without any of the bustle and scramble then so apparent; and, if the needed increase of vessels shall come, there will undoubtedly be less confusion and delay than formerly. Latest advices from Liverpool state that charters had been made at 9s to 10s for grain from the St. Lawrence to that port, and these high rates will doubtless send hither numerous outside vessels. We feel warranted in repeating our previous statement that, from the large quantities of Western Produce likely to accumulate here before the middle of November next, all the steam and sailing tonnage that may come to Canada this year, will doubtless find amply profitable cargoes. Our freight quotations for to-day are given elsewhere.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange, &c.—The press-dispatch from New York last night exemplified the variable character of monetary affairs in that city, by quoting Gold active at 18½ prem., and closing at 17½ prem. A telegram had been received in course of the day, giving the price as 19½ prem. Sterling Exchange remains at 130,—that being the latest quotation we have seen.—[2 P.M.—Latest advices from New York state that the fall of 2 per cent in Gold and Sterling Exchange yesterday, were fully recovered to-day, and that "both have gone up again to their highest point."] Owing to the absence of Commissariat 30-day drafts, as we remarked yesterday, there is a slightly firmer feeling in Sterling, although the demand is still but trifling. Bank counter-rate, for 60-day drafts on London, 9½ prem. for discount,—with outside offerings at 9½ prem. for cash. Private 90-day drafts, 8 to 8½ prem.; Private 60-day drafts, 8½ to 8¾ prem., with a considerable amount offering.

Bank sight-drafts on N. Y. City 15 to 15½ dis.; Private, 15½ to 16 dis.—a large business having been done during the week. Exchange-brokers buy U. S. bills at 17 dis., or lower, according to circumstances.

Stocks.—The Montreal Brokers' circular of Sept. 4, remarks:—Bank of Montreal, all that offered was freely taken at 116 per cent up to yesterday, when prices advanced to 116½, which is the rate of to-day.—Bank

of Toronto, readily saleable at 105 per cent.—Ontario Bank, heavy at 103½ per cent, at which price the last sales took place.—Bank of British North America, no stock offered.—Commercial Bank of Canada, inactive; transactions reported at 90 and 90½ per cent.—City Bank, sales at 102 per cent.—Bank of Upper Canada, nominal at 90 per cent; no late transactions.—La Banque du Peuple.—Quotation nominal at 110.—Molson's Bank, quotation nominal, at 117.

Montreal Mining Company Consols, transactions at \$1.50 per share.—Huron Copper Bay Company, buyers at 40 cents, and sellers at 42½ cents per share.—Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, Second Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds saleable at 55 per cent discount.—Grand Trunk Railroad, Stock offered at 22 per cent.—Montreal Harbor Commissioners advertise for tenders for £15,000.—Montreal Telegraph Company Stock, buyers at 125 per cent, and sellers at 126½.—Montreal City Gas Company Stock asked for at 115 per cent.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Courier of Wednesday 20th Aug. says:—The arrivals this week have been a very light of all articles, scarcely anything having come in for several days. The exports of wheat and flour are good, and moderate of Indian corn. There has been no quotable change in the market here since Friday, but a slight consumptive demand, the value, if anything, rather in favor of buyers. At yesterday's market there was about an average attendance of buyers. Prime qualities of wheat were saleable at the rates of Aug. 12, but secondary and inferior American must still be called rather cheaper. The demand for Indian corn was not very active, but prices remained unaltered. Buyers supply themselves with flour on previous terms.

—Kenneth, Dowie & Co., in circular of 20th inst., quote:—Canada Wheat, mixed to white, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cental; Spring Red, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Mill. Club and Amber Iowa, 10s. to 10s. 3d.; Chicago Red, No. 1 to Extra, 9s. 8d. to 10s. Canada Flour, No. 1 Super., 25s. to 26s.; Fancy, 26s. to 27s.; Extras, 27s. to 30s. Canada Oatmeal, nominal, 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per 240 lbs.; Peas 37s. to 38s. per 504 lbs. Indian Corn, mixed and yellow, 29s. 6d. to 29s. 9d. per 480 lbs.; white, 31s. to 32s. Sales of Ashes for week hardly amount to 200 brls.; market firm at 31s. 6d. for Pots, and 31s. 3d. for Pearls. Butter is arriving, mostly out of condition; Fine would sell readily at full rates; Canadian low to 2nds, 45s to 55s per cwt.; Prime to choice, 65s to 78s.

GLASGOW PRODUCE MARKET.—D. C. Barker & Co., in circular of Aug. 21, remark:—We have good supplies from abroad during the week, including from Canada and the States 7066 quarters Wheat, 3800 barrels Flour, 3212 quarters Maize. The report on the crops is not generally favorable. At yesterday's Market there was not so much done, on account of the fineness of the weather both here and South.

—D. Bannerman, in circular of Aug. 20, remarks:—We have had two days' heavy rain out of the last seven: the other five were all fine; some of them beautiful. Between Wednesday and Monday trade in Wheat and Flour was languid, with an inclination to lower prices for both. But on account of wet weather here yesterday, and on the two preceding days in the south, a little firmness has since been imparted to the Market. At to-day's Market, Wheat brings the full price of this day week, but nothing more, except for choice Canada Club, which is not plentiful, and therefore a trifle dearer. Butter, unless of choice quality, sells slowly as yet, and prices are about 1s per cwt. lower. For Cheese the demand is more than equal to the supply, and 44s is made readily for any ordinary quality.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Reynolds, Mann & Co., in circular of Aug. 21, quote:—Butter—The best sorts continue most sought after, though there is a fair consumptive demand for all kinds; Ordinary and Middling American, 45s to 58s; Good to Fine, 60s to 72s; Extra Fine, 74s to 78s per cwt.—Cheese—American sells freely as landed; Fine and Extra, 42s to 52s; Ordinary and Middling, 30s to 40s per cwt.—Tallow—The market has been quiet, and prices are a shade easier; North and South American 45s to 48s as in quality.—Beef remains steady at last week's prices; Prime Mess, 75s to 95s; India Mess, 90s to 102s 6d.—Pork, fine qualities unaltered; inferior sorts sell at a reduction of 2s 6d to 5s per barrel; Prime Mess 40s to 60s per barrel.—Bacon brings extreme prices, and demand good, though scarcely so active as last week.—Lard without change; Middling to Good Refining 42s to 43s 6d; Fine 44s to 45s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM MARKET.—Advices of the 21st August state that, with a fair demand, the following prices had been paid:—Canadian Crude, £11 to £11 10s; Pennsylvania, £12 to £12 5s; Refined for burning, 2s to 2s 2d per gallon.

WEEKLY REPORT OF MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Friday, Sept. 5, 1862.

With the exception of some transactions in a few Staple Groceries, the business in this department of wholesale trade has, since our report of last week, been of a retail character. City buyers have been purchasing but sparingly, while Western orders have been few and small; and, on the whole, there is little change to note in prices.

TEAS.—The demand has been quite limited, with little inquiry for any other description than Japanese, at 58c. to 58c.; but holders are unwilling to operate at these figures. In Blacks, we hear of a few small parcels of Oolong and Souchong having been placed at full prices.

COFFEE.—Importers are holding back for an advance over late sales.

SUGARS.—There has been a fair amount of business done ex store, much of it on private terms; and it is understood that a further decline than that noted last week has been submitted to by sellers. At auction on Tuesday, about 60 hds. were closed, chiefly Cubas, at \$8 to \$8 30 for ordinary to fair; and a small lot of 10 or 12 hds. bright Porto Rico, at \$8.90c. to \$9. Refinery prices are unchanged.

MOLASSES.—Two or three round lots of Muscovado, amounting in all to 15 tierces, and 130 puncheons, have been sold at 30c. to 32c. At auction several small parcels of Clayed were taken at 28c. to 29c., and 10 hds. Barbadoes Syrup brought 34c. Golden Syrup has been offered at private sale, on terms slightly more favorable to buyers.

RICE.—Arracan continues quotable at 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. for good samples, in store, although we hear of an inferior quality having been offered at 10c. less per 100 lbs.

OILS.—We are informed that large contracts for Cod Oil have been taken in Halifax, on Boston account,—said to be for the U. S. Government; and it is conjectured that the supply on the Canadian market, during the coming season, may be short of the requirements of the trade. At auction on the 2nd inst., 59c. was obtained for very inferior Cod Oil,—55c. and 61c. for Straw and Pale Seal, poor in quality. The prices in store are:—Pale Seal, 62c. to 65c. per gal.; Cod, 63c. to 65c.; Boiled Linseed, \$1.20 to \$1.25; Raw do.,

\$1.15; Quarts Olive, (in cases,) 16s. to 16s. 6d; Pints Olive, (in cases,) 20s. 6d. to 21s.; Common Coal Oil, 25c. to 45c.; Refined Kerosene, 50c. to 55c.; a kind of refined Oil, however, from the Euniskillen Oil Works, (rather unsaleable on account of its odor,) has been sold at 15c. to 20c.

SALT.—Several public sales of Bag Salt have recently taken place, at which prices have ranged from 55c. to 60c. for Liverpool Coarse, and 70c. to 73c. for Stoved. A cargo-sale of Liverpool Coarse, deliverable at Quebec, has been mentioned to us,—the price said to be 50c.

FISH.—The noticeable feature in this line was the auction sale on Tuesday. Although the season was rather early, and the bidding not very spirited, prices realized were, nevertheless, considered good. Some of the lots were of poor quality. Over 700 barrels of Canso Split Herrings were sold, at a wide range,—say from \$3 to \$4, according to condition. Nearly 800 half-barrels were also sold, some quite inferior; the latter bringing \$1.25c. to \$1.60c.—the better portion ranging from \$1.75c. to \$1.87½c. Mackerel, in barrels, sold at \$4.87½c., and a few half-brls., at \$2.37½c. to \$2.62½c.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, September 5, 1862.

FLOUR.—Pollards, \$2 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.40 to \$2.65; Fine \$3.60 to \$3.80; Super. No. 2, \$3.90 to \$4.30; Super., \$4.75 to \$4.85; Fancy, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Extra, \$5 to \$5.10; Superior Extra, \$5.20 to \$5.30. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2.50 to \$2.55; Scotch, \$2.55 to \$2.60. A sale of a good brand of Super, from Western Wheat has been made to-day at \$4.85; good Canadian brands are worth \$4.80; but the demand is not active.

OATMEAL per brl. of 200 lbs. \$4.75 to \$5. Little or none in market.

WHEAT.—Canada Spring, in car loads, 98c. to \$1. Red Winter is offered at \$1.12½.

CORN per 56 lbs., 45c. Dull.

PEAS, BARLEY AND OATS.—No transactions.

ASHES, per 112 lbs., Pots, \$6.32½ to \$6.35; Inferiors, 5c. to 10c. more, (less legal deduction); Pearls, \$6.30.

BUTTER, is in active demand. We quote inferior, 10c. to 10½c.; medium, 11c. to 12c.; fine, 12½c. to 13c.; choice, 13½c. to 14c.

LARD.—Scarce and in demand at 8c. to 8½c. TALLOW 8c. to 8½c.; scarce and in demand.

HAMS are scarce; good Canvased being worth 9c. to 11c.

PORK.—Mess, \$11 to \$11.50; Thin Mess, \$9.25 to \$9.75; Prime Mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75; Prime, \$8.50 to \$8.75.

FREIGHTS.—Ship-agents are not pressing any vessels that may be unengaged, and a rather firmer feeling is prevalent. The latest engagements we hear of are:—Flour, 4s per brl. to the Clyde or to Liverpool, and 9s 3d to 9s 6d per quarter for Grain. Flour, 4s 6d per brl. to London, and 9s 9d per qr. for Grain. Ashes continue about 55s and 65s by steamer, and Butter 70s.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

270 St. Paul Street.

(Successors in the Produce Business to JOHN DOUGALL.)

NEW YORK MARKETS.—[By Telegraph.]—Sept. 5.

Flour a shade firmer; receipts 15,470 bbls. Wheat 1 cent better; receipts 88,919 bush. Corn 1 cent better; receipts 43,113 bush. Rye quiet at 75c to 80c, and 82c to 84c. Pork firm. Lard steady. Ashes steady. Pots \$6.81 to \$6.87. Pearls \$7.12 to \$7.25. Oats dull at 56c to 58. Barley dull and nominal. Peas quiet and unchanged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by a young man, who has a thorough knowledge of the Dry Goods business, both wholesale and retail, a situation as Salesman or Assistant Book-keeper. Can bring good testimony as to character and ability from his last employers; would have no objection to go to the country. Address J. W., this office. 209-11 & 2 s.w

GOVERNESS.—A Young Lady, accustomed to TUITION, is desirous of obtaining a Situation as GOVERNESS in a Family, or Assistant Teacher in a Ladies' School. She is competent to instruct in the usual English Branches, and Music, references given if required. Address, Miss E. W., Post Office. Montreal 3rd Sept., 1862. 2 s.w.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE, situated about 80 miles west of Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, opposite the head of "Croil Island," a portion of the Property of the late MICHAEL EMPEY. The situation and quality of the Land is unrivalled on the St. Lawrence, and the terms of payment will be very easy. For full particulars apply to ALEX. EMPEY, 210-35 & 8 s.w Aultsville, P. O., C. W.

NOTICE.—If MR. EDWARD BALD, formerly of London, England, now supposed to be in Montreal, will call on O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY, at his Office, No. 32 Little St. James Street, he will hear of something in his advantage. 209-11 & 1 s.w

CHARLES LEGGE, C. E., SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS, &C.

In returning thanks to the numerous Patentees who have made use of his agency, begs to inform them and inventors generally, that his best services are still at their disposal.

Those desirous of obtaining Letters Patent for useful inventions, need scarcely be reminded of the great importance of having the necessary drawings, specifications, and accompanying documents executed in the most accurate manner possible, and which can only be accomplished by means of an experienced and scientific agency. The usual retaining fee of five dollars is invariably required in advance, full information and instructions are then furnished, and the Patentee credited with the amount on settlement. Address, postpaid,

CHARLES LEGGE, SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS, Young's Buildings, McGill Street, Montreal.

CHARLES LEGGE, C. E., LATE ASSISTANT ENGINEER VICTORIA BRIDGE,

FURNISHES PLANS AND ESTIMATES FOR ENGINEERING STRUCTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Parties proposing to erect Mill Dams and Bridges, would do well to obtain suitable plans for the same, as many thousand dollars are annually lost, in the construction of such works during the Fall and spring frosts, which would be prevented by a small expenditure at starting, in having the work properly planned and executed. Having been for a number of years past engineer for some of the most extensive Hydraulic Companies on the Continent, in which the investigation and apportioning of water power has been his principal duty, he can from experience thus gained, with confidence recommend his views to those requiring information on any point relative to water power, damages arising from artificial obstructions in rivers, &c. Address, postpaid,

CHARLES LEGGE, C. E., Young Buildings, McGill Street, Montreal.

Literary Extracts.

GENERAL BECKWITH THE "BENEFACTOR" OF THE WALDENSES.

Right in the bend of the Cottian Alps, some thirty miles or so to the west of Turin, lie the Valleys of the Waldenses. The lofty pyramidal summit of Monte Viso, whose dazzling snows are visible from almost every point on the great plain of Piedmont, indicates from afar the spot to the traveller. A mighty cleft in the mountain chain serves as a portal to give admission to these famous Valleys. Nature has made them sublime and terrible. On this the skill and industry of their inhabitants have grafted a rich and cultivated beauty, so that of all the valleys of the Alps, few rival, and fewer still excel, the Waldensian Valley, in a loneliness exquisitely soft and rich, relieved and blended by a grandeur bold, rugged, and sublime. The bottoms of these Valleys are carpeted by the softest meadows, shaded and flecked by noble trees, and kept perpetually fresh and verdant by the clear mountain torrents, which issue through the dark gorge, or dash in foam over the jutting rock. Hills whose heads touch heaven walk them in. On their sides rise terrace over terrace. A hanging garden is spread before the eye. Here is a region of festooned vines; there a zone of golden grain; here innumerable white cottages sparkle amid fresh lawns, fruitful trees, and frowning rocks; yonder are the far extending pasture lands, where the herdsman makes his home all the summer through, descending into the vale with his flocks and herds only when the gathering tempests announce the approach of winter. And, high above all, are the gleaming mountain peaks, standing gloriously up in the ebon firmament, and burning like sapphires when morning purples the east, or eve spreads her vermilion and gold over the western sky. But the natural magnificence of these Valleys is forgotten in presence of their historic renown. The heroic deeds done in them in the olden times invest them, to the mind's eye, with a more dazzling glory than any that towering crag or icy summit can give. In these Valleys the early Christian Church found asylum when persecuted by Pagan Rome. The planting of Christianity in these Valleys dates from the days of Nero; and it can be shown, with all the evidence which can reasonably be expected in such a case, that the lamp then kindled has never since gone wholly out. But at what tremendous cost has that light been preserved! Yet cost not too great when the transcendent importance of the object is kept in view. Here for five long centuries was waged the combat of conscience against power, betwixt a handful of herdsmen and vine-dressers on the one side, and the mailed chivalry of France and Piedmont on the other. We speak of the "ten persecutions" of the primitive Church; the "Church of the Valleys" has come down to us through more than thirty persecutions. The line of her history runs on in blood. Nor was the combat waged for any narrow or selfish object. On its issue was perilled, not the existence or freedom of the Waldensian Church only, but of Christianity itself, and virtually of the Reformation and of modern liberty: so great were the issues which were suspended on this conflict, which was so bravely maintained against odds so fearful. The deliverance with which that conflict of five centuries was at last crowned, and which had wrapped up in it the good of all the world's after generations, it pleased Providence to achieve, not by the princes, or by the poets, or by the philosophers of Italy, but by these herdsmen of the mountains. The debt we owe that Church we shall never be able to repay; but let us at least acknowledge the debt, and show that we are grateful by rejoicing when she rejoices, and offering her our condolence when she mourns.

The Valleys do at this moment mourn. Their pulpits are hung in black; sounds of lamentation rise mingled with the psalms of their sanctuaries; and the peasant, as he kneels at the family hearth, and offers with tears the evening prayer, speaks of a heavy bereavement sustained by his people and Church. What has happened? Has some new persecuting edict been fulminated against the Waldenses? Have armed hosts once again, as so many times before, sat down before their Valleys, offering to them the old alternative, "Mass or death?" Have the green slopes of the Pra de la Torre, or the rocks of Bobbio, or the precipices of the Castellazzo been deluged with blood? No; it is not the sword of the persecutor which has evoked the universal grief that now fills the Valleys. It is a higher Hand that chastens this time. The Waldenses have just carried to the tomb, and buried, with a grief more deep, sincere, than commonly waits on royal dust, their greatest benefactor in modern times. When we mention "the benefactor of the Waldenses," it is scarcely necessary we should name GENERAL BECKWITH.

We cannot permit Major-General Beckwith to go down to the grave, without devoting to his memory a larger tribute than the usual obituary notice which has already appeared in our columns. His character was truly noble, his services were eminently disinterested and great, and his life was full of romance,—of that kind of romance which is seen when the finger of Providence is pleased, by means most unlikely and strange, to shape one's lot, and evolve therefrom results as important and grand as they are unforeseen by the

man himself. General Beckwith, as all know, was an Englishman, and, as might be inferred from the title he bore, was a soldier in his early days. He was attached to the staff of Wellington, and passed through the stormiest scenes and deadliest fields of the Peninsular war; and passed through them unhurt. Nor bullet nor sabre had approached him. Not so, however, was his life as a soldier to close. On the last and bloodiest of the fields of the last great Continental war,—Waterloo,—his leg was shattered by a cannon ball, and had to be amputated. The operation was gone through, but it left the young soldier more dead than alive. He lay long in hospital, his recovery all the while extremely doubtful; and to occupy and amuse his feeble leisure, a few books were brought him, and, amongst others, a history of the Waldenses. This last specially riveted the attention of Lieutenant, now Colonel, Beckwith. The amazing heroism and daring feats of that singular people claimed his sympathy, and compelled his admiration as a soldier; while the almost miraculous turns with which their history abounds, and which so conspicuously display the finger of God, opened his mind to the deeper meanings of that people's existence, and led him to think seriously of his own soul's condition, and of that death which he had so often braved on the battle-field, but which, though there he had escaped it, seemed now approaching him amid the deep quiet and painful sinkings of the hospital. In short he passed through the change proper to a Christian. On the bed on which he lay Lieutenant Beckwith vowed that, should it please the Great Disposer of his lot to spare him, he would devote his life, whether longer or shorter, to the good of that people through whose instrumentality it was that he had become the heir of life eternal. He recovered,—health and life were given him,—and not unmindful of his vow, he took a journey to Turin, and thence to the Valleys of the Waldenses, and on the spot made himself acquainted with the whole state and condition of the Waldenses, that he might decide as to the most effectual and practical way of being of service to them. Most marvellous it truly was, that from the very carnage of the battle-field, where he lay apparently wounded to death, there should arise a Protector to the "Confessors of the Alps."

Let us next turn to these confessors, and see how they appeared when first visited by Colonel Beckwith. He found them scarcely what his imagination had painted them, but all the stronger was the call to aid in their social and spiritual elevation. They had suffered grievously by the infidelity of the French Revolution. That infidelity was more fatal to them than the sword of the persecutor had been. That sword had never availed to extirpate them,—French infidelity threatened to do so. Their pastors were of a thoroughly Moderate type. With one or two exceptions, they know not the gospel they professed to preach; and as with the shepherds so with the flocks which they tended. We may well conceive Colonel Beckwith's surprise and sorrow as he gazed on the dead bones whose touch had quickened himself with life. He panted to give back that life, not by descending into the same condition with them, but by calling them to communion in the life which, in so wonderful a way, they had imparted to him. He found, moreover, the Waldenses groaning under multiplied and most oppressive disabilities and proscriptions, which the return of peace, and the consequent restoration of the old dynasties, had increased in number and aggravated in weight. They were forbidden the printing-press, and could not print a book of any sort in their Valleys; their Bibles even, they were compelled to import from Britain. This powerfully militated against their intellectual and spiritual progress. They dared not buy a foot-breadth of land beyond the limits of their own Valleys, now grown too narrow by repeated territorial despoilments. They dared not enclose their burial places with a wall, or raise tombstone, or memorial of any kind, over their dead. All honourable and lucrative professions were shut against them. It was unlawful in them to aspire to be physicians, or lawyers, or merchants, or bankers. If they settled in Turin, or in any of the towns of Piedmont, they were restricted to the humble lot of domestic servants. And when they died, the soil of Piedmont must not be polluted with their dust; their bodies must be conveyed to the Valleys at whatever expense, there to mingle with kindred heretical soil. Such were some of the proscriptions under which Colonel Beckwith found the people to whom he had devoted his life and fortune, labouring, and under which, despite his powerful mediation, they continued to labour, till the revolution of 1848 came, like an avenging tempest, to sweep them away.

The Colonel gave himself energetically yet wisely to his great task. He fully comprehended the necessities, educational and religious, social and political, of the people, whose welfare he had come to seek. He devoted to them his whole fortune, now enlarged by his promotion to the rank of Major-General. He built for them upwards of a hundred schools; and, what was just as necessary, he compiled school-books to be used in the several classes. He repaired their churches; and by his spirit as well as by his exhortations, he furthered the revival of that higher life which had been begun in the Valleys by the visit of Felix Neff in 1809. He founded and supported an institution in which young women were trained in the duties and elegancies of domestic life,—

an art in which the Valleys certainly did not excel. While living in the Valleys and coming daily into contact with the pastors and people, General Beckwith never omitted an opportunity of advancing their interests at the Court of Turin. Little was he able, as might have been expected, to effect in that quarter, opposed as he was by the established usages of an immemorial bigotry and oppression. One thing, however, he carried in their behalf,—and at first sight it seems very insignificant,—a graveyard in Turin. Well do we remember him saying, joy lighting up his fine, soldier-like countenance the while, and making his tall figure seem still taller,—"Now I have got a place in which the Waldenses may bury their dead in Piedmont; and I accept it as a sign that the whole land shall yet be theirs." Such was the man over whose tomb the most ancient Church of all Christendom now bends as mourner.

Cavour and Beckwith, though dissimilar in many points, stood respectively at the head of the political and spiritual regeneration of Italy. Both saw the vast progress of their plans before going to the grave; they beheld the coming day, though at this hour the sky of Italy darkens afresh above their tombs. What the immediate future of that interesting land shall be, who on earth can tell? Our readers know that we have indulged in no bright hopes. One thing, however, we cannot but mark,—and it is assuring,—the Romish hierarchy falls, and the Waldensian Church rises, by equal stages. The revolution of 1848 swept away the political and social disabilities under which the Waldensian race laboured, and opened the whole of Piedmont to the evangelistic operation of their Church. The revolution of 1859 still farther enlarged their liberties, by opening to them the whole of Italy,—the Papal States excepted. Thus the same wave which tends to submerge the power of the Vatican, but serves to float the Church of the Valleys to a higher position of usefulness and honour. As the light of Rome is eclipsed, the Waldensian candlestick shines the more widely in Italy.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

MAKING MONEY AND LOSING IT.—WHO CAUSED THE REBELLION.

"Business is business, and religion is religion." This is an old saying, and is very popular with men of easy consciences. It is regarded as the Gospel according to St. Shylock. In it there is included a "brief summary" of the faith and creed of that portion of the human family who call themselves "practical men." These are the men who deduce from their creed—a double code of morals—the important truth that he who does not provide for his own family—i. e., for himself—is worse than an infidel. Such provision must be made at any rate,—right or wrong, cost what it will. These are the men who have made greater sacrifices for their principles, so-called, than any of the martyrs—not excepting John Rogers. They are the men who believe in one God—gold, and one idol—silver; and to both they pay the homage of a crazy devotee. They have feared neither guillotine, prison, nor stake. Rather than yield an iota of their faith, they have been willing to part with body and soul. Fox tells us of many godly men who did the former, but it remains for some new historian and aspirant for literary fame to give us the facts, in regard to these *soul-sacrificing* heroes. Our latter days of cotton and rebellion have brought these great men to the surface.

Ask such men to aid you in any progressive movement. No, they always say, we shall lose money by it. Ask them to adopt the "higher law" of God as a rule of conduct. That won't do. It wouldn't pay. Ask them to stand up for liberty and justice. Oh no, never; that would cost them at least a hundred bales of cotton. Ask them if they don't think it best to abolish slavery. You must be a fool to propose such a question. That would disturb our amicable relations, and kill their Southern trade. Ask them to put into practice the Golden Rule, and they will say "circumstances alter cases." Ask them to do right under all circumstances and cases, and leave the result with God, and they will say, Yes—well—if—but—and think you very impertinent. These men are not all merchants—selling their principles with their tape, bobbin, and negro-cloths—oh no! They are not all manufacturers, boxing up cargoes of Yankee clocks, patent medicines, and other notions for the Dixie market—oh no! They are not all clergymen who take a South side view of Christian duty, in order to promote the financial prosperity of their church—oh no! They are not all office-seekers, looking for a seat in Congress, with a fat salary, larded with mileage, pickings, and stealings, or to the Presidential chair with \$25,000 per annum—oh no! They are not capitalists, with large Southern investments in rice, sugar, tobacco, and cotton plantations—oh no! They are a sprinkling of all these elect tribes put together. What a vast throng they would make if the whole army were summoned from their hiding-places into one grand encampment!

Who are the real authors of this pro-slavery rebellion? Are they Abolitionists? No. Are they God-fearing, neighbor-loving, Gospel spreading, self-denying "fanatics"? No; not a bit of it. They are the men who have been attempting to build this great nation upon a rotten foundation of wood, hay, and stubble. We

charge our troubles upon you—merchants—who have determined to make money in violation of every principle of justice and humanity. We charge the thousand millions of money spent in this war to you—*Heralds, Journals of Commerce and Observers*—who have not dared to build this glorious Republic upon the rock of equity and impartial liberty—liberty for every man, woman, and child made in God's image. We charge you—ministers of the Gospel and doctors of divinity—with the indirect loss of ten thousand additional millions, all gone from the hard earnings of the people, to suppress a rebellion which you, if you had been faithful, could have prevented. We mean you, reverend fathers, who have refused to teach the heavenly enactment that we should "obey God rather than man." We charge all these millions of money, all the precious blood which has drenched the earth, in defense of liberty, and all the mourning and wailing now filling thousands of households, to you, money-loving, truth-dodging, principle-evading, liberty-kating, man-oppressing newspapers, merchants, ministers, capitalists, and others, who have been willing to sacrifice real and eternal riches for a mess of pottage. We are reaping, now, the bitter fruit of such tare-seed sowing. We have lived, toiled, and trampled upon God's laws to gain a great worldly inheritance, and when gained, we have lost it all. We have been willing to sacrifice conscience for gold, and behold! we have lost the precious dust from within our very grasp. God has taken it to do, himself, the very work we have, ourselves, refused to do. We have wanted prosperity, but, in securing it, we have laid the foundations of bankruptcy. We have refused to do business except on a basis of injustice, and now we are suffering the penalty. Henceforth it should be our "business" to do right, and our "religion" to seek prosperity founded upon equity. Such business and such religion, combined, will stand, and will pay, in this life, a hundredfold and insure an eternal inheritance in the life to come.—*Financial Article in N. Y. Independent.*

WEEKLY NEW ZEALAND PAPER.—We have received six numbers of the sixth volume of a handsome eight-page weekly, nearly as large as *The Independent*, published at Otago, in Tavoi Pounamoo. "What!" says the reader, "do they publish newspapers there?" Well; this place is, in other words, in New Zealand; and we have examined these newspapers with much interest; advertisements, news, editorials, and all. We did not at all realize how completely developed a commonwealth had grown up in that far southeastern—or southwestern; which is it?—corner of the world. The advertisements inform us that in Dunedin, the capital of the district of Otago, there are not only all manner of ordinary crafts and occupations, but a veterinary surgeon, jewelers and dealers in mathematical and philosophical instruments, photography, confectioners, five lines of steamers, to Port Chalmers, Lyttleton, Bluff Harbor, Invercargill, Riverton, and Melbourne, besides the Intercolonial Royal Mail Steam Packets; also, auction sales, chiefly of real estate; various things "wanted," e. g., an Active Youth, a Good General Servant, able to cook and wash (wages £40, apply to Mr. Cook, solicitor, Dunedin,—that is \$4 a week); quack medicines; children's perambulators, American Stoves, American Axes, Mr. Barr's Poems, now for sale; Brandy, American Buggies, and a Musical Association; and a list of about one thousand unclaimed letters in the Waitahuna post-office.—*New York Independent.*

THE BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY—A GIRL WHIPPING HER NURSE WITH A RAWHIDE.—One morning Gen. Curtis, whose headquarters were nearly opposite the Pool mansion, heard the thwacking of repeated blows, and the screams of some person in distress. An officer was sent into the house from whence the noise issued, where he found a girl of 15 years with a rawhide in her hand, beside an old, shivering, trembling, sobbing negro. On inquiry it was ascertained that though this negro woman had nursed and brought up the girls from children, they were whipping her for some fancied wrong-doing. The one with the rawhide at first denied flogging the woman, but finally owned up, and declared that she would not allow her servants to "sass" her.—*Letter from Arkansas.*

THE FIRST WHALEMEN.—In an article on Whales and Whalemens in *Chambers' Journal*, the question is put, as to "Who are the first Whalemens?" In answer to this, it is stated, not the sea-ruling Briton—not the hardy Dane—not the steadily-enduring, amphibious Dutchman—not the bold Norwegian, child of the sea kings. No. The Spaniards—Biscayans and Basques—first dared attack Leviathan on the high seas, so early as 1575. True, some have tried to prove the Norwegians were the first in the field, but they have not made out a clear case. It was probably the narwhal, grampus, and other smaller versions of the great whale they hunted. The old ninth century navigator, Clithere, the Norwegian, whose wonderful adventures were taken down from his own lips by no less a man than our King Alfred, speaks of having slain sixty whales in two days. Flatly impossible, if right whales had been in question. Thus much is certain; the first whalebone which ever found its way into England was picked up from the wreck of a Biscayan ship in 1594.

The Miscellany.

TO A DAUGHTER JUST ENTERING WOMANHOOD.

Thou art going up life's way;
I am going down:
The cross thou hast not lifted yet;
I am near my crown.
Scarcely hast thou tasted earthly joys;
I have drunk, yet thirst:
Nor grief nor sorrows stirst thy heart;
Mine is nigh to burst.
Friends are thronging round thy path;
Mine mostly are in heaven:
Love yet is in the bud for thee;
Its fruit to me is given.

There's light and beauty on thy brow;
Mine is dull and sere:
Health, hope, and courage gird thee now;
I'm weary, weary here.

Life opens fair and bright to thee,
Like the sunny spring;
Heaven seems brighter far to me,
And earth is vanishing.

Soon I shall stand where angels sing,
Glad on yonder shore,
And fold my spirit's tired wing,
Resting evermore.

There I will wait for thee, my child,
Storing my heart's full love:
God guard and guide thee safely on,
Joining our lives above.

—The Mother and Her Work.

THE FLORA OF BEN LAWERS.

Of all the British mountains, Ben Lawers is the richest in rare and interesting alpine species. This hill, which may be called the Mecca of the botanist, as every neophyte who aspires to the honours of his science must pay a visit to its rugged cliffs, occupies very nearly the centre of Scotland. It rises in a pyramidal form from the north shore of Loch Tay, upwards of 4000 feet above the level of the sea, and commands from its summit on a clear day, an uninterrupted view, unparalleled in the British islands for variety, sublimity, and extent. Though separated from the surrounding mountains by two torrents, which flow through deep depressions on its eastern and western sides, it forms with them an immense continuous range, upwards of forty miles in length, ten in breadth, and of an average altitude of 3500 feet. On this lofty plateau, known as the Breadalbane chain, which is the most uniformly and extensively elevated land in Britain, the different peaks of Maelgbyrdy, Craiggaleach, Ben Lawers, &c., repose like a conclave of mighty giants, imparting a serrated appearance to the range indescribably wild and savage when wreathed with mist or cloud. The whole of this vast region is composed almost entirely of micaceous schist, interspersed here and there with veins of quartz, and containing not unfrequently those dark-brown crystals called garnets, which greatly enhance the sparkling lustre of the mica. . . . The common species of plants which are found on every hill of sufficient altitude in Britain, and which constitute their sole alpine flora, are not only more abundant in individual forms on the Breadalbane mountains, but also attain more luxuriant proportions, so that they give a rich and beautiful appearance to the higher ranges in the glowing summer months, while, as previously intimated, an unusually large proportion of plants is exclusively restricted to this chain. Nor is it merely in rare phanerogamous vegetation that these mountains are rich; they also possess a singularly varied and peculiar cryptogamic flora, several species of which are found nowhere else. Most of these plants may be found collected on the single peak of Ben Lawers; and a botanist cannot spend a week more profitably and pleasantly than in exploring the huge sides and broad double summit of this hill. Every step leads to a botanical surprise, and almost every plant is either altogether new, or so rare and unfamiliar as to excite a thrill of gratification. If he has never before investigated alpine vegetation, and if he be at all an enthusiast in his pursuit, he will experience in the collection of these novelties and rarities some of the happiest moments in his life,—moments worth years of artificial excitement, banishing every sense of weariness and fatigue, and rendering, by the elevation of mind they produce, his perceptions of beauty in the scenery around more acute and delightful. These moments soon pass away, but they cease like the babbling of a fountain, which leaves the waters purer for the momentary influence which had passed through them,—not like too many worldly joys, which ebb like an unnatural tide, and leave behind only loathsomeness and disgust.

The rarest plants of Ben Lawers are found on the rugged cliffs on the northern and western sides, and also in the deep depression, like the crater of an extinct volcano, near the summit of the hill. In this last spot is found exclusively the remarkably rare *Saxifraga cernua*, one of the most characteristic plants of the highest or super-arctic zone. It seldom flowers, but may be known by the dry chaffy scales which clothe its roots, and especially by the small red bulbs produced in the axils of the upper leaves, somewhat similar to those which grow at the root of the common meadow saxifrage. This plant is frequent all round the arctic circle; but is unknown on the Continent of Europe, reaching its southern limit on the summit of Ben Lawers, where alone it is found in this country. In this elevated and ungenial spot, hiding its frail head

in the crevices of the rocks, alike from the fury of the storm and the too ardent caresses of the sunbeam, this rare and tender plant, feeble in stem and leaf than the most delicate woodland flower, has flourished for countless ages undisturbed. If we are to accept the hypothesis of Forbes, its first ancestors were brought down from the arctic wilds to that isolated spot during the glacial epoch; and there it has continued to bloom and die, age after age and generation after generation ever since, without seeking to extend, in the smallest degree, the very narrow limits of its dwelling-place.—*British Quarterly.*

HABITS OF THE SHAD.

The habits of our fish have been very little attended to in this country. Our scientific men, it is true, have been very precise in their nomenclature; they have described our fishes even to the shape of a scale, or the number of thorns in the dorsal fin, but they have not condescended to note their habits, their food, their length of life, with all such particulars as would interest common readers, and be of use to mankind.

No fish is more valued, or more valuable than the shad; yet but few of its habits of life are known. The books are silent, and angling gives no information. It was for a long time a commonly received opinion that the shad spent the winters in the Gulf of Mexico, and then as spring advanced, and the snow ceased running, came along the coast, and entered the rivers in succession. If this were true, there would be no uniformity, year after year, in the run of shad in each river. The very distinct varieties would all become intermingled. But each river has its own variety. Those of Connecticut river have long been known as possessing superior size and flavor to any others. The variety that seeks the Hudson as a spawning-ground is easily distinguished from ours. The fact of the distinctness of the varieties in each river tends to the belief that shad go no farther than the mouth of the stream in which they are hatched.

The habits of the shad are unlike those of other fish. As soon as the snow water has ceased running, they press up the river as far as they can reach, in order to deposit their spawn. In following this instinct, they never stop for refreshment, or food. Whoever found anything in the maw or stomach of a shad that would indicate the nature of its food? Who ever knew them to bite a baited hook? They do not feed from the time they enter the stream until they sink down, thin and exhausted, into the deep places at the mouth. For this purpose of nature the shad has been preparing itself during the quiet luxuries of a winter, and has become fattened for the use of man, or, if it escape the net for the reproduction of its species. The shad lives but a single year. It is hatched in the early summer; descends the streams as soon as large enough; feeds and fattens in the winter at the mouth of the stream; ascends in the spring to deposit its spawn, and descends to die at the bottom of the ocean. This fact accounts for the uniformity in the size of the fish. A Connecticut river shad seldom goes beyond seven pounds, and the variation in size is comparatively slight. The bass, on the other hand, which is known to live many years, varies from half a pound in weight to fifty, even in our own river. It has a longer time to grow, and shows a much greater diversity of size. These considerations have led to the conclusion that one year was the duration of the shad's life. What was only a matter of conjecture and inference, has been lately proved by the artificial fish breeders. Somewhere in the State of New York, one of these raisers of fish from spawn which he fed in early life with crumbled crackers strewn up the pond were they were kept, has proved their short hold on existence. He raised them for the purpose of supplying the very large fish he had in his tanks and ponds with food. As the science of breeding fish is known more, the habits of the different species will be more easily described.—*Hartford Courant.*

AT THE LAST IT BITETH LIKE A SERPENT.

At the present day when intemperance seems to be gaining such fearful ground, even in the highest circles, does it not become followers of the Lord Jesus to set their faces like a flint against every outpost of the enemy? No young man whose habits for life are forming, is safe, if he indulges though ever so seldom, in the social glass. O how many richly-freighted barques have perished on these fatal sands!

A young man graduated at an old New England College with the highest honors. He was one of the most wonderful scholars that had ever been in the Institution. He seemed to master a language by intuition, entering into the very heart of the old Greek poets, while his companions were plodding laboriously over allotted tasks. He was accustomed to read dissertations on the most abstruse points from blank papers, pouring forth bursts of eloquence, which thrilled all hearers, while they gazed with fascination on his eagle eye, and noble brow, shaded by masses of raven hair. So remarkable were his acquirements, that he received his first and second degrees on the same day, and on the evening of his graduation was wedded to a lovely and estimable young lady.

He entered the study of the law, and became Attorney-General at an age when most young

men are admitted to the bar. He seemed the soul of honor, and integrity, and every noble trait; but suddenly he resigned the high position, to the surprise of all who knew him. He felt that the secret sin of intemperance, in which he had long indulged, was unnerving and unfitting him for being intrusted with the destinies of others. One has compared his after-course to that of a mighty ship sinking in mid-ocean, "not without many a lurch, many a sign of righting." He wept with bitterness over the grave of his heart-broken wife, and renewed his vows of reformation upon the head of his only son; but the impression was only transient. The most distinguished men of talent and piety in the land wept, and prayed, and labored for him. Sometimes he would seem to master his tyrant, and his gigantic powers were again put forth. He was called to advocate an important case before the Supreme Court, and old judges gazed upon him with wonder and admiration; but on one occasion, after a fatiguing argument, he was over-persuaded by a friend to take a glass of ale, and it was the last sober moment he ever saw, until he was grappling with the king of terrors.

Young man, your high position will not save you; your intellectual strength or your great attainments are no safeguard, if you tamper with this destroyer. "At the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder"—*Presbyterian.*

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1607 the first permanent English settlement on this continent was made at Jamestown, in Virginia, and during the 255 years that have since elapsed a steady stream of immigration has poured across the Atlantic, while the descendants of the earlier settlers have been constantly multiplying, producing an aggregate population in 1860 of 31,749,281.

The continent at the time of its settlement was principally covered with a dense forest and most of the settlers were poor, but they were eager to improve their condition by industry, and economy, and they had the sagacity and resolution to found and maintain a republican government which secured the most perfect protection of life and property at small cost, while it left the citizen untrammelled by restraining enactments to pursue his own well-being, under the stimulus of free competition and the natural laws of trade. At the same time the founders of the northern States most wisely made provision for the general education of the people. The combined industry of the nation, thus guided by intelligence, protected by law, unburdened by taxation and left free in its development, produced results which are accurately shown by the census statistics, and which have never been equalled in the same length of time and from the same beginnings. The continent has been cleared of its forest, made into cultivated farms, covered with comfortable dwellings, reticulated with roads, canals, railroads, and dotted all over with opulent cities. The mass of people are supplied with food, clothing, dwellings and other means of comfort and enjoyment immeasurably superior to those of any other people that ever existed.

Unfortunately a few negro slaves were imported into the country from Africa, and their descendants now number 4,441,765, of whom 3,953,760 are still slaves, the others being free. In the northern States the slavery system was soon abandoned, but in the southern States it has been cherished and as the controlling sentiment in those States was opposed to popular education, the two evils together—the slavery of the blacks and the ignorance of the whites—have generated a state of society which seems to be incompatible with the free institutions that have caused our prosperity, and which have resulted in a desperate effort to overthrow them. If this effort succeeds no future census will exhibit so satisfactory results as those of 1860, for our wealth will decline like that of the Grecian, Italian, and all other republics after their institutions were overthrown; and even if the effort does not succeed, it will inflict a very serious check on the prosperity of the country. The lessons of the war will cause a great augmentation of the naval and military force, which with the interest on the public debt, will multiply the taxes; burdening the industry of the people with a load that will powerfully tend to repress the growth of our wealth. For a generation to come the census will probably exhibit a much less rapid advancement than that which is shown by the eight that have been taken.

Each year, however, from the increase in machinery and improvements in the modes of operation, we are able to produce a larger amount of wealth than during the previous year, and if the rebellion is pretty quickly subdued, we shall soon pay off the national debt and resume the multiplication of our means, probably with greater rapidity than ever before.—*Scientific American.*

—Dr. Mather used to say that "there was a gentleman mentioned in the 10th chapter of the Acts to whom he was more indebted than any other in the world." This was the town clerk of Ephesus, whose counsel was to do nothing rashly. Upon any proposal of consequence, it was usual for him to say, "Let us first consult with the town clerk of Ephesus."

—Weak Christians are afraid of the shadow of the cross.—*Brooks.*

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THEM?

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Many well-meaning people can form no idea of immediate emancipation but one full of dangers and horrors. They imagine the blacks free from every restraint of law, roaming abroad a terror and nuisance to the land. They never seem to have formed the idea that emancipated blacks can be taken care of, and governed, and kept from excesses by the civil law, just like any other free men and women. Let us look at this question a little.

Have not the pauper and prison population of old Europe been shipped liberally over to America, and turned out upon our wharves by thousands, without any other provision for their care and restraint than the ordinary civil code of this country? They have been left to take care of themselves and choose their own ways and places in society; and all this has been done from year to year, while the Old World has been looking on, predicting that such an influx of ignorance and vice would swamp our free institutions. These people came to us cramped by oppression, darkened by ignorance, hardened by vice, brutalized by poverty—the most unfit material, so thought legislators in Europe, to do anything with—and what did we do with them? We let them take their equal chance among us. We simply treated them as equal men and women—free to come and live, trade, work, buy, sell, in our land, as long as they behaved themselves, and liable if they did not behave to be imprisoned and punished like any of the rest of us. A well-conducted foreigner might vote after suitable time. He was considered to all intents and purposes an American. It was supposed that he had quite as much interest to defend a country where he had all the rights and privileges of a citizen, as any other man in it. And so, though all the world shook its head, and predicted that equal rights and universal suffrage would ruin us, suffrage only elevated our foreign population, and did not hurt us. The children of foreign emigrants had rights to free education in our common schools with the children of born Americans. The son of an Irish carman once competed for the gold medal with the son of a Beacon-street gentleman in Boston, and got it. What is the consequence? In one generation the Irishman or German becomes an enthusiastic American.

Has not this war shown that none fight better or braver for a common country than adopted citizens?

They know what liberty and equality are worth, for they have tried the prison-houses of the Old World; and in this war they have been as a wall of fire round about us.

Now when the question is asked, What shall we do with the black laborers of the South if free—where shall we send them?—one can scarce repress a smile.

We ask, in reply, What will you do without them? Do you want to stop raising cotton? And if you don't, you want to send away the only class of men who know how to raise it?

Here is a climate where a generation of white men must perish of malaria and fevers before they can become acclimated; and here on the soil is a race of hardy peasantry, who appear to have been purposely made and contrived by the Almighty to resist malaria and to delight in the heats that wither the whites—and yet our legislators are gravely pondering the question where they shall ship these laborers, in case they are reduced by God's providence to give them their birth-right of liberty!

Send off all the acclimated laborers—send off all the men who know the country—send off all the men who have any experimental knowledge of the cropping of rice and cotton—and send them off simply because they have become free-men?

Is liberty such a bad thing? Is a skillful workman the worse workman because he works for wages and with the hope of doing something for himself?

No; the answer to the question, What shall we do with them? is simply this: Do just what you have done with the oppressed and poor of all nations—give them equal rights, a fair start, and the restraint and protection of just laws, and God and human nature will answer for the rest.

We commend the following passage from Macaulay, which might advantageously be printed in gold letters on our Capitol, where all who run may read:

"Many politicians of our times are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait for ever."

There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that cure is—freedom.

When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day—he is unable to discriminate colors or recognize faces; but the remedy is not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun.—*Independent.*

—A Maine editor thus distinguishes between different sorts of patriotism: "Some esteem it sweet to die for one's country; others regard it sweeter to live for one's country; and yet others hold it sweeter to live on one's country."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the "JOHN BELL."

FATHER POINT, Sept. 5.—The "John Bell" arrived at 10.30 a.m., with 220 passengers and a full cargo.

Arrival of the "CITY OF NEW YORK."

CAPE RACE, Sept. 5.—The "City of New York," from Liverpool 27th, and Queenstown 28th ult., passed this morning.

The "Tuscarora" had put into Falmouth and Plymouth, and had been ordered to leave without coaling or repairing. She is reported leaking.

It is reported that Garibaldi has crossed over to Calabria with a portion of his followers.

The Neapolitan provinces are proclaimed to be in a state of siege.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has declared that France intends to defend the Pope in Rome.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Breadstuffs declining. Provisions very dull. Consols 93 1/4 to 93 1/2.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—It is rumored that Gen. Gilbert's force was attacked to-day by the rebels near Shelbyville, 30 miles east of this city.

New York, Sept. 5.—The whole number of wounded in the fights of Wednesday night and up to Monday evening is 4,592, of whom 1,800 are still upon the battle-field.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation calling for a State force of 10,000 men, to form a division for Gen. Floyd.

St. Catharines, C. W., Sept. 4.—The Propellor "Vermont," of the Northern Transportation Company's Line, is supposed to have foundered in the storm on Monday night, below Fort Niagara, and all on board it is feared have been lost.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The work of getting the army into good position in front of Washington has been accomplished with entire success.

Large crowds of stragglers continually line the roads in the rear of our army. The side-walks, stoops, and yards of houses in Alexandria and neighborhood, being filled with them every night.

No anxiety need be felt for the safety of our forces in Virginia, as heavy reinforcements are continually moving to the seat of war.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The Wheeling Press, in an extra issued on Sunday, has the following:—Buchanan, Western Virginia, has been taken by the Rebel Cavalry under Smoden and Jenkin.

A skirmish between the rebel picket and a squad of Federals took place on the 27th near Greenville, Miss.

Two rebels were killed in the rebel attack on Mooretown, Ky.; they captured two hundred stand of arms, and destroyed 200 bales of cotton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The steamer "Forest City" arrived from Washington with a large number sick and wounded, but no list was on board.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Despatches received at headquarters from Jackson (Miss.), Sept. 2, say that Bolivar is reported invested by a heavy force under Gen. Price.

The Grenada Appeal confirms the Federal evacuation, but does not say that the place is destroyed.

HALIFAX, Sept. 3.—H. M. frigate "Media" and gunboat "Nimble" sailed to-day, to intercept the steamer off Cape Race, with despatches for the Admiral, now at St. Johns, N. F., but missed her.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The steam frigate "Adirondack" was totally lost on the 23rd of August off Apoca. Crew saved and sheltered on a small island near the wreck.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—To-night the Union Army will all be concentrated in the works around this city.

Gen. McClellan has already assumed the position of Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in the field in this part of the country.

NEW YORK, 4th.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says, on Monday, Grover's brigade of Gen. Hooker's division had one of the fiercest fights that has occurred during the war.

The brigade charged into the woods where the enemy were posted in 3 lines behind a breastwork, and in about 20 minutes 507 of the number fell.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent says the Government will immediately institute an inquiry into the cause of certain recent events, with the view of punishing the responsible parties.

150 wagons, under negro drivers, were sent to the field of battle under a flag of truce, to get our wounded. The rebels consented to the removal of the wounded, but held the negro drivers.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says that immediately after accepting the command of the Washington defences, Gen. McClellan proceeded to inspect the troops and fortifications on the opposite side of the river, and was engaged until yesterday at midnight.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The American of this city publishes the following special dispatch in its evening edition:—

WASHINGTON, 3rd.—The enthusiasm of the army on hearing of the appointment of Gen. McClellan to command them, is represented as wildly enthusiastic.

This feeling extends throughout the whole army of Virginia, and even the sick and wounded join in the general rejoicings. There is no panic here, all now is confidence and security.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3rd.—Reports have reached here from time to time, of certain regiments having been nearly annihilated, when after the lapse of a few days the rumors prove groundless,—the reappearance of numerous stragglers being the best refutation of the reports.

Additional to Washington.—Reports reach us that Winchester has been evacuated, the Rebels having appeared in force in the valley.

The secession programme heretofore published, seems to be in the line of consummating, as far as the enemy can accomplish it,—namely, by inaugurating scenes of war in Maryland. Our troops, though much damaged by recent service, are being recruited and improved.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Business is entirely suspended here, the Railroad cars having stopped running. The people are quietly but actively organizing for defence. No male citizen is allowed to leave the city.

The undersigned by order of Major General Wright assumes command of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. It is but fair to inform our citizens that an active, daring and powerful enemy threatens them with every consequence of war, yet the cities must be defended and the inhabitants assist in the preparations.

Under the direction of the Mayor the citizens must, within the hour after the suspension of business assemble in convenient public places ready for orders, and as soon as possible they will then be assigned to their work.

It will seem strange to the public, that so many attempts to cut off our supplies and communications with Washington should be so nearly successful, especially when such a large army as that of Pope, at the present time occupies the country in this vicinity.

Loud complaints are heard daily among both officers and men at the inefficiency of certain commanders, and it is evident the men are becoming dissatisfied and losing faith in those in whom they should have the utmost confidence.

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BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS.—The Meetings of the Branch Bible Societies, in connection with the Montreal Auxiliary, will (D.V.) be held as follows:—

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

COLLECTIONS will be taken up at each meeting. Please mention this in the public intimation.

CO-OPERATION.—Will Ministers of the Gospel, who receive a copy of the Reporter, please give to the society and the Agent a hearty co-operation.

TO THE SECRETARIES.—Please have the report of the Committee for the past year ready to be read at the meeting, and have the place of meeting well lighted and moderately warmed.

WILL EDITORS OF LOCAL PAPERS please publish such meetings as fall in their vicinity.

BOARD & EDUCATION.

The Misses (NEIL) MCINTOSH beg to inform their friends that they are prepared to receive a few additional Boarders, to whom a liberal education will be imparted.

As Burnside House is situated in one of the healthiest parts of Montreal, and as the Misses MCINTOSH devote their whole time and attention to the instruction and comfort of their Boarders, and are assisted by an efficient Staff of Teachers for the different Branches, they have every confidence in bringing their Establishment under the notice of Parents and Guardians.

REV. ALEX. MATHIESON, D. D., Montreal, English Master, - - - - - Mr. JOHN GODWIN.

REV. HENRY WILKES, D. D., " French Master, - - - - - M. NAUCISSE DUVAL, A. M.

REV. W. M. INGLIS, M. A., " Music Master, - - - - - Mr. F. TORRINGTON.

HON. L. H. HOLTON, " Sup. of Ladies' Department, Mrs. STONE.

ALEX. MORRIS, ESQ., M. P. P., " The ENGLISH, FRENCH, LATIN, and GREEK LANGUAGES, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, DRAWING and MUSIC are included in the studies.

Ladies are likewise taught Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work. The whole of the commodious Rooms of Durham House are used as class-rooms, and the number of Pupils received, is not greater than can be conveniently accommodated.

THE NEXT SESSION of the SCHOOLS of the PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, DURHAM HOUSE, SE. Lawrence Main Street, (a short distance above Sherbrooke Street,) Montreal, will commence on MONDAY, the 18th AUGUST, 1862.

Head Master, - - - - - Rev. ALFRED STONE.

English Master, - - - - - Mr. JOHN GODWIN.

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PORK—(Eager's Inspection.) CANADA MESS, HEAVY WESTERN MESS, THIN MESS, RUMPS, PRIME MESS, PRIME, For sale by GILMOUR & CO., 40 t.f.d & s.w 43 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE.—One 8 HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE and BOILER, new. —ALSO,— One FLUE and two TUBULAR BOILERS, new. —ALSO,— A quantity of Superior CAST STEEL, OCTAGON and ROUND, very low at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, King and Queen Streets.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS OF our well known Patterns and of any desired size, at short notice and warranted. EAGLE FOUNDRY, 185 & s.w. t.f.d King and Queen Streets.

Wool Carders.—Card Clothing of the best quality will be sold at 96 cents the sheet, 5x24 inches, or \$1.15 the square foot. Manufacturers requiring large quantities, will be furnished at \$1.10 per foot, (either sheet or fillet cards,) at the Cloth Factory, St. Gabriel Locks. GEO. W. WEAVER, October 23, 1861. s-w 1yr

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, calling at Londonderry. The Steamship "Nova Scotia," CAPT. BALLANTINE will sail from Quebec to Liverpool on Saturday, 9th August. Rates of passage from Quebec to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Londonderry. Cabin, according to accommodation, \$66 to \$80. Steerage, \$30. Return Tickets at Reduced Rates. Until further notice the steamers of this Company will take the route by the South of Anticosti and Newfoundland, thus avoiding the Canadian Channel and the Straits of Belle Isle. For freight or passage apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., Agents. The above vessel will be succeeded by the "Bohemian," CAPT. BURLAND, sailing from Quebec on Saturday, 16th August. 134

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.—Direct Steam communication between MONTREAL, QUEBEC, and GLASGOW. The New, Clyde-built, Iron Steamship "ST. ANDREW," CAPT. DUTTON, will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, direct, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 3rd SEPT., 1862. RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin, \$60; Intermediate, \$40; Steerage, \$25. RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES. Intermediate passengers by these steamers are provided by the Company with Beds, Bedding and other requisites. For Freight or Passage apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co. To be succeeded by the S. S. "JOHN BELL," CAPT. SCOTT, from Quebec on WEDNESDAY, 17th SEPT., 1862. 125

CANADA AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS.—The British and American Express Co. have opened an Office in Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, for the forwarding of Parcels, Freights and Valuables of every description, by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Steamers. Consignments solicited. Orders promptly attended to. AGENTS: Toronto, M. H. Irish, Toronto Street. Hamilton, J. D. Irwin, 1 West King Street. Quebec, W. C. Scott, St. Peters Street. Kingston, J. C. Clarke, King Street. Portland, J. E. Prindle, 90 Exchange Street. Liverpool, A. Blackwood, Jr., Tower Buildings, 22 Water St. London, Hill Son & Meadows, 35 Milk Street, Cheapside. G. W. Wheatly & Co., 150 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Manchester, Globe Express Co., Market Street. Glasgow, do do Miller Street. Dublin, do do Eden Quay. Edinburgh, Wm. Crouch, North Bridge Street. Montreal, D. T. Irish, Place D'Arms. And in all the Principal Towns in Canada of whom any information may be obtained. PACKAGES delivered to any Railway Company in the United Kingdom, addressed care of B. & A. EXPRESS COMPANY, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, will be promptly forwarded. Pre-payment optional. J. W. HOWES, Manager. Montreal, Nov. 15, 1860.

BUSINESS CARDS C. C. SNOWDON & CO. (Late Walker, Snowden & Co.) IMPORTERS OF BRITISH, AMERICAN AND GERMAN SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE. 264 ST. PAUL STREET, Corner St. Nicholas Street, MONTREAL. 199-S-W DR. W. E. BOWMAN, (Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeon of Lower Canada, Graduate of McGill College,) PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL DR. J. A. BAZIN, SURGEON DENTIST, 30 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. JOHN HENRY EVANS, IMPORTER OF IRON and HARDWARE.—Stores and Iron-Yard: St. Nicholas Street; Office and Warehouse St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. December 1, 1859.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Granby, C. E.—29th August, the wife of G. F. Krause of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst., by the Dean of Montreal, J. I. Purcell Williams, Esq., 1st Battalion Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, of Pentre Mawr, Denbigh, North Wales, to Anne Corse, only daughter of Frederick Penn, Esq., of this city.

Montreal, 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, No. 95 Mountain Street, by the Rev. J. H. Johnson, M. A. Mr. Benjamin Brown Gamble, to Mary E. H., second daughter of Mr. J. P. Ashton, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. H. Lunan, No. 51 St. Paul Street, in the 80th year of her age, Amelia Fraser, widow of the late Mr. John Hutchison, Moyness, Nairnshire, Scotland, and mother of Mr. John Hutchison of this city.

Montreal, 3rd inst., Mary Jane Evans, Melrose, County of Hastings, C. W.—22nd ultimo, Christina, second daughter of John McFarlane, Esq., in the thirty-fifth year of her age.

London, 2nd inst., Margaret Jane, only daughter of Rev. James Scott, aged 18 months.

Sophiaburg, 25th ult., Alice Murray the beloved wife of Rev. M. Baxter, aged 64 years.

Pictou, Aug. 26th, Mary Rose Henrietta, daughter of Rev. W. Macaulay, aged thirteen months.

In Ottawa city, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., Florence Mary, daughter of Robert R. Serson, aged 1 month.

In Ottawa City, on the 27th inst., Matilda, youngest daughter of James Foote, and wife of Robert R. Serson, aged 23.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WINTER WOOLLENS.—Just received, and for sale by the undersigned, a consignment of 10 Bales, consisting of:—

PILOT CLOTHS, BEAVERS, WHITEWEYS, PRESIDENT CLOTH, And a variety of FANCY COATINGS.

—ALSO,—

ABERDEEN WINCEYS, in all the newest Styles and Colors, in PLAIN FANCY PLAIDS, and KNICKERS, all of which are offered to the trade at a moderate advance on the Sterling.

JOHN DOUGALL, 195-2012 s.w & 1 w 270 St. Paul Street.

TO CONSIGNERS OF PRODUCE.—The Undersigned respectfully tender their services to consignments of Produce, whose interests will have their most careful attention. Short drafts for about three-fourths of net value of consignments will be accepted in advance, and the balance remitted with the utmost promptitude. Prices Current are published in each issue of the Montreal Witness.

N. B.—Potash Kettles and Coolers will be furnished at Manufacturers' prices.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO., Successors in the Produce Business to JOHN DOUGALL.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—That excellent Farm, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. William Eveleigh, situated at Cote St. Leonard, Parish of Pointe aux Trembles, 10 miles from Montreal, and but 2 miles from the Turnpike road, containing 120 acres, with a substantial Stone House, extensive Barns, Stabling and other buildings thereon erected. It has also an excellent Cellar and Dairy, with a never failing well of water. The stock will be sold with the Farm if required. For particulars apply to Mr. P. Reynolds, 18 Belmont Street, Montreal, or to Mrs. Eveleigh on the premises. 195-216 s.w

NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

Illustrated by a series of Plates, showing the Proper Position of the Hands and Fingers. To which are added the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass, by NATHAN RICHARDSON, Author of the "Modern School for the Piano-forte."

This last and best work of its distinguished author, is universally admitted to be superior in Excellence to all other "Methods," "Systems," and "Schools," and the Book that every Pupil needs for the Acquisition of a Thorough Knowledge of Piano-forte Playing. It is adapted to all grades of Tuition, from the Rudimental Studies of the youngest, to the Studies and Exercises of Advanced Pupils. Be sure that in ordering it you are particular in specifying the "New Method." Price \$3. Mailed, post-paid, to any address. Sold by all Music Dealers. Published by 202 & s.w t.f.d OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.