

MONTREAL WITNESS,

WEEKLY REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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No. 41

THE NEWS.

CANADA.

BOSTON JUBILEE.—Yesterday morning, by the 4 o'clock boat, about 200 persons left the city for Boston; at 11 A.M., between 500 and 600, and at 4 P.M., the boat was as fully crowded. This morning at 4 o'clock, to accommodate visitors from Quebec, the Champlain Company, started a special train, and for a day or two, we presume, the road will be crowded with travellers, en route for Boston. The bustle at the wharf yesterday morning was truly exhilarating, and evinced a heartiness and sincerity on the part of our people that cannot be too much commended. It is almost unnecessary for us to say that His Worship the Mayor, and all belonging to the Corporation who could leave, embarked at 11 A.M., accompanied by a number of gentlemen, who, by special invitation will travel in the same cars with the civic party. Other sections of the Province are no doubt contributing their quota of visitors, and from present appearances it is not too much to expect, that, altogether, those from Canada will number 5000 or 6000.—*Pilot of Tuesday.*

EXHIBITION PRIZES.—We have received a long letter from our Crystal Palace correspondent, which want of room prevents our inserting to-day. The Jurors are now busily engaged in making out the prize list, and from a private copy that fell into the hands of our correspondent, we learn that the following parties belonging to Canada, have been awarded prizes by the Royal Commissioners. Of course, it will be understood, this is not a complete list:—G. Perry & Co., fire engine; J. Patterson, Dundas, blankets; W. Gamble, Milton Mills, do; J. Levey, Montreal, Tobacco; C. A. Tétu, Quebec, porpoise leather; R. Morris, Montreal, harness; Mr. Christie, Dumfries, wheat; D. Jones, Sidney, peas; R. N. Watts, M.P.P., Grantham, oats; J. Simpson & Co., Bowmanville, flour; T. McGinn, Montreal, timothy; A. Fisher, Ascot, E. T. sugar; P. Higgins, Montreal, violin; J. Robb, Montreal, biscuit; R. Squair, Bowmanville, oatmeal; G. Reinhart, Montreal, hams.—*Montreal Gazette.*

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH.—The Quebec papers of the afternoon of Tuesday last, contained the telegraph news received at Quebec over the Halifax wires, announcing the arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax; the same intelligence reached Montreal, via the Buffalo line, on the evening of that day. The completion of the line of telegraph from Halifax to Quebec will add greatly to the convenience of the public.—*Pilot.*

We are sorry to announce that the Rev. W. Rintoul, of St. Gabriel Street Free Church, Montreal, died on Saturday. Thus has been cut off suddenly, in the midst of health, and at his period of greatest usefulness, a gentleman well known, both in Upper and Lower Canada, for his active benevolence of temper, his untiring well-tempered zeal in the Christian Ministry, and his eminent scholarship. In the lamented death of Mr. Rintoul, the Free Kirk has lost from among its Ministers, a faithful, pious, and conscientious servant, and from among its scholars, a learned, studious, and deep-thinking divine.—*Courier.*

MAN DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, between the hours of two and three o'clock, one of the hands of the steamer "Montreal" fell from the aft gangway, and, although every means were taken to get him out with life, about eight minutes elapsed before the body was recovered, but life was extinct.—This case is another instance of the want of a Humane Society, supplied with proper apparatus for inflating the lungs of persons apparently drowned, and giving a chance, at least, of restoration.—*Montreal Herald, Sept. 19.*

DEATH FROM INTemperance.—An inquest was held on Friday, on the body of a man picked up in the street. It appeared that the deceased was found in a state of intoxication about ten o'clock on Thursday night, and removed to the Station House, where he expired in about a couple of hours.—*Courier.*

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The opposition between the different steamers on the line between Quebec and Montreal had the effect of reducing the fare for steerage passengers to 5d last week for the 180 miles.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

GOVERNMENT REMOVAL.—The Government Departments are to close here on Saturday next; after which they will proceed at once to Quebec, where it is expected the Departments will be open for business on the 1st October.—*Toronto Examiner.*

In the month of August, just closed, 495 vessels passed through the Welland Canal, being nearly double the number that passed in the same month of last year.

A WOMAN OVER THE FALLS.—A woman was on Monday precipitated over the Falls, under the following circumstances. Two sailors from Chipawa had passed the previous night at a house near the Pavilion, and on Monday morning went down to Table Rock, to have a look at the Falls. On arriving there, they saw a woman in the water just at the brink of the precipice, washing herself; one of the sailors followed her into the water, laid his hand upon her and asked her to come out and take something to drink. The sailors say that she did come out of the water, but immediately went in again, fell and was carried over the precipice. But Mr. Saul Davis who witnessed the whole transaction from his balcony, says that he distinctly saw one of the sailors push her into the water. The body has not been found, and Mr. Davis did not recognize her. It is believed, however, that the deceased was the wife of Patrick Main, of the Falls, from the circumstance that she is missing, and that the night before she told her husband it was her intention to go down to the Fall early in the morning to bathe. The sailors have been committed to jail.—*Niagara Mail.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—For the four days previous to the sailing of the steamer, the receipts were £9091 15s; number of visitors 186,225.

The exhibitors, at a numerous meeting, have resolved to apply to the royal commissioners for the use of a portion of the Crystal Palace for the purpose of an exhibitor's banquet.

A gentleman has made a calculation which shows that if every article in the Crystal Palace were to be examined for three minutes, it would occupy 26 years to examine the whole.

Among the visitors to the Exhibition on Tuesday were not less than 1000 persons from Sunderland, who had associated for the purpose, and were headed on the occasion by the Mayor and Mr. James Hartley, the extensive glass manufacturer.

On Tuesday 80 Piedmontese workmen, of divers trades, paraded the streets of Havre, previous to embarking for Southampton. These workmen have been sent by the Piedmontese Government to visit the Exhibition.

The paupers of St. George's, Southwark, visited the Crystal Palace, on Thursday, in a body, the expenses being defrayed by a voluntary subscription. On their return to the Workhouse they were liberally regaled with plum cake, beer, tea, and tobacco. Those who could not leave the house had a substantial dinner, and the children are to be treated to a country ride.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.—The Queen arrived safe at Balmoral, on Friday evening. In passing Stirling a Royal salute was fired from the Castle guns. At Perth the train stopped a few minutes, and also at Forfar and Laurencekirk, crowds being assembled to give Her Majesty welcome. On arriving at the gate of Balmoral, Her Majesty was greeted by the rustic but respectful salutations of one or two country-women and a few children; so thoroughly is the idea established in the minds of the neighboring cottars and villagers, that Her Majesty is to be looked upon, not as an occasional visitor, but as a regular resident, that it seems to be held equally unnecessary and improper to make any unusual demonstration.

THE LOCK CONTROVERSY.—The American picklock, Mr. Hobbs, has accomplished the opening of Bramah's patent lock, but in such a way that at present it is not decided whether or not he has entitled himself to the reward of £200, promised by the Messrs. Bramah to the successful picker. A few weeks since this gentleman accepted the challenge of Mr. Chubb to pick one of his patent locks, and in a very brief period succeeded in opening it with common picklocks. He was then challenged by Messrs. Bramah to experimentalize on what had been styled impregnable locks, and was promised a forfeit of £200 if he should succeed in opening it. In order that the trial might be fairly made, commissioners were appointed to decide upon it, and thirty clear days were granted by Messrs. Bramah to Mr.

Hobbs for his operation. Mr. Hobbs went to work, but in a few days suspended his operations, alleging the weakness of his instruments. As soon as others had been prepared, he desired to continue his attempt, but to this Messrs. Bramah objected. The commissioners, however, interfered, Mr. Hobbs resumed his labors, and in about a fortnight opened the lock. The commissioners met on Saturday, but separated without coming to a decision. Their report will, it is expected, be published in a day or two.

FLOUR.—A revolution is about to take place in the method of selling flour, which will have a serious effect upon the trade, and possibly also upon the prices. One of the many French factors (who have established themselves in London since the free trade system commenced) has issued circulars announcing that he will sell flour and wheat by auction. Large rooms are preparing for the purpose, and there is no doubt that the large forced sales will tend to depress prices still further. Indeed the auctioneer expects as much; for he states, "goods, sold under such circumstances, and without reserve, will frequently present to buyers excellent chances of making cheap purchases." It is understood that flour is to be the chief commodity sold, and no doubt large quantities of French and other foreign made flour will be thrown on the market, to the great detriment of the home producer, who will have to sell his grain at prices to compete with the wholesale knocking off of foreign flour.—*Liverpool Courier.*

MURDER IN IRELAND.—I forwarded yesterday a brief account of the murder on the day previous of Mr. Edward White, a gentleman of property, residing near Abbeyfeix, in the Queen's County. The country papers which reached this morning bring further particulars of this frightful deed. It appears that the deceased, who was, I am informed, nearly 70 years of age, having by his own industry amassed a considerable property in ready money, purchased a short time since a portion of the Portlannington estate in the neighborhood of Abbeyfeix. A dispute arose with some persons in the locality about a right of turbary, and some summonses to petty sessions had been issued on both sides. Some litigation was thus going forward, but there was no uncommon feature in the transaction, and anything like serious ill feeling towards him was not apprehended by Mr. White. However, on Monday morning, while driving to his land, he was met on the road by a man who stopped the gig, deliberately shot Mr. White through the heart, and then, having thrown the pistol into the vehicle, coolly walked away, when the pony proceeded on its journey and conveyed the inanimate corpse of its master to the farm. The murder was committed within sight of hundreds of people reaping in the surrounding fields, but not the slightest attempt was made either to render assistance to the gentleman attacked or to apprehend the assassin.—*Courier of Times.*

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL FOREIGN NEWS.—We have received by the Southampton steamer, just as we went to press, the London Times and Morning Chronicle of the 25th of August, in which it is stated that some of the Irish Bishops who have used the prohibited titles, are to be arrested, and that a large military force is to be concentrated at Kilkenny, to overawe the midland and southern Catholic counties. The Times urges the Government to proceed; the Chronicle opposes the advice, but says "the game must be played out, as both parties are fairly committed." The Protestant excitement in England is said to be intense. This subject was the occasion of several violent "no popery" meetings. Lord Shrewsbury has joined the Catholic Defence Association. So has the Right Rev. Dr. Errington, Bishop of Plymouth, who advises that "all the Catholics of the Empire be united in an association, to have its seat in the Catholic country of the United Kingdom"—namely, in Ireland. The Primate and a quorum of the Bishops are preparing a Constitution for the new Association. Messrs. Keogh and Reynolds, M's P., and Hon. Sec'y's are sent to canvass the Provinces.—*American Celt.*

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6, 1851.—The Cuban expedition projects are now entirely abandoned, and there are a great many liberators in this city without the means of returning to their homes. They have demanded money of the Cuban Committee, in consequence of which some disturbance has arisen, and arrests have been made; but nothing serious has occurred, thus far. The police are out in force, in case of any out-break.

THE CUBAN AFFAIR.—Let us hope that the past will be a lesson for the future, and that the utter fallacy of the allegations that the Cubans were thirsting for independence having been thus tragically demonstrated, all further attempts to lead our young men into such a slaughter-house will be abandoned; and seeing that the Cubans desire no revolution, but repel foreign aid for such purpose when thrust upon them, let common humanity be heard on behalf of the flower of our land, that their lives be not sacrificed in fruitless efforts to raise those who resolutely refuse to be raised. We are aware that such counsel is directly opposed to that thirst for bloody vengeance which some newspapers, and some speakers who, despite their loud talking, are proverbially careful not to risk their own lives in any such hopeless expedition as that of Lopez—have sought and will seek to provoke. After the evidence, which their own folly and madness have elicited, that the Cubans will co-operate with no invader of their soil, the talk about "Cuban patriots" must of necessity be abandoned, for to continue it would be bitter, heartless, cruel mockery. Yet the object which that cry was designed to conceal will be still cherished, and the new plea will be "vengeance for the slain." Now, passing for the moment from graver remark, we conceive that if the deaths of these four hundred deluded men are to be avenged—if it is the duty of any American citizens to peril their lives to avenge those who defied the laws, and voluntarily outlawed themselves from the protection of their country—that duty should be undertaken, first if not exclusively, by those who, by pen or speech, deluded those men to their ruin, and not by a second detachment of deceived and chivalrous young men.—*N. Y. Com.*

PARTICULARS ABOUT CUBA.—The whole number of men that disembarked from the Panpero at Morillo was 480. They landed at Morillo, on the 11th of August, at 11 o'clock, at night. This place they found deserted. Leaving Col. Crittenden and 200 men here, Gen. Lopez pushed on to La Pozas, the inhabitants fleeing as he approached. Here on the following day, Lopez had his first battle with the Spanish troops, whom he repulsed, with the loss, however, of Col. Pragy and one other Colonel, and about 50 killed and wounded. Finding no sympathy among the people, and that they were attacked by the very troops they expected to join them, they resolved to start for the mountains, but, by the treachery of a guide, were conducted to the state Friars, where they had another encounter with the Queen's troops, attended with a trifling loss. The patriots continued their march or flight to Candelaria, where on the 21st, while at breakfast, their whole detachment, now reduced to 200 men, was surprised by the Spanish forces, attacked and dispersed. Here appear to have ended all resistance on the part of the patriots. They fled to the mountains and forests, where they were hunted out by the country people and bloodhounds, and delivered up to the troops. All accounts unite in saying that the natives were the most bitter enemies the patriots encountered. While the invaders were thus being hunted and shot, an order came from the Governor General, forbidding any further slaughter, and thus were saved the lives of the 150 prisoners who are now in Havana. Great decorum was observed at the execution of Lopez. It is denied, also, that there were any indignities committed upon the bodies of the fifty who were shot on the 16th. The resources of the Lopez expedition are said to have been furnished by a Mr. Segur, probably of New Orleans, who furnished \$15,000 to purchase and fit out the Panpero. Of the names of 51 prisoners published in official documents, only 22 hailed from the United States.—*N. Y. Post.*

DEATH OF THOMAS H. GALLAUDET.—The illness of this excellent man, which we recently announced in *The Tribune*, terminated in his death on Wednesday Sept. 10, at his residence in the City of Hartford. Mr. Gallaudet was well-known as the founder of the system of education for Deaf and Dumb, which has had such extensive prevalence in this country. He visited Europe in 1815 for the purpose of examining the methods of instruction for deaf mutes in England and upon his return to the United States in 1816, became the principal of the American Asylum at Hartford. He remained at the head of that institution until 1830, when he was appointed Chaplain to the Retreat for the insane in Hartford. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until his last illness. Mr. Gallaudet was distinguished by his earnest, practical benevolence, his great sagacity, and his rare devotion to duty. His intellectual powers were above the common order. He was the author of several works, which show origi-

quality of thought and great beauty of illustration. A volume of his sermons, delivered to an English congregation at Paris, was published several years since, when the author was quite a young man. They are fine specimens of chaste and polished pulpit eloquence, written with a purity and simplicity, unusual among American preachers at that day.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DEATH OF HON. LEVI WOODBURY.—Hon. Levi Woodbury died at his residence in Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday evening of last week, after a short illness. His age was 61 years. He held the offices of Governor of New Hampshire, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. He has been a member of the Senate of the United States; was in the Cabinet of Gen. Jackson, both as Secretary of the Navy and of the Treasury; and at the time of his death was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.—*Puritan Recorder.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—We are requested to intimate that the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society have determined again (after a lapse of thirteen years) to examine that portion of the province under its charge, with a view to ascertain and supply the want of the Scriptures among the Protestant population. It is their intention to endeavor, either by sale or gift, to place in every family, unprovided with the word of God, a copy of the Holy Scriptures. The magnitude of the undertaking will, of necessity, require increased exertion and liberality on the part of the more favored portion of the community; and as the annual collections in favor of the Bible Society, are about to be taken up, it is earnestly hoped that all who value the Bible, or the peace and morality of society mainly depending upon it, will contribute liberally in aid of the efforts making towards spreading it among the poor, especially in the newly-settled townships, where few or no other means of grace are to be found.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.—His lordship, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Scadding, Rev. Mr. O'Mara, Rev. S. Ardagh, Col. Jarvis, and Capt. C. Erma-tinger, has been passing a week at this place. The Bishop held divine service last Sabbath morning at the residence of Joseph Wilson, Esq., collector of customs on the Canada side, and in the afternoon at the Indian village of Garden River. The party left this morning for Toronto on the royal mail steamer Gore, via the cool, delightful "Northern route."

"Countless Islands gem the way."

—*Lake Superior Journal.*

ENGLISH CONFERENCE.—The Methodist Conference has come to the resolution of appointing a committee of fifty members to consider the memorial addressed to the Conference, at the same time stating that alterations in the system can be "but few and inconsiderable." It was further agreed that the committee should, in the first instance, consist of ministers, but that the President should be empowered, if he thought proper, to call in subsequently a number of lay members for consultation.

PUSEYISM.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has interdicted in his diocese the ceremonies for which the Bishop of London condemned Mr. Bennett, the use of lights on the altar, preaching in the surplice, intoning prayers, and turnings from the congregation; that some of the clergymen have disregarded the interdict; and that the Archbishop has commenced proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts to bring the question to a final issue.

The Times says:—"There seems to be but little doubt that the Duke of Norfolk has left the communion of the Church of Rome, the hereditary faith of the noble house of Howard, and become a member of the Church of England."

INDIA.—A great anti-missionary meeting of Hindoos was held at Calcutta, on the 25th of May for the purpose of resisting the progress of Christianity. One measure proposed is, to receive back into caste, repentant converts. It is evident that the adherents of idolatry are seriously alarmed. The *Bhasker*, a native paper, in the Bengalee language, edited by an orthodox Hindoo gentleman, and one who took an active part at the late meeting, says, "We know very well that a very great number of Hindoos have become Christians—even of those who have not been baptized, and thus publicly professed Christianity, a great many adopt in secret Christian practices."

At Rochfort, France, says the *Archives du Christianisme*, a movement in the favor of the Gospel has taken place, the result of which has been that twenty-seven persons have abjured the errors of the Romish Church. A religious movement is also going on in the lower Alps. Several families attend the preaching of the Word because they believe the Gospel to be the truth of God. In some places an earnest desire to hear the Gospel has induced persons to draw up petitions with that view.

MORAVIAN MISSION IN LABRADOR.—In this frozen, inhospitable clime, those self-denying heralds of the cross, the "United Brethren," have had a mission for more than eighty years, and they now have four stations and thirty male and female missionaries. One of these missionaries who has labored for twenty-six years, says, "The last winter was the most blessed season of my service in this country. Many were the evidences of the work of the Holy Spirit upon individuals of all ages and classes, but especially among the new comers. When the latter attended the meetings for the first time, the singing amused them, and they began to laugh; but before the expiration of two months their whole demeanor was changed. They looked serious and devout, and at times sobbed aloud, under the influence of the truths which were brought under their notice."

Rev. C. Macay writes from *California* to the Mission Rooms of the M. E. Church, N. Y., and thus encouragingly speaks of the work of God in that distant land:—"Nine persons have been added to the Church during the past week. Our congregations are good; class meetings well-attended and very spiritual; things are quite encouraging in this part of the work. Such an opening for the Gospel I never saw before, and doubt if I ever shall again."

TAKING THE VEIL.—Several young ladies went through the ceremony of taking the white veil, at Providence, last week. They are represented to have been youthful and graceful in person, and when they entered the church, were all beautifully attired, as for their brides. After they had taken upon themselves the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, they were clad in their ugly robes, and many a heart bled with pity for such infatuation. What did God make these women for, and for what did He endow them with social sympathies, if the strongest, most ennobling and most lovely portion of their natures are to be trampled out by the stony foot of penance!—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

BIRTHS.

Montreal—15th inst, Mrs Charles Alexander, of a son. 16th inst, Mrs Colquhoun, of a son.
Hamilton—11th inst, Mrs J E Geddes, of a son. Mrs D B Galbraith, of a daughter.
London—5th inst, Mrs John Wilson, of a daughter.
Port Hope—1st inst, Mrs C B Ruttan, of a son.
Toronto—3rd inst, Mrs Henry Youle Hind, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—16th inst, by the Rev William Taylor, DD, William Brewster, Esq, to Annie, second daughter of James Haldane, Esq.
Hamilton—12th inst, by Rev J G Geddes, Daniel Stuart Busted, Esq, of Montreal, to Miss Georgiana, daughter of the late Wm Hall, Esq, of Sorel.
Kingston—11th inst, by Rev H Mulkins, Mr Wm M'Cracken, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Wm Shaw, Esq.
London—5th inst, by Rev Mr Magill, Daniel Sterling, Esq, to Miss Catherine Magill.
Toronto—11th inst, by Rev Mr Baldwin, BA, Andrew Drummond, Esq, to Louisa Adelaide, 5th and youngest daughter of Wm B Lindsay, Esq.

DEATHS.

Montreal—12th inst, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr Charles Ross, aged 1 year and three months.
Eramosa—29th ult, the infant son of Rev R J Williams.
Liverpool—6th inst, aged 25 years, Jessie Theresa, wife of Wm Forbes, Esq, and daughter of John Torrance, Esq, of Montreal.
Peterboro—6th inst, Wm Templeton, aged 23 years.
Quebec—9th inst, Susan Thornton, aged 46 years, Matron of the Church of England Female Orphan Asylum of Quebec. 14th inst, Benson William, aged 4 years, son of Mr Benson Bennett. Mr Wm Moffatt, Printer, aged 44 years.
15th inst, Mr F Stafford.
Toronto—15th inst, Harriet, wife of Dr John Shortt.

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

THE POPIH VIOLATORS OF THE LAW IN IRELAND.

(From the Times.)

We hope the attention of the public will be given more carefully than perhaps is usual to the intelligence now reported each morning from Ireland. There is nothing, indeed, in the proceedings referred to which imparts any new character to the actors or entitles them to any respectful consideration; but, as an issue has been raised which must presently come on for trial, and as Englishmen, until fairly roused, are apt to be wearied by importunity or deluded by clamor, it becomes especially desirable that no misconceptions should prevail respecting the principles actually at stake. We indicated yesterday the deliberate violation of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act by Popish priests and congregations in public meeting assembled; but our description of the offence has been immensely heightened by the reports emanating from the offenders themselves. An Irishman is not content with a simple transgression of the law. He leaps on it, tramples it, defiles it, and curses it, as he would the body of a man whom he had murdered. As long as the officers of justice are out of actual sight, he screams with delight at his misdemeanor, shrieks out his crime in the street, expatiates upon every detail of the atrocity, registers a frantic vow of perpetual sin, and challenges all the powers that be to correct him if they dare. We were content to remark that, in our judgment, an action under the new statute would undoubtedly lie against certain priestly promoters of the Catholic Defence Association; but the organs of the "Defenders" have far outstripped our conclusions by exaggerating in strains of triumphant hyperbole the penal character of their doings. They "broke the law"—we transcribe their announcement literally,—"broke it unquestionably, broke it in the most public manner, broke it on the most signal occasion, broke it in a way most calculated to excite the public animadversion of its authors, and so as to intimate an intention to break it hereafter, whenever they please, for all time to come."

This is the style of antagonism for which we are to prepare ourselves. It does not really mean all that it proclaims, for to say that it is extravagant is nothing more than saying that it is Irish. If an Irishman stole a sheep and believed himself beyond reach of the thief-taker, he would sprinkle the blood on his doorposts, stick a piece of the wool in his hat, and announce himself ready to steal sheep either for hire or for practice for the term of his natural life. The whole race is hyperbolically audacious, not from want of fear, but from want of foresight. They run into danger as they run into debt, and have no thought of either the constable or the creditor till he knocks at their door. If an Englishman or a Scotchman so comforted himself, we should know that he had steadily resolved to defy the worst, but with Irishmen all this vaporing would not stand in the way of recantation or denial the very next day. These same men, who follow their priests to public offence as devoutly as to public worship, who gesticulate in ecstasy over the idea of systematic crime, and who invoke all the powers of Heaven to witness the sincerity of their rebellion, will unhesitatingly descend, when overtaken by justice, to the demeanor of whining pickpockets. They will first, in the teeth of their own acts and their own assertions, protest that they have not broken the law, but have exerted, on the contrary, their most strenuous endeavors to keep within it; and this plea they will support by every known expedient of juggling, chicanery, and falsehood. If acquitted, they will fall with the foulest abuse on the law by which they have just benefitted, and will recommence operations with redoubled assurance. If convicted, they will howl out the lamentations of martyrdom; and, if accident ever brings them within reach of the sword, they will indite long homilies on the exercise of brutal force against a helpless and unoffending people.

When the reader has been amused or astounded at the cool audacity of the declarations in question, let him remember that the issue lies between the absolutism of these men and the authority of the British Government. It is the safeguard of such political instruments in ordinary countries that popular opinion can never be enlisted in behalf of a fallacy long enough or steadily enough to work much evil; but this security is wholly wanting in a country where the inhabitants are led blindfold by their priests, and sedulously kept from all such instruction as might lead them to distrust their guides. When the ascendancy of popular agitation has been established in Ireland there is literally no security for its operation but in the modesty of Irish demagogues—a limit which present reports will enable us readily to appreciate. We are told by these petitioners for "toleration" that the dispute between Queen Victoria and the Pope is "a question between Hell and Heaven;" that it is "as certain as that there is a God in Heaven that Dr. Wiseman is Archbishop of Westminster," but that the Archbishop of Canterbury can only be termed a Christian by courtesy, and "has no more claim to the titles of priest, bishop, or doctor than a poodle dog or pet spaniel of King Charles's breed," while all our legislative efforts will only suffice "to register a great and signal triumph of truth, the Pope and the Almighty over our own besotted fanaticism." These are the written comments of the Popish agitators upon that law which, for six months, they deprecated as injurious to a mild and holy community of oppressed religionists, and which they now profess to oppose by "constitutional means," at the very moment that they purposely break it in the manner they themselves describe. Let it be remembered that these men are now organized under their priests, with the avowed design of dictating to the Imperial Government. From their mere words little can be learned. Their cry may be "toleration" to-day, "blood" to-morrow, and "mercy" the day after. They have not the solidity of mind or convictions required for any definite resolve, but they have cunning enough to discern when they have intimidated their adversary, and to push to the utmost so favorable a chance. For ourselves, we saw and stated reasons for conniving at the titular pretensions of Popish bishops in Popish provinces, but that discussion has now been superseded by statute, and the only question is of law or rebellion. The law says one thing, the "Catholic Defence Association" says another; it is for Englishmen to determine in which of these hands they desire the supreme authority to be lodged.

"WHAT WILL THEY SAY IN ENGLAND?"

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

The fire kindled in this city on Tuesday last is already reflected in angry clouds, tinged with electric hues, from the other side of the Channel. The manifesto of "Paul, Archbishop of Armagh," has been received as a declaration of war, by all classes of loyal subjects in England. The press, in the interest of various ranks and denominations, speaks out with a voice which indignation has made one; and on all sides a determination is evinced that the law shall not be trampled upon.

We place before our readers the observations of the *Times*, which, seeming to lead, runs along with the current of public feeling in that great country. The *Times* has endeavored, at the solicitation of the Government, to procure the exclusion of Ireland from the operation of the recent Act. But the will of the people was too strong to admit any half-measure. The power they had to deal with was known, and the necessity of effectually controlling it was, therefore, self-evident. It was plain that if any room were left for outflanking operations, their line would be turned in spite of all its concentrated force, and, therefore, its defences were made as strong and impregnable as an Act of Parliament could make them. Are the English people now likely to brook this aggression, or permit the enemy to break through their outworks, and defy them from any point of their territory? The change which has come over the spirit of the leading journal would be a sufficient answer to such a question. The recognised, and, in this case, the reluctant organ of the public voice, the *Times*, pronounces the determination of its millions of readers, among the wealthy and powerful classes, and declares that—since the Pope has chosen Ireland for his first demonstration of hostility, Ireland is the ground on which the battle, which he has provoked, must be fought.

We think, nevertheless, that it is not by any means likely that the Government will grapple immediately with this aggression; nor is it quite certain that they would act wisely in doing so. They have not armed themselves with power to overcome the peculiar obstacles that oppose the administration of the laws in Ireland; and until Parliament supplies that defect it would perhaps be only affording to the enemies of social order fresh grounds of triumph to institute proceedings that must result in discomfiture and defeat. The Romish priesthood have stripped off "the silk glove and the mask"—as the *Times* observes—but her Majesty's Government has no "mailed hand" to rebuke them. It must be enough for the present that they have openly arrayed themselves against law and abjured allegiance.

Everywhere the Royal authority is flouted and defied; and it is still the policy of the Government, as its journal admits, to "ignore the hostility" which is armed against it. On last Sunday, for example, the newly appointed "Bishop of Killaloe," whilst administering the rite of confirmation to the young, took occasion to confirm the middle-aged and able bodied, also, in the doctrine of political morality, which it is the will of the Church, now without a mask, to inculcate. He declared that "he would exercise his rights despite any enactment or law that could be made; and he expected that his flock whose pastor he had been for twenty years, would aid their prelates in resisting the operations of this disgraceful and degrading law." Yet the Government pretends to be ignorant of any such occurrence. A military officer, who was present in the chapel, took his men out of the range of such disloyal suggestions; and a confidential servant of the Crown transmitted a report of the offensive words to the Castle; but we are gravely told that the authorities are yet without official information on the subject.

LORD BROUGHAM ON ARBITRATION COURTS.

The *London Globe* of 7th instant contains a long extract from a letter addressed by the talented Lord Brougham to Lord Denman reviewing the proceedings of the Legislature, more especially with regard to these matters—the Amendment of the Law, the extirpation of Slavery, and the Education of the People. It has long been the practice of the noble and learned lord to favor either his friends or the public with supplementary comments on the transactions of the expiring session. His address on the occasion of his last appearance in the House of Lords, we quote from the *Globe*, was a solemn and moving valediction; and the painful statements of his declining health were received with that general regret with which every susceptible and grateful nation must regard the bodily infirmities of its benefactors. Instead of his usual oral diatribe, His Lordship has addressed to Lord Denman, as he did last year, a discursive *resumé* of the legal business of the session as we have already stated, and from that *resumé* we make the following extract:—

I fear I have not quite the same concurrence as regards my plan of voluntary jurisdiction in all civil matters; and that you do not lament, as much as I have done, the rejection of the *Arbitration and Reconciliation* clauses in the County Courts Bill of this year—clauses which in 1833 had been adopted with very little opposition. My firm belief is, that, facilitating the wide and voluntary termination of suits by those kinds of procedure, would be a blessing to the community, compared with which all our other reforms, whether of the Equity or Common Law Courts, sink into insignificance. I positively think that such an arrangement as the bill proposed, that of giving the County Court Judges full powers as *Arbitrators*, and also as *Judges of Reconciliation*—would do more to prevent injustice and oppression, more to destroy professional chicanery and extortion, more to diffuse, through all society, the blessings of security and peace, than any scheme that ever was decreed for accelerating the progress of social improvement. I have now before me the official returns in Denmark for twenty years, ending 1846; and it appears from them that the average number of causes brought before the Reconciliation Courts was 25,500 yearly; that of these 17,600 were at once settled through the advice of the Court, voluntarily followed by the parties; that only 7,500 were left to the Courts of Law, and only 2,400, or less than a tenth of the whole, brought to trial. But I do not rely on any statistics, how accurately soever given. I ask what must of necessity be the consequence of parties appearing before a respectable and wholly disinterested adviser, in the persons of the Local Judge, appearing without any lawyer or attorney, and hearing the opinion of that judge on their own statements? What, but that all, or almost all, hopeless suits will be stopt, and all, or almost all, groundless defences abandoned? Unless human nature is different in England and in other countries, this must needs be. Our reason for approving of Local Courts and of parties being made competent witnesses, rests mainly on the facilities thus given to honest plaintiffs and conscientious defendants,—the obstruction thus offered to parties of an opposite character. Then is not Arbitration and Reconciliation the carrying of this blessed principle to its fullest extent?

JOTTINGS IN LONDON. NO. II.

(From the Scottish Guardian.)

WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL—LONDON STONE—THE MONUMENT—THE TEMPLE—SURREY CHAPEL.

The neighbourhood of the Weigh-House Chapel is one of rare interest to the stranger who has a relish for antiquities, and deserves a special week-day visit. In Cannon Street, on a former occasion, we had the good fortune to stumble accidentally on the oldest existing memorial of ancient London, and which probably, as the Londoners are said to know less of their own city than visitors, few of the multitudes passing it daily and hourly ever observe. It is the famous London Stone, which has been carefully preserved from age to age. It is found mentioned by this name in records so early as the time of Ethelstan, king of the West Saxons. What was its original use does not appear. It is generally conjectured to have been erected by the Romans, and is believed to have marked the centre of the city burnt by Boadicea, and like the *milivium aureum*, the golden pillar in the Forum at Rome, to have been the point where all the ways met, and relatively to which their distances were measured by the Romans. At an early period the street where it is situated formed the centre of the ancient city, and appears to have been the place where proclamations were made to the citizens. Thus it is related in the English Chronicles that "When Jack Cade, the Kentish rebel, anno 1450, in Henry VI.'s time, who feigned himself the Lord Mortimer, came through Southwark into London, he marched to London Stone, amidst a great confluence of people, and the lord mayor among the rest;—he struck his sword upon it, and said, 'Now is Mortimer lord of this city;' and there making a formal but lying declaration to the mayor, departed back again to Southwark." This incident is introduced by Shakspeare in the second part of King Henry VI., one of the scenes of that drama being laid in Cannon Street, where Cade is represented as striking his staff on London Stone, and saying, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city." And here, sitting upon London Stone, I charge and command, that of the city's cost, the conduit run nothing but claret wine this first year of our reign." This venerable relic of antiquity is now built into the wall of St. Swithen's Church, where it is protected by iron bars; and as it existed before London was built or inhabited by the Anglo-Saxons, it may be destined to survive amongst the monuments of its fallen greatness, and attract the pensive regards of the wandering tourist from New Zealand, who in some distant epoch, according to Mr. Macaulay, is to take his station on the remaining arch of London Bridge, and contemplate the ruins of the modern Babylon.

Here, also, where the leading thoroughfares of William Street, Cannon Street, and East Cheap converge upon London Bridge, stood the Famous Boar's-head Tavern, immortalised by Shakspeare, which Goldsmith made the subject of one of his pleasant essays, and Washington Irving in our own day delighted to visit for the sake of its ancient recollections, but which was removed a few years ago to make room for a statue of William IV. The most conspicuous object of all is the London Monument on Fish Street Hill, built in 1671-77 to com-

memorate the great fire, which commenced in this quarter in September, 1666, and covered 436 acres of the city with ruins, extending from the Tower to the Temple Church. The monument is a column of fluted Doric, 202 feet high, and was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Cibber, father of the comedian, sculptured for the pedestal a representation in bas-relief of the destruction of the city; and the column is surmounted by a blazing urn which has recently been regilt. This noble pillar unfortunately stands in a low position, otherwise it would have been amongst the most conspicuous architectural ornaments of the city. It originally bore an inscription ascribing the fire in London to the malice of the Papists. It was to this accusation that Pope alluded in the well-known couplet—

"Where London's column pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head and lies."

The inscription was expunged in the time of James II., re-erected in the reign of William III., and finally obliterated in 1830, in accordance with a resolution of the Court of Common Council. The following were the terms of this notable inscription:—"This Pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of that most dreadful burning of this Protestant City, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction, in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant religion and old English liberty, and the introducing Popery and slavery." The inscription at least indicated the salutary dread of Popery which then filled the public mind. The effacing of the inscription in the reign of a Romish monarch (as James II. unquestionably was), and its restoration in that of William, when we are informed, it was "very deeply re-inscribed," show the state of feeling on the subject of the origin of the fire, prevailing under a Government inclined or the reverse towards Popery. Certain it is, that a man named Hubert made a judicial confession that he set the first house on fire at the instigation of the Papists, and was executed for the crime. He was indeed believed by those who discredited the origin assigned by him to the conflagration, to be bereft of his senses; but this did not weigh with the Government, who, it is to be presumed, discovered no such reason for not carrying into effect the sentence of the law. On the house in Pudding Lane erected over the spot where the fire began, was placed by authority the following inscription, which was also removed in consequence of the inhabitants being incommoded by the multitudes who were thus induced to visit the place:—"Here by the permission of Heaven, Hell broke loose upon this Protestant city, from the malicious hands of barbarous Papists, by the hand of their agent Hubert; who confessed, and, on the ruins of this place, declared this fact for which he was hanged, viz., that here began the dreadful fire, which is described, and perpetuated, on and by the neighbouring pillar, erected anno," &c.

The arrangement by which the church services of London are suspended from one o'clock in the afternoon till six in the evening, is not favourable to Sabbath observance. One of its peculiar results may be witnessed by the stranger on diverging from any of the leading thoroughfares, where, with the exception of the driving of omnibuses and other vehicles, there is as much outward respect shown to the Sabbath as in any other large town in the kingdom. In the bye-ways, however, no sooner are the church-doors closed, than those of the cook-shops are opened, and forthwith may be seen issuing men and women carrying hot-joints and other provisions for the Sunday dinner, the preparation of which must engage a numerous class of people, to whom "Sunday shines no Sabbath day."

One church in the city, frequented by strangers, is open at three o'clock for an afternoon service. It is the Temple Church, near Temple Bar, the only remaining city gate, an interesting relic of old London, constructed by Wren. The Temple Church, which had the good fortune to escape the ravages of the great fire in 1666, is attended by the lawyers of the Temple, or Inns of Court. This institution derives its name from the Knights Templars, to whom the district originally belonged. After the dissolution of that body, the property came into possession of the Crown, and was conferred by James I. on the law professors who instituted the courts. Although originally colleges for the study of law, these are now chiefly used as the residences of lawyers. The Temple Gardens, which are well kept, and contain some fine trees, skirt the Thames, and form one of the few agreeable objects seen in sailing between the bridges. Here Shakspeare laid one of the scenes of Henry VI. But the Temple Church is the principal attraction, both for its architecture and its music. It was erected in 1240. Ten years ago it was restored at a cost of £70,000, the original style, which is the early English, being carefully preserved. It is now regarded as one of the most splendid ecclesiastical edifices in the metropolis. The pillars supporting the roof are of polished gray marble, and have a gorgeous effect. A noble Norman arch at the entrance prepares the visitor for the magnificence of the interior, in which ancient grandeur and modern luxuriance are curiously blended. The Church contains numerous monuments, several of them of great antiquity. The most remarkable are over the tombs of eleven of the Knights Templars, who are represented lying grimly arrayed in complete mail. These belong to the age of the crusades. John Selden, the learned antiquary, is commemorated amongst the more modern monuments. (dated 1654.)

"The Judicious Hooker," author of the Ecclesiastical Polity, was one of the preachers in the Temple. In a church where nothing is overlooked which can contribute to outward show and effect, the door-keepers are arrayed in gowns and bands! The music to be performed during the service is announced in a placard suspended within the entrance, and people flock to hear it as they would to an oratorio.—The choir is highly efficient, and contains voices capable of executing the most elaborate solos. The sermon in such a place is the least attractive portion of the service. The same remark applies to St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, which are chiefly frequented by strangers desirous to hear the cathedral service chanted by a full choir, or to see the magnificence of the architecture.

From the ostentation and formality of such performances, it is refreshing to turn to the services of an evangelical congregation like Mr. Sherman's, in Surrey Chapel, a huge octagonal edifice, accommodating between two and three thousand. It was built in 1783 for the late Rev. Rowland Hill, and its history is connected with the period of the revival of evangelical religion in England, as its honored founder was associated with the instruments raised up to begin and carry on that good work—the Wesleys, the Romaines, the Newtons, the Berridges, and the Joneses of the last century. A great and influential congregation rallied around this good man, when, after having broken through the restraints of diocesan order in the Establishment, and preached over all the land,—in cathedrals or conventicles, under trees or in market-places, in highways and bye-ways, in village commons and metropolitan streets, he at last settled in his own chapel on the Surrey side of the Thames. Mr. Hill continued pastor of this chapel till his death in 1833. In 1836 the present excellent minister, Mr. Sherman, received the charge of the congregation, whose numbers and influence, and it may safely be added, whose intelligence and piety, he has been honored by the Chief Shepherd to maintain. The congregation is purely Independent. Retaining the liturgy of the Established Church, it yet enjoys all the freedom, and participates in some of the forms, of the Dissenters. In catholicity of spirit, in Christian munificence, in evangelistic labor amongst the poor, in Sabbath school teaching, and in every good work, the congregation of Surrey Chapel affords an example from which most churches in the land might profit. The liturgy is here read with solemnity and unction, and followed by extempore prayer by the pastor; and although the music is led with the aid of an organ, the congregation sing with spirit, and the whole devotional exercises are impressive. Mr. Sherman's mode of preaching is singularly gentle and persuasive, simple, earnest, and searching. He often addresses himself with striking effect to particular classes of hearers; and his paternal interest in the young—especially in young men—has been eminently blessed to many.—The people are happy in possessing the ministrations of such a pastor, and they hang upon his instructions with marked attention. Mr.

Sherman is the author of several religious books. His last production is a very pleasing and edifying memoir of the late Mrs. Sherman, a lady of eminent piety and usefulness, and in every way a help-meet for such a husband.

PROTESTANT MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The whole political movement for the emancipation of Italy must, in order to be successful, resolve itself distinctly and expressly into an anti-Papal movement, i. e., into a native Protestant movement, as Protestantism shall be understood and interpreted in Italy. This is beginning to be felt in Italy itself, where already a wide-spread Protestant organization exists, under the name of the Religious Evangelical Union, and in almost every town of some portion of which there is a secret little Protestant Church, with its minister, its collector, and its other office-bearers. These scattered churches are connected together by correspondence and association; and their members are prepared enthusiastically to contend against the errors and corruptions of the Papal system, recalling the priest's hood, if possible, to the purity of ancient doctrine, and the holiness of primitive Christianity.

An honorable member of the union, corresponding with a friend in this country, writes as follows:—"Upon the ruins of the idolatrous Papal Church we must build the living Church of indefinite progress, and plant the cross of the Saviour, purified from all worldly pollutions. On His standard, sacred with the blood of so many martyrs, are written these two great words—the alpha and omega of the gospel—God and Liberty. In our politics the two marked words are God and the People, because we think that the great law of the fraternity of men in the gospel can be fulfilled only in an honest and well-ordered commonwealth. But for us politics is a secondary thought, our first thought being always the propagation of true religion. As for our doctrines—we read and interpret the gospel and Holy Bible in their simplicity and purity, as they were given to the first Christians. The number of the faithful is increasing more and more every day, notwithstanding so much persecution. The faithful gather together at home, where either a minister or an elder reads and explains the Holy Bible."

The existence of the Religious and Evangelical Union in Lombardy, though it was secret at first, became known to the Austrian Government from the revelation of some bishop betraying the secrets of the confessional. Numbers of arrests consequently took place, and many good and learned men have for six months been languishing in horrible prisons without having been tried, and without any hope of release. Curious, that a little while ago the Austrians were imprisoning priests in Lombardy, because they were friends of the Pope, and that now they should be imprisoning the same priests because they are enemies of the Pope! Curious that the Croats, who a little while ago were plundering the Italian churches, trampling on the consecrated wafers, and anointing their dirty shoes with the holy oil, now rival the French soldiers of the Roman expedition in the furiousness of their ostensible respect for the Pope!

LAMARTINE'S CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON.

(From the Vermont Chronicle.)

The English papers publish some extracts from a translation of Lamartine's new work on the Restoration. The following are characteristic of their author:—

WHAT NAPOLEON DID FOR FRANCE AND FOR HIMSELF. He left freedom chained, equality compromised by posthumous institutions, feudalism parodied, without power to exist, human conscience sold, philosophy proscribed, prejudices encouraged, the human mind diminished, instruction materialized and concentrated in the pure sciences alone, schools converted into barracks, literature degraded by censorship, or humbled by baseness, national representation perverted, election abolished, the arts enslaved, commerce destroyed, credit annihilated, navigation suppressed, international hatred revived, the people oppressed, or enrolled in the army, paying in blood or taxes the ambition of an unequalled soldier, but covering with the great name of France the contradictions of the age, the miseries and degradation of the country. This is the founder! This is the man!—a man instead of a revolution!—a man instead of an epoch!—a man instead of a country!—a man instead of a nation! Nothing after him! nothing around him but his shadow, making sterile the eighteenth century, absorbed and concentrated in himself alone. Personal glory will be always spoken of as characterizing the age of Napoleon; but it will never merit the praise bestowed upon that of Augustus, of Charlemagne, and of Louis XIV. There is no age; there is only a name; and this name signifies nothing to humanity but himself.

False in institutions, for he retrograded; false in policy, for he debased; false in morals, for he corrupted; false in civilization, for he oppressed; false in diplomacy, for he isolated;—he was only true in war, for he shed torrents of human blood. But what can we then allow him? His individual genius was great; but it was the genius of materialism. His intelligence was vast and clear; but it was the intelligence of calculation. He counted, he weighed, he measured; but he felt not; he loved not; he sympathized with none; he was a statue rather than a man. Therein lay his inferiority to Alexander and to Cæsar; he resembled more the Hannibal of the Aristocracy. Few men have thus been moulded and moulded cold. All was said, nothing gushed forth, in that mind nothing was moved. His metallic nature was felt even in his style. He was, perhaps, the greatest writer of human events since Machiavel. Much superior to Cæsar in the account of his campaigns, his style is not the written expression alone; it is the action. Every sentence in his pages is, so to speak, the counter-part and counter-impression of the fact. There is neither a letter, a sound, or a color wasted between the fact and the word, and the word is himself. His phrases concise, but struck off with ornament, recall those times when Bajazet and Charlemagne, not knowing how to write their names at the bottom of their imperial acts, dipped their hands in ink and blood, and applied them with all their articulations impressed upon the parchment. It was not the signature; it was the hand itself of the hero thus fixed eternally before the eyes; and such were the pages of his campaigns dictated by Napoleon—the very soul of movement, of action, and of combat.

This fame, which constituted his morality, his conscience, and his principle, he merited, by his nature and his talents, from war and from glory; and he has covered with it the name of France. France, obliged to accept the odium of his tyranny and his crimes, should also accept his glory with a serious gratitude. She cannot separate her fame from his without lessening it, for it is equally incrustured with his greatness as with his faults. She wished for renown, and he has given it to her; but what she principally owes to him is the celebrity she has gained in the world.

ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.

(From Christian Advocate and Journal)

So long ago as the year 1832, Messrs. De Beaumont and De Tocqueville showed, in their work on the penitentiary system in the United States, by documents and statistical tables, the frightful abuse of the pardoning power in the United States in general, and the additional abuse, naturally resulting from the circumstances, that pardon is more liberally extended to those convicts who are sentenced to a long period of imprisonment, or for life, than to less criminal persons. We refer especially to the 2d part of the 16th note of the Appendix, page 232 of the translation. We are aware that in some, perhaps in many, States of the Union, the pardoning power has been used more sparingly since that time; but it will be observed that there is no security against a return to the former state of things, nor is the effect pardoning—though rare, yet abused in a few glaring cases, which attract universal notice—less injurious. For instance, if a member of a wealthy or distinguished family is pardoned, although guilty of a well-proved heinous crime, or if men are pardoned on political grounds, although they have committed infamous and revolting crimes, such cases have a peculiar tendency to loosen the necessary bonds of a law-abiding and law-relying community.

Many years ago, Mr. McCarey said, in his *Thoughts on Penitentiaries and Prisons*, "The New-York Committee ascertained that there are men who make a regular trade of procuring pardons for convicts, by which they support themselves. They exert themselves to obtain signatures to recommendations to the executive authority to extend pardon to those by whom they are employed. And in this iniquitous traffic they are generally successful, through the facility with which respectable citizens lend their names, without any knowledge of the merits or demerits of the parties. Few men have the moral courage necessary to refuse their signatures, when applied to by persons apparently decent and respectable, and few governors have the fortitude to refuse."

To this statement we have now to add the still more appalling fact—which we would pass over in silence if our high duty permitted it—that but a short time ago the governor of a large and important State—a State amongst the foremost in prison discipline—was openly and widely accused of having taken money for his pardons. We have it not in our power to state whether this be true or not; but it is obvious that a state of things which allows suspicions and charges so degrading and so ruinous to a healthy condition of public opinion, ought not to be borne with. It shows that leaving the pardoning privilege, uncontrolled in any way, to a single individual, is contrary to a substantial government of law, and hostile to a sound commonwealth.

In order to constitute a proper authority, to which the pardoning privilege can be safely intrusted, we ought to organize it so that the following points seem to be well secured:—

That a careful investigation of each case take place before pardon be granted;

That the authority be sufficiently strong to resist importunity;

That it contain a sufficient amount of knowledge of the law, its bearing and object;

That it enjoy the full confidence of the community.

These great objects it is believed can be obtained by a board of pardon, consisting of a proper number of members, say nine, (in the Republic of Geneva it consists of this number,) with one or two judges among them, to be appointed by the Legislature, with a periodical, partial renovation, (one-third leaving every three years,) and with these further provisions:—

That the board sit at certain periods of the year, say twice;

That certain and distinct grounds must be stated in every petition for pardon; and that without them, all petitions, ever so respectfully and numerously signed, be not received;

That pardon can be granted by the governor only when duly recommended by the board, and must be granted, if the board recommend it a second time after the governor has returned the recommendation with his reasons against it;

That no pardon be recommended without advertising in the counties where the convict has lived previous to his imprisonment, and where he has committed his crime, that the board have in view to recommend him to pardon, and without giving proper time to act upon the advertisement;

That no pardon be granted without informing, likewise, the warden of the prison or prisons in which the subject of the intended pardon is or has been incarcerated, of the intention of the board;

And that the reasons of the pardon, when granted, be published.

Without some such guarantees, the pardoning power will always be abused. The advertising of the intention of pardoning will not be mistaken for an extra-constitutional and illegal call upon the county to exercise functions which do not belong to it, and ought not to belong to it, as, in reality, the governor of Ohio years ago resented the execution of a criminal guilty of an atrocious murder, informing at the same time the people of the county whence the criminal came, that he was desirous of knowing whether they desired the criminal pardoned or not.

Nor must it be believed that, while we recommend to inform a warden of a prisoner that his pardon is contemplated, we are desirous of countenancing a system of pardon founded upon the good conduct of the convicts in the prison. We consider such a measure inadmissible for many reasons. It has been tried in France on a large scale, but the effect was so bad that its own author obtained its abolition, confessing his error. What we desire is, that proper information be obtained before a convict be pardoned, and that no imposition take place. It frequently happens that a pardon is obtained by persons unacquainted with the culprit, and a dangerous and infamous man is returned to a community which had the deepest interest in seeing the law taking its uninterrupted course.

We think it proper that the Executive, thus controlled on the one hand, and protected against importunities on the other, forms a party to the pardon, because the actual release must go through his hands.

We doubt not that if a board of pardoning were established, in a short time a series of fair principles and rules, somewhat like the rules of equity, would be settled by practice, and the pardoning would be less exposed to arbitrariness.

Totally distinct, however, from the pardoning ought to be kept the restitution of a convict, when innocence has been proved after conviction. It is a barbarous confusion to confound acknowledgment of wrong committed by society against an individual with the pardoning of a guilty person. Nothing can be pardoned where nothing is to be pardoned, or where the only pardoner is the convict. He is entitled to indemnity, and the process ought even to be called by a different name and differently to be provided for. Not long ago a person sentenced for forgery in England to transportation for a very long period, or for life—we forget which—was pardoned after several years' endurance of the sentence. Some English papers justly remarked how incongruous a pardon is in such cases, where the question is indeed how a great and ruinous wrong committed by society against an individual may be repaired, in some degree at least, and as far as it lies in human power. This is an important subject of its own, deserving the most serious attention of all civilized States, but does not fall within the province proper of pardoning. An inquiry into it may be offered at some future period.—*Sixth Report of the Prison Association of New-York.*

SLAVE vs. FREE LABOR.

(From the National Era.)

THE MECHANICS OF VIRGINIA.—An address has been put forth by the Mechanics' Association of Portsmouth, Virginia, to the mechanics of the State, calling upon them to organize, in order to vindicate their rights, and put an end to the practice of teaching slaves mechanical trades. It seems that the owners of negroes are to a considerable extent in the habit of bringing them up as carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, &c., and that the white mechanics feel themselves degraded by this competition, at the same time that it threatens more and more to depress their wages.

COLORS MECHANICS.—A Mechanics' State Convention was held at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 4th instant, at which about 500 delegates were in attendance. The report then adopted asserts that "the employment of negroes in the mechanic arts is a policy of very questionable propriety in the South."

There is nothing surer than the general introduction of manufactures into the older of the slave States, and nothing is better proved than the capacity of the slave laborer for the handicraft required in the production of the staple articles of trade. Henry Clay said, in 1844, that "the cotton-growing region was destined, at an early day, to become the greatest cotton-manufacturing region in the world." Mr. Stewart, about the same time, in a letter to Mr. Pleasant, says, after clearly presenting the facts of the case, "Let, then, the Southern people avail themselves of their great and decided advantages in the possession of the staple article and cheaper labor, enabling them not only to compete successfully with their brethren of the North, but even to triumph in a foreign market over the serfs of Russia and the paupers of Great Britain."

The census of 1850, when published, will verify Mr. Clay's prediction, so far as to insure its early fulfilment; and the current news of the day support and prove the opinions of Mr. Stewart. It can be

demonstrated that slave labor can be had at sixteen cents per day, original outlay, and that this expense is returned to the owner in the value of the slaves' chattel children—in other words, that manufacturing by slave labor is, in the strictest sense, labor without wages.

North Carolina slave-labor cottons are sold in Philadelphia, and Alabama Onaburgs have brought half a cent a yard more in the New York market than Lowell goods of the same kind. Three years ago, the *Montgomery Flag and Advertiser* announced that the difference in the cost of hand labor enabled Platt's factory, which worked slaves, to produce cotton goods at 8½ cents per yard, which reached the price of 10 cents in the Eastern factories.

From the general fact that the slave system is destructive, in the long run, to the community that maintains it, the hasty inference has been drawn that its labor is unprofitable and unavailable in the business of manufacturing. The error is a very obvious though a very general one. Slave labor is not immediately unprofitable in any of the departments to which it is mainly appropriated. It is indeed utterly ruinous to the general prosperity of the State, but this is consistent enough with its profitable employment in tobacco, cotton, and rice growing, as all the world knows, and equally consistent with the idea of a like advantageous employment in any branch of manufactures to which it can be directed. Until the planter's lands begin to suffer exhaustion under his method of culture, the slaveholder makes great increase upon his invested capital. The prosperity of the State, indeed, declines, but the planter flourishes, until the surrounding ruin reacts upon himself. Slave labor in manufactures, may even have a longer run of exemption; for the conditions are somewhat different, because the elements of production here suffer no exhaustion parallel to that which blights the soil in the staple-growing business. Machinery is constantly reproduced out of the profits of its own earnings; but land wears out in such way that it cannot be renewed by the planter. His slaves would eat him up, while it laid fallow to recover; and he cannot save it by changing crops. It must be incessant tillage, and cotton or tobacco every year. Virginia and Maryland show that exhaustion is inevitable under such a system, while Pennsylvania is making her land yield more and more every year. Which is growing richer at that rate?

The mistake of the common opinion in the North lies in fastening the inference drawn from a century's experience of slave culture of the land, upon similar labor employed in factories, where it has no likeness of conditions in the points concerned, and therefore no similarity of issue. In all cotton, woollen, and iron factories, slaves can be worked, because they are there as fairly and fully under the overseer's eye as in the cotton field; and their work is even easier of inspection at the end of the day. It is easier seen in the web than in the turrow; and the corrective of idleness can be applied with less expense of watching.

The conclusion is quite irresistible: Slave labor, in the staple products of trade, is perfectly practicable. It is only a question of time. The South is to-day not a whit more dependent upon the North than the Union was upon Europe fifty years ago. Her system is entirely within her control. The causes which work against her are those only which must bring on the millennium; and she has power enough to ruin the rest of the Union before she necessarily explodes with her own mischiefs.

The system has awakened up a new antagonism in its own midst, by that progress of its policy which now invades the province of such free labor as heretofore has been allowed of necessity. The free mechanics are feeling the pressure, and giving expression to their aroused hostility. We cannot see the end of this yet; there are so many contingencies open in the prospect. The movement of voluntary association for the benefit of their craft, which is shaping itself into an efficient force, in the North, is taking place also among the mechanics of the South, as the extracts at the head of this article indicate. The free artisan must come sooner or later to know that chattel slavery must be followed by wages slavery—that a bar of iron and a web of cotton cloth are of no caste, and neither suffer or gain by the prejudice of color; they lie equal upon the auction block; and this equality strikes back upon the labor which produced them. The nominally free operative, engaged upon the same kind of labor with the black slave, must take substantially the same condition—for wages will run down to the lowest level, and the humanity of the worker must run down with them.

Three millions of people working without wages will hold ten millions of free men down to the starving point. Chartered rights are a devil's mockery of the laborer whose fortunes and fate are bound up in the same bundle with the slaves.

The Virginia and Alabama mechanics, who are remonstrating now, will have the hard choice, after a little of fighting it out, or, emigrating. The Wilmot Proviso is redemption and deliverance to them, until the final struggle comes. They are nearly helpless now, for they have but an obscure notion of the cause of their danger, and are stone-blind in the matter of remedy. They have not learned yet that they cannot separate their own interests from those of the slave. It is not Color, but Capital, that is at work; and it is not negro hating and pride of skin that shall save them, but, simply and only, abolition of chattel slavery—for it is written, that if one member suffers, all the other members must suffer with it—and it wont do to talk about being degraded by the instruction of slaves in the mechanic arts. That degradation happened long ago—it cannot be more complete; it can only be a little more severely felt. Labor itself is degraded by the chain on the limbs of the laborer, whether he works in the mine, the field, or at the loom. Education of the black man in the higher departments will do no further dishonor to the white man, but the contrary. Some laborers will be the less brutal, and the fraternity will gain that much in character and its available force. This cannot be hindered now. Four years ago, a strike, by the white workmen in the Tredegar iron Works, at Richmond, with this intent, was frowned down and suppressed with as much contempt as if it had been an abolition or a slave insurrection. The South will, because she must and can, employ her surplus labor, and diminish the surplus stock which she sends to the foreign market, by a system of home manufactures. The slave population will be educated thereby, and ultimately lifted into civil freedom, if not sooner emancipated by the operation of other causes.

Let the working man, North and South, learn wisdom, or, in lieu of that, let him get goodness enough to demand justice for all men, and honor for all work, or—he must suffer; the system of the Universe cannot be changed, and the Laws of God repealed, to accommodate a prejudice.

THE TWO DESPOTISMS.

(From National Era)

There are laws in Cuba punishing with death a deliberate attempt to overthrow its Government.

There are laws in the United States punishing with fine and imprisonment any attempt at the abduction of slaves.

Under the former, forty Americans having been found guilty of their violation, were shot; under the latter, two Americans, Captains Drayton and Sayres, having been found guilty of their violation, have been lying for two years in the jail at Washington, and there is little, if any, prospect of their speedy release.

The men who are now so loudly clamoring against the execution of the forty Americans in Cuba were as decided in their approbation of the incarceration of the two Americans in Washington; and many of those who condemned the incarceration of these are now defending or excusing the execution of those.

And yet both sets of laws have been made to uphold oppression—in Cuba, the oppression of the white man, in America, the oppression of the black man.

Consistency, therefore, requires that those who denounce the execution of the forty Americans, should denounce the incarceration of the two Americans; while those who condemned the incarceration of the latter, should condemn the execution of the former.

We lament the fate of Captain Kerr and his associates, for, though they suffered *legally*, the laws which they violated are intended to maintain a Despotism. We lament the fate of Captains Drayton and Sayres, because, though suffering *legally*, the laws they violated were intended to uphold the system of Slavery, a Despotism worse for black men, than Cuban Despotism is for white men. This taxes its victims to the extreme: that leaves its subjects nothing to be taxed: this denies them freedom of locomotion, freedom of speech and the press, the right of petition: so does that. But Cuban Despotism, unlike American Slavery, does not reduce its victims to the condition of *property*. The Creole enjoys the rights of marriage, cannot be bought or sold, can educate himself or be educated, can earn wages, can own property, can emigrate—but of all these rights, the slave is deprived.

List of Monies received for *Witness*, on account of parties residing out of Montreal.

Bradford, A. S. 5s; Brantford, W. N. 5s; Beverly, Mrs. D. 15s; Madoc, D. C. 10s; St. Thomas, A. G. 10s; St. Hyacinthe, A. G. 10s; Vermont, A. D. 2s 6d; Petite Nation, J. S. 2s 6d; Lachute, J. M. 2s 6d; Albion, C. B. 10s; Cobourg, S. C. 10s; Amiens, Rev. A. K. 5s; Granby, J. D. 5s; Leeds, W. F. 8s 9d; Westport, B. D. R. 2s 6d; D. S. paid to end of year, 6d.
Per J. Darie—Bytown, A. & W. S. 10s; J. McD. 10s.
Per J. McPherson—Alexandria, D. M. L. D. S. J. M. L. Dr. J. S. 2s 6d each.
Per R. D. Wadsworth—Vittoria, P. Y. 15s.
Per F. E. Grafton—Chateaugay, J. B. 12s 6d; St. Philomene, Mrs. H. 6s; St. Christome, M. R. 10s; St. Remi, H. D. 2s 6d; Manningville, Rev. H. M. 5s, R. S. 5s, J. C. M. 10s; Dewittville, Mr. M. L. 2s 6d; Huntingdon, J. K. 5s; North Georgetown, W. A. 2s 6d.
Per T. Dallas—Orillia, R. B. 2s 6d, J. McK. 2s 6d.
Per J. T. Wallace—Thistletown, T. R. S. J. M. C. P. 2s 6d each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT ON LAST PAGE.

Lachute Fair. Friday, October 3.
Crockery. James Patton & Co.
Rev. J. Green, Travelling Agent of Montreal Aux. Bible Society.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 22, 1851.

EDITORIAL REVIEW.

—About 1800 persons having been invited from Canada to attend the Boston Railway Celebration last week; little else has occupied public attention; and, as the editor of this paper was included in the number, he must make the occasion his apology for lack of editorial matter.

—His Excellency the Governor General arrived here late on Saturday evening from the Boston Celebration, and proceeded to the Hay's House, where rooms had been prepared for his reception.

—The Provincial Exhibition is to be held at Brockville during the present week. We observe that arrangements have been made with steamboat and stage proprietors to carry visitors to and from the exhibition at half-price.

—Mr. Gough has arrived at Brockville, and is expected to be in Montreal on Monday evening next, and will deliver his first lecture on the evening following, of which due notice will be given.

—It is with regret that we announce the death of the Rev. William Rintoul, A. M., Pastor of St. Gabriel Street Church, in this city, which took place at Trois Pistoles, on the 13th inst. Mr. Rintoul was on his way to visit the Mission station at Mitis.

—Rev. Dr. Dollard, R. C. Bishop of New Brunswick, died at Fredricton, about a fortnight ago.

—Great excitement still prevails in Pennsylvania, in reference to the attack made by the colored people, on the parties endeavoring to arrest fugitive slaves. It is reported that several hundred men have left Baltimore for Christiana, to avenge the death of Mr. Gorsuch.

—Dr. Lang, of Australia, and Member for Sydney in the House of Assembly, has got into trouble by libelling, in a paper which he conducts, a Mr. Scily, a member of Council. He has been fined £100, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The Sydney people think "his punishment exceedingly severe and oppressive."

—From the high testimony borne in favor of Arbitration Courts, by Lord Brougham, we trust that when the subject comes before a Canadian Parliament again, it will be treated with less indignity than it received last time.

—We invite attention to the articles from the *Times* and *Dublin Evening Mail*, on the present aspect of affairs in Ireland.

—The article on the abuse of the pardoning power is deserving of careful attention; as is also that upon Slave vs. Free Labor.

THE BOSTON CELEBRATION.

Boston, September 16th, 1851.

At four o'clock yesterday morning, we left Montreal for the Boston Railroad Celebration, by the Laprairie steamer, and lost, as usual, an hour in going up the rapids to the village of that name. It has probably struck every one who ever travelled by this route, that it was a great miscalculation to waste so much time in ascending rapids, when, if the railroad were brought opposite the city, the river might be crossed in a very few minutes, and at any hour of night or day. It, therefore, gave us much pleasure to see that this long-desired improvement was actually in process of construction. The station-house opposite the city is rising into view, and the wharves and railroad are, we understand, under contract. Next to a bridge, this will be the greatest convenience for Montreal, in the way of communication with the South and East, and we advise the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Company to move their terminus up to the same quarter. From Laprairie we proceeded by train to St. Johns, but before entering the village, turned off into the new line to Rouse's Point—another very great improvement on this route; inasmuch as the detour about St. Johns is saved, and the Lake steamers do not require to descend the Richelieu river at all. Heretofore, the passengers might be detained by fogs, which presented such a marshy and monotonous appearance at any rate, that it could not fail to give visitors a bad impression of Canada at first, which impression must have been greatly deepened by the miserable appearance of the terminus at St. Johns. These difficulties are now, however, matters of history.

Between St. Johns and Rouse's Point, something about the locomotive broke, which detained us too late for the morning train, and we had, therefore, to remain seven hours—till the passengers who left Montreal at 11 o'clock came up. This gave us a fine opportunity of examining the great bridge over the Richelieu, or rather across the lower end of Lake Champlain. It is an immense length, and built substantially, on enormous piles, driven into the bottom; it is also wide enough for a double track, and, in some places, three or four tracks. In the centre there is a vacant space of, I think, 250 feet, which, when a train crosses, is filled up by an immense boat with tracks upon it, which fit into those on either side, and thus make a continuous railway. As this boat is sometimes deeper in the water than at other times, on account of the greater weight of the train, the tracks at each of the ends of the bridge which fit into it are made to rise or fall by gigantic hinges moved by levers, so that, altogether, the thing is very ingenious as well as stupendous. The terminus at Rouse's Point is altogether a great erection, and the whole upper part of it is fitted up as bed-rooms, forming a "sleeping" gallery nearly as long as the picture gallery of the Louvre—the only extent of building we ever saw which surpassed it. There are no bells to

the rooms, which is not wonderful, when we reflect that a waiter would have to go, perhaps, about the eighth part of a mile to answer some of the calls. In most of the rooms there are three beds; and, in case of need, we suppose, the passengers would sleep two in a bed, so that about 500 could be accommodated. These arrangements are made to suit the arrival of passengers from the west and the east, trains from whence are, we understand, to arrive in the evening, and it is very likely that passengers from Montreal will, by and by, start about six o'clock in the evening, sleep at Rouse's Point, and be put through to New York or Boston, with great ease and comfort, next day.

At half past three, the passengers by two trains from Montreal and one from Ogdensburg were dispatched by the Burlington steamer for the Rutland route, and by the Vermont Central route, to Boston, and probably it will be long before a greater number leave Rouse's Point at once. The baggage was piled into little mountains, and the people were running hither and thither in apparently inextricable confusion, but at last all came out right.

In company with about two-thirds of the passengers, we took the Vermont Central route, and were well rewarded by the beautiful scenery between Rouse's Point and Montpelier, though the night closed in too soon to see the finest part of it, viz: the gulph or gorge through which the Winooski River runs, and which is fully equal, we think, to the Trossachs. The bridge across the Missisquoi Bay, and the valley of the Missisquoi River were also well worthy of note.

About half-past eight, we reached Montpelier, the capital of the State of Vermont, where the greater part of the passengers found beds—the rest going to Northfield. The remainder of the journey, together with some account of the celebration, will be given in future articles. Everything here is on the *qui vive*, and the decorations, flags, &c., extremely gay.

J. D.

Boston, Sept. 19, 1851.

Leaving Montpelier on Tuesday morning, we reached the White River Junction, where a few of us left the main body in order to proceed down the Connecticut River and take the Bellows Falls and Fitchburg route; but on arriving at Windsor, we found that the morning train had, after waiting beyond its usual time, started without us; and we had, therefore, to remain for the afternoon train. This disappointment was, however, much more than compensated by the opportunity providentially afforded of becoming acquainted with Rev. Mr. Tracy, editor of the *Vermont Chronicle*, an evangelical religious paper, and through him, with Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., author of the Sabbath School Teachers' Guide, and other works bearing on the instruction of the young, Dr. Riddle, of Pittsburgh, Penn., who had been selected to preach before the recent annual meeting of the American Board at Portland, and Rev. Mr. Malin, one of the agents of the Board, who were detained like ourselves. We also improved the few hours' delay to visit the Vermont State Prison, which is located in the village of Windsor, and Robbins and Lawrence's Rifle Factory, upon both of which we shall have more to say when leisure permits.

From Windsor we proceeded down the Connecticut River to Bellows Falls, and a short distance beyond through a valley unsurpassed, we presume, in the world for its uniform beauty generally, of a quiet, but in some places, of a sublime character. This is a portion of the route which is lost when tourists proceed either by way of Rutland or Concord, but which no one should fail to visit at least once in his life. The route then led through Keene and Fitchburg to Boston, where we arrived in good time for the commencement of the Jubilee; having missed, however, through our unexpected delays, the Free Soil Convention at Worcester, over which Horace Mann presided, and which, by the unanimous voice of 800 delegates, nominated Mr. Palfrey as the Free Soil Candidate for Governor of the State.

The streets of Boston are everywhere decorated with flags, transparencies, designs, mottoes, &c. &c., which make the city have a very gay appearance, and companies of volunteer soldiers in handsome uniforms, some blue, some grey, and some buff, parade every here and there with bands of music. Add to these a very large staff of police, each with a badge in his hat, to distinguish him, and all instructed to give every information and protection in their power to strangers; a considerable number of Marshals on horseback, dressed in dark uniforms, with cocked hats, and it will be evident that the arrangements for the proceedings, and for the protection of all who attend them, are admirable.

We visited the following sights in and about Boston, all of which are either public, or were thrown open in the most courteous manner upon the bare exhibition of the envelope containing our ticket of invitation to the Celebration.

THE ATHENEUM.

This is a noble building, the lower flat of which is occupied with statuary—chiefly casts of the finest statues in the world,—and the upper flat by an extensive picture gallery, containing many pictures worthy of more careful examination than we could give them. The centre flats are, we presume, devoted to libraries, lecture-rooms, &c., for the benefit of the subscribers to this elegant institution.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

This is a handsome hall, erected in one of the most central parts of the city, for the weekly exhibition of fruits, flowers, &c. Here we saw the Fall show of fruits, vegetables, &c., which was very fine indeed. The apples, peaches, vegetables, flowers, and, indeed, everything exhibited, we have, however, seen equalled, with the exception of the pears—which, for the great variety of kinds, and the size and beauty of the specimens, were altogether, so far as our experience goes, unrivalled. The largest pears exhibited were the Duchess d'Angoulême, and the Van Mons. The finest were the Buerré Diel and the Buerré Boec, together with some American varieties, which we have not space now to specify. The attention turned to pomology here is very great, and we were much pleased to see the highly gratifying results.

THE RESERVOIR.

This structure approaches most nearly in its massive and apparently imperishable grandeur of any we have ever seen, to what we have imagined of the Egyptian pyramids; and a walk round the top of its broad and massive walls affords a fine opportunity, not only of contemplating the enterprise of the Bostonians, but of viewing the city to advantage.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The reception of President Fillmore occupied the greater part of Wednesday, and was attended with much interest and enthusiasm. He looked remarkably well, and was extremely affable in his demeanour. The cortege of carriages which went to meet him, and accompanied him into the city, was, we presume, upwards of a mile long, many of them being filled with gentlemen from Canada. The speeches at the State House were all good, with the exception of Daniel Webster's, which was thought to be a failure by all, even including his own warmest admirers. This was much to be regretted, as it is well known what he can do. He appeared somewhat embittered against Britain, the result probably of the opinion, in no way concealed, which Britons entertain of his course on the Fugitive Slave Law.

THE TRIP DOWN BOSTON BAY.

Five or six fine steamers were filled to overflowing with the *élite* of the citizens and their guests, and proceeded to visit the notabilities of Boston Bay, on Thursday, having an exceedingly fine day for the occasion. The steamers and all the vessels in the harbor were most gaily decorated, and everything went off admirably, with the exception that the managers of the expedition furnished, doubtless out of deference to the supposed tastes and habits of Canadians, a most profuse supply of Brandy, Porter, Champagne, Gin, &c., of which we regret to say, Canadians made a freer use, than others. This part of the celebration will have, we fear, a disastrous effect on the Temperance cause in Canada, and especially among the French Canadians, inasmuch as we have all been accustomed to look up to the example of New England in Temperance matters.

RECEPTION OF LORD ELGIN.

The Governor General of Canada arrived on Thursday evening, with his suite, and was escorted by a train of carriages, containing the civic authorities and others, preceded by military companies to the Rover House, where a crowd of Americans and Canadians awaited him, all of whom, so

far as we could see, including men of all shades of opinion from Montreal, loudly cheered him. As a matter of course, the Mayor and his Lordship interchanged appropriate greetings in the shape of speeches, for which we have not room.

To day the great procession and great dinner are to take place, and in the evening a general illumination and display of fireworks, all of which, together with several other sights, for which we have not room now, must form the subject of another article.

J. D.

Boston, 20th September, 1851.

We hasten to give a rapid sketch of the concluding festivities of yesterday:—

THE PROCESSION.

This was a grand exhibition. First came many splendid companies of volunteers very handsomely equipped, and marching with much of the grace and precision of regulars. Then a long cortege of carriages, in which Lord Elgin occupied the most conspicuous place, the President being prevented from riding in it by some slight indisposition. Next came the invited guests of the city, and after them a train of carriages, waggons, &c., exhibiting the various industrial productions of the city and country to great advantage, many of which were followed by a long troop of the workmen engaged in the craft which each represented. Locomotives, ships with their yards manned, and row boats with the rowers seated in them, were borne each on an enormous car, drawn by six, eight, or more horses. A tapestry loom, with the weaver seated upon it, in full operation, filled one of the waggons. Singularly ingenious printing presses in full operation occupied others. Immense castings, one of them a cannon, the bore of which was eleven inches diameter, and huge blocks of granite, in various forms, filled other cars, and a brilliant display of silver ware was borne by four negroes in Turkish dresses, on a sort of bier. These are only a very few of the trades represented, the whole of which must have formed a line of probably three miles long, or even more, and all well worthy of inspection. Indeed, it was to our imagination a vivid representation of the world's industrial exhibition upon wheels. One kind of manufacture received full honor here, however, which is there omitted—viz., the manufacture of educated, intelligent, and useful men and women. The far-famed Common Schools of Boston were represented with the pupils seated each at his or her neat desk, just as they appear at school, only better dressed, and when the long procession reached the Common, it passed between files of school boys and school girls, marshalled by their teachers, and ranged under the trees on each side of the road, to the number, we understood, of 7000. This was a sublime spectacle, and no language can express the impression it made on the mind. Our French Canadians especially appeared greatly delighted with it, appreciating as they evidently did its importance, as an element of the general prosperity which was exhibited around.

The leading characteristics of this great exhibition, as indeed of New England generally, may be summed up in two short phrases, which it would be well for every nation to engrave upon its public sentiment, viz: "The dignity of labor," and "The necessity of education." The dignity of labor was every where manifested by the respect paid to it, and to the men and women engaged in it, as well as by the self-respect which they evidently cherished. George IV. called the Scotch a nation of gentlemen, and this might emphatically be repeated concerning the hundreds of thousands engaged in the Boston Celebration, all of whom, so far as we saw, were well dressed, orderly, and courteous. The arrangement of such a procession must have been no ordinary task, even in Boston, and did great credit to the Marshals, but in a drinking and uneducated city, it would have been impracticable.

THE BANQUET.

This took place under a huge tent, or series of tents on the Common, covers being laid for about 3000 people; that being probably also about the number who partook, first and last, although, at any one time, there was plenty of room for more. Everything concerning this banquet was delightful; the arrangements, the supplies of material comforts and the speeches. It was a pure cold water feast, with no alcohol about it, but we must reserve particulars for next week.

The whole celebration concluded by an illumination and display of fireworks, and this morning overgorged Boston is pouring forth her thousands on all hands.

J. D.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

Boston, September 15, 1851.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It was a happy practice of the apostles and their associates in the faith of Christ, to recount to each other the success they were permitted to realize in his work, for it greatly encouraged their hope, animated their faith, emboldened their zeal, and contributed in no small degree to the furtherance of the gospel. This practice, happily, still to some extent prevails, and it is a gratifying circumstance that, in the absence of meeting our fellow-christians face to face, we can, by the employment of the press, diffuse for mutual benefit the tidings of what God is doing by his Word.

The annual meeting of the American Board, which was held last week in Portland, Maine, was of such a character, and led to the publication of such encouraging facts respecting the Lord's doings among the nations, that a brief account of the same will, I think, gladden some of your readers' hearts.

That meeting began on Tuesday afternoon. In the evening the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Riddle, of Pittsburg, Penn., from Isa. xli. 14, 15. "Fear not, thou worm Jacob, and ye men of Israel, I will help thee, saith the Lord, and thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel. Behold, I will make thee a new sharp threshing instrument, having teeth, thou shalt thresh the mountains, and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff." The discourse was a plain, scriptural, and impressive illustration of the sentiment, that the want of proportion between the instrumentality employed, and the result expected, is not a ground of discouragement in the missionary work as presented by faith in God. It was just adapted to the time and the circumstances. It humbled man, but exalted God. It showed man's impotency, but God's sufficiency. In this work we are as worms, so feeble in relation to the obstacles to be overcome, and the great ends to be achieved; so intrinsically; so in the esteem of others. But the feebleness should not discourage us, for God says, I will help thee. I, the Lord thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel. This secures aid sufficient for the conquest of every obstacle and foe. This, too, ensures universal and permanent triumph. Thou shalt thresh the mountains and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff. Through him we may say, as we look abroad on a morally hostile world, "Who art thou, O great mountain? before Zerubabel thou shalt become a plain, and he shall bring forth the head stone thereof with shoutings, crying, grace, grace unto it." In consequence of the large number of persons in attendance, there was at the same hour another sermon preached by that honored missionary, the Rev. William Goodell, of Constantinople, from Acts x. 33, "Now, therefore, we are all here present before God, to hear all things that are commanded thee of God." He very forcibly, but with much scriptural simplicity, showed what were the characteristics of Peter's hearers in the house of Cornelius, and that the same now strikingly prevail among the vast number of Armenians in Asia, who are enquiring for the truth, and with whom he has labored. There was a general complaint respecting this sermon, it was too short.

On Wednesday morning prayer meetings were held in three churches at six and at eight o'clock; and their spirit gave promise of a precious forthcoming season. At nine o'clock the Board re-assembled in the High Street Church, to listen to, and act on, reports respecting the missions. The following are brief extracts:—

AFRICA.

The Mission to the Zulus. This has eleven stations, and six out-stations, fourteen missionaries, and seventeen other assistants. Three missionaries and their wives have joined the mission during the year. At nine of the stations there are churches, to which 36 new members were added. Considerable knowledge of the gospel has in various ways been imparted to the people, and an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, wherever it comes, will put a new face upon things. There is too much reason to apprehend some difficulty from the conflicting interests of the natives and the colonists. Nearly 400,000 pages were printed in the Zulu language. Many of the natives have read and re-read all that has been printed in this language. Education, however, is yet in its inception.

The Mission to the Gaboon.—This has four stations, six missionaries, three assistants. The Report describes some interesting converse with the native tribes on various sections of the river and its branches. The church con-

tains 22 members. In the schools are about 70 scholars. The Report closes with prospective views of the missions to be prosecuted, with the Divine permission, within and near the equatorial regions of the African continent.

The Mission to Greece.—This is at Athens, and is nobly sustained by the Rev. Dr. King, who in the midst of combined and powerful opposition, continues to preach as usual, and has during the year distributed about 2500 copies of Scripture, school books and religious tracts. The government, at the desire of the priests, greatly wish to remove him from the country.

The Mission to the Jews.—This has two stations, at Salonica and Constantinople, three missionaries, and four assistants. This is now subject to great opposition. The priesthood diligently labor to keep the people from the preaching, and the children from the schools.

WESTERN ASIA.

The Mission to the Armenians.—This has six stations, ten out-stations, seventeen missionaries, twenty assistants, and seven native preachers. During the year three new churches have been organized, making ten in all.—The whole number of church members is 229.

The progress of the reformation has been remarkable at Aintab. The Protestants enrolled at that place, male and female, are 533, and the congregation is very large. The Report describes the progress of the cause particularly at that, and several other stations.

The two seminaries at Constantinople, for males and females, contain each about 25 scholars, and there are five small free schools for Protestant children. More than 2,750,000 pages were printed during the year, in Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, and Hebrew-Spanish.

One of the most remarkable events of the year, was the giving of a formal Charter to the Protestant community. It is signed by the Sultan, is placed in their hands, and gives to their civil organization all the stability and permanency which the older Christian communities enjoy. The present number of Protestants in Turkey is estimated at fifteen hundred. No such class of persons existed in the country, when our mission was commenced. Respecting this mission a special report was presented, of which I will presently speak.

The Mission to Syria and the Assyrian Mission are both in an effective and promising state, and the labors of the missionaries are widely diffused and blessed.

The Mission to the Nestorians.—This has three stations, six missionaries, and twenty-three assistants. A plan has been devised for speedily evangelizing the 40,000 Mountain Nestorians in Koordistan, should such be the Divine will. It involves the establishment of a new station at Gawar, 70 miles westward of Oroomiah, and an annual addition to the expenses of the mission of about 4,000 dollars. It is remarkable how the mountains have been opened to us; and no modern mission furnishes a body of evangelists quite equal to the Nestorian. It is by means of such work is to be chiefly done, and they will be superintended from Gawar.

The Nestorians make zealous, self-denying and efficient propagators of Gospel truth, and appear to take a deep interest in the conversion of erring souls to Christ. They take obvious, natural, Scriptural views of the Gospel, and such they urge on the attention and consciences of their hearers; and it is delightful to see those dark regions kindling up in this manner.

Several interesting tours were made into the mountains. The seminary for males has 44 scholars, and that for females 30; and 45 free village schools contain 870 pupils. Both seminaries have been blessed, as heretofore, with a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

INDIA.

The Board has five distinct Missions in India, excepting that on the Island of Borneo. They all present encouraging aspects, but the four following specially so:

The Ahmednuggur Mission.—This has three stations, three out-stations, six missionaries, and twenty assistants. Not far from a thousand children are under instruction. Nine persons were admitted to the churches, which now contain 125 members. Other hopeful converts are desiring admission to the church, and many others have professed to renounce their idolatry, and seek for the way of life. Considerable modifications are being made in this mission, as the result of experience, which, it is hoped, will add much to its efficiency. The field is one of the best in India.

The Madras Mission.—This has five stations, four missionaries, and fifteen assistants. Ten hopefully converted natives have been added to the church. The schools contain nearly 600 pupils, and more than two-thirds of the expense is borne by English residents. A copy has been received, for the Library of the Board, of the new Tamil version of the Scriptures. It is in one royal octavo volume, and is much admired, and has been thus commended by a reduction in the size of type. The printing establishment has been actively employed; the printing amounting to 22,400,000 pages.

The Madura Mission.—This has nine stations, two out-stations, ten missionaries, and twenty-eight assistants. The missionaries thankfully acknowledge the gentler influence of the Spirit as enjoyed at most of the stations. Hence the orderly walk of the church members, and the hopeful conversion of some to God. A new church has been organized at Periaculum, making 9 churches in the mission. Forty were added the past year, and the present number of members is 235. The different members of the mission made preaching visits to 235 villages, and to some of them frequently. The village congregations are 71, with 2,471 registered members, 54 schools, and 712 scholars. The whole number of free schools supported by the mission is 75, with 1,283 scholars. There is a seminary, containing 28 scholars, and in four other boarding-schools there are 93 more. The general aspects of this mission are, on the whole, quite encouraging.

The Ceylon Mission.—This has 8 stations, 5 out-stations, 10 missionaries, and 47 native and other assistants. The churches contain 375 members. Thirty-three were added during the year. The Native Evangelical Society supports home missionaries on the Island of Valany, and four of the additions to the church were the fruits of these labors. The receipts were \$275. Village preaching around the stations, receives much attention. The 77 free schools supported by the mission, contain about 3,500 pupils, more than half of whose teachers are church members. In addition to these, there are 15 English schools, with 500 pupils, nearly all taught by educated and professedly pious native teachers. More than half of these schools are supported by a grant from the colonial government. The seminary at Batticotta contains 108 scholars. The expenses of the institution are gradually diminishing by an increase in the number of those who pay their own board, in whole or in part. The female seminary at Oodoville contains 93 pupils. In both seminaries there has been a season of increased religious interest.

CHINA.

The Board has three separate Missions in China, embracing nine missionaries, one Physician, and fifteen assistants. At Amoy eight Chinese have been admitted to the Church, and six others have applied for the same privilege. The prospect of the missions are good.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

This Mission has twenty-two stations, twenty-five missionaries, and fifty native and other assistants.

The whole expenditure at the Islands for schools, in the year 1850, was \$43,146. Thirty-two thousand dollars of this was paid by the government; and more than one half of the remaining eleven thousand was paid by the Board, and the residue by voluntary effort. The number of common schools was 543, and the number of pupils, 15,308. Of these schools, 441 were Protestant, with 12,949 pupils, and 102 Papal, with 2,359 pupils. There are a dozen or more select schools, with five or six hundred pupils. Two of these schools are supported by the Board. The government have appropriated \$6,000 for the support of a seminary at Lahainaluna containing 70 or 80 pupils. Incipient measures have been taken for converting the school for missionaries' children at Panahou into a Collegiate Institution, for the general benefit of that part of the world.

No report has yet been received of the number of persons received into the churches in 1850. The number, in the previous year, was probably about a thousand. The whole number in regular standing in July, 1850, was 21,738. The number received from the beginning, was 38,296. Revivals of religion are reported at seven of the stations. The amount contributed for religious objects by the native churches, in cash, in the year ending with May last, was \$15,965; besides considerable efforts put forth in different islands in repairing and building places of worship. A Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Board, has lately been formed at the Islands. Three native pastors have been ordained over churches, from which they receive their support, and six natives have received formal licenses to preach the gospel.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

I am compelled for want of room to omit a more full notice of the Missions sustained by the Board among those interesting tribes. They are five in number, embracing sixteen missionaries, and forty assistants. They present various degrees of promise, but all are encouraging. The following is a summary of the Missions and results:—

1. The Missions.

Number of Missions.....	25
" " Stations.....	110
" " Out-stations.....	33
	168

2. Laborers Employed.

Number of ordained Missionaries (8 being Physicians).....	151
" " " Licentiates.....	2
" " " Physicians not ordained.....	7
" " " other Male Assistants.....	25
" " " Female Assistants.....	201
Whole number of laborers sent from this country.....	396
Number of Native Pastors.....	11
" " " other Native Preachers.....	19
" " " other Native Helpers.....	112
Whole number of Native Assistants.....	142
" " " laborers connected with the Mission.....	528

3. The Press.

Number of Printing Establishments.....	12
Pages Printed last year.....	52,669,739
" " " from the beginning.....	948,589,286

4. The Churches.

Number of Churches.....	92
" " " Church Members.....	24,763
Added during the year.....	1,204

5. Educational Department.

Number of Seminaries.....	7
" " " other Boarding-Schools.....	22
" " " Free Schools, (457 supported by Hawaiian Government.....	734
" " " Pupils in the Seminaries, (64 do.).....	331
" " " " Boarding-Schools.....	708
" " " " Free Schools (13,261 do.).....	22,334
" " " in all the Schools.....	23,373

After the reading of annual report, both the Treasurer and the Secretaries presented special reports for the present consideration of the Board. The first of these referred to the existing debt which, amounts to near \$44,000; and the demand for an increased annual expenditure of \$22,000. The second, was on the astonishing reformation which, through missionary efforts, is now in progress in Western Asia, where should be sent without delay at least twelve additional missionaries. The third was on the essentially progressive nature of missions; and the fourth, on the missionary responsibility of Pastors.

The reformation in Western Asia is principally among the Armenians and Nestorians. God has so blessed the work of his servants that a revolution has commenced, specially among the Armenians, which resembles in very many respects that which occurred in Germany, in the time of Luther. The missionaries say,—“The strong tendency to shake off the old superstitions and traditions of men, and to follow the pure Word of God, so strikingly visible of late years in Aintab, and in that vicinity, is showing itself also in many other parts of ancient Armenia. If the Gospel should be preached in its purity and power in those places, we see no reason why, in a comparatively short space of time, congregations of attentive listeners might not be gathered and churches formed in accordance with evangelical principles.”

“In surveying the length and breadth of the Armenian field not yet occupied by us, our eyes settled upon a few central points, in which there seems to be a special urgency for the immediate location of new missionaries. We wish the Prudential Committee distinctly to understand, that we do not mention these places because they have requested us to state what new openings there are for missionary labor; nor simply because they are important from their size and geographical position; but chiefly because the work of God has actually begun in them, and in the districts of which they are respectively the centres.”

The Revs. Messrs Goodell and Wood bore their cordial testimony to the correctness of these representations. The latter, who has resided more than nine years among the Armenians, spoke fully on the subject. He said,—“It is indeed a Reformation. Its enemies in Turkey call it an outbreak of infidelity; because it is at war with prevailing superstitions. But it is really an outbreak of Protestantism; of the doctrines of Salvation by Grace. The subjects of it take the Bible as their rule of life. They are currently called Bible-men and Gospel readers. Their confessions of faith embrace the same truths as ours. And the work among them is truly spiritual in its results; it embraces the fruits of the Spirit; humility, purity of life, integrity, and the whole of spiritual Christianity. I have seen them tested by persecution and trials; by prosperity and adversity, and by various temptations of worldly advantage; and they have stood firm. Their spirit exhibited in prayer, is lovely. At the formation of the first church, forty persons came forward at the risk of all worldly good and banded together, to follow Christ and pray for their enemies, and in that scene none could doubt that Christ was with them.

The whole community is affected by the heaven. There is a wide-spread alarm of the friends of the old superstition, at what they call heresy. There is scarcely a coffee house where the subject is not discussed. In numerous families not connected with the movement, the Bible is read constantly, and a great change is pervading the mind of the whole people. The work of the missionaries has a favorable appreciation among some in high social standing—the bankers and the business men.”

The Rev. Mr. Lawrence of Marblehead, who has been travelling in Turkey, related some interesting facts in confirmation of these statements, which had come under his own notice. He added that Sir S. Canning, the British minister at Constantinople, speaking of this work said to the missionaries; “Now is your time to bring all your forces into this field.”

This reformation, with its claim for men and money, became from that time the absorbing question of the meeting. Deep joy mingled with righteous solicitude evidently took possession of the vast assembly. The feelings of many were too strong for utterance. The universal feeling was to go and possess the land—to gather the rich fruit, but an assurance was needed that the churches would supply the means. Thus the meeting closed on Wednesday afternoon. The evening was devoted to addresses from returned missionaries, and others. And the members who pressed to hear, filled three large churches.

Thursday morning prayer meetings were held in each of the three congregational churches at six o'clock. At 9 o'clock the Board resumed its deliberations. And it soon became apparent that reflection and prayer had induced a settled resolution to follow the leadings of God. Though the Prudential Committee did not ask a special effort to raise funds at that time, still several offered, either a thousand, or hundreds each. And before the session closed it was proposed that the laymen then present should hold a meeting to see what they could do.

The afternoon was devoted to the administration of the Lord's Supper; and such numbers pressed to participate, that three churches were again filled. It was a solemn hallowed time.

Thursday evening while one church was opened on behalf of Temperance, and another for addresses by missionaries, the members of the Board re-assembled for business. Then the solicitude was relieved. Dr. Beman of Troy, from the committee to whom the special report on the reformation in Western Asia had been referred, recommended that the Board follow the leadings of the Lord, and instruct the Prudential Committee to seek and send forth the twelve required missionaries. The recommendation was unanimously and gratefully adopted. The Treasurer announced that near \$20,000 had been subscribed towards paying the debt. And the meeting adjourned feeling that God will appear to those who seek him.

On Friday morning the Board met at half-past 7 o'clock. The service was mostly devotional. Several missionaries, the representatives of different bands about to leave this for heathen lands, uttered a few farewell words. They were, however, words of joy and love. Then we commended them, and each other, to the Lord. And with emotions of tenderness and affection, which made it difficult to raise our voices, we sang

“Blessed be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of kindred minds,
Is like to that above.”

D. D.

A TRIP TO SHAWANAGAN.
To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.

Six.—There are few pleasures more innocent or more delightful than those produced in the mind by the contemplation of the beautiful or grand in nature. The modest daisy peeping through the pleasant grass, or a clear lake sleeping in the bosom of some green meadow, awakens within us feelings of refreshing calmness; while the foaming cataract of the blide mountain, bounding from crag to crag, and the ceaseless roll of the “vasty deep,” strike us with wonder and admiration. Though Canada cannot boast of the fairy nooks and the weird-like places of the old world; still she has scenes which may move the soul as deeply; filling and expanding, while they refine and elevate. Her's are the trackless and silent forest, the broad and mighty river, the wild and “cloud-capped” mountain. “Primeval and

sublime,” are characters deeply stamped upon her brow. One spot which I have recently visited, has forever fixed its bold and pristine features in my mind. That spot is the yet to be celebrated Falls of Shawanagan, on the River St. Maurice, twenty-six miles distant from Three Rivers. As these falls must ultimately become a grand resort for all who admire nature in majestic frenzy, I may be allowed the liberty of giving the details of my journey thither, and also a short sketch of the falls themselves. Our party left Three Rivers on the 1st of September inst., at six o'clock in the morning. We, of course, breakfasted before leaving. I like these early breakfasts.—They remind of dewy youth, when angling for the red mountain trout in the peaceful lochs of “fatherland,” possessed a charm which time has failed to destroy. There are two routes to the falls. By waggon to the Gros, 19½ miles of the way; or by canoe for the whole distance. We chose the former, as safer and more expeditious. The drive proved truly pleasant. The road, with the exception of two or three miles, was as good as that round the Montreal mountain. The weather was fine, not a cloud to be seen from zenith to horizon; the air was fresh and balmy, laden with the aroma of the pine and spruce tree, whose brilliant and unchanging green the morning sun was lighting into more intense loveliness. The former monotony of the scene is now relieved by an occasional house and clearance, which were to be looked for in vain prior to the ceding of the Forges lands. We reached the St. Maurice Iron Works in an hour from starting. This establishment is so well and favorably known, that further notice here is needless. Our road now lay through an almost unbroken forest. As we approached the Gros, the country became more broken, and we had to ascend several steep hills. It was half-past eight when we arrived at the terminus of our land journey, twelve miles above the Forges, or, as before stated, 19½ miles from Three Rivers. The Gros, I believe, receives its name from the immense grey rocks over which the St. Maurice here rushes, inspiring a feeling almost of dread in the beholder, as it fumes and plunges among these mountains of adamant. It is here the Messrs. Baptist and Gordon have built their saw mill upon the solid rock. The mill is lighted with gas, keeps going day and night, and is one of the most perfect establishments of the kind to be met with anywhere. The slide which conveys the boards from the mill to the rafting place is three miles long. The booms above the mill extend for several miles up the river, and their construction has cost the proprietors a vast amount of labor. The lumber exported from this mill is said to be the best that visits the Troy market. After spending an hour in admiring this triumph of art, in bending to its will the reckless and seething torrent, we chartered a bark canoe with two Indians to convey us the remaining six miles, which were accomplished in an hour and a-half. We had no portage to make, the water being remarkably low. We landed at the base of a high and jutting bluff, thickly wooded, and which completely hid the falls from our sight, though the eternal roar of the falling waters smote distinctly on the ear. This promontory we had to ascend and cross, now stooping under, and next clambering over, fallen trees, then sliding down steep declivities, and again toiling up the opposite sides: how our fair companions bore the fatigue, remains to me a mystery. If this foot-road is not soon repaired, I would humbly recommend ladies visiting these falls to wear the Camilla costume. After threading the intricacies of this eminence for a long half mile, old Shawanagan burst suddenly on our view. We were standing upon the verge of a rocky precipice full 200 feet in height from the water's level, opposite, and at the top of the falls, was an island, dividing the river into two torrents, which, rushing into wild and headlong strife, closed, and dashed together over the grand fall: sending up from its base a thick but broken jet of water, sometimes to the height of fifty feet. The terrific struggle partially closed, the waters of the abyss beneath us boiled and eddied off into a deep and rock-bound gorge not more than fifty feet wide, that sweeps round the promontory before spoken of. We, that is most of the gentlemen of our party, now descended by a rugged path which led down a deep ravine, where clinging from ledge to ledge of the old primary, we at last succeeded in reaching almost to the bottom of the cliffs. Here the scene grows awful. I seated myself within a few feet of the furious cataract, and gazed upon it with mingled emotions. The reigning impression produced upon my mind, was that of resistless force. I did not remain long in such proximity, for I felt it possible that the strange fascination might seize me, of wishing to leap in amidst the ceaseless rush. We next ascended the water-worn piles of rock, now dry, but which in the spring time form the bed of the torrent. Here were yawning caverns and jagged inlets, through which the swollen flood whirls mad and foaming. The lowness of the water had in a measure separated the grand fall from two smaller ones, lying higher up on the eastern side of the island, and distant from each other about fifty or sixty yards. These are united in one continuous sweep when the water is high; and those who would look upon Shawanagan in his majesty and might, must visit him at the flow of the northern waters, which takes place in the end of May. For those, however, who prefer comfort and security, September is the preferable month; as there are fewer flies, cooler weather, and less risk of a ducking in the St. Maurice. We spent three hours at the falls, and reached Three Rivers at half-past six in the afternoon, feeling greatly pleased, though somewhat weary.

RANBLE.

Three Rivers, September, 1851.

[FOR THE MONTREAL WITNESS.]

Six.—Please to aid me in my humble attempt to promote temperance and pure religion. I have for many years devoted my time to preaching and teaching. I wish to intimate through your paper, that Divine service is held each Sabbath, at 3 o'clock, on board some vessel in the port of Montreal; also, in the Bethel School Room, in Queen street, at 9 o'clock a. m., and 4, p. m.; and, on Tuesday and Friday evenings, at half-past 7 o'clock, to which seamen and strangers are respectfully invited; also, each Saturday, at 3 o'clock, the children of different schools are invited to meet at the place above mentioned, to hear an address and to take out books from a Juvenile Library, and return them the following Saturday.

I would most respectfully request parents to urge their children to take out books from some library, and read a portion daily; also to commit verses to memory from the Bible. This would strengthen the memory and improve the mind. I feel thankful, that my parents urged me to adopt this practice. I can say, with the late John Adams, that I can remember what my mother taught me when a child, and often recite such verses.

I would also recommend, that children in every family and school be requested to recite a few verses daily. Parents and Teachers will please and profit their children by giving them access to useful exhibitions and keeping them from horse-races and theatres, which tend to corrupt their morals, and waste their means of doing good. Do good to all as you have opportunity.

That all may imitate the GREAT TEACHER who went about doing good, is the sincere desire and fervent prayer of

T. OUNCE.

POMON.—Another melancholy event is spoken of by a New York paper, as having occurred in a family in that city, from the careless deposit of arsenic in a place of common resort. The arsenic—closely resembling flour—had been procured for the destruction of rats, and was left in a cupboard without even an inscription on the envelope. The lady of the house—Mrs. Carr—presuming it to be flour, made use of it as such in preparing some puddings for the table. The melancholy result has been the death of that lady, her daughter, and a child about four years of age. It is to be hoped that this deplorable event, will serve as a warning, and that in future arsenic, or any other ingredient of a poisonous nature, will be carefully kept under lock and key.—Pilot.

Mothers' Department.

HOW SHOULD PARENTS PROVIDE FOR THEIR CHILDREN?—(Continued.)

I.—In respect of money, how shall we order the child—the little child? At first sight, the subject may seem out of place here. How can you lecture an infant either on the proper value of money, or on the preposterous value that is often foolishly attached to it? Every thing in its own place and time. You are not to communicate to the child at first all your own matured conclusions on these subjects; but you must have matured conclusions on these subjects before you are fit for training your child. It requires one with a ripe judgment on the whole case to impart a safe direction to the infant mind, as it enters on the most elementary ideas. It requires one who knows the whole way to lead another over the first steps of it. It is as necessary that the first steps be in a right direction as that the last should be so.—The first openings of intelligence in childhood are the commencement of the notions, and principles, and habits, that will regulate the life. It is of vital importance that education on all subjects that concern life should begin early.

Of all the temporal things with which your child will come in contact in life, it is probable that none will exert a greater influence on him than money. The formation of his earliest conceptions regarding it should not be left to chance. Since your child must some day come into collision with that mighty agent, you ought, as far as it is in your power, to mould his mind so that the inevitable collision will be safe, and even profitable to him.

A ship making way through the sea, and leaving no track of its path, is, in many features, like an immortal being moving over the course of time. The wind-distended sails are the motive impulses of the soul, urging the immortal on. The rudder is the will, giving direction to his course. The compass is the conceiving, judging mind. According to that mind's conceptions, the active will directs the motion to the right hand or to the left.—The currents, rushing now this way and now that, strong and impetuous, are like those temptations that are in the world, from many opposite quarters secretly besetting the soul. The rocks and shoals are instruments of perdition to those who are driven away by their lusts. If you have successfully breasted these currents hitherto, and cleared these rocks, certain it is you have seen some of goodly promise who began the voyage with you, making shipwreck there. In especial, the love of money—perhaps you have yourselves felt the force of that current, and seen others caught in it, and cast away. Others you have seen grazing the rock of perdition, and "scarcely saved." After all this experience, if you should have any share in fitting out another ship for the same voyage, you would fain touch the magnet, and give it a bias in the direction of safety, against the current which you know to be strong. The mind of your little child is the directing compass of a ship that must stem these currents. Impress thereon a bias against the danger. Begin early to influence the infant mind. Instrumentally, the safety of the course and the glad arrival depend much on the start that your child may get from a parent's hands.

Show the child early the use of money—its use in obtaining necessities, and in promoting works of benevolence. Train the child in the right direction as to the estimate of money, as to its use, and as to the objects on which it should be expended. In after life he will have much to do with it—teach him betimes to handle it aright. It is of much practical importance that young children should be accustomed themselves to have, to keep, and to use money. They should not only by precept be taught, but by experience trained, to know that it is wrong to throw it uselessly away, and to know the blessedness of giving for the good of those that need. There is more power than most of us are yet aware of in the practice of letting children have some pence of their own, to be laid out according to their own judgment, or given in charity on the impulse of their own will. Of course there will be a continuous effort to imbue the child's mind with correct ideas, but there should not be direct interference with the freedom of his act. I would rather see an occasional mistake, which might afterwards be turned to good account, than make him a mere agent in executing my order. It is not his hand, but his will that is to be exercised, and influenced, and trained. It is but a little act—the miniature, as it were, of a good deed; but it derives its importance from being the act of a little man—one who will soon be acting a man's part on the wide arena of the world. The infant is the germ of the man. The infant's habits and likings, and actions, are the rivulet, already settling its direction, which will soon swell into the strong stream of life.

(To be Continued.)

LOOK AT THIS, PARENTS.—"If he had brought me up properly, I should not have been here," were the last words of Peter Robinson, who was hung in New Brunswick, (New Jersey,) for the murder of Suydam. This monster in the form of man, had been permitted while a boy to do pretty much as he pleased. Like too many in the present day, he was subject to no restraint. Instead of being made to work, he was allowed to lounge through the week and fish on the Sabbath—and as might have been expected, he has come to a disgraceful end. What must be the feelings of the father's heart, when his felon son reproaches him with being the author of his crime of ignominy! Parents, remember the dying words of Robinson: "If he had brought me up properly, I should not have been here."

MUSIC.—We have somewhere seen it stated that an excellent clergyman, possessing much knowledge of human nature, instructed his large family of daughters in the theory and practice of music. They were all observed to be exceedingly amiable and happy.—A friend inquired if there was any secret in his mode of education. He replied: "When anything disturbs their temper, I say to them 'sing;' and if I hear them speak against any person, I call them to sing to me; and so they have sung away all causes of discontent, and every disposition to scandal." We think that every child should be taught to sing. In some cities, provision is made that vocal music shall be taught in the public schools. This is as it should be. Every child should learn to sing, as much as to learn to read and write; and we do our children injustice if we neglect to cultivate the natural gift which God has implanted in every human being. The man may, perhaps, be found who "is not moved with concord of sweet sounds," but it is because the faculty has become dormant from not being exercised and cultivated. No child who possesses the power of hearing and the organs of articulation, is incapable of feeling music and of learning to utter music. Let us then cultivate a talent which we possess in common with beatified spirits—that it may serve as a link to unite us to angelic choirs, and fit us to bear our parts in the grand angelic symphony, where no discordant note ever disturbs the celestial harmony.

Selections.

TAKE NO THOUGHT FOR THE MORROW.—"If the most anxious and unhappy men of the world," says Dr Chalmers, "were examined as to the ground of their disquietude, it would be found, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of the one thousand, that the provision of this day was not the ground of it. They carry forward their imaginations to a distant futurity, and fill it up with spectres of melancholy and despair. What a world of unhappiness would be saved, if 'the things' of the day, its duties, employments, and services, were to occupy all our hearts; and as to to-morrow, how delightful to think that we have the sure warrant of God for believing, that by committing its issue in quietness to Him, when the future day comes, the provision of that day will come along with it. What I would like to press upon all who are beset with anxieties about the future days they are to live in this world is, that daily bread is one of the objects it is agreeable to the will of God that we should ask, for it is the very petition which the Son of God taught his disciples. We have a full warrant, then, for believing that we shall get it, and according to the faith of our prayer, so will it be done unto us."

CHURCH MEMBERS WITHOUT LETTERS AND WITHOUT REPUTATION.—The Lord is blessing this church with an increase of members and strength. Accessions have been made to it at every season of communion since its organization. Fourteen have been added since the first of last March, and the addition has been of an interesting character. Four out of the five that joined by profession had been connected with the church before coming here. But not taking letters with them, and being long absent from the churches to which they belonged before they had selected and fixed themselves in their new homes, their church relation became dissolved by time. On this account, they were under the necessity of postponing their union with the church here, until they had obtained a Christian reputation among us in another way. This method of procedure is detrimental to the piety of the persons concerned, and occasions embarrassment to the churches here and to the missionaries. Were I permitted to address the pastors and the churches of the East, I would earnestly implore, that when their brethren leave for the West, they send them away, not only with their best counsels, and a fervent prayer for God's blessing to attend them, but that they also furnish them, if worthy, with the *Credentials of their membership*; that when they arrive here, they may at once secure our confidence, and that we may be immediately blessed with their fellowship and co-operation. This course would prevent some of those lamentable departures from the way of the Lord, over which we have frequent occasion to mourn.—*Cor. Home Miss.*

SCHOOL-TEACHERS POORLY PAID.—In his address on leaving the Rutgers Institute, Dr West makes the following strong observations. Teachers are too poorly paid. It is the doctrine that they must teach for nothing and find themselves. At any rate, those who will work the cheapest are more certain of finding employment. I have known instances in country schools, where these were deemed indispensable requisites in a teacher—low wages, and a strong arm for flagellation! How is it even in cultivated society? Are not the milliner and dancing-master munificently sustained, while a miserable pittance is doled out to him who is employed in disciplining mind? No, this is not the field for the accumulation of wealth. And if by chance a teacher by a little New-England shrewdness seems to prosper, or actually does accumulate a competency, the eyes of the world are turned upon him and he is regarded as a prodigy of stratagem, and dishonesty; and the wonder is, that a character so dangerous to the peace of society should be left to run at large. Yes, I charge this low estimation of the teacher upon society. Look at the miserable caricature of the pedagogue, which is but the embodiment of public sentiment—a wretched old man, of attenuated features and pointed nose, whose grisly hair, and bent form, and glaring eyeballs, and bony hand bearing the uplifted scourge, betoken that his origin is from below, and that his business is to wander among the tombs and torment people before the time.

RELIGIOUS ORIGIN OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—The New York Herald, has a long article, in eulogy of the Presbyterian church. Tracing the influence of this church in preparing the way for the revolutionary war, he traces even the authorship of the declaration of Independence to the Scottish Kirk. Speaking of the similarity between Jefferson's draft of that document, and the Mecklenburgh declaration he says: Either that Mr. Jefferson had this as a model, or that there is some common source from which they were both derived, and that the writers of both had been to that fountain. Dr. Smyth has shown that there is such a source, and that both writers were acquainted with it; and that we are indebted for the spirit, sentiment, order of argument, and, to a considerable extent, the very language, of both these Declarations to the solemn leagues, bonds and covenants entered into by the Reformers, especially of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches. Their object was the same—to secure union. They are similar in order. In both, there is first a general introduction; then an enumeration of grievances protested against; then a declaration of independence and resistance; and finally, a vow of mutual devotion, fidelity and determination. This similarity is not to be accounted for by accidental causes; and when we looked over our Declaration again the other day, we thought it looked like a Scotchman, and recognized the high cheek bones and stern features of that gigantic race. The Mecklenburgh declaration, it appears, was drawn up by Dr. Brevard, of Scotch-Irish descent, and familiar with the standards in which the national religious covenants are embodied. The Hon. Gulian C. Verplank publicly traced the origin of our national Declaration of Independence to the national covenant of Scotland. And the people of Mecklenburgh, who were ahead of the whole State in the Revolution, were Presbyterian emigrants from Ireland.

PLACE A BASIN OF COLD WATER BY THE SIDE OF YOUR BED. When you first awake in the morning, dip your hands in the basin, and wet your brow; and sleep will not again seal you in its treacherous embrace. This is the advice given by an aged clergyman, who had been in the habit of rising early during a long life.

WEAR AND TEAR OF GUTTA PERCHA.—The late expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin have proved the value of gutta percha in a remarkable manner. Each of them took out sledge boats of this substance for use among the masses of ice. Fitted with a skate, the boat served as a sledge; floated, it would carry five or six persons, with ample provisions; at other times it might be folded up, or converted into a wrapper, or bed tent, safe against the cold, that three or four men might sleep under. Its weight was only eighteen pounds. Moreover, after undergoing all the rough work of the voyage, it returned to England not in the least damaged, and in almost as good condition as when she left.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

FORMATION OF GARDENS.

1. FORM OF THE GARDEN.—The form of the garden must be determined by two conditions; first, the natural disposition of the ground chosen for its site; and, secondly, by the aspect and position of the walls and hot-houses. If there are no hot-houses or walls, the form of the garden will be regulated mainly by the first condition. In most kitchen or culinary gardens, of any importance, if no walls are erected, wooden palings are generally substituted for them, which also regulate the disposition of the ground. The site having been fixed upon, with due regard to the considerations necessary in choosing the site for horticultural structures, these considerations being in both cases equally applicable, the next thing to be done is the disposition and formation of the walks, which also define the size and shape of the borders and principal compartments of the garden.

2. WALKS.—The principal walks from the house to the garden should be somewhat broader than the garden walks, and should, if possible, enter the garden at the south side. This is more especially desirable if there be hot-houses on the south side. In either case, however, it is desirable, as a more favorable impression is produced on the mind of the spectator than if entering at either side. The north side is the very worst for the principal entrance, as the necessary offices connected with the garden—the moldheaps, rubbish-piles, manure, &c.—are generally located in that quarter; besides, the impression produced by the best-trained trees on the walls or fences, and the general view of the ground, is lost. Next to the south, the east or west sides should be chosen.

There are various methods of forming walks, according to the character of the soil and sub-soil, and the kind of material at hand to form a surface. Where the ground is naturally wet, or where there is a liability of the accumulation of water, the soil should be taken out to the depth of at least twenty inches, the section which is formed by the excavation forming an obtuse angle toward the centre, or forming the segment of a circle. These excavations should lead into drains, at the lowest points, to carry off the water that percolates through among the stones with which they are filled. They may be filled to within two inches of the intended surface of the walk—the largest in the bottom, and the smaller toward the surface. This forms a durable and dry walk at all seasons; and, where the soil contains a considerable quantity of stones, which have been thrown out in the process of trenching, or the rubbish of building-materials, this affords a good medium of getting them out of the way.

On dry, gravelly ground, however, these excavations are useless, so far as drainage is concerned; and shovelling aside the mere surface-soil, the walk may be laid down on the substratum beneath it. If the walks are on a level, or nearly so, the water generally finds its way off as quickly as it falls, and the cost of excavation is saved.

The surface of walks may be formed of grass, gravel, or sand. Good gravel is the best, and the very worst, and grass can only be introduced with propriety in particular places. Sand or loose gravel makes a very uncomfortable walk, and, when of great length, is tiresome and disagreeable to walk upon.

Broken, or what is sometimes called rotten rock, containing oxyd of iron, is to be preferred to gravel for making a surface, and pit gravel is to be preferred to river or sea gravel, as it contains generally more oxyd and earthy matter. Clay forms a good under-surface, and when thinly covered with small gravel, and well rolled, forms a most excellent and durable walk. Common gravel may also be mixed with coal ashes and lime rubbish, which tends to bind it, and also with common garden soil; but this is a last resource. Gravel mixed with earth, and more especially vegetable earths, has a great tendency to produce weeds, and is therefore very troublesome to keep clean. It also readily absorbs moisture, and becomes soft in wet weather, and especially during winter frosts.

The form of the surface should be nearly flat; grass walks should be completely so; gravel walks may rise slightly toward the middle, but not so much as to affect the convenience of as many persons walking abreast as the breadth of the walk will admit. A walk six or eight feet wide should not fall more than an inch toward each side, this being sufficient to throw the water that falls on it toward each side, without being any inconvenience to pedestrians occupying its whole breadth.

If the walk be edged with turf, the crown of the walk should, when finished, be on a level with the turf at each side, one inch being quite enough for depth of edging; besides, the walk generally subsides, while the verges become higher, for which an allowance must be made. The same rule applies to walks edged with box, which are most suitable in a kitchen garden.

3. BORDERS AND INTERIOR COMPARTMENTS.—The width of the borders and size of the compartments must be regulated by the height of the wall or fence, and the extent of the garden. The best general rule that can be laid down is to make the breadth of the borders equal to the height of the wall or boundary fence, whatever it may be; they may be made broader, but not narrower, for then they produce a bad effect; a narrow border beside a high fence is very displeasing to the eye.

The size and number of the compartments are determined by the number and disposition of the walks. It is decidedly a bad plan to have too many walks, as the ground is not only taken up with them, which require a deal of labor to keep them clean, but the effect of the garden is lessened. If less than two acres be enclosed, a walk running parallel with the boundary, say twelve feet distant from it, and another intersecting the garden in the middle, running south and north, will be sufficient; if more than two acres be enclosed, another intersecting walk, running east and west, may be introduced. If the garden be worked by horse labor, the larger the compartments the better; if wrought entirely by manual labor, these compartments may be subdivided for the crops, by rows of fruit-trees, or fruit-bushes, as may be required. It should be observed, that to have a few walks, and those of good width, gives the garden a better appearance, and is in every way preferable to having a large number of contracted ones, and it leaves the compartments to be subdivided by alleys or other means, as may be most convenient for access to the crops.—*Leuchar's Practical Treatise on Hot-houses, Graperies, &c.*

THE MISCELLANY.

A WANDERER'S SOLILOQUY.

What means this aching void within,
This restless wish to roam?
Must I alone, of all my race,
Be tossed about from place to place,
Without a settled home?

Now Fancy paints, in glowing hues,
Columbia's western plains;
While Hope, on tiptoe, views afar,
Beneath yon Occidental star,
A land where pleasure reigns.

Away, away, from scenes like these,
Where ceaseless cares annoy:
Yon rocky barrier passed, my mind
A region of repose shall find—
A Paradise of joy.

Next California's boundless mines,
Scarce hidden from the day,
Tempt me to seek those golden spoils,
Which there reward the adventurer's toils,
And chase his cares away.

Thus still my soul with ardour pants,
For something not possessed;
Some real good—though undefined—
Good, that can satisfy the mind,
And make me truly blest.

But where, O where, can this be found,
A boon so rich and rare?
The teeming earth—the exhaustless mine—
The loved—the lovely—all combine,
To ask or echo—WHERE?

Can He, who paints the humblest flower,
And bids the insect live,
View, unconcerned, a soul unblest,
Struggling and panting after rest,
Which nought on earth can give?

Perish the thought! His word makes known
Love—boundless—causeless—free!
Tells that, in order to supply
The very blessing which I sigh,
He gave himself for me!

No more an aching void within;
Henceforth I'll cease to roam.
This hour I'll join Heaven's ransomed band,
And seek with them the "Better Land,"
As my eternal home.

Whitby.

W. BLACK.

LOOKING FOR A PLACE.

"Well Johnny, have you succeeded to-day my son?"

"Nothing good to-day, mother. I have been all over town almost, and no one would take me. The bookstores and dry goods stores and groceries have plenty of boys already, but I think if you had been with me, I should have stood a better chance. Oh you look so thin and pale, mother, somebody would have felt sorry, and so taken me, but nobody knew me, and nobody saw you."

A tear stole down the cheek of the little boy, as he spoke, for he was almost discouraged, and when his mother saw the tear, not a few ran down hers also.

It was a cold bleak night, and Johnny had been out all day looking for "a place." He had persevered, although constantly refused, until it was quite dark, and then gave up, thinking that his mother must be waiting for him.

His mother was a widow, and a very poor one. She had maintained herself by needle-work till a severe spell of sickness had confined her to her bed, and she was unable to do more.

She told her little son to sit down by the fire while she prepared his supper. The fire and the supper were very scanty, but Johnny knew they were the best she could provide, and he felt that he would rather share such a fire and such a supper with such a mother, than sit at the best filled table with any body else, who did not love him as she did, and whom he did not love as he did her.

After a few moments of silence, the boy, looking up into his mother's face with more than usual seriousness, said,

"Mother, do you think it would be wrong to ask my new Sunday school teacher about it on a Sabbath?"

"No, my son, not if you have no other opportunity—and I think that he would be a very suitable person, too; at least, I should think that he would be interested in getting you a good place."

"Well, to-morrow is Sunday, and when the class breaks up, I believe I will ask him."

After reading a portion of God's holy word, the mother and her little boy knelt down together in their loneliness, and prayed the Lord to take care of them. They were very poor, but they knew that God cared for the poor. They knew also that God would do what was best for them. Oh, it's a sweet thing to the soul to be able to say sincerely, "Thy will be done."

"I feel happier now," said John. "I was so tired when I came in, that I felt quite cross; I know I did, did I look so, mother?"

The mother's heart was full, and she gave her boy one long, affectionate kiss, which was sweeter to him than many words.

The next morning was the Sabbath. John's breakfast was more scanty than ever, but he said not a word about that, for he saw that his mother ate very little of it. But one or two sticks of wood were left outside the door where it was kept—and he knew that both food and fire might all be gone before night. They had had no money to buy any with for several days.

The Sabbath school bell rang. The sun was shining bright and clear, but the air was exceeding cold. The child had no overcoat, and was still wearing a part of his summer clothing. He was in his seat just as his superintendent and his teacher entered.

"Who is that little pale faced boy in your class?" asked the superintendent of the teacher.

"His name is Jones—he lives in Stone Street and I must visit him this very week. He is a well-behaved boy."

"I should like to know more about him, and I will see him after school."

The superintendent did not forget him, and when the class broke up, seeing him linger behind the other scholars, went up and took him by the hand kindly.

"You have been here to school several Sabbaths, have you not, my boy?"

"Yes, sir, I came here a month ago, to-day."

"Had you ever been to school before that time?"

"Yes, sir, before mother was taken sick, I used to go to Street school but that was a great way off, and when

mother got well and you opened this new school, she advised me to come here as it is so much nearer."

"Well, did I not see you yesterday looking for a place in Water street?"

"I was down there, sir, looking for a place."

"Why did you not take that place which the gentleman had for you in the large grocery store?"

"Do you mean the store where the great copper worm stood on the sidewalk?"

"Yes."

"Oh, sir, I didn't know they sold rum there when I first went in, and when I saw what kind of a store it was, I was afraid."

"Have you a father?"

"No, sir; my father is dead," said the little boy, hanging down his head.

"What did your father do, my son—what was his business?"

"Sir, he once kept a large store like that," and the child shuddered when he answered.

"Why did you not keep the piece of gold money that you found on the floor as you were coming into the store?"

"Because it was not mine, and I thought that the gentleman would find the owner sooner than I should."

"He did, my boy—it was my money. Did you not get a place yesterday?"

"No, sir; all the places were full, and nobody knew me."

"Well, my boy, you may go and tell your mother that you have got a place. Come to me very early in the morning; your teacher will tell you where I live."

Johnny went home with his heart and his eyes so full that he could hardly see the street or anything else as he went along. He knew that it would cheer his dear mother very much; and so it did. His superintendent procured a good place for him, and they were made comfortable and happy.

Surely this story carries its moral.—*Selected.*

PERSONAL DUTIES OF CHURCH MEMBERS.

It seems to us a prevalent fault of the times, that Christians entertain such a feeble sense of their individual responsibilities to each other and to the world. A brother begins to swerve from the right way, or is exposed to some strong temptation, and it is known to one or more of those who have covenanted to watch over and pray for him. These will talk to each other, and express their concern about it, but say nothing to him. Each excuses himself from the unpleasant duty, in one way or another. No one is willing to admit, that he is his brother's keeper. All with one consent begin to make excuse. None will admit his responsibility to warn and to assist the faltering brother. Others are, but he is not; and so the case is neglected, becomes public, the church is obliged to take it up, and to go through with all the painful steps of discipline, simply for the lack of individual Christian fidelity.

The duty of personal Christian labor is not confined within the pale of the church. Others beside the members are to be cared for, and if possible, to be plucked as brands from the burning. Impenitent children, friends, neighbors and acquaintances, are on every side, claiming the attention of the Christian. God regards us as their keepers, just in proportion to the power we have to restrain or reform them. A parent may not excuse himself by pleading inability to convert his children. It is true, he cannot save them; but there are many things he can do, to restrain and bring them to the knowledge of the truth, and for the faithful discharge of all his duties in this respect, God will undoubtedly hold him responsible.

A professing Christian may wonder how he can be made to answer for the incorrigible impenitence of his neighbors. He is sure he is not their keeper. But he is their keeper; he is answerable, just so far as his advantages and opportunities for influencing them extend. How does he know, but that God has brought them within the reach of his influence, on purpose to save them, through his instrumentality? Though they be "strangers and foreigners," and not fellow-citizens of the household of God, they are brethren, of the same common stock, and he has this for his encouragement to be faithful, that "he who converteth a sinner from the error of his ways, shall save a soul from death, and hide a multitude of sins."

What a gain of individual holiness and peace, and of church power, would there be, if every professor of religion should understand the nature and extent of his obligations, both to the church, and to those who are without! It is high time for every one to dismiss the excusatory inquiry, Am I my brother's keeper? and to ask in earnest, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"—*Evangelist.*

GO, AT DUTY'S CALL.

Constantine, on foot, with his lance in his hand, was tracing the line which was to be the boundary of his future capital—Constantinople. His assistants, astonished at the growing circumference, remarked "that he had already exceeded the most ample measure of a great city." He replied, "I shall still advance till He, the invisible guide that marches before me, thinks proper to stop."

Could we but believe that Constantine was sincere in this—that he did actually deem himself led by an invisible presence, into whose confidence he had thrown himself, and whose directions he was resolved to follow at all hazards, from a pure sense of moral obligation—we should see in him a far better man than has yet been discovered in the first Christian emperor. But, however sincere, or insincere, he might have been in his avowal of following a supernatural guide, the words he employed are full of suggestion. They remind us of Elijah, who *will* show himself to Ahab at the instance of the spirit of God. Of Daniel, who stops not short of the lion's dreadful den. Of Paul, who *will* go up to Jerusalem following an invisible divine presence. And especially of the Son of God, who stops not short of Jerusalem, Gethsemane, and Calvary. They remind us, too, of Luther, going to meet his bloodthirsty foes, and of the poor Englishman whom all England could not buy.

Every man has work to do in the moral world, comparable to the building capital empire cities. This he must leave it for God and his providence and his own co-working common sense to make out. And while this is being done, he must say to passion, pride and love of ease, as they rise up astonished and beg him to stop and attend to their claims, "I shall still advance till duty bids me stop." The glory of God shall be the law of my life. While the day lasts, I shall plan just as largely, and execute just as laboriously, and sacrifice just as extensively, as that law shall require. No threats shall awe me, no terrors shall

make me afraid; no "Lo! heres" shall divert me, and no smiles shall seduce me! That law shall be my only "path-finder."

I will do my duty. He who can say that intelligently, can say everything that is noble. He is a moral hero. His greatness towers. The world can sit in the shadow of it. It reaches to the throne of God. It implies no noble birth, no giant stature, nothing prodigious. It implies only what every man possesses—abilities which every man is under God capable of developing from himself. It implies simply that a person will do his duty, whether it be untried to breast the mountain storm, or unseduced to dwell in the sunny vale. Who says I will do my duty, and how many are saying Amen.—*Morning Star.*

SABBATH ANECDOTES.

Of twelve hundred and thirty-two convicts who had been committed to the Auburn State Prison previously to the year 1838, four hundred and forty-seven had been watermen, either boatmen or sailors—men who, to a great extent, had been kept at work on the Sabbath, and thus deprived of the rest and privileges of that day. Of those twelve hundred and thirty-two convicts, only twenty-six had conscientiously kept the Sabbath.—*Sabbath Manual.*

PRIVATE THOUGHTS.

We may polish our outward man, but what shall we do by it, but to get the name of whitened sepulchres?

Must I always be humbling myself, and going over the same track of repentance? Yes, till I have no sin, and to the end that the same thoughts and words may take fast hold of me, and become a habit by repetition.

I should consider the Ethiopian's skin, and the Leopard's spots more than I do, that I may pray more feelingly, and cast myself wholly upon divine power.

Is there any such thing as regeneration, or a change of nature, from sensuality to purity of heart, from flesh to spirit, from sin to holiness, from the world to God? So the Scripture says, and that nothing less is being a Christian.

I endeavor to take a measure of sin, that I may know my obligations to Christ; and the necessity of his death, for sin helps me to take a measure of it. I hardly know which is first in the order of thinking, but all is well when they act reciprocally upon each other.

It is the office of the Holy Spirit to convince of sin, because he only has the power; nothing that others can say or I can think, will bring me to a true sense and feeling of it without him.

Till we know sin, and feel the burthen of it in some degree, we shall be blind to every thing else in scripture, whether of nature or grace; we shall pray with great reserve, and never more than half of what we say.

Rather than be ignorant of my sin, Lord speak to me in pain, sickness, loss of earthly comforts, or any affliction thou chooseth.—*Adam.*

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"Over against it upon the hill Gareb." Jer. xxi. 39.

Our impression concerning the whole description is, that it describes no boundary of stone, but a boundary of holiness—that is, that not only the city itself, but those parts without the city, which were accounted common or unclean ground, should be considered holy—as holy as the temple. It therefore does not include the temple, which was already holy; and this is a circumstance which, notwithstanding its interest, and the point which it gives to the passage, has escaped notice. The line begins at some distance opposite the north-east angle of the temple precincts, and ends at the horse gate, which was at nearly an equal distance from the south-east angle, leaving the temple itself, therefore, unenclosed. So also, although this boundary of holiness coincides with the city wall from the tower of Hananeel to the corner gate, it there ceases to do so; for that gate being at the north-west corner, the boundary does not turn southward, to follow the course of the western wall of the city; but continues westward, across the entrance of the western valley, to the hill Gareb, and then turns westward, and runs round the remainder of the city, parallel to the wall, so as to enclose the western and southern valleys, with part of the valley of the Kidron on the east. This is the clearest idea we can form of the passage and its object. This definition of course infers that the hill Gareb was that opposite the north-west angle of the city, and at the entrance of the western valley. Some writers observing that the name denotes a species of leprosy, infer that the hill was occupied by the lepers, who were obliged to live outside the city, and that it hence derived its name. This does not seem improbable; and if true, the explanation we have given will suggest that it is mentioned as one of the unclean places which should become holy unto the Lord.—*Pict. Bible.*

DAILY BREAD.

SEPT. 22.

"Be not soon shaken in mind."—2 Thess. ii. 2. "I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified."—1 Cor. ii. 2. "In whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge."—Col. ii. 3.

O my dear Saviour enable me to rest humbly and quietly in thee, avoiding all such novelties as might breed presumption, distract my thoughts, and cause my heart to swerve from thee. Whoever has tasted the sweetness of thy word will be satisfied with it; and better it is to improve in the life of faith, and power of godliness, than in new words, forms and professions. "May the Lord quicken me by the old truths, and humble my heart evermore, so as to receive them better, and to abide in that which I have heard from the beginning!" Novelty is the bane of souls, by which we are often grievously tormented and distracted. It is work enough for a meek and quiet soul to keep within the bounds of a settled mind, and effectually to centre in God. How can such enjoy true rest, who, from a vain curiosity to know every thing, are ever running after new doctrines, or prying into every man's business? Lord save me from this unsettled mind, and make me determined to know nothing but Jesus Christ, and him crucified. Amen.

O that the Lord would guide my ways
To keep his statutes still;
O that my God would grant me grace
To know and do his will!

My soul has gone too far astray,
My feet too often slip;
Yet, since I've not forgot thy way,
Restore thy wand'ring sheep.

—Bogatky's Treasury.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.—Friday, Sept. 19, 1851. Wheat per minot, 4s 6d a 5s; Oats, 1s 8d a 1s 9d; Barley, 2s 6d a 2s 9d; Peas, 3s 6d a 3s 9d; Buckwheat, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; Rye, 2s 9d a 3s 10d; Flaxseed, 5s 6d a 5s 7½d; Potatoes, per bushel, 1s 3d a 1s 5d; Beans, American, 4s 6d a 5s 0d; Beans, Canada, 6s 0d a 6s 8d; Honey, 4d a 5d; Beef, per lb, 3d a 6d; Mutton, per qr, 2s 0d a 5s 0d; Lamb, 1s 6d a 3s 0d; Veal, per qr, 2s 6d a 10s 0d; Pork, per lb, 4d a 5d; Butter, Fresh, 7½d a 9d; Butter, Salt, 5½d a 6d; Cheese, 6d a 7½d; Lard, 4d a 7d; Maple Sugar, 4d a 4½d; Eggs, fresh per dozen 7d a 7½d; Turkeys, old per couple 5s 0d a 6s; Turkeys, young 2s 6d a 3s 0d; Geese, 2s 6d a 5s 0d; Fowls, 1s 8d a 2s 0d; Chickens, 10d a 1s 6d; Flour, per quintal, 10s 0d a 10s 10d; Oatmeal, 10s 6d a 11s 0d; Beef, per 100 lbs, 17s 6d a 30s 0d; Fresh Pork, per 100 lbs, 27s 6d a 30s 0d; Partridges, 2s 6d a 3s 0d; Pigeons, tame, per couple, 6d a 7½d; Pigeons, wild per doz 0s 0d a 0s 0d; Woodcock, per brace 1s 6d a 1s 6d; Hares, 0s 0d a 0s 0d; Oranges per box 15s 0d a 17s 6d; Apples, per bar, 12s 6d a 15s 0d; Peaches, per basket, 15s 0d a 17s 6d; Onions, per bar, 2s 0d a 2s 6d; Halibut, per lb, 6s 4d a 6s 6d; N. B. Fresh Codfish, per lb, 4d a 6d.—*Transcript, Saturday.*

NEWS BY THE "EUROPA."

The Cotton market had a downward tendency, but although prices were in favor of buyers, yet the authorized quotations are unchanged. Sales of the week 36,570 bales, of which speculators take 2900 and exporters 4960 bales. In the grain trade the demand has been brisk. Factors have been compelled to accept previous prices, and the supplies of English of this year's growth being liberal, and chiefly of good qualities, good city business was transacted in wheat and flour at prices fully up to Tuesday's quotations. In sugar the business of this week was large; but in tea the transaction has been limited. Ashes are in fair request—27s 6d, to 28s, for new and 26s 6d, for old pots; 28s 6d, for old and 29s 6d, for pearls. The market for British manufactured goods is brisk, without any change in prices. The money market was less stringent. Rates of discount were not higher. Consols closed on Friday at 96¼ a 96½ for money and account.

The English papers contain scarcely any political news; but the discovery of an immense gold field in Australia has afforded them abundant matter. The field is said to be about 150 miles from Sydney, and to extend over a very large tract of country. The town of Bathurst and surrounding district were greatly excited, and the inhabitants rushing in crowds to the diggings. The clipper yacht *America* has been purchased by Capt. De Blaquiere, of the Indian Army, for £7000 sterling. He is about immediately to start in her on a voyage of pleasure up the Mediterranean. The Exports of British and Irish manufactures for the seven months ending the 5th Aug., exceeded in amount those of the same period last year by £3,702,984.

Very great excitement has been created throughout the whole of Europe, by the promulgation of two decrees by the Emperor of Austria, declaring that his Ministers are henceforth responsible to no other political authority than the throne. The very forms of constitutional government are abolished, and future decrees are to be countersigned by His Majesty's most high command, with the formula, "after having heard my cabinet."

Sixty-five persons had been arrested in Paris, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy against the government. They belonged to the Ledru Rollin party.—Subsequent arrests continued to be made; among them were several persons of note. It is now officially announced that the Prince de Joinville will be a candidate for the Presidency.

The state of Naples, and indeed the whole of Italy, is becoming daily more uneasy.

FUGITIVE SLAVE RIOT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Sept. 12.—A fearful fugitive slave riot occurred at Christiansa, Lancaster county, yesterday morning. The officers were driven from the ground by 80 armed negroes. It appears that Mr. Gorsuch, the owner of two fugitives from Baltimore county, accompanied by his two sons, the deputy U. S. Marshall from Baltimore, two U. S. officers from this city, and several policemen, also from this city, proceeded on Wednesday evening to Christiansa, about 21 miles this side of Lancaster, for the purpose of arresting the fugitives. After a consultation between the officers, it was deemed inexpedient to make the arrest until yesterday morning. From the best reports we learn that the colored population in the vicinity being informed of the nature of the visit of these officers to Christiansa, held a meeting and asked the opinion of several leading abolitionists, as to what course they should pursue.—The answer was, as one of the most current reports states, that they should stand their ground. Accordingly about 80 negroes assembled, with guns, &c., and secreted themselves in the neighboring woods and cornfields; the signal for attack on the officers was the blowing of a horn.—When the officers came upon the party they were surrounded on all sides, and a deadly fire poured upon them by the negroes. At the first fire Mr. Gorsuch, an elderly gentleman, and the owner of the fugitives, was instantly killed, and one of his sons mortally wounded; another of the party, said to be a U. S. Deputy officer from Baltimore, was also much hurt; a Philadelphia officer was fired at five times and missed. The United States Marshall, District Attorney Ashmena, and Commissioner Ingraham, attended by fifty U. S. troops, went to Christiansa yesterday, and made 24 arrests, in addition to the 12 before reported. Most of the prisoners are colored, who were armed with guns, dirks, &c. The excitement continues unabated.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LACHUTE FAIR.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR of Lachute, for the disposal of Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, &c., &c., will be held in the usual market place, opposite the Store of Mr. John Meikle, on Friday, the 3rd of October, 1851.

CROCKERY!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a large and well assorted stock of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, and are daily expecting a further supply from "Alice Gill," "Emerald," "Abercrombie," "Tam O'Shanter," and other vessels, the whole of which they offer at very low prices.

JAMES PATTON & Co.,
42, McGill Street.

N. B.—A large number Assorted Crates on hand, packed expressly for the Country Trade.
Sept. 22, 1851.

THE SUBSCRIBER makes Advances on Produce for sale in MONTREAL; and also on Produce shipped to his friends in BRITAIN, by the ST. LAWRENCE or UNITED STATES.

JAMES R. ORR.

September 4, 1851.

THE REV. JAMES GREEN, Travelling Agent of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, will (D. V.) visit the Branch Societies, &c., and attend public meetings at the times and places hereafter mentioned, viz.:

Place.	Date.	Time, hour.
Georgeville,	Wed. 24th inst.,	6 o'clock, p. m.
Bolton,	Thursday 25,	do
Sutton,	Friday 26,	do
Abbot's Corner	Sat. & Sun. 27 & 28,	Arrangement to be made by the friends.
Broome,	Monday 29,	6 o'clock, p. m.
Cowansville,	Tuesday 30,	do
Dunham,	Wed. October 1st,	do
Philipsburg,	Thursday 2,	do
Stanbridge,	Friday 3,	do
Pike River,	Saturday 4,	Noon.
Clarenceville	Sunday 5,	Time to be fixed by the friends.
St. John's,	Mon. & Tues. 6 & 7,	Arrangements to be made by the friends.
Lacolle	Wednesday 8,	6 o'clock, p. m.
Odeltown,	Thursday 9,	do
Hemmingford,	Friday 10,	do
Russelltown,	Sat. & Sun. 11 & 12,	Arrangement to be made by the friends.
Huntingdon,	Mon. & Tues. 13 & 14,	do
Durham	Wednesday 15,	6 o'clock, p. m.
Beauharnois,	Thursday 16,	do

THE BOOK OF PSALMS,

ACCORDING to the AUTHORIZED VERSION, Arranged in Parallelisms. With an Introductory Treatise on HEBREW POETRY. For Sale at the Bible Depository,—at Mr. B. Dawson's,—and at the Store of the Subscribers.

R. & A. MILLER.

THE

CHRONOLOGICAL NEW TESTAMENTS,

IN which the Text of the Authorised Version is newly divided into Paragraphs and Sections, with the Dates and places of transactions marked, the marginal renderings of the translators, many parallel illustrative passages printed at length, brief introductions to each Book, and a running Analysis of the epistles.

The divisions into chapters and verses (being entirely of human origin) have, in this edition, been retained solely for the purpose of reference,—custom having sanctioned their use; but they have been made subordinate to another arrangement into Paragraphs and Sections, according to the subject matter; and these sections have by means of figures placed over each, been put into chronological order. An Index is supplied at the end showing where any section is to be found. Quotations from the Old Testament have been distinguished by being printed in capitals, and speeches have been denoted by inverted commas.

A brief Introduction is prefixed to each Book, and a running analysis of the argument in the epistles has been attempted, and Parallel Passages, illustrative of the text in different ways—confirmatory, elucidatory, suggesting a contrast, carrying out the same thought, bringing in juxtaposition some other Scripture truth, or hinting some unnoticed coincidence—have been carefully noted.

For the above Work, price 10s 6d, apply to Mr. F. F. BLACKADER, Montreal, or the Witness Office.

WINDSOR (FORMERLY ROSEBANK) NURSERY.

THE Subscriber having removed to Windsor, where he has a very large Stock of the various kinds of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, as well as BULBOUS ROOTS and HERBACEOUS PLANTS on hand, will attend carefully and punctually to all orders for the Fall, that may be received by the 1st October next; and forward what is required, in a safe and expeditious manner, by the Propeller "Earl Cathcart," to any point between Windsor and Montreal. Orders for Lower Canada or the Ottawa, may be sent to JOHN DOUGALL, "WITNESS OFFICE."

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, C. W., June 29, 1851.

P.S.—There will be the usual Fall Sale by Auction, in Montreal, next October, of a fine assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowers, from the above Nursery. Of this Sale due notice will be given hereafter in the Montreal papers.

DORKING FOWLS.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a number of SPRING CHICKENS of the celebrated breed of Speckled DORKINGS, warranted pure, and now ready for delivery. They will be safely cooped, and can be forwarded by the Propeller *Cathcart*, to any part of the Province. Price \$3 a pair, delivered on board. Letters with remittances will be promptly attended to. Orders should be forwarded at once, or left at the Witness office, Montreal.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, August 15, 1851.

DAGUERRETYPE.

T. C. DOANE,
DAGUERREOTYPIST,

No. 2, PLACE D'ARMES,

RESPECTFULLY solicits attention to Specimens of Photographs MINIATURES, taken in any weather, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

N.B.—Daguerreotypes can be supplied with all sorts of material used in the process, with superior FRENCH PLATES, imported direct from France.

No. 2, Place D'Armes, Up Stairs.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR THE

GENERAL EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

CONDUCTED BY MISS WHITE.

TERMS—£50 per Annum—including a thoroughly grounded ENGLISH EDUCATION, FRENCH, MUSIC and NEEDLEWORK. GERMAN & ITALIAN, (acquired during a several years' residence on the Continent of Europe,) DRAWING, DANCING, HARP and GUITAR, charged extra.

Brock Street, Kingston, C. W.

THOMAS C. ORR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
INSURANCE BROKER,
General Agent,
GLASGOW.

MRS. RENAUD'S CLASSES will re-open on Monday, September 1st.

A Private Class for French and Italian from 3 till 4 o'clock.

1 Benny's Buildings, St. Joseph Street,
Monday, August 25.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE.

WM. GUNN, grateful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to acquaint his friends, and those in the Trade generally; that he has removed to the well known *Fire Proof Premises, OLD NORTH WEST STORES*, King and Queen Street, near the CANAL BASIN, where he has extensive Storage for Flour, Grain, &c., on moderate terms.

Also, an extensive and well enclosed YARD, to let. Reference is kindly permitted to the following firms:—Messrs. J. Gilmour & Co., Messrs. Leslie, Starnes & Co., J. G. McKenzie, J. R. Orr, S. Greenshields & Son.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

WITH THE SCOTCH VERSION OF THE PSALMS & PARAPHRASES.

A GENERAL assortment of the above Scriptures, in a great variety of type and bindings, have been received, and are on sale at the Union Depository, 31 Great St. James Street; also, a good supply of the publications of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, London, and American Tract Society, New-York; all at the Society's low prices.

JAMES MILNE,
Depository.

Montreal, August 4, 1851.

HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL.

THE CLASSES will recommence STUDY on WEDNESDAY, August 20th, instant, at 9 o'clock. Applications for the admission of NEW PUPILS, to be made to the RECTOR, at his residence, No. 1, Place St. Antoine.

PRIVATE BOARDERS are taken by the Rector and the other Masters.

HEW RAMSAY,
Hon. Secy.

August 14.

C. M. DICKINSON.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 49 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

N.B.—Mr. D. begs respectfully to remind the public in general, that he was the successful competitor for Artificial Teeth at the Provincial Industrial Exhibition held here in October last.

THE Undersigned offers for sale HATS and CAPS of every description.

—Has also constantly on hand,—

All Sorts of MANUFACTURED FURS of the best Workmanship.

Wholesale and Retail,

WM. THOMPSON,
No. 205, Notre Dame Street.

June 2, 1851.

GEORGE B. MUIR,
ADVOCATE,

AND AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES and MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES of the City of New York.

Every Insurance appertaining to or connected with Life Risks made on the most favorable terms; and also Insurance against ACCIDENT by TRAVEL, and against ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Office—Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

Now used in the Royal Laundry.

THE Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED STARCH, which for domestic use now stands unrivalled.

TESTIMONIALS.

The two following highly respectable Testimonials are adduced to show the estimation in which the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH is held by those who are in the habit of using it regularly:—

Copy of Testimonial from the Laundress to Her Majesty.

Mr. Wotherspoon, 40, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.—The Glenfield Patent Powder Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are finished for her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction.

M. WRIGHT,
Laundress to Her Majesty.

Royal Laundry,

Richmond, near London, May, 1851.

Copy of Testimonial from the Lady of W. Chambers, Esq., Glenormiston, one of the Publishers of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal."

Glenormiston, Dec 24, 1850.—Mrs. Chambers offers her best thanks to Mr. Wotherspoon for a package of Glenfield Patent Starch; and begs to say that her Laundry, after 12 months' experience, considers this species of Starch by far the best she has ever used.

Sold by the principal Wholesale Houses in Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c.; and Retail, by nearly every Storekeeper in Canada.

Sole Agent for Canada,

ALEXANDER WALKER,
226½, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

June 23.

BOURGAR & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to announce to their Friends and the Public, that having entered into Co-partnership for the Manufacture of CAST STEEL AXES and other EDGED TOOLS, at MONT ST. HILAIRE, they intend to make them equal to the best found in the Market, and as CHEAP as the cheapest.

They Solicit a share of Public Patronage for their Canadian Manufacture.

AGUSTUS BOURGAR,
H. W. HITCHCOCK,
M. B. SOUTHWICK.

TURKEY CUP SPONGES

Hair, Nail and Proust's Tooth Brushes
Farina's Finest Eau de Cologne
Lubin's Celebrated Perfumery, and
Rowland's Toilet Preparations

Just received by

ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.,
Chemists, &c., next the Court House.

May 22.

PIG AND BAR IRON.

200 Tons No. 1 SUPERIOR BRANDS.
40 Tons SCOTCH BAR IRON for sale.
Sept. 8.
JAMES R. ORR.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public that they are now delivering ICE, and would be glad to receive the NAMES of intending CUSTOMERS, as early as possible.

The Terms are the same as last year, viz:—
20 lbs. of ICE delivered daily, with double quantity on Saturday, £1 5

10 lbs do do 15
20 lbs do for one Month, 7 6
10 lbs do do 5

ALFRED SAVAGE & Co.,
Chemists, &c.,
Next the Court House.

May 26.

To Capitalists and Monied Settlers.

AUCTION SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th OCTOBER next, at ONE O'clock, will be offered for Sale, at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned, that valuable PROPERTY called

"ROSEBANK",

formerly the property of JAMES DOUGALL, Esq., situated on the Detroit River, 2 miles above Amherstburg and 14 below Windsor, opposite Detroit.

The FARM contains 150 acres of the richest quality, of which 130 are in the highest state of cultivation, WELL FENCED, UNDER DRAINED and WATERED. In addition, the Water-Lot in front comprises 10 acres, making in all 160 acres.

The GARDEN and ORCHARDS are well stocked with the best kinds of Fruit Trees, including Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince Trees, and Grape Vines, all of which ripen abundantly in the open air.

The MANSION is spacious and well adapted for a Gentleman's Residence, and is believed to be unsurpassed by any Dwelling west of Hamilton. It contains fourteen rooms, besides the Kitchen and other appendages.

There is also a FARM HOUSE, with large Barn and Outhouses for rearing Stock upon a very extensive scale.

The situation is delightful and central, the constant passing of steamers and sailing craft adding to the natural beauties of the Detroit River adjoining. When the Great Western Railroad is completed, (the terminus of which must be at Windsor), additional facility of communication will be afforded.

The former proprietor, having intended ROSEBANK for a permanent residence, spared no exertions or expense to improve the premises, and to render the Farm, Orchards and Garden a profitable investment. And it may be remarked, that the standard Fruit Trees alone, of which there are about 700, may, in their present bearing state, be considered as worth a large sum.

Possession can be given immediately.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. NEIL MACINTOSH, Jr., Land Agent, Toronto; JAMES DOUGALL, Esq., Windsor; or to Mr. JAMES COURT, Agent for the Proprietors, Montreal.

ROBERT BEEKMAN,

Toronto, July, 14 1851.

Auctioneer.

CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON,
COMMISSION, CUSTOM HOUSE
AND
General Agents.

MONTREAL.

June 14, 1851.

JAMES R. ORR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
GENERAL AGENT,
MONTREAL.

50 TONS PIG IRON, warranted Gartsherrie No. 1, 400 BOXES WHITE SOAP, superior quality, expected ex *Cambria* and *Erromanga*, for Sale by
JAMES R. ORR.

March 31.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 183, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
HAS on Hand A GOOD SUPPLY OF BROAD-CLOTHS, and SEASONABLE TROUSER STUFFS and VESTINGS.

N.B.—All orders will receive the best attention.

May 19, 1851.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the EAGLE HOTEL, takes the opportunity of informing his Friends, Customers, and Public, that he is determined to OPEN a TEMPERANCE HOTEL on the first of May next, where all ACCOMMODATIONS will be afforded his customers that ever has been before, except Strong Drink. He trusts that he shall not lose his old friends and customers by the move; but that he shall gain customers by the Temperance People who visit this city for pleasure or business—as he is determined to have his house kept better than it ever was before.

FRANCIS DUCLOS.

March 27.

TERMS OF MONTREAL WITNESS for 1851:—Two DOLLARS PER ANNUM to subscribers, who pay at the time of ordering the paper, or remit at the commencement of their subscription year, provided that amount be sent direct to the office without deduction of agency or commission, and if by mail, post paid; but the price will be Two DOLLARS AND A HALF to all who neglect to comply with these terms.

Local agents who remit to the extent of twenty dollars in the course of a year, will be entitled to a copy gratis, if they signify their willingness to accept it.

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the character of the paper, will be inserted on the usual terms. All communications to be addressed, post-paid, to JOHN DOUGALL, Proprietor, MONTREAL WITNESS.

The "Montreal Witness" is printed and published every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at the office of John C. Becket, No. 22 Great St. James Street, Residence, Brunswick Street Beaver Hall, for the Proprietor.