

# MONTREAL WITNESS,

## WEEKLY REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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### THE NEWS.

#### CANADA.

**TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS AT QUEBEC.**—We have, by special telegraph from Quebec, information that when the Court of Queen's Bench met on Friday morning, Justices Aylwin and Panet, on motion of Mr. Solicitor-General Chauveau, set aside the panels of the Grand and Petit Juries for irregularity on the part of the Sheriff, in the manner of summoning them. The Court meets again on Monday, upon which day the Sheriff is to show cause why he should not be fined for this error. The accused, including the Gavazzi rioters, then renewed their bail, to appear in the January term, or at any extraordinary session that may be held in the interval.—*Herald*, 16th.

**THE STEAMER SAGUENAY.**—We had the pleasure of going on board this fine new steamer, which was lying at the Champlain and St. Lawrence Wharf yesterday. She has been built for Captain Jno. Armstrong—one of the Armstrongs—at Sorel, by Mr. McCarthy, with an especial view to the Saguenay trade. She has therefore been built more strongly, and perhaps on that account is somewhat less adapted for speed than the boats now running between Montreal and Quebec. Her length is one hundred and eighty feet, and she makes up one hundred and fifty beds. Her first trip is to be made on Monday next, from Quebec to Rivière du Loup only, which will afford time for making up the upholstery arrangements, at present not quite complete, previous to her second trip, which is intended to be made to the Saguenay. We have no doubt that this vessel, so well adapted as she is for this special trade, will speedily become a favourite, especially under the command of a gentleman brought up in so excellent a school.—*Herald*.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD IN ENGLAND.**—The *Liverpool Mail* says:—"We are authorised to state that a contract was entered into yesterday, between the Birkenhead Dock Warehouse Company, and Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts and Jackson, the contractors for the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway, for the leasing by the latter, for fourteen years, of 22,076 yards of land on the margin of the Great Float Birkenhead. This land is required by the contractors for the construction of tubular bridges, machinery, locomotives and carriages, for the lines above mentioned, and others in which they are concerned. We are informed that from 500 to 1000 mechanics will find employment on these works, besides labourers. Mr. Meskin, the agent of Messrs. Brassey & Co., will commence operations on the land forthwith.

**OCEAN STEAMERS.**—The Canadian Royal Mail Steamer *Lady Eglinton*, made the trip to Quebec in thirteen days and four hours, having called at St. Johns, which added to the run—allowing five hours for detention—fully twenty-four hours. On the fourteenth day her Quebec cargo was discharged, and on the following day a portion of her Montreal cargo was also landed. We have also great pleasure in hearing that, on the nineteenth and twentieth day, the goods for Toronto and Hamilton were duly delivered. One house in the former place had sixty packages on board. This despatch is exceedingly satisfactory, and we have no doubt that the steamers which are expected to succeed the *Genova* and *Lady Eglinton* will be of such a class, as will place the Canadian Line of Steamers nearly on a par, as far as time is concerned, with the steamers of the Cunard and Collins Lines to New York and Boston.—*Herald*.

**NORTH SHORE RAILROAD.**—We understand that the Company is now thoroughly organized according to law. The act entails many troublesome formalities, not the least of which is the depositing in a chartered bank of ten per cent. of the amount of subscribed capital. The entire formalities have, however, been complied with, and the Directors are to meet tomorrow for the purpose of appointing an engineer. We may further add, that Messrs. Sykes, of Sheffield, England, have made a definite offer to the company, to the effect that if they will procure municipal bonds for half the estimated cost of the road, to be ascertained by a survey to be made by the engineers of the company, under the surveillance of an eminent engineer to be appointed by Messrs. Sykes, the gentlemen will subscribe 25 per cent. of the stock of the company, and take their bonds at par for any deficiency. We have not heard what action the Directors have taken on this proposition, but it is satisfactory to learn that the means of completing this highly important work are so fairly within the reach of its projectors.—*Quebec Gazette*.

**LIBEL SUITS.**—It seems that in addition to the action by the Mayor of Quebec against the *Chronicle* for £5000, another action is to be brought against the same paper by a policeman named Foy, on whose conduct the *Chronicle* commented, and that the Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions have presented the proprietors for a libel, for having contended that the Jurors of Lower Canada were not so intelligent as to enable them to carry out the system honestly and fairly.

**SALE OF LAND IN COBURG.**—The Grand Trunk Railway Company have purchased from C. S. Boulton, Esq., 12 acres of land, lying next where they propose erecting large works. The price paid per acre was £112 10s.

**FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.**—We have dates from St. John, N. B., to July 11th, which states that Mr. Crampson, the English Minister, had reached Halifax. The following is the only additional item of intelligence:

**Important.**—News has just reached town, that the fishermen of Newburyport, and some adjacent American harbors have combined and are arming to the teeth, determined to defend themselves against the British forces hovering in protection of the fisheries. It is said that they vow vengeance upon the Colonial cruisers in particular. We believe this news will be found to be authentic.—*Acadian Recorder*.

**THE POPULATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The population of Newfoundland comprises 49,312 Protestants, and 46,983 Catholics. The Representation Bill as amended by the Council of that Colony, would give 9 Catholic and 17 Protestant members of the House of Assembly.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

**ENGLAND.**—Mrs. Stowe, it is said, has received an offer from Constable & Co., of \$10,000 in hand, and half the proceeds of the work, after that sum is realized, on condition of her writing a temperance tale.

**The Screw v. the Paddle.**—The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Company have now announced their determination gradually to discard the paddle-wheel in the whole of its extensive service, and adopt the screw-propeller instead. The existing vessels on the old fashioned principle are to be allowed to wear out, while all the new fleet now building for this company, including the gigantic steamer *Himalaya*, of 3500 tons; the *Simla*, of 2600 tons; the *Candia*, 2200 tons; the *Colombo*, 1900 tons; the *Pera*, 2200 tons; the *Nubia*, 2200 tons, and others are to be fitted with the screw. It is even in contemplation to convert some of the existing paddle-steamers into screws. This determination having been arrived at, it is now the object of this company to discover the most economical method of applying the system, and to ascertain the precise merits of the diversified varieties of screws now pressed forward upon their attention by inventors and scientific men. The advantage of increased speed is, it is said, not the only one gained by the screw. The expenditure of fuel is just one-half, while far greater earnings in freight could be secured by the increased available capacity of the screw steamer. The cost of building is also said to be less.

**The Sydenham Palace.**—The first rib of the great transept was raised on Thursday last, and the event was celebrated by a dinner given by the directors to the principal artists and contractors. The transept of the Exhibition building in Hyde Park was 150 feet in height, and its semi-cylindrical roof 80 feet in span, whereas the height of the great transept at Sydenham is 200 feet, and the span of the ribs 120 feet.

**A Russian Democratic Printing Office in London.**—London is becoming daily more and more the centre of the intellectual movement of the world. The abdication of Paris has left to London the absolute and undisputed supremacy in the propaganda of liberty and civilisation. A distinguished Russian emigrant, M. Herben, better known in his own country under the pseudonym of Isander, has recently established, at its own sole expense, a Russian printing-office, to work in connection with the central Polish Democratic Organisation.

**The Recent Distressing Case of Animal Magnetism—Table Turning.**—We are sorry to announce that M. C., the young lady in Surrey place who was reported in this journal a few weeks ago to have suffered from trying the table-moving experiment, by means of the above agency, is much worse. Hopes were entertained that she would soon recover, the use of her hands. It seems, however, that those hopes have not been realized. Her hands are now firmly clenched together, and it requires great force to separate the fingers, even for a moment, from the palms of her hands. This extraordinary affair has caused intense excitement in the medical profession.—*London Morning Advertiser*.

**Iron Sovereigns.**—The notice caution against electro-plated iron shillings, published in the London papers, has led to the detection and apprehension of several members of the gang engaged in circulating these counterfeiters. It now appears that a quantity of sovereigns manufactured in a similar way, and five-shilling pieces and half-crowns, are in circulation, so skilfully executed as to defy every test but that of weighing. It has been ascertained that some of these spurious sovereigns are covered with as much gold as would cost 3s. Amongst others who have been victimized are the metropolitan clergy: the utterers, under pretence of paying the fee for "putting up the banns," having obtained a considerable amount in change for their imitations.

**The King of Hanover.**—The fashionable season is at its height at the West-end, and the court festivities are never ceasing. Succeeding to the Duke of Genoa, as a lion, comes now the amiable King of Hanover, better known in this country, where in his youth he was extremely popular, as Prince George of Cumberland. His blindness renders him an object of universal sympathy wherever he appears. In Hyde Park, when his royal highness rides, an aid-de-camp holds his bridle-rein, and another is in attendance on the other side to prevent the chance of a casualty. Our Queen, his royal cousin, who is of the same age as the King of Hanover, testifies her affectionate regard for him at a grand fancy bazaar, in aid of the funds of the Cambridge Asylum, by going up to him and kissing him on each cheek, the King of Hanover acknowledging this kind attention by kissing her Majesty's hand in return.

**British Military Discipline.**—The second battalion of the 1st Royals, on their voyage from Cork to Corfu, had a narrow escape from shipwreck. During the hurricane the decks of the ship were crowded with the soldiers, preparing to jump on the rocks, or save themselves as best they could, when the Colonel asked Captain Downes if anything could be done (alluding to his men) to save the ship? The Captain replied, if the soldiers could be induced to go below, so as to enable the sailors to work the ship, he thought she might be saved. The adjutant was called, and, at the sound of the bugle, in less than two minutes every soldier in the ship was in his hammock, and remained there till the ship was out of danger. The General commanding at Corfu was so pleased at this that he wrote to the Colonel, congratulating him and the regiment on its discipline and good conduct under such trying circumstances, and ordered it to be read at the head of the regiment next day.

**IRELAND.**—Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who is a candidate for the vacant seat at Tralee, is denounced by the *Nation* newspaper as "a place-beggar and a Whig."

**Important Trial.**—In the Dublin Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday, the jury gave £600 damages against the City of Dublin Steam-boat Company, £400 being for the widow and £200 for the mother of a person lost in the *Queen Victoria* steamer. This, it is expected, is only the beginning of a series of actions of the same nature.

**The Dublin Exhibition.**—On Tuesday the building, from an early hour, was literally thronged with visitors, and many of those of high distinction, amongst whom were Mr. Van Buren, ex-President of America, accompanied by his son and Mr. Campbell, Governor of one of the States.

**Steam from Foynes to New York.**—Richard Russell, Esq., and William J. Shaw, Esq., have returned from Glasgow, where they contracted for a new screw steamer, of 1000 tons burthen, and 200 horse power, for our local steam company. This vessel is intended to trade between this port and London in the winter season, and to run from Foynes to New York in the summer. This is the right way, and no mistake, to establish a trans-Atlantic Packet Station on the Shannon.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

**What is "Canvassing?"**—A witness before the Clare Election Committee having said he had been "all day canvassing," was directed to "define" canvassing, which he did thus:—"To try to induce and force the voters to vote for Cony O'Brien, and if they would not, to give them drink till they could not vote at all."

**Too many of one Trade.**—There are in London 2500 bakers, 990 butchers, 1700 butchers, 3000 grocers and tea dealers, 900 dairy keepers, 400 fish mongers, 1300 green-grocers, making a total of 10,790, while there are 11,000 keepers of public houses.

**Tenant Right.**—A bill embodying the labors of a select committee of the House of Commons on the subject of tenant right, has been framed, and is now before the House. The nature of the measure is, we understand, something as follows:—Every tenant desirous in any way of improving his holding, must first ask his landlord—but after the expiry of three months, is able himself—to proceed with the specified works. As soon as completed, a declaration must be filed with the clerk of the peace, which, after a specified time, if not impeached by the landlord, is to be conclusive evidence that the improvements described have been made. When the tenancy is terminated (unless under certain conditions) the landlord will be required to pay the value of the improvements.

**FRANCE.**—A telegraphic message has been received at Calais, from Paris, to secure every sailor under forty years of age, and who had not already served four years in the French navy. The men were ordered to be sent to Brest immediately. Several fishing boats, having been deprived of their crews, have been dragged on shore.

The Emperor has determined to erect three establishments in Paris of baths and washhouses for the laboring classes, funds to the extent of £18,000 or £20,000 being furnished by His Majesty.

The Duchess of Alba, sister to the Empress, and the Duke of Alba, have arrived at Paris.

Accounts from the southern departments respecting the state of the harvests are very bad. The late rains have injured the whole of several districts. From the north and west the accounts are not so bad; but if the weather does not improve the prospects of the harvest will be gloomy.

At a self-solicited interview with the editors and proprietors of the Paris journals, the Minister of the Interior has intimated that it is not the intention of the Government to increase the restrictions on the press, but, on the contrary, that it is desirous of extending the freedom of an organ so powerful for good when wielded with moderation.

**ITALY.**—The eighth anniversary of the elevation of the present Pope to the papal throne was celebrated at Rome on the 17th ult. The day was ushered in with salvos of artillery from the Castle of St. Angelo, and a solemn service was performed in the Sixtine Chapel, in the presence of his holiness, the cardinals, and other dignitaries. Cardinal Ferretti performed mass. After the service his holiness received the congratulations usual on the occasion.

**STARVATION IN SPAIN.**—It appears that the miserable condition to which Ireland was reduced a few years ago, is paralleled by what is now taking place in Spain. A writer in a French paper says:

"In vain the venerable Bishop of St. Jacques, in presence of more than six hundred unfortunates resembling moving corpses, who daily besiege his gate, has sold his mules and his carriage. In vain has he reduced himself and his servants to the merest necessities, in order that he might give the rest to those who perish of hunger. All that he or the other bishops and clergy, all that the government can do, according to the *Esperanza*, is but a drop of water to extinguish the conflagration. When we speak of the Government, however, we must remember that a last contribution made by it of 3,000,000 of reals had not been distributed..... In the Mountains, the starving die by dozens, and in many places fevers of the most dangerous character are joined to the famine. Hundreds of sick expire for want of nourishment and medicine. The streets of our cities are encumbered

with old men, women and children, with the visages of corpses, covered with miserable rags, and even worse, troubling themselves no longer except to die in quiet, and imploring with loud cries the succours of the public charity. At the gates of the Archbishop's Palace more than a thousand people wait for daily bread; and I hear that one day lately 4,500 poor assembled to receive the alms distributed in the city by one gentleman.

**RUSSIA AND TURKEY.**—The *Times* correspondent writes that in quarters usually well informed the opinion of a pacific solution of the Eastern question now prevails.—The *Porte* correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states that the Porte, encouraged by the presence of the English and French fleets, had followed up their rejection of the Russian ultimatum by a demand of armed intervention, addressed to the other four great powers of Europe.

#### COUNT NESSELRODE'S ULTIMATUM.

The following is a full translation of the letter addressed by Count Nesselrode to Reschid Pacha:—

St. Petersburg, May 21, 1853.

Sir.—The Emperor, my august master, has just been informed that his ambassador has been under the necessity of leaving Constantinople, in consequence of the peremptory refusal of the Porte to make towards the Imperial Government of Russia the smallest engagement of a nature to reassure it of the protective intentions of the Ottoman Government with regard to the orthodox worship and churches in Turkey.

It is after a fruitless sojourn of three months—after having exhausted, by word of mouth and by writing, all that truth, benevolence, and a spirit of conciliation could dictate—it is, finally, after having endeavored to meet (menager) all the scruples of the Porte by successive modifications, to which he had consented in the terms, and the form of the guarantee which he was instructed to demand—that Prince Menschikoff was compelled to take the determination which the Emperor learns with sorrow, but of which he could not but entirely approve.

Your excellency is too enlightened not to foresee the consequences of the interruption of our relations with the government of his highness. You are too devoted to the true and permanent interests of your Sovereign and his Empire not to feel a profound regret in provision of the events which may follow, and the responsibility of which must rest entirely on those who provoke them.

Thus, in addressing this letter to-day to your Excellency, my only object is to put it in your power, in so far as it is possible, to render a most important service to your sovereign. Place once more the real situation of affairs before his highness; explain to him the moderation and the justice of the demand of Russia: the very great insult done to the Emperor by opposing to his intentions, which have constantly been friendly and generous, unfounded mistrust and inexcusable refusal.

The dignity of his Majesty, the interests of his empire, the voice of his conscience, do not permit him to accept such proceedings in return for those which he has had, and still wishes to entertain, with Turkey. He must seek to obtain their reparation, and to provide against their recurrence in future.

In a few weeks the troops will receive the order to cross the frontiers of the empire, not to wage war, which it is repugnant to his Majesty to undertake against a Sovereign whom it has always pleased him to consider a sincere ally, but to obtain those material guarantees until the moment when, brought to more equitable sentiments, the Ottoman Government will give to Russia the moral securities which she has in vain demanded for two years through her representatives at Constantinople, and in the last instance, by her Ambassador.

The draft of the note which Prince Menschikoff presented to you is in your hands. Let your Excellency hasten, after having obtained the consent of his Highness the Sultan, to sign that note, sans variantes, and to transmit it without delay to our ambassador at Odessa, where he still sojourns.

I earnestly hope that at this decisive moment the counsel which I address to your Excellency, with the confidence with which your enlightened views and patriotism inspire me, will be appreciated by you and your colleague in the Divan; and that, in the interest of peace, which we ought all to be equally desirous of maintaining, it will be adopted without hesitation, and without delay.

I am, &c.,

NESSELRODE.

**CHINA.**—The dates via California are from Hong Kong April 27 and Shanghai 15th. At Nankin the insurgents burnt 700 Machon women in one building. They were slaughtering the Buddhist priests, and pressing every Chinese man into their army, killing the children as useless. The rebel leader had been crowned as emperor. At Canton it was feared that the people would rise in favor of the new movement. Com. Perry was about to proceed to Japan with the *Saratoga* and *Mississippi*.

#### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

**DENOMINATIONAL.**—A second congregation in connection with the United Presbyterian Church has just been formed in this city, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Professor of Theology. The new congregation met for the first time on Sabbath last in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and will continue to assemble there until a more suitable place of worship is provided.—*Toronto Examiner*.

Mrs. Mary Atwood, the mother of Mrs. Harriet Newell, so well known in missionary annals, died in Boston on Monday last. Her remains were conveyed to Haverhill for interment by the side of her husband's, who died in 1808. It is understood that Mrs. Newell was buried on the Isle of France. The mother was aged eighty-four years.

**MORE PERSECUTED PORTUGUESE.**—The *Presbyterian* contains a letter from Rev. Mr. Burns, a Scottish Missionary at Madeira, stating that another colony of the poor Portuguese converts is about to embark from that island to this country, to join those already here. They have been professing Christ, ever since the time of the former persecution; but the enactment of new and more tyrannical laws has rendered a farther residence there impossible. By this law it is made an imprisonable offense to profess any other religion than the Catholic; and apostasy incurs the loss of all political rights. About sixty of those against whom this enactment is specially leveled, are now on their way to this country. Here they are safe at least, though in exile. We trust they will be met with a sympathy proportionate to their sufferings.

#### BIRTHS.

Montreal—11th inst., the wife of Lieut. Colonel Hogarth, C.B., 26th Regiment, of a son. 12th inst., Mrs. William McMaster, of a son. 13th inst., Mrs. Joseph H. Mead, of a daughter.  
Lindsay—24th ult., Mrs. D. McDonnell, of a daughter.  
Three Rivers—9th inst., the widow of the late Lieut. Colonel Antrobus, of a son.  
Ramsay—7th inst., Mrs. J. Menzies, of a daughter.  
Gornwall—28th ult., the lady of the Hon. J. S. McDonald, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Montreal—12th inst., by the Rev. John Corcoran, Mr. Thomas Maxwell Bryson, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. John Elliott. 14th inst., by the Rev. E. Smith, William P. Cantwell, Esq., Montreal, Advocate, to Olivia Susan, third daughter of John D. Miles, Esq., of Belmont, New York.  
Chatham, C.E.—5th inst., by the Rev. W. Mairs, Mr. John A. Sherman, to Miss Isabella Galloway, of Carleton.  
Peterboro—2d inst., by the Rev. J. Gemley, Mr. John Beattie, to Miss Jane Ivison, of Smith.  
Cobourg—6th inst., by the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, Mr. F. J. Barard of this city, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Stullman, late of Quebec.  
Toronto—12th inst., by the Rev. Chas. Lavelle, Charles Moore, Esq., of Toronto, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Francis Bethell, Esq., of Montreal.

#### DEATHS.

Montreal—13th inst., Amy, youngest daughter of Mr. George Smith, aged 1 year and 6 months. 16th inst., Mr. Robert Lindsay Brown, aged 23 years, a native of Edinburgh Scotland. 12th inst., Frederick Frothingham Colwell, son of George Colwell, aged eight months and twelve days.  
Vergeennes—11th inst., Charles Bradbury, Esq., of Boston, aged 78.  
Toronto—11th inst., the Hon. Wm. Allan, aged 87.  
Yonge—8th inst., John Purvis, Esq., Township Clerk and Treasurer, aged 60 years.

## CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

## FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "TRAVELLER."

PARIS, June 23.

The *Moniteur* has now completed the publication of the bills passed by the Legislative body and "not opposed" by the Senate. Among those printed during the past week is the civil pension bill; to which I have before alluded as interesting directly or indirectly a prodigious number of persons, in a country where placements so disproportionate a class of the population as in France. This bill adds 80,000 new functionaries to those entitled to pensions from the State, and carries to 150,000, the number of employees who have a right to figure on the retiring list.

A general review of the Legislative session of 1853 has appeared in the *Moniteur*. It of course sets forth in relief the alleged advantages of the actual over the parliamentary system, but also takes pains to make it appear that the remarkable exhibition of "harmony between the Power" (to translate literally this reverential title, *le Pouvoir*) "and our two Assemblies" did not hinder "divergency of ideas;" "contradictory opinions were freely brought forward, and were defended with no less talent than firmness. If it be true that light is born of discussion, there was no lack of discussion, in either the Legislative body or the Senate." Some of the 162 bills passed by the former were approved by the latter "only after discussions in which the Senate evinced equal wisdom and independence." It is clear that the Power has had no reason to complain of the "firmness" of the Legislative body, or of the "independence" of the Senate. The *Moniteur* concludes its review of the session by declaring that the object of all the measures voted for, was at once the development of public prosperity and the lightening of burdens which weigh upon the laboring classes; and that the great "bodies of State" have won fresh claims on the gratitude of the country by heartily co-operating with the generous views of the Emperor.

The Emperor's project for encouraging the erection of model lodging houses for laborers has met with favor from the Municipal Council of Paris, which has just sanctioned, as it were, the contract of the Minister of the Interior with Messrs. De Heeckeren and Emile Periere for the execution of the project; by authorising for this purpose, and on moderate terms, the alienation of nine vast building lots belonging to the city. The *Gazette de Languedoc* has received a "warning" on account of two articles in which it is accused of ascribing socialistic motives and tendencies to this government project of erecting model lodging houses:—"It had thus," says the worthy Prefect of *la Haute Garonne*, "distorted the solicitude of government for the suffering classes into a concession to socialism, whose doctrine it rejects and whose votaries it has dispersed." Such language as this is designed to quiet the apprehensions of those who begin to detect in the "saving genius of France" a certain strange resemblance to the very bugbear which they imagine he had slain.—Not a few fear that their appeal to the hero of the 2d of December,—the Saviour of Society—was but calling on Satan to cast out Satan. They see, or think they see the cloven foot. Some of the acts of Napoleon III, if they could be attributed to a mixture of motives not wholly creditable nor yet wholly discreditable to him, attest the action of a mighty leavening element which is at work in modern society. Witness a recent official communication in the *Moniteur*, justly claiming credit, on the score of the establishment of health commissions,—the law of 1850 relative to insalubrious dwellings—the law of 1851 relative to judiciary aid—the opening of the public baths and washrooms—the decree providing religious honors for the poor man's funeral—and, lastly, this project of remedying the increase of rent and other evils occasioned by the recent extensive demolitions in Paris,—the erection of model lodging houses.

Paradoxical as it may seem, it cannot be doubted that Napoleon III. is essentially an agent of "the democratic and social Revolution." Does he not represent it even in its most dreaded attitude of "attack on property?" More than one of his decrees is as fatal to old ideas of property as any of the formidable abstractions of Proudhon, the author of that startling definition—"Property is a theft—*la propriete c'est un vol*." Not to cite the confiscation of certain estates of the Orleans family, what limits shall be put to the action of the decree which was issued shortly after the *coup d'etat* of the 2nd of December, and which has lately revived a crusade ostensibly against drinking-shops, but really against the "liberty of speech," for which these afford opportunities. I am sure that the most strenuous supporter of the Maine Liquor Law would not defend the real motives of this crusade. It is unnecessary to insist upon the radical difference between a voluntary exercise by a free community of its right of internal police in suppressing a traffic which proves to be a source of evil, and an arbitrary act of tyranny that, in the name of public morality and security, seeks to fortify itself by enriching one seller of wines and liquors at the expense of another. The prerogative to dispossess, without indemnifying, the dealers in one article of consumption, may be extended to those in another, with equal justice. The intervention of the State in private industry of any form is a serious fact, involving the gravest consequences, and touching vitally the rights of property. The apostles of certain sects of Socialism, who would destroy competition, and as they phrase it "organize industry," find zealous, although unconscious disciples in the French prefects who are now warring against drinking-shops. The *Siecle*, while eloquently exposing the tendency of this crusade against cabarets, eulogizes the laudable attempts of M. Carnot, Minister of Instruction, shortly after the Revolution of February, to replace the demoralizing influence of drinking shops, by the attractions and benefits of public lecture rooms.

GUELIE.

## THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.)

It is in the *Times* alone that the public has seen anything like a just opinion on the great question of the existence of a Mahomedan despotism over 12,000,000 of Christian subjects.

The matter stands thus:—We are, every few years, roused from our inattention to foreign politics by the news that Russia is endeavouring to establish her authority over the east of Europe; and that the "integrity" and the "independence" of the Porte are threatened. Straightway, members of Parliament and newspapers are excited, and men's mouths are full of the Czar, the Sultan, Lord Palmerston, and treaty of Unkar Skelessi. At length the storm blows over; Russia has made a stride forward, and the independence is less assailed than ever.

There must be something wrong in a policy which, continued for a number of years by the most powerful State of Western Europe, has yet never succeeded in settling the question it relates to, nor in preserving its *protege* from the designs of her mighty foe.

The reason is that we are on the side of decay against regeneration, of apathy against enthusiasm, of stolidity against acuteness, of fatalism against vigour of will, of Mahomedanism against Christianity, of Turk against Greek. Russia has, with the wisdom of the serpent, chosen the other side. We may have treaties and public law with us, but she has the hopes and aspirations of a race who, in the last quarter of a century, have progressed more than any other in the world, hardly excepting our own vaunted Anglo-Saxon.

To any one acquainted with the subject, either personally or from the writings of travellers, this will appear no exaggerated statement. The Christians of the Turkish empire are the exception to its general decay. They carry on its commercial affairs, they cultivate its soil, they are the producers of that wealth which is squandered in Mahomedan sensuality or used for their own oppression. They are by no means the uneducated population which they are considered to be by those who take their opinions from the travellers of 30 years ago. Since the establishment of the independent kingdom of Greece educa-

tion has been vastly extended; the language has been refined until, from a mere *patois*, it has become once more almost identical with the dialect of Xenophon and Demosthenes; the corruptions in the noble speech of their ancestors which centuries of oppression and floods of Slavonic immigration had introduced have been thrown off, like impurities from the blood of a convalescent, until the language of a modern Athenian newspaper has become much purer Greek than the language of the Gospels.

Not only in language, but in religion, is the same regeneration visible. The Holy Eastern Church seems destined to a great expansion in these latter days; and this constitutes the chief danger of our policy. Religious sympathy already unites these populations to an empire, the progress of which can never be viewed by any friend of human liberty without alarm, and we are lending our aid to add the ties of gratitude and political interest to those of a common faith.

Yes; we are throwing the Greek Christians, unconsciously on our part—unwillingly on theirs—into the arms of Russia. They wish independence; they wish a Panhellenic unity; they wish a free Government. We with our "integrity of the Turkish empire," forbid it. What, then, remains for them but to make the best bargain they can; to become the subjects of a despotic Christian instead of a despotic Mahomedan Power; and at least to escape from a rule under which their oath is not taken in opposition to that of a Turk, and where they are compelled to feign poverty in order to escape the extortion which, though not so open, is carried on as effectually and as hatefully as ever?

The policy of England should be that which a quarter of a century since established the kingdom of Greece. To keep the Christians permanently subject to Turkish rule is simply impossible. Let not England play any longer this Mezentian part of binding the living to the dead, which will surely end in her own discomfiture and the aggrandisement of her powerful rival. England was until lately looked up to by the more educated Greeks as the model of their newly formed State, and nothing was further from their thoughts than the acceptance of a Russian Protectorate; but recent events—the blockade of the Piræus and the support given to the Porte in her oppression and misgovernment of their brethren—have driven them unwillingly to the conclusion that the Czar is their only friend. Let us, while we determine to resist unjustifiable aggression, yet earnestly consider the proper means of settling this great question, which will surely be found in the establishment of a great Christian power, capable of inspiring respect by its civilisation, and assuring peace by its arms. Such a monarchy, established under the guarantee of the European Powers, would be the strongest obstacle to the progress of absolutism in Europe. The people who had once tasted the blessings of rational liberty would be slow to relinquish them for Muscovite despotism; while at present their whole hopes and desires are directed, in default of brighter prospects to its success, as Western Europe will ere long learn to its cost.

## SUPPLY OF COTTON AND SUGAR BY FREE LABOUR.

Mr. Bourne delivered his promised lecture on the "Improvement of our West India Colonies, and the growth of a sufficient supply of cotton and sugar, by means of free and implemental labour," on Wednesday evening, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate Hill, to a highly respectable audience. A letter from Lord Portman was read to the meeting, expressing his readiness to take the chair whenever the lecturer might select a day, hour, and place. In consequence, however, of illness in his Lordship's family, it was found impossible for him to attend, and an apology was therefore presented to the meeting. Mr. Hinde Palmer was therefore called to the chair. We have only room for a sketch of the chief points of the lecture. To grow a sufficient quantity of sugar and cotton in our own colonies to supply the demand, is the most effectual way of inducing the Americans, the Brazilians, and the Cubans to put an end to slavery. This we may do by the people we have now in our colonies and voluntary emigrants, if we will at once avail ourselves of recent improvements in thorough-drainage and the manufacture of sugar; and if Parliament can be induced to apply the draining Act to our West Indian colonies. The extent of land in these colonies exceeds fifty-four million acres. The quantity required for the support of the colonists, and the growth of as much cotton and sugar as, with that now imported from Mauritius and the East Indies, is adequate to the supply of all our demands, would not exceed 4,500,000 acres. We have thus nearly fifty millions to spare. We have a labouring population of at least 650,000, of whom 200,000 must be effective labourers. Aided by the draining-plough, invented by Mr. Fowler (a drawing of which was exhibited,) and the improved machinery for making sugar, of which a model was shown, 10,000 would be sufficient to make enough sugar to supply the demand. The women and grown children would be able to raise an ample supply of provisions, and to assist in cotton cultivation, which is very light work. Experiments made by Dr. Shier prove that nearly twice as much sugar may be made from thorough-drained as from surface-drained land. A petition from the Court of Policy, and the proprietors, planters, and merchants of Barbice to the Imperial Parliament, states, that could they get the land thorough-drained, twelve men would do the work now requiring fifty. The lecturer read extracts from the report of Dr. Shier and petitions to Parliament. He then proceeded to say, that that which is mainly required is the thorough drainage of the estates, for which purpose Mr. Fowler's plough is admirably adapted. This would require the application to the colonies of the draining Act. Emigration from Barbadoes, and other places, might also be encouraged. But, without this, if the present population could be induced to labour continuously on the estates, they would be able to raise all the cotton and sugar required. According to Mr. Besemer's plan, nearly all the cane juice would be made into sugar, and little, if any, into molasses. Mr. Archbold's plan was mentioned for forming concrete, as also Messrs. Oskland's, of Plymouth, and samples of sugar and concrete produced. Each of these plans would save the leakage on the voyage home, amounting to ten per cent. of the sugar imported, the worth of which is, at least, half a million of money annually. The lecturer then suggested a plan for forming industrial schools, and converting the fibre of the plantain into an exportable and profitable commodity. The value of this was estimated at £300,000 per annum. This added to the saving by the leakage of sugar, would add nearly a million pounds a-year to the resources of the West Indies, which would enable the colonists soon to pay off money advanced to them to enable them to drain their lands, and to improve their machinery. The only effectual way of putting down slavery and the slave-trade was to undersell the slaveowners, and to render our own colonies prosperous. The interest of all our manufacturers to put down slavery was then shown. As slaves, their consumption is very little indeed. If they were free, they would be our best customers. By educating and industriously training the African race in our West Indian Colonies, we should best qualify them to open connections with Africa, and finally to educate and regenerate the people of that country.

After the lecture, thanks were tendered to the lecturer, and a committee appointed, with a view to carry into effect the intentions of the lecturer. The Rev. Mr. Ward, coloured minister from Canada, Mr. Squane, Mr. William Longmarsh, and Elibu Burritt, shortly addressed the meeting, and expressed their conviction that the plan proposed might easily be carried into effect, and that it would work out the greatest benefits to the African race as well as the British colonists. Thanks were voted to the Chairman by acclamation.

## AN ARCHBISHOP TAMED IN DOMINICA.

A controversy has recently arisen between the President of the Dominican Republic and Archbishop Don Tomas de Portes e Infanta, the particulars of which we derive from a foreign journal. It seems that the Archbishop had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the insurrectionary constitution established in 1844, after the revolt from

Hayti. The President brought the matter before the national Congress, and summoned the Archbishop "to show cause." The colloquy that passed between the heads of the Dominican church and of the Dominican state, will furnish a novel chapter in the history of political religions. It ran as follows:—

*President Santana.*—Senor Archbishop, I have summoned you Grace before the National Congress because the public interest so required. The Dominicans, Senor Archbishop, rose against the Haytiens in 1844, to gain their independence and tranquility. Divine Providence crowned the event with success, and the people assembled in mass to dictate their laws. In 1845 the same people established the code of the French restoration. These laws, Senor Archbishop, are those which the President of the republic has sworn before the nation to observe and to cause to be observed, to fulfil and to cause to be fulfilled. And, most illustrious sir, the President is resolved to make these laws be executed by the tribunals which guard and execute them. The country, illustrious sir, is in a state of anarchy because the authorities conflict. The consequences of this are to be endured by a small number of individuals who always present their breasts to the danger. So I have summoned you here before the national Congress, to observe the constitution of the state.

*The Archbishop.*—Mr. President, I will answer you in a few words. I have sworn to guard the constitution of the state, but without renouncing the prerogatives of my church. I do not swear to iniquitous laws.

*President.*—Illustrious sir, it is necessary that the people should make laws, and they cannot admit two powers in the state, because it cannot contain them.

*Arch.*—No, no, Mr. President; I do not say that. There are two powers here, civil and ecclesiastical. "I am an envoy from God."

*Pres.*—Senor Archbishop, I repeat to your Grace that I have sworn to cause the laws of the country to be observed; and, gentlemen representatives of the nation, are the statutes in vigor or not?

*Several Representatives,* in loud voice—"Yes, yes—yes, sir."

*Pres.*—Well, then! These laws the country has confided to me; by these laws the country is in relation with other nations, and I shall know how to enforce them. You know that the President ought to observe them.

*Arch.*—No, no, no, Mr. President.

Several voices, from the people and from the national representatives—"Yes, yes, yes."

*Arch.*—Addressing the representatives—No matter; I see that this has been rehearsed.

*Pres.*—No; you, Mr. Archbishop, are mistaken; the President Santana never practises such measures; and besides, it is not to day the national representation which resolves, but it is I, who am the depository of the public peace, and I see that the republic is in a state of anarchy.

*Arch.*—They are heretics who have instilled those ideas into you.

*Pres.*—No, Senor Archbishop, I proceed of my own accord; no one influences me. If those who do not think as you do are heretics, then we are all heretics; but it is compulsory on you to take the oath to the political constitution of the state.

*Arch.*—No, sir; I take no oath to that cursed constitution—that heretical constitution, I will exile myself first. Let them transport me.

*Pres.*—No, Senor Archbishop, I do not transport you.

*Arch.*—Then I shall go myself.

*Pres.*—(Presenting a sheet of paper)—Well, here you have—

*Arch.*—(Taking it)—What is this? (Opening it.) My passport! Quickly I shall embark, and you, Mr. President, will have to come to a settlement with me.

*Pres.*—Senor Archbishop, I always have been, and am very religious—very Catholic. The Dominican people are well aware of it. I esteem you much as an individual; but to-day I see myself compelled to act as President of the republic, charged with preserving its tranquility. The clergy threaten to disturb it, and it is my duty to adopt a measure which saves the country. I have always been the mediator between the clergy and the people. I have always subdued their difficulties; and how often has it been desired to irritate me against public order? (Here the President restrained himself, as if avoiding the revelation of supereminent attempts of the clergy against the people.) But, Dominican people, I do not abuse power—I do not act violently. It is that I wish to save the country.

(On hearing this, the people and the national representatives again huzzaed, crying out, "Viva President Santana.")

At this moment the Archbishop retired, accompanied by the commission, although he refused accepting its services.

On the following day, a government vessel was ordered to transport the Archbishop to whatever place he might choose to go, but no occasion occurred for it. The Archbishop, upon sober second thought, concluded to let well alone, subscribe to the constitution, and be a good republican Dominican. He accordingly sent to the President the following complaisant letter:—

"Senor President,—In accordance with the communication which you have forwarded to me under date of yesterday, in reply to mine of the same date, and desirous of terminating this question, in the name of the Lord I place myself in the hands of his most holy Mother, and have determined, by her holy enlightenment and grace, to take the oath to the constitution of the Dominican Republic, in the terms which it lays down and requires; and as you yourself suggest the date of the fourth of next month, I now fix and declare that day for the said ceremony, leaving to the choice of the Senor President the mode, the hour, and the place in which this act which he desires may be effected. I repeat to you, my worthy President, what I stated in my communication yesterday, and my sincere and true offices which, in favour of the Dominican Republic, of you as its liberator, and of the other governing members, I make with fervent vows in the sacrifice to the Omnipotent God. God preserve for many years your interesting life.

TOMAS,

"Archbishop of St. Domingo.

"San Domingo, March 22, 1853."

## A CURIOUS CONTRAST.

(From the Boston Traveller.)

The Republic of New Grenada, South America, is fast emancipating herself from the gripe of Romanism. The new law, in prospect of enactment, completely separates Church and State—putting all religious denominations upon a level—giving each the same rights and privileges in regard to all their forms of worship, and leaving the support of religious worship to voluntary contribution, &c. This is a noble advance in the right direction for those who have so long been enveloped in moral darkness.

We cannot but put this account over against a movement now in progress in the New-York Legislature. Mr. Taber's bill in the Senate proposes to put the property of the Roman Catholic Church in that State in church edifices, colleges, academies and even cemeteries, into the hands of the Archbishop and Bishops of the State! In fact this bill gives these prelates control over every congregation both in its temporal and spiritual affairs. Multitudes of Romanists themselves remonstrate, and the spirit of Protestantism raises its loudest voice against the bill. By such an act an Archbishop and two or three Bishops get control over millions of property by right of office, and can domineer at their pleasure over their congregations.

See the contrast in the Roman Catholic state of New Grenada. It decides that church property in that State shall be held by each congregation or parish, through the medium of its own trustees, elected by themselves. This comports with the spirit of democratic institutions, while the New York Senate Bill is an outright violation of those institutions. We cannot believe Mr. Taber's bill can succeed in becoming a law.

Our readers will be interested in seeing what an official document of New Grenada, arguing in behalf of religious liberty, says of us:—"In the United States of America the toleration of worship and reli-

gious independence are absolute. The Government recognizes no educational authority or class; it sees only citizens or foreigners, but no priests. In that country of liberty and progress, which opens its doors to all the nations of the world, only about a twentieth part of the clergy are Catholics, the rest belong to other religious sects. Voluntary contributions, if they do not enrich the ministers of worship, give them sufficient for a comfortable support. The people are religious without being fanatical, and the clergy present an edifying example of virtue. There the priests have no power over the citizens, nor does religion suffer because there are no compulsory contributions to its support. Let us not doubt that we shall obtain the same results by adopting the same system."

ITALIAN LIBERTY.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD, IN "NATIONAL ERA."

I see everywhere, among the Italians, faces restless, dissatisfied, and morally sad; but few expressive of the unflinching firmness, joined to fiery valor—but the strength and grandeur of purpose, and pure, honest devotion, imperatively necessary for such a mighty work. The iron pricks sharply, but has not yet entered their souls. In modern Italians, the primitive Roman character, manly and rugged and stern, is but like an old kingly oak in decay, decorated and enthralled by parasitic graces of poetry and romance, and a moss-like indolence and softness. The broad arms which once wrestled with tempests are fallen, and storms go by unchallenged, while in the melancholy vines which cumber the sapless trunk, sweet singing birds are nurtured. Yet the roots run deep and wide, and there are hopeful souls who believe that there is life in them still, which will yet spring up in strength and vigor greater and more beneficent than those of old. God grant it may be so.

The more I see of Italy, the more I am convinced that there is no hope for the liberty of the people here, or in any Catholic country, save through the total downfall of the Papal supremacy—that ancient bulwark of tyranny, that hoary consecrator of injustice and high-handed political crime. It is true, the Church has not the visible power and glory she once had; but I am convinced she has lost little of her real strength and weight in the affairs of the world. She may not number as many sworn knights and devout soldiers as in the old time, but she has her hosts of unsuspected and unscrupulous agents, her armies of Jesuitical priests—omnipotent in her diplomacy, and omnipotent in her spies. In old times, she made arrests and executions in the open day; she now orders them at night, and the dark sequel may never be known. Some of the terrible prisons of the Inquisition may be emptied and thrown open, but only, it would seem, to let forth upon society their poisoned atmosphere, sending suspicion and insecurity and cruelty abroad. The satanic spirit of the Inquisition, which once sat in haughty supremacy, dispensing flames and tortures, has been driven from its home by the spirit of the age—but not destroyed. He may have taken to dark and mysterious ways—may act secretly and insidiously, may deal more with the soul and less with the body—but his ancient power is but little broken, his purpose all unchanged; he sets himself, as of old, against all freedom of conscience, against all true enlightenment and progress of the masses. Therefore do I believe that the only great and successful European revolution must also be a reformation more complete and comprehensive than that of Luther—that with the glorious watch-word and battle-cry of Mazzini, "Deo ed il popolo?" must be thundered down the despoticisms of Church and State together.

One thing seems to be certain—the present state of things cannot long endure. The hatred of this people toward the French and Austrian masters, and their impatience under priestly rule, grow hotter and more intolerable daily, and long suppressed indignation of their proud and passionate spirits must at last get the better of their despairing indolence. The soil of Italy is even now shaken with volcanic tremblings, and, disregard these warnings as they may, the great convulsion, the rain and fire, shall come. Silence the voice of freedom as they may, her indestructible spirit will throb in the air, and her glorious impulses burn in the secret heart. And so shall it be till the hour of her full and triumphant revelation in this her ancient realm—an angel of deliverance to the captive, a Nemesis to the oppressor, the divine genius of enfranchisement, justice, and equality, to the people.

THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE DISCUSSION.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

We have not thought it necessary to make the unhappy affair of the 9th of June, the occasion for emptying vials of wrath and abuse on the whole body of our fellow-citizens of a different religion, whom and whose opinions we had up to that time been professing to respect. Nor again, have we thought it necessary to seize every trifling circumstance that might occur, and to use it for the purpose of irritation, between populations who, after all, still intend to live together, and must attempt to live like friends, rather than like enemies. We have even refrained from heaping up abusive appellations on that class, to which we have no doubt belonged the rioters of last month; for we have known riots which were not the work of Irish Catholics, and, however strongly we condemned them all, we are not disposed to award to the criminals in one degree and continuance of censure which did not befall the others. We cannot, for instance,—to come no nearer home—find any appreciable difference between the attempt to murder McKenzie at Toronto, when he returned in 1849, and that to murder Gavazzi in 1853; notwithstanding, a gentleman, with the rank of alderman, declared in City Council, that the only restraint which would withhold him from the murder of McKenzie, was the fear of his own neck. But while we have not thought it necessary to irritate a terrible sore, by applications which could only make it worse, without any possible practical result of a beneficial kind, we hope we shall never flinch from the firmest assertion of the right of all persons freely to discuss all subjects, nor less from the duty of stripping off the ingenious disguises, which have been set up to excuse what was nothing less than a twice repeated attempt at murder—an attempt which would most surely have been an accomplished crime, had the success of Gavazzi's assailants been equal to their brutal zeal. We are led to revert to the subject now in consequence of an article which we find translated from the *Kingston Herald*, by the *Journal de Quebec*, and partly also by the public notice which has been excited by a late circular of Dr. Bethune's, which ill-judged, as we thought it, we should otherwise have preferred to consider as a pastoral and therefore privileged communication between a pastor and people. The *Journal de Quebec* commences his translation by saying it is from a Protestant journal. The writer may, for all we know, be a Protestant; but his writings, we dare affirm, are no more consonant to Protestant feeling than the speech of Mr. Bristow at the St. Patrick's Church. If this mention of his Protestantism have any significance, it ought to be because he expresses the feelings of Protestants, and we cannot believe the *Journal de Quebec* so ill-informed, as to believe that he does anything of the kind. The opening sentence is the only one, with which any Protestant, true to his own principles—we will venture to say any man who does not hold, that any mob ought to be allowed to dictate law on any subject—can logically assent to. In this first sentence we heartily concur. It is—we re-translate it for want of the original—"It must be admitted with extreme shame, that that liberty, which is the birth-right of every Englishman, and which is enjoyed by every man who treats the British soil, has been trampled under foot at Quebec and Montreal." Undoubtedly; but what awaits this one clear expression of the truth, when it is followed by a whole column to prove that Gavazzi had no right to speak, nor his audience to hear him; and that those who attempted to drag him from his pulpit and murder him on the spot, were doing something almost laudable, certainly entirely within the common and necessary course of affairs. We have no space for the whole of the argument by which this writer overthrows his own initial assertion; but we give what contains the pith of the reasoning.

"Rabid newspapers have declared that to interrupt Gavazzi was tyranny. Tyranny! No; but it was a cruel tyranny that the law should protect the infamous language of this man—the tyranny, that is to say, that in whatever language their faith may be condemned, whatever infamies and calumny may be uttered against their clergy; no matter that the sisters and daughters were called prostitutes, they must listen to and hear all that, and still their just indignation so cruelly provoked. That is the tyranny. It may be said Catholics need not have gone to hear these lectures; but would not these lectures be reprinted by the press? Besides no lecture tending necessarily to a breach of the peace ought to be permitted. We are for liberty of discussion, but this liberty must have limits, which it must not pass, and ought not to outrage. Exercised with judgment, and with certain restrictions compatible with public veracity, public morality, and public peace, it is one of the strongest safeguards of the constitution; but if it is permitted to produce a riot according to the passions of the speaker, then it is a scourge, a malediction, a lever to sap the foundations of social and national concord." Now what kind all this nonsense mean? If Gavazzi's lectures were not of such a kind as, in the opinion of the writer, tended naturally to a breach of the peace, what has all this criticism to do with them? On the other hand, if they were, and if they were therefore out of the protection of the law, how was it that "liberty which is the right of all Englishmen" was trodden under foot? One of two things: either the lectures of Gavazzi were exemplary, and this the *Kingston Herald* denies; or else, liberty was trampled on when they were interrupted, because any man, subject to the subsequent condemnation of a properly constituted tribunal, had a right to say what he pleases to all who choose to hear him. If this last proposition be not admitted indeed, into what absurdities do we not fall? Who is to be the judge of these limits, within which it is lawful to express an opinion? It is clear that as there is no tribunal appointed for that purpose it must be the mob itself,—that is to say, we are to commit the censorship of opinion to the most ignorant class of the community; viz., to that class who will attack churches and attempt in large parties to murder individual men. If the crime of indiscreet expression of opinion is to be visited by punishment, then we must have a competent tribunal to decide between the lawful and the unlawful. The men who came to attack Gavazzi at Quebec had never heard him, and were unlikely to have read his speeches; yet if the arguments of the *Kingston Herald* have any practical effect, they must be constituted the judges as well as the executors, of the man of whose offences they knew nothing whatever. *En passant*, we may remark that this same writer accuses Gavazzi of applying opprobrious expressions to the nuns. We are not the apologists of Gavazzi; but truth compels us to say, that we have seen nothing like a report of any one of his lectures, from which any such statement could be derived. We believe it a sheer invention.

But invention or not—let the provocation be what it may—no man must be punished by law. This idea of words, necessarily provoking murderous outrage, is preposterous. What! did not St. Paul on this showing necessarily provoke riot, not only among the Jews, but among the Gentiles? Was it not said of him and his fellow apostles that the men who had turned the world upside down had come also to Ephesus,—and shall we say therefore, that St. Paul was wrong? No: those who opposed him might have been blindly in error as to their theological notions; but they added willful crime to erroneous opinion, when they attempted to put down free speech by tumultuous violence. Whether the apostle was right or wrong, the crime of opposing violence to reason was equally theirs; it was an accidental aggravation that he was right. As the scripture properly calls them, "lewd fellows, of the baser sort," who knew nothing of the merits of the questions which the Apostle discussed were the first to step in and attempt his destruction. Conduct that must "necessarily cause a riot!"—Why then the murderers were right and the priests were wrong in that terrible French massacre of September!—Why did the priest wear their soutanes? Did they not know that in the then temper of the population it must lead to their immolation? Yet who speaks of the Septembrizers, except as Butchers? This excuse for murder, that the victim offended the prejudices of the murderers goes to far: it sanctions the greatest atrocities which the earth has witnessed. Did not even our Saviour know what effect his mission would produce upon the rabble of Jerusalem? Yet, according to the *Kingston Herald*, his love of peace ought to have prevented him from fulfilling his mission.

In the same way, when the Protestant mob, in the Gordon riots, pulled down the house of Lord Mansfield, it was because his lordship's conduct had been such as to annoy the rioters; and when Cassius M. Clay's printing press was destroyed in Kentucky, it was because his anti-slavery principles tended naturally to a breach of the peace, among a population which has its wealth by the craft of slavery. Who does not know that every man who rose to oppose delusion or error from Abel to Socrates, from Socrates down to our own day, has tended to produce a breach of the peace, and has generally provoked it? The clerical critic of this affair at Montreal, especially ought to have remembered, that in precisely that particular, which he finds most worthy of condemnation in the case of Gavazzi, every one of the Apostles commissioned to go "into all the world and preach the Gospel" were offenders. What right had Paul, or Peter, or Barnabas, driven from their own country, to appear at Athens or Rome, and cause ill will among the citizens of those republics? It was not that they had the truth on their side, for the heathen knew not that they had the truth. It was that they had something which they thought worthy of being heard; which no one was obliged to hear unless he pleased; but which, as it invoked no physical force in its aid, ought to have been encountered by no other than moral force. We do not compare Gavazzi's doctrine to that of any of the examples above cited; but we do compare the conduct of the men who attempted to put him down by violence, to that of the men who, in all ages, have shed the blood of those who came to preach an unpopular doctrine. We do say that to excuse it, on the plea that the mob was offended is to make the mob the master to say when it may please to be offended or not; and having once chosen to be offended with words, it will shortly take offence, perhaps, at other things, which the present opposers of Gavazzi would like to preserve intact. Such an element once loosed is most dangerous; it will always have the plea of being offended, whether it destroys a man because some one has told it falsely that this man has uttered certain expressions—or because some one has said that if a man ride in his carriage, it must be because he has stolen the means from the poor.

We are not here justifying Gavazzi. We have already expressed our opinion on his proceedings. But we contend that right or wrong, he had an equal right to be heard with any other man, so long as he spoke only to those who voluntarily came to hear him. As to the narration of facts by our *Kingston Herald*, it is absurd as the rest. The mob who surrounded Chalmers' Church went there for a row. No one of common sense will pretend that anything said during the lecture, brought men suddenly from Champlain Street to support the one man in the Church. Nor can any one pretend that there would have been any bloodshed in Montreal, if those who had not wanted to hear stayed away.

THE "TRUE WITNESS'S" ADVICE.

(From the Church.)

In the Imperial Parliament, Mr. Chambers proposes a remedy against compulsory confinement in convents. His bill is to the effect, that when public rumor has declared that a young woman is confined against her will, it shall be competent to the *Secretary of State* to send down two commissioners, who with the nearest magistrate, shall visit the spot and make inquiry. Even in Roman countries there are infinitely more stringent regulations than this. According to the *Times* :—

"In France the Mayors have the power of visiting any convent in their own arrondissements; in Bavaria monastic vows only bind for three years, and the police visit the convents every quarter; in Austria the nuns can at any time obtain freedom by application to the civil authorities."

Yet, notwithstanding the manifest fairness of having such a check, the Romish organs seem to have searched out all the vituperative words in the dictionary, to hurl at the heads of those who deem the regulation necessary. The *True Witness*, the organ of the Irish regulators in the Lower Province, takes up the cry in the following atrocious manner :—

"The infamous attack upon the nunneries, proposed by Mr. Chambers's Bill, now before the House of Commons, has aroused the indignation of the Catholics throughout Great Britain and Ireland. A petition against this monstrous measure, approved of by his eminence the Archbishop of Westminster, has been prepared and will no doubt be signed by every true Catholic who loves his Church and hates tyranny. Its last clause is pregnant with meaning, and clearly indicates what Protestant legislators may expect if they insist upon passing this most iniquitous bill. 'Your petitioners apprehend,' says the chief pastor of the Catholic Church in England, 'that one consequence of this measure, if passed, will be to place the Catholics of England in the painful position of having to choose between the obedience to the dictates of their conscience, and obedience to the law of the land.' Not a doubt of it, and as little reason to doubt to which of these two—the law of 'conscience' or the law of the 'land'—Catholics will yield obedience. They are bound, in such a case, not only not to obey, but to resist, the law of the land. As little sin would there be in shooting a scoundrel, attempting to force his way into a convent, as in shooting a mad dog. 'Never, we trust, while Catholics can pull a trigger in their own defence, will they submit to such a monstrous outrage on their rights as free men.'"

Can we wonder, that a people proverbially fiery and impetuous, should, under the influence of such diabolical teaching, have been guilty of the deplorable outrages in Quebec and Montreal.

FALSE AND TRUE RELIGION.

(From Mackenzie's Message.)

Archbishop Hughes, a few days since, at Philadelphia, confirmed a large number of converts to Popery from Protestantism. Shall any one of these, who may deliver to Roman Catholics, in their school-houses, a lecture on the sinfulness of his old religion, protestantism, be stoned, mobbed, and his hearers, who have paid their money at the door, beaten, or shot down in the streets? God forbid! Why then not allow Gavazzi the same privilege? Archbishop Whately, Protestant in his recent visitation charge (Dublin, Ireland) admits that many very learned clergymen have joined the pope lately, and we ask shall they be stoned or put beyond the pale of civilization, told by mayors of cities that there is no protection for them, if they open their mouths in Roman churches to tell why they apostatized?

The Archbishop of Dublin says :— "The conversions to Romanism of late years, especially in England, though a very insignificant number compared with the whole mass of the population, yet have exceeded very far anything that can be remembered by the present generation or by the preceding. And the number of recent conversions to our Church in this island (not to mention the conversions to the various Protestant communions in the United States) is very much greater still. These latter have taken place chiefly among the humbler classes of society; and the secessions to the cause of Rome have been chiefly among the gentry and the clergy; and a stranger might be disposed to consider this as forming a presumption that education and intelligence are favorable to the Church of Rome, and that comparative ignorance and want of intellectual culture predisposes men to the reception of Protestant views. But he would find that those of the educated classes who have embraced Romanism have done so, for the most part, by their own admission, by deliberately giving themselves up to the guidance of feeling and imagination. Though well capable, by nature and education, of weighing evidence, they deify all appeal to evidence, either for the truth of Christianity generally, or of any particular doctrine; and place the virtue of faith in a ready reception of what a man is told, without any more 'reason for the hope that is in him' than the Pagans have for their belief. They are led and consider it right to be led, by a craving for the beautiful, the splendid, and the picturesque. They deliberately prefer what will afford most scope for the exercise of their feelings and the gratification of their fancy; and they find the Church of Rome the one which best affords them all that they desire."

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOL ACT.

(From the Journal of Education.)

The Act Supplementary to the Common School Act for Upper Canada, is destined, in our opinion, to exert a more powerful influence in extending and elevating the system of Elementary Education in Upper Canada, than any School Act which has preceded it.

We will not here repeat the remarks which have been made on the several provisions of this Act in the five Circulars (given elsewhere in this number) addressed to County Councils, Local Superintendents, and Trustees of Common Schools. We will offer in this place a few general observations :

1. We observe, in the first place, that the Supplementary Act does not repeal or alter any of the general provisions of the School Act of 1850, but provides for wants which the progress of the school system has created, and remedies defects which observation and experience have detected. The one act does not supersede, but supplements the other. The latter act is the completion of the former. The two form a whole.

2. By the provisions of the latter act, combined with those of the former, the whole system of Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada is placed upon a broad, deep, and permanent foundation. An addition of one-sixth is made to the Legislative School Grant for Upper Canada; the completion and support of the Normal School are fully provided for; provision is made for the gratuitous circulation of the *Journal of Education* to all the School Sections and School Superintendents in Upper Canada; an annual sum is granted to commence a Provincial Museum and Library; and the commencement of an annual fund is made for the support of superannuated or worn-out School Teachers,—a provision of the utmost importance towards establishing and elevating the noble profession of school teaching.

3. The office of School Trustee is invested with great power; and is, therefore, one of great respectability as well as of responsibility. The effect will soon be the selection of the best qualified men in each School Division to this vitally important and powerful office. Motives of economy will dictate this, no less than regard for the interests of the rising generation. Many ignorant men, feeling their own deficiencies, would do good as School Trustees, if they knew how. Educated Trustees can manage a school and its interests more economically, as well as more efficiently, than uneducated Trustees. A school must be kept open in each School Section six months in each year by a legally qualified teacher, or the trustees of such Section incur personally the forfeiture of the amount of the School Fund apportioned to such Section for the year. No opposition of individuals or of meetings can prevent Trustees from levying and collecting, from time to time, such sum or sums as they may think necessary for school purposes; and the most formidable obstruction which can be erected in any School Section against the general attendance of pupils at School, is the voting of a rate bill of one shilling and three pence a month, or about three pence half-penny a week, for each pupil,—a charge too small to prevent a full attendance of pupils at every well-taught and well-furnished school.

4. The several sections of the supplementary Act which remove doubts as to certain provisions of the School Act of 1850, which secure to each school division the advantage of all the taxable property situated within its limits, and the collection of all rates on the lands of absentees, which provide for proper descriptions of all school sections in each township, which relate to disturbances of schools and lawsuits, &c., &c., cannot fail to be eminently promotive of the interests of schools.

5. The same remark may be made in regard to the 4th section of the Supplementary Act which relates to separate schools. It will be

seen by this section. 1. That no separate school can be established or continued otherwise than on the conditions and under the circumstances specified in the 19th section of the School Act of 1850. 2. That no part of any Municipal Assessment can be applied, and no Municipal Authority or officer can be employed to collect rates for the support of any separate school—a great restriction and improvement in the School Law, as it has hitherto existed on this subject. 3. That if any persons, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, demand a separate School in the circumstances under which it may be allowed, they must tax themselves for its support, and they must make returns of the sums they raise, and the children they teach—a regulation which has not heretofore been required, but which is rendered necessary in order to make out the School Assessment Roll, and to determine the School Collector's duties. 4. That separate Schools are subject to the same inspections and visits as are all Common Schools. 5. That all ground and semblance of a complaint of injustice is taken away from the supporters of a separate School, while they cannot any longer employ Municipal authority and Municipal assessments for sustaining their school. 6. That the supporters of separate Schools cannot interfere in the affairs of the Public Schools.

If separate Schools have not hitherto endangered our School system, there is still less danger of their being able to do so under the Supplementary Act, the provisions of which put it out of the power of any opposers to shake the foundations of that system, or get up a plausible pretext for agitation against it on the plea of religion or justice. The withdrawal of a few persons, here and there, from the support of the public schools, will scarcely be felt by the people at large, even in a pecuniary sense, while they will have the advantage of making the public schools more perfectly what they wish them to be in a religious and moral point of view.

Upon the whole we anticipate the happiest results from the operations of the Supplementary School Act, and recommend its attentive perusal by all friends of universal education, and its careful study by all councillors, Superintendents, and trustees of schools in Upper Canada.

## NOTICE.

We are requested to announce that the public examination of the pupils of the Grande-Ligne Institute will take place on Thursday the 28th inst. The friends of French Canadian education are respectfully invited to attend. The Grande-Ligne is on the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad; it is the first station after St. John's. Parties leaving by the seven o'clock boat to St. Lambert may spend eight or nine hours at the Mission, and be back to Montreal the same day.

## THE WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1853.

## EDITORIAL REVIEW.

The steamer *Franklin* has arrived with London dates to the 6th.—A despatch to the *London Times*, July 6th, from Vienna, says the Russians had crossed the Pruth at two points, for the occupation of Valatia and Moldavia.—Breadstuffs have advanced. Large sales of Flour at 26s 6d to 27s for Western and Canadian.—After a protracted Cabinet Council on the 2nd, it was reported that the English and French fleets were to enter the Dardanelles, as a counter move to the expected passing of the Pruth by the Russians.—Notwithstanding warlike appearances, however, hopes were entertained that peace will be preserved, as negotiations would probably continue even after the occupation of the principalities.—The Prince of Serbia had offered to place 85,000 men at the disposal of the Sultan.—Forty-four vessels were being armed at the arsenal, and the militia of Constantinople called out.—It is stated the occupation of Moldavia by Russia had caused Austria to unite cordially with England and France. Prussia remained neutral.

—The question of the Freedom of Speech being now the subject which most engrosses the Canadian press, the *Minerve* thus expresses its opinion:—"Some have maintained, with the *Toronto Globe*, that this ex-monk (Gavazzi) had the right to say anything against Catholics, and that the Catholics were bound to endure it patiently, and not be offended with his insults. Others maintain—and some Protestants are amongst them—that the freedom of discussion must have its limits, and that it ought not to be permitted to insult and slander one's neighbors on account of their religion, and to use the protection of the State to uphold such license! The *North American* of Toronto shows how wise it is to restrain this 'freedom of speech' within the limits required by public security. One could not look upon any country as civilized where the freedom of discussions would not be limited. The law of the country is evident—no man has the right to slander his neighbor. Those who take the part of Gavazzi seem to forget that law about insults and slanders." Thus, according to the *Minerve*, England and the United States, where freedom of speech exist, cannot be considered as civilized countries. Moreover, that freedom of speech must be kept "within the limits required by public security." That is to say, it must be permitted only as far as Popish mobs will allow it to be carried. It is well to know, from this organ of the Romish priesthood, what amount of liberty they would grant to us if they had things their own way; and also what are their ideas about making Canada a civilized country, as undoubtedly these must give the impulse to the manner in which they use their vast influence over the people, and in which they educate the majority of the youth of the country. If the law says no man has a right to slander his neighbor, then the remedy for slander should be an appeal to the law, and not to stones and bludgeons.

—The great danger which this country had to dread was a political union between the Churches of England and Rome for the division of the public lands among them, and the giving up to the latter of the Jesuits' Estates. This union, if ever it was likely, and there was evidently much manœuvring for it, is rendered, we trust, altogether impracticable by the display of the character and doings of popery in the Gavazzi riots. It will be an exceedingly difficult task for the leaders of either party to bring their followers to unite after this; and the strong Protestant feeling which has been elicited all over the country by these attacks on liberty of speech, and which extends to the great majority of the Church of England, will render it, we trust, impossible to find a majority of any future Parliament to vote peculiar privileges, charters, or endowments to Roman Catholic priests.

—We notice with surprise and admiration the enormous increase in importations at the port of Montreal this year as compared with last. For the quarter ending 5th July, 1853, the value of imports was in round numbers one million pounds, whilst for the corresponding quarter of this year it amounts to one million six hundred thousand pounds. In Toronto the rate of increase had been still larger. These greatly enlarged importations must yield at the present unnecessarily high rate of duties an enormous revenue, giving any party in power the means of exerting an influence incompatible with free institutions. We say unnecessarily high, for taken altogether, we believe the consumption of Canada is more severely taxed than that of the United States, and very much higher than that of Britain. In fact, without army, navy, or diplomatic agents to support, Canada is more highly taxed than countries that have all these burdens. We trust the people will see to this; unless the parties interested or hoping to be interested in receiving a share of the public money, now an immense army in Canada, should prove too strong for the plain farmers who pay the taxes. If the latter were to vote for no man who would not pledge himself to take off at least half the duties upon imports, we think they would do more to secure good and economical government,

and to do away with corruption, than they could in any other way. It is money which comes indirectly from the pockets of the people that is easily voted away and that nobody looks after closely.

—A man of the name of Michael Donnelly having died at St. Patrick's Hospital, in consequence of wounds received at the Gavazzi riot, an inquest was held to ascertain how he came to his death. The jury could not agree as to a verdict, but returned two separate findings. One of them, signed by eight jurors, is this:—"We, the undersigned Jurors, hereby agree that the deceased Michael Donnelly came by his death from a wound inflicted by a pistol or other fire-arm, by a person unknown, who came from the direction of Zion Church, on the evening of the 9th June last." The other, signed by eleven jurors, is precisely the same, with the addition of the following:—"They are further of opinion, that at the time the deceased was shot, there was nothing to justify the firing from such person or persons."

—Very slight hopes are entertained of the recovery of James Clendinnen, a lad, thirteen years of age, wounded by the fire of the soldiers on the 9th ult.

—The Rev. James A. Devine, A.M., formerly a Deacon of the Church of England, has been received as a Licentiate of the United Presbyterian Church, by the Montreal Presbytery; certain charges brought against him having been found groundless by that body.

—Literary exercises, and a distribution of prizes have taken place at the St. Mary's Jesuit College of this city. There was excellent music on this occasion—warm speeches against slavery—and, finally, a "delightful little comedy," very well acted by the principal pupils of the establishment.

—The Post-Master General deserves the highest credit for the prompt manner in which he has condemned the shutting up of the Montreal Post Office on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, and given assurance that such a public inconvenience will not occur again. Let us hope that this decided conduct may not cost him his place, and the public a most efficient officer.

—The Hon. Neale Dow arrived in this city on Saturday last, and left on Monday for Portland, without remaining to lecture at this time, but giving the friends of temperance a gratifying assurance that he intends to comply with their request, to lecture in Montreal at the time of the Provincial Exhibition in the end of September next. He states his opinion, that the Temperance cause is in a very advanced state in Canada West.

—We have heard it hinted by a gentleman who resides on a line of Railroad now constructing, that the law prohibiting the sale of liquor within a certain distance of public works, is rendered to a considerable extent inoperative on account of some of its clauses. Will any one conversant with the matter inform us more particularly respecting this subject?

—An influential minister, who is here on a visit from New Brunswick, states that public opinion in favor of total abstinence is very strong there, and that a minister who would use intoxicating drink as a beverage, would be looked upon as a very strange individual. He adds, however, that owing to some misunderstanding with the municipal authorities the prohibitory liquor law passed in that province is not effectual in preventing the sale of intoxicating drinks.

—We have received from Mr. R. W. S. Mackay, the "Montreal Directory," corrected to present time, a very necessary and exceedingly useful business publication. The labor in preparing it must be great, and as it is for the benefit of business men, it is to be hoped that they will give it their support.

—Temperance pic-nics, pleasure trips, &c., are advertised almost every week about this hot season. One of the best of the season takes place to-day to St. Albans.

—An effort is being made to get up a railroad between Montreal and Stanstead direct, to pass through Chambly, Shefford, &c. This road would connect with the Passumpsic at the Province Line, and constitute one of the most beautiful and direct routes to Boston. It would also open up Magog Lake to tourists, and enable the citizens of Montreal to rusticate about Orford Mountain and the Owl's Head during the hot months, than which no part of this continent, we believe, presents finer scenery.

—A friend in Quebec sends us a catalogue of the Library of the Canadian Legislature, selected by Mr. Faribault, by which we perceive that the majority of the books selected by that gentleman, than whom a more suitable judge could not be found, are English, and very excellent works. The French books are peculiarly rare and valuable, which causes them, though much fewer in number, to cost more.

—Sir James Stuart, Bart., Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, died at Quebec on Thursday, the 14th inst.

—From various quarters in Upper Canada we receive the intelligence that the crops are fast ripening, and that the harvest has actually begun in some localities. This is earlier than usual. The wheat seems good, the appearance of the crops beautiful, and notwithstanding the dryness of the weather a very good hay crop has been secured.

—The view taken by the Superintendent of Education of the Supplementary School Act is in opposition to the understanding put upon that law by Roman Catholics, and coming as it does from head quarters, is peculiarly deserving of attention. It will be found in another page.

—Several Orange processions have taken place in Upper Canada on the 12th inst., and, as far as we can learn, they passed off quietly. There was no demonstration in our city, and the friends of order expected that all would pass quietly; but, although not the slightest provocation was offered, several outrages were committed in the streets, some of which will be found noticed on our last page.

—The *Toronto Leader* and *Mackenzie's Message* are about to come out daily in addition to the two dailies already published in that city.

—An infamous attempt was made in Buffalo to poison the Rev. J. E. Ryerson, of St. Catharines, for the purpose of robbery. The circumstances are thus stated in the *Hamilton Gazette*:—"Thursday last we were informed on reliable authority, that a case of poisoning occurred in Buffalo on Tuesday, in which the Rev. J. E. Ryerson, of St. Catharines, nearly lost his life. Our informant states that Mr. Ryerson had been given poison in a glass of lemonade, by a person connected with a certain Temperance hotel; Mr. Ryerson's watch was found upon the man, but his money to a large amount, could not be found. The man is in prison, and it is said that he was once an inmate of the State Prison. Our informant is acquainted with Mr. R., and spent a few hours with him at the time of his precarious condition. By late accounts we learn that Mr. R. is pronounced out of danger, but cannot be removed for a few days to his residence."

—It is known that there is in the Slave State of Kentucky a party for the emancipation of the blacks, but which, hitherto, has been in a very small minority, and kept down by terror. Still this party having truth and justice on its side, must ultimately prevail, and we are glad to find indications of its progress. In one of the towns of Kentucky, a Mr. Fearis, an uncompromising abolitionist, has been elected Justice of the Peace in opposition to a pro-slavery candidate. This may be regarded as a triumph. Fearis is, perhaps, the first avowed abolitionist that has ever been elected to any civil office in Kentucky.

—"I understand that a worthy Methodist minister recently commenced out-of-door preaching at a public place in Brooklyn, and that a police officer attempted to create a disturbance, by sending up a man to ask him to drink rum out of a bottle, and in other ways seeking to annoy him; but failing in this, he arrested the minister, and took him to the station-house; and the next morning he was taken before a justice of the peace, who, Jeffries like, treated him with abuse, and without allowing him an opportunity of defence, fined him \$5. The preacher has since entered a complaint against the magistrate and police officer, before the grand jury, in order to test the question of his right. Meantime, Mayor Lambert, who is

an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a good man, sent for him, and told him to go and stand in the same place the next Sabbath and speak, and he would protect him. He did so, and had 500 hearers, with a posse from the Mayor to keep order; so that what happened to him has turned out to the furtherance of the Gospel."

The above is from the New York correspondent of the *Puritan Recorder*. If the circumstance had occurred in Quebec, the policeman might have received promotion.

—Dr. Steane, one of the Secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, has proposed a plan for the evangelization of Ireland. It is, that 100 Ministers of various evangelical denominations should visit that country, and go out in couples, and preach five sermons each week for one month. The Dr. thinks that the preaching of the gospel by Ministers of various denominations will remove difficulties which sometimes arise in the mind of Romanists. Committees for this object have already been formed in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; the plan will immediately be put in operation. Scotland supplies twenty Ministers.

—The war steamer *Devastation* and frigate *Leander* have been ordered down from Quebec to the fishing grounds by telegraph. Some New England papers have stated that the American fishing vessels were going out armed this season to protect themselves from interference; and they add, that should a collision take place between these fishermen and British war vessels, there will in all probability be a large party in the States to insist on supporting their countrymen, right or wrong.

—The Inspection of Nunneries Bill has been virtually lost for the present Session, by a majority of 29. An amendment by a Mr. Phinn for a select committee to inquire into the necessity for such a bill is to come before the House.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Should the Emperor of Russia, as is very probable, choose to go forward in the conquest of Turkey, it is difficult to see what earthly power could hinder him. He has, it is said, an army of 1,200,000 men well disciplined and supplied with every arm of offence. To resist this force the Turks could bring, so far as appears, only some 250,000 men into the field, and these for the most part sudden levies, necessarily lacking in discipline and munitions of war. And even this force would, doubtless, be dependent for its equipments and pay, in a great measure, on English and French subsidies; for the Porte can have no means adequate to support the enormous expense of a modern war on a large scale. But, if the Turkish Empire cannot defend itself, how could England or France help it materially? They could sweep Russian fleets from the Baltic and Black Seas; but these fleets are so small that this would scarcely be a perceptible loss to that gigantic empire: they could annoy, or perhaps destroy, some of its few seaports. But whilst these operations were going on, Turkey would be overrun and its armies annihilated. It is true, were the object adequate, Britain and France could each send large armies for the defence of Turkey, which would, doubtless, prove more than a match for Russia; but it is scarcely to be expected that a war so far off, and in which they are not directly interested, would arouse either of these nations in a sufficient degree to incur the enormous expense of sending a large army into Turkey, and such a frightful loss of human life as would necessarily ensue.

In mere point of numbers, then, we think Russia can annex Turkey whenever she sees fit; and having once done so, she will find plenty of obsequious friends, and few that will persist in a war, even if they had entered into it, for the improbable and undesirable object of re-establishing the Moslem power in Europe.

But, having annexed Turkey, and doubtless Greece also, the troubles of Russia would be only begun. The great advantage which that country has hitherto enjoyed over those she has come into collision with, is a comparatively united and loyal people; but let the restless intelligence of the twelve millions of Greeks in Turkey, trained to suffer and struggle for their rights, as well as to every kind of industry and enterprise, be united to its population, and this will no longer be the case. A liberal spirit in sympathy with that which pulsates so strongly in most of the Continental countries, however vigorously suppressed, would doubtless animate this huge population, and spread rapidly northward.

## [FOR THE WITNESS.]

## A THOUGHT FOR CHRISTIANS.

"The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few."

The Bible presents the Holy Spirit to our ardent contemplation under various beautiful images. He is represented as the purifier of His people; the sanctifier of their hearts and lives; their comforter when trials and afflictions oppress them. Descending in the form of a dove, He consecrated gentleness and peace; springing from His presence are the fruits of long suffering and truth!—and now, from the Heavenly mansions, He sends forth His influence to sustain the way-worn pilgrim, and urge him onward to the world of rest. He appeared to the early Christian Church in the mighty rushing wind and tongues of fire, and the hearts of those disciples burned and expanded with holy love. Dangers were nought to them in comparison with Jesus' love. Sorrow, and privation, and death, they nobly braved for the sake of their precious Saviour. The fire of sacred love glowed in their hearts—it was fed from the altar near the throne—the spirit of all grace surrounded them; and thus the martyrs and confessors exhibited human nature in the sublime aspect, triumphing over pain, and want, and woe. Glorious company, what think they now of their toils?

The Old Testament saints felt the influence of the blessed Spirit while they mused on the future glory of Messiah's kingdom, and longed to look into the mysteries of redemption. The secret fires of inspiration could not exist pent up within their own breasts; a sacred impulse prompted them to unroll the scroll of futurity, and strike the harp to numbers flowing from the fount of heavenly poetry. Revealed to them under types and symbols, Isaiah, and Daniel, and David wrote and sung of the Redeemer. The patriarchs, too, commenced with God; His Spirit opened their eyes to see a beauteous star which shone with wondrous brightness just on the verge of their horizon—a star which, arising "from Jacob," should guide the sons of earth to immortal glory. It is the peculiar office of the Holy Spirit to illumine the sinful mind, and bring it out of nature's darkness into marvellous light.

It is impossible for man to understand fully the holy joy, the ineffable pleasure that exists in the bosom of God, when lost, ruined man, renewed by the Holy Ghost, becomes an heir of heaven. The more, however, we try to drink in His Spirit, the more we shall comprehend the nature of the feeling that dwells like a sea of love in the bosom of the Deity. If the Christian Church felt all the ardor and zeal she ought to feel—if she deeply sympathized with the Holy Spirit, who strives with men in unutterable earnestness, her whole membership would pray with the fervor of the Apostles for the outpouring of that Spirit! She would soar on faith's strong wing—she would plead with the Lord of the harvest to fulfil His promise, and gather to Himself the multitudes now whitening the fields of time.

Christians of Canada, have we understood our high vocation? Burns in our breasts the flame of love to sinners as it shone in the hearts of the early followers of Jesus? Oh, if it does not—if we are not entering heartily into the actual duties required of us—if we are giving our best time, our warmest thoughts to business or worldly friendship, how shall we give account at the bar of God? He commands us to work in His vineyard;—are we keeping our own first, intending to look to the Lord's vineyard at our own convenience? It is a painful fact that almost every other profession is filled with aspirants, while that of preaching the Gospel alone presents numerous vacancies. Young men of high intellectual endowments crowd the professions or the mercantile houses; not a few choose places that belong more properly to females, and forget the claims of the Gospel,—the pressing call which sounds forth to them to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. A very small number are now preparing to take part in the Gospel work in this country. The young men of the Church are surely forgetting their Great Leader's command. They are not surely bringing their souls under the expanding influence of the Holy Spirit as they ought, or the love of Christ would constrain them,—they could not resist its melting, soul-subduing fervor,—they would be suffused with zeal, and pray to be spent in God's service. Our seminaries and "schools of the prophets" would be filled, and the churches would cheerfully increase the number of these precious institutions.

Christians of Canada, shall we sleep while the enemy is sowing tares in our harvest field? Shall we wait until these grow rank, and choke the good seed, and even re-sow themselves? These are solemn times. These are seasons calling for fervent prayer. Oh, when will professors of the doctrines of the cross live up to these doctrines? When less time is spent in the vain fashions of this dying world, less money is given for its unnecessary adornments, and when holy impurity is sent up to the Great Head of the Church to speed the conquests of His glorious kingdom, then, then will the followers of Jesus see the work of grace victorious over sin. Montreal, July 2d, 1853.

ELEANOR.

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.

PORT SARINIA, 13th July, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—You have, perhaps, already been informed that the friends and admirers of the Hon. M. Cameron in this place, and the friends of Temperance in this neighborhood, are about to give that hon. gentleman a dinner and a small token of respect for his untiring efforts in the Temperance cause, and especially for the arduous task, which he undertook and performed so well, in introducing and supporting the Maine Law question in the House of Assembly. This we deem well and right. And we trust it will have a powerful influence, not only on Mr. C. in encouraging him onward in the noble cause, but that it will stimulate and encourage others of our Legislative Assembly to aid him in our next session of Parliament to obtain this important enactment. Sir, we must have the Maine Law. The people of Canada, though a mixed, and in some respects a divided people, should let our legislators know that we must have it. It will be an incalculable blessing to us, and to generations yet unborn.

My object in writing is to call your attention to another of our present Legislative Assembly. G. Brown, Esq., the member for this County, has performed his duty admirably. He has stood firm to his hustings' pledges. He has been no shuffler of cards, nor gambler in politics. During his parliamentary career, though he, with a few exceptions, has stood alone, yet he has with a noble decision of character stood firm to principles. The special ground, however, for which I at present claim attention for Mr. Brown, is "The Sabbath question." The claims of the Sabbath come to us before the claims of the Temperance question. And any person who will take up the mass of evidence collected by the committee on that subject, and condensed in the report of committee, of which Mr. B. was the chairman, must see deep interest in the question, and extensive labor and attention to the subject. And when we consider that this great boon to Canada was lost by the absence of one or two men to whom we had thought the Sabbath was dear, it is very painful to a lover of the blessed Sabbath.

I would suggest that the friends of the Sabbath throughout Canada are much indebted to G. Brown, Esq., for his noble stand and labors on that question, and that some national memorial or token of respect for his praiseworthy exertions in that cause be presented to him. We must let our legislators know something of our determination to have the entire Sabbath set apart to the Lord. I trust that on this subject argument is unnecessary. But I would beg leave to refer to one, and that is, that the mass of evidence produced in that report goes to prove that the breaches of the Sabbath made by our postal and other public works are unnecessary. And as it is only necessity which can justify such infringements, these breaches are public and open rebellion against the authority of God, and He will not fail to visit for these sins.

As the Sabbath institution is designed for our entire people, and as God in appointing it requires universal obedience and entire dedication to Him of its sacred hours, and as Mr. Brown has put forth an onerous and difficult effort to obtain by legislative enactment the whole Sabbath for the whole people, I would suggest that something general be done by the country at large, and especially by the friends of the holy Sabbath, to testify our gratitude to him as the legislative advocate of this most important question.

Sir, I am no political agitator. But I trust that as a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and as one who desires earnestly to see quiet and orderly Sabbaths throughout our land, I may be permitted to throw out the above suggestion. I hope it will be taken up emphatically by yourself and some other of your influential correspondents. Great Britain raises sometimes memorials to particular individuals by penny subscriptions, in order to interest the masses; might not something be done in this way?

I am, dear Sir, yours with much respect,

JOHN ARMOUR.

THE MILITARY.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

There is one feature, common to the "findings" (for there has been no verdict) of both sections of the late Coroner's Jury, which we can account for upon no hypothesis creditable to the intelligence of the finders; and to which we feel bound to direct the attention of our readers and of the civil authorities, whose special duty it is to continue the investigation so imperfectly carried on before the Coroner, and to obtain a VERDICT FROM THE COUNTRY, in the premises. We know not what steps have been taken, by the Attorney General, to vindicate the outraged law and bring the guilty, in this horrible transaction—this wholesale homicide, to use the mildest terms,—to justice; but we cannot for one moment suppose that he will either rest satisfied with the inconclusive result of the Coroner's Inquest, or attempt to shield himself from responsibility, as chief law officer of the Crown, under the plea that the circumstances attending the shooting-down of peaceful passengers in our streets, by the soldiery, are being investigated by a Military Court of Enquiry. The civil authorities have, it is clear, a duty to perform, in connection with the deplorable slaughter of the victims on the 9th ultimo, altogether irrespective of the fact whether those by whom they were slain acted by the orders of their officers or not. The question for their consideration is not whether the soldiers shot Her Majesty's peaceable subjects, by order of their officers, by order of the Mayor, or without any order whatever; but whether they did so contrary to the law of the land. So far as the evidence taken before the Coroner enables us to judge, we have no hesitation in saying that, even had Col. Hogarth given the order to the upper division of the troops to fire upon the people coming from the church, it might have relieved the men from the military offence of disobedience, but it could in no respect have relieved them from the civil crime of manslaughter or

murder. The soldier can no more plead an illegal order than the civilian in justification of crime. It is the only lawful commands of his officers which he is bound to obey; and in so plain a case, as whether he should shoot unarmed peaceful citizens or not, we at least require no Military Court of Enquiry to guide us in our judgment. We are therefore, we confess, very far from being satisfied with, what we may call, the extremely delicate allusions to the conduct of the military, contained in the "findings" of both sections of the jury. What are the acknowledged facts on which these "findings" are based? that, without any lawful (for the Mayor was no more entitled to give the command than Mrs. Parker's "person unknown") order, and without any necessity, "culpably and unjustifiably," a certain number (not, as we understand from the evidence, every man) of the soldiers forming a detachment of Her Majesty's 26th regiment fired upon a peaceful crowd of citizens dispersing from church, and, with deadly aim, killed and wounded some thirty of them—the whole firing party (we speak of the upper division, under Captain Cameron) being 54 in number. On this slaughter, Mr. Mulholland, the Foreman of the Jury, and eight Jurymen, "find," "that there was no riot or disturbance whatever to justify or render necessary the said order or firing, and the aforesaid James Pollock, Peter Gillespie, Crosby Hanson Clarke, James Hutchinson, Daniel McGrath, William Bonally and Charles Austin Adams, at the time of the infliction of the gunshot wounds aforesaid, which caused their deaths, were in the Queen's peace."

And yet, it appears that neither the Mulholland nor the Belle division of the jury could agree upon a verdict inculcating those who, they both acknowledge, unlawfully slaughtered their fellow-citizens. They not only could not accord in a verdict, but, in their separate "findings," they refrain from any direct accusation of criminality on the part of the soldiers. The first division of the jury "find" that the Mayor and the second that a "person unknown," gave the illegal order, and they both leave it to be implied that the troops committed a crime in obeying that illegal order. What renders this omission on the part of the first division of the jury, to us unaccountable and extraordinary, is, that they, with great severity, comment upon the "irreconcilable character" of the evidence given by five of the witnesses whom they name, all civilians, while they have not one single remark to make upon the equally "irreconcilable character" of the evidence given by the military witnesses. Both divisions of the jury agree in exculpating Col. Hogarth and his fellow-officers from having given any order whatever to fire; but nine of the jury, being satisfied that (although at 37 military paces distance, with their officers close at hand) the upper line of troops fired upon the order of the Mayor, and ten of the jury, upon the order of some "person unknown," they both refrain, as we have said, from any direct incrimination of the actual perpetrators of the direful slaughter. As we said on Wednesday last, the evidence, notwithstanding the Mayor's denial, is strong that, after reading the riot act, he did give the order to fire; but who can for one moment maintain, that such an order (even supposing it to have been given by their officer whom alone they were bound to obey) to fire upon rioters in McGill Street, could be pleaded as any excuse for another line of troops, at 37 paces distance, and facing in a directly opposite quarter, firing upon peaceful passengers? The same remark is applicable to the "finding" of the second division of the jury, who, on Mrs. Parker's testimony, believe that the order to fire was given by a "person unknown," but to the lower line of troops. We must have additional evidence of the fact to satisfy us that the deadly fire of the upper division of troops was the result of any order whatever; either from the Mayor, their officers, or from any "person unknown." Having arrived at this conclusion, we look to the evidence of one of the upper division, Sergeant John Connor—a man whose military rank is a guarantee for his general intelligence,—and what does he say? That the military word of "carry-arms—ready," was given by Colonel Hogarth, although he did not hear the other word of command, "present," given; and that it was upon Col. Hogarth's word of command the troops fired. Further, on being asked whether he, Sergeant John Connor, himself fired, he declined to answer the question. Now, it must be borne in mind that, it is contrary to the rules of the service for a sergeant to fire, even when the men under him are ordered to do so—he is bound to reserve his fire—and this, if we mistake not, was explained to the jury. It appears, then, that the Jury, according to the "findings" of both divisions, believed that this Sergt. Connor gave false testimony as to Col. Hogarth's giving a command to fire; and that he declined to answer the question whether he had himself fired, and yet neither division of the jury think it necessary to remark upon his conduct. We do not say that this Sergeant Connor is guilty of the crime of wilful and deliberate murder; but if the jury believed that he had fired his musket—without any command from Col. Hogarth and contrary to the regulations of the service—we cannot comprehend upon what grounds they omitted all mention of his name in their "findings." We repeat that the result of the Coroner's inquest is altogether unsatisfactory; and that, whatever steps may be taken by the military authorities, the investigation ought to be pursued, promptly and vigorously, by the Attorney General. It is not to be endured that so cruel a massacre of peaceable citizens, by undisciplined soldiers, should be allowed to pass over without the most searching enquiry, by the Civil Authorities of the country, into every circumstance connected with it; and it is, in our opinion, an insult to every intelligent man's understanding, to tell him that the order of the Mayor, or of some "person unknown," is to be accepted as even any palliation of so horrible, if not so wanton, a destruction of human life.

THE CANADIAN PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW LEAGUE.

At a general meeting of inhabitants of St. Andrews, County of Two Mountains, C. E., held at the Model School House on the 13th inst., a Branch (the first, we believe, in Canada East) of the above important and laudable organization, was formed.

The officers appointed on the occasion were—The Rev. J. Dempsey, President; Rev. S. Huntington, Vice-President; Mr. McLeod, Advocate, Secretary; Mr. C. Wales, Merchant, Treasurer; and Messrs. H. Stewart, T. Wanless, H. B. Wales, R. S. McLennan, A. Gordon, J. Gibson, S. Burwash, M. Burwash, junr., E. S. Orr, F. McMartin, C. Dewar, D. B. Lee, J. Dewar, D. Dewar, and A. Frazer, Members of Executive Committee.

This step was the immediate result of a powerful advocacy of the League on the occasion of a highly creditable picnic, given by Victoria Division S. of T., at Lachute, on the 7th inst., to St. Andrews, Wellington, and Chatham Divisions S. of T., and to the Dalesville Temperance Union, at which meeting it may be remarked, about 500 persons attended. M. McL.

VERDICT OF THE JURY AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE MONTREAL RIOTS.

At nine o'clock on the evening of the 11th instant, the Jury came into Court, after an absence of four hours and a half.

The Foreman, Mr. Mulholland, said the Jury had been unable to agree upon a verdict, but he was now prepared to hand in special returns—one signed and agreed to by 9, and another signed and agreed to by 7, and the remaining 3 had subscribed to an addition to the report signed by the 7. This was the only decision they had been able to come to in the matter. Mr. Mulholland then read the several reports as follows:—

We, the undersigned Jurors, find—

First,—That the deceased James Macrae and Thomas O'Neil came to their deaths by gun-shot wounds, inflicted by the fire of a certain division of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, being one of two divisions of a detachment of 103 men of that Regiment, called out by the Hon. Chas. Wilson, Mayor of the City of Montreal, to aid the civil power, in consequence of anticipated disturbances on the 9th day of June last, on the occasion of the lecture then given by one Gavazzi, in Zion Church, in Radegonde Street in this City, which division was composed of the following officers and men viz.: Lieut. Finnes A. Quartley.

[Here follow the names of 49 men.]

The whole under the command of Lieut. Colonel George Hogarth, C.B. That this division of troops fired by the order of the said Hon. Chas. Wilson, Mayor aforesaid, delivered, after reading the Riot Act, by him directly to the soldiers of the said division, and not to the officer in command either of the said division, or of the detachment.

That the said soldiers fired the aforesaid shots without any order from either the officer in command of the detachment or the divisions; that there was no riot or disturbance to justify or render necessary the giving of the said order or firing; and the said James Macrae and Thomas O'Neil at the time of the infliction of the wounds aforesaid whereof they died were in the Queen's peace.

Second,—That the deceased James Pollock, Peter Gillespie, Crosby Hanson Clarke, James Hutchinson, Daniel McGrath, William Bonally, and Charles Austin Adams, came to their deaths by gunshot wounds inflicted by the other or upper division of the said detachment of the said Regiment on the said 9th day of June last past, composed of the following officers and men, viz.

Captain Charles Cameron, Lieut. Richard Chute.

[Here follow the names of 54 men.]

the whole under the command of Lieut. Colonel George Hogarth, C.B.; that this last named division of troops was stationed in rear of the first or lower division at the distance of 37 military paces, back to back, and either from hearing the order of the Hon. Chas. Wilson, which order the Jury find was not limited to any one division, or section of the aforesaid troops, or in consequence of hearing the fire of the first-named division, the last named division of soldiers fired without any orders from the officers, either in command of the detachment, or of the division which they composed; that there was no riot or disturbance whatever to justify or render necessary the said order or firing, and the aforesaid James Pollock Peter Gillespie, Crosby Hanson Clarke, James Hutchinson, Daniel McGrath, William Bonally, and Charles Austin Adams, at the time of the infliction of the gunshot wounds aforesaid which caused their deaths, were in the Queen's peace.

Thirdly,—That both the said order of the said Hon. Chas. Wilson delivered to the soldiers, and the firing of the soldiers without orders, were unnecessary, culpable, and unjustifiable.

Fourthly,—That the deceased James Walsh came to his death by wounds inflicted either by a pistol or other fire arms discharged by one of a number of persons to the Jurors unknown, who were endeavouring to disperse a mob assembled in the vicinity of Zion Church, including among others the said deceased James Walsh, which mob had previously overpowered the Police Force of the city, brought out for the preservation of the peace on the occasion in question, and whose object it was to attack the said Gavazzi, or the audience within Zion Church. The Jury further state that the Police Force of the city, as well from insufficiency of numbers, as general incompetency, were not only entirely inadequate to the protection of the city on the occasion in question, but is so for every emergency.

Fifthly,—That the Jury, nevertheless, strongly reprobate the practice of individuals carrying arms under their supposed necessity, and would urgently call on the authorities to take the promptest means for the establishment of an efficient Police Force, adequate to the maintenance of the public peace on all occasions.

Sixthly,—The Jurors desire farther to express their regret that any body of Her Majesty's troops should be found so wanting in discipline, as to fire without the lawful order of their officers; and they farther express their regret that any circumstances of assumed urgency should have induced the officer in command to have departed from the ordinary practice of directing the soldiers to load in the presence of those on whom it was intended to fire, and that the soldiers had not been instructed, previous to their coming on the ground, as to how they should act in such an emergency.

Lastly,—The Jurors cannot omit finding that, in the course of their investigation, evidence of the most conflicting and irreconcilable character was given, which, however desirous they have been to attribute to the mere erroneous impressions of witnesses, the Jurors cannot conceal has painfully impressed them as wilful and culpable perversion of truth, so injurious and dangerous in their consequences to society, that they desire to direct the special attention of the authorities to the depositions of.—(Here follow five names.)

Given under our hands at the Court House of Montreal this eleventh day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty three.

(Signed)

- HENRY MULHOLLAND, Foreman,
- W. A. TOWNSEND,
- CALVIN P. LADD,
- ROBERT ANDERSON,
- EBENEZER C. TUTTLE,
- WILLIAM C. EVANS,
- THOMAS JENKING,
- ALFRED SAYAGE,
- J. W. HALDIMAND.

The undersigned Jurors, sworn on the view of bodies of James Pollock, Peter Gillespie, Crosby Hanson Clarke, James Hutchinson, James Walsh, James Macrae, Daniel McGrath, William Bonally, Charles Austin Adams, and Thomas O'Neil, for the purpose of enquiring and reporting as to the cause of the death of the above named deceased, after having heard the evidence produced at the Inquest, begun on the 10th day of June last past, and thence continued up to this date, before the Coroner of the District of Montreal, in the Court House, in the city of Montreal, are of opinion.—

First,—That the said James Walsh came to his death from the effect of a gun shot wound received in his body, and fired by a person unknown on the evening of Thursday the 9th day of June last past, on the Haymarket Square in the said city; and 2nd, that the said James Pollock, Peter Gillespie, Crosby Hanson Clarke, James Hutchinson, James Macrae, Daniel McGrath, William Bonally, Charles Austin Adams, and Thomas O'Neil also came to their death from the effects of gun shot wounds, received in their bodies, heads and limbs, and fired by the troops who had been called and stationed in two divisions, described at the Inquest as "upper" and "lower" divisions, on the said evening of the 9th of June last past, on the Haymarket Square, in order to quell any riots which might occur in consequence of a lecture being at the time delivered in Zion Church by one Gavazzi. Said gunshots so fired by the said troops and which caused the death of the last named persons, appear to the Jurors to have been discharged in consequence of military words of command uttered by a person unknown, other than Col. Hogarth, Captain Cameron, Lieut. Quartly, or other officer in command of the said troops, immediately before the time the said fire took place. The discharge of the military is the more to be regretted inasmuch as, though the Mayor may have been justified in reading the Riot Act at the time he did it in consequence of an assemblage of persons, who were conducting themselves in a riotous and threatening manner, and discharging fire-arms at a certain distance from the troops, that it was nevertheless unnecessary to have recourse to such discharge by the military to disperse a mob which only threatens at the time the lives of those concerned in it; and that such assemblage could have been easily dispersed by other means, without perhaps any sacrifice of lives; more particularly as there was not at the time in any place near where the troops were stationed any riots or tumultuous assemblage. Although the undersigned Jurors do not reproach the military with having acted against the rules of military discipline, they nevertheless think it their duty to express themselves strongly against the precipitation with which the various orders and consequent movements are made by the military on like occasions, and would earnestly recommend that if unfortunately the services of the military should again be required for any similar purpose, the intervals between such different orders should be made long enough to admit of an opportunity to persons likely to be exposed to the fire of the troops to get safely out of reach.

In conclusion, the undersigned Jurors cannot refrain from suggesting that it would be desirable in future to rely rather on an armed police, than on the military for the suppression of dangerous riots.

Montreal Court House, 11th July, 1853.

(Signed.)

- J. BELLE,
- JAMES MEGORIAN,
- J. B. BRAUDRY,
- AMABLE LAFLAMME,
- LOUIS RENAUD,
- THOMAS CONWAY,
- NEIL DOHERTY.

The undersigned Jurors concur in the foregoing report, with the exception of the last paragraph therein contained, respecting an armed Police.

(Signed,)

- AMABLE PREVOST,
- F. X. BRAZEAU,
- J. A. LABARIE.

The Coroner then discharged the Jury, remarking that, notwithstanding their inability to agree upon a verdict, he was sure the whole country would feel satisfied that the manner in which they had devoted their time and attention to this long protracted investigation, was in the highest degree creditable to them, and that they had acted conscientiously in the performance of the duty which had been assigned them.

## Mothers and Children.

### HARD TO BE GOOD.

Tommy Wilson came home one day with tears in his eyes he ran and laid his head in his mother's lap and sobbed aloud. She pushed the curls back from his forehead, kissed him, and said, "What is the matter, my son?"

"O, ma," he answered, "it is so hard to be good."

"What makes you think so, Tommy?"

"Why, you know, mamma, yesterday was Sabbath, and you talked to me in the evening about having a new heart, and told me that I must pray to God, and he would give me one, and that then I would love everybody, and always feel happy, and not be afraid to die. And I thought that I would like to have such a heart; and I prayed when I went to bed, and kept thinking about it until I fell asleep; and as soon as I awoke in the morning I remembered about it, and prayed again; and it seemed to me as if I had a new heart, I felt so happy; and when I went to school I tried to be kind to all the boys, and learn my lessons well, and to be good. But this noon George Johnson snatched my ball, and I got angry and called him a thief. And when we were playing, Charley Smith struck me, and before I thought I struck him back again. And coming home this afternoon, James Lewis called me a coward, and I called him a liar. And so, ma, I kept forgetting and doing wrong; and no matter how hard I try, I can't be good. It is so easy to get angry, and bad words come out so quick. What is the reason, ma, that we can't be good when we want to be?"

Mrs. Wilson thought a minute, and then said: "Do you remember, Tommy, riding down a hill on your sled last winter?"

"O, yes, mamma; the hill was covered with snow, and it was beat down until it was almost as smooth as ice; and we went down so fast that it almost took away my breath."

"Well, my son, but did you go up as fast?"

"O, no, ma! It was slow, hard work getting up. We would slip at almost every step, and we couldn't get up at all in the place where we slid down, but had to go around to the other side, where the snow was not worn so smooth and slippery."

"Then it was easier to go down than to go up, was it?"

"O, yes; it's always so with hills."

"And the oftener you went down on your sled, the smoother the snow got, and the faster you could go?"

"Yes, mamma."

"Well, Tommy, when God made Adam and Eve, and put them in the garden, it was as easy for them to do right as to do wrong. It was like walking on level ground; they could go one way as well as the other. But they chose to do wrong, and ever since then the world has been like the side of the mountain. It is up hill toward heaven, and it is down hill toward hell. I cannot tell you, my son, why it is so, any more than I can tell you why God made a hill out there instead of a level plain; but everybody finds it so. And then by doing wrong we make the down-hill more and more slippery all the time. Our evil habits are like your sleds; they smooth the way, so that we go faster and faster. It's hard work even to stop doing wrong; just as hard as for you to stop your sled when half way down, and going like a race-horse. And it is still harder to go up. We are all the time slipping back. We find our old habits tripping us up at every step!"

"Then, ma, we might as well give up trying," said Tommy, in a sad and bitter tone.

"Did my little boy say so last winter, when he was climbing up the hill to ride down on his sled? He slipped a great many times, and once or twice fell quite down in the snow; but he scrambled up again, and kept on trying, because he wanted to have the pleasure of riding down so swiftly over the smooth snow. Will Tommy care more for a few minutes' sport than for being good and going to heaven?"

Tommy felt ashamed of what he had said. He laid his head in his mother's lap, and what his thoughts were I cannot tell. But after a while he looked up, as earnest as a hero, and said:

"Ma, I've been a foolish boy. I thought I could be good right off, and with hardly any trouble. But I see now that it is not so, and I mean to try with all my might; and I know, ma, that I shall be happier even while I am trying; and God will help me, won't he, ma?"

"Yes, my son, if you are humble, and do not think that you can be good of yourself without his help. You have learned to-day how weak your own strength is; and I hope that you will pray every day, and often every day, for God to watch over you, and keep you from falling, and raise you up when you fall; and that you will watch yourself, my dear boy, and try to overcome all your wicked habits; and remember what a down-hill, slippery world this is, and that we must expect hard work in getting through it to heaven, but that heaven will be worth all the efforts of a thousand such lives as this!"

And Tommy followed his mother's advice, and he is now a good man. He says he often remembers that Monday, when he thought it was so hard to be good, and the hill and the snow and the sled; and he hopes that the story will lead some little boy who reads it to quit slipping down, and try to climb up, and persevere and pray to God. And so hopes Uncle Jesse.—*Christian Herald.*

### MY FIRST LIE.

I shall never forget my first lie, although it happened when I was a very little girl. My younger sister had a farthing, with which she wished to buy a fig, and being too ill to go down to the shop herself, she engaged me to go. Accordingly I went. As I was returning with the fig nicely done up in a small paper, suddenly the thought occurred to me, that I should like to look at the fig. So I very carefully opened the paper, when the fig looked so very tempting, I thought I could not help tasting it a little at one end. I had scarcely despatched that bit before I wanted it all, and without much more thought I ate up the whole fig! Then, when the fig was all gone, and I had nothing to do but to think, I began to feel very uncomfortable—I stood disgraced before myself. I thought of running away off somewhere, I did not know exactly where, but from whence I should never come back. It was long before I reached home, and I went as quickly as I could, and told my sister that I had lost the farthing. I remember she cried sadly, but I went directly out into the garden, and tried to think of something else, but in vain; my own guilt stared me steadily in the face, and I was wretched.

Although it wanted a few minutes to our dinner hour, yet it seemed very long to me. I was anxious some event might intervene between me and the lie I had told. I wandered about

the garden with a very heavy spirit. I thought I would give worlds if it had not happened. When the dinner hour came, I was seated in my high chair at my father's side, when my sister made her appearance, crying and looking very much grieved. My father immediately inquired what the matter was. Then my mother stated the story, the conclusion of which was, that I had "lost the farthing." I can never forget the look of kind, perfectly unsuspecting confidence with which my father turned to me, and with his large blue eyes full in my face, said, "Whereabouts did you lose the farthing? perhaps we can find it again." Not for a single instant could I brave that tone and that look, but bursting into tears I screamed out, "Oh, I did not lose the farthing; I ate up the fig!" A silence, as of the grave, ensued. No one spoke. In an instant I seemed to be separated at an immense distance from all the rest of the family. A great gulf yawned between us. A sense of loneliness and desolation came over me, the impression of which, I presume, will go with me for ever. I left the table; and all that afternoon, the next day, and during the week, my feelings were melancholy in the extreme. But as time wore away, and my father and mother, brothers and sisters, received me back to their love and favour, my spirits recovered their wonted tone. The whole event left an indelible impression on my mind and heart. It convinced me that the way of the transgressor is hard.

## Young Men's Department.

### DANCING—A VOICE FROM THE DEAD.

The following article from one though dead, yet speaketh, we publish at the request of a friend, and heartily recommend its careful perusal to all our readers. Our own observation warrants the remark, that whenever a Christian becomes fond of dancing parties, apostasy follows.

1. I never knew a praying, holy, or pious person, old or young, fond of such amusements, engage in them, or contend for them.

2. I never saw a church, which tolerated such things, exhibit any symptoms of divine life. Instead of exerting a salutary influence on the world around them, they were rather a curse than a blessing, countenancing a practice so repugnant to seriousness.

3. I never saw a mourner in Zion comforted with such amusement; nor one solemnly affected with the lost condition of a dying world, engaged in them.

4. I never saw a person impressed with the solemnities of death, judgment, and eternity, delight in such trifles. I, indeed, saw one young man, whose case appears at first view as an exception. He was a young man of pleasure. Some years ago he attended a meeting and became much affected by the truth, and began to call on God for mercy. This happened a few days before the fourth of July, when a barbecue and ball were to take place. The temptation overcame him—he attended and joined in the dance, to banish every serious impression; but was completely miserable. He immediately withdrew from the company, and came straight to our church, which was also celebrating the day in worship. He made a voluntary confession of his guilt—repented and was baptized, and straightway preached that Jesus was the Christ. He from being a lawyer, became an eminent preacher of the gospel, and yet continues unwaveringly and diligently in the work. Many are the seals of his ministry. Judge you, whether this case is an exception.

5. I experimentally know that such amusements are calculated to banish all serious thoughts, and to bind the whole heart to those grovelling pleasures.

6. The good sense of the civilized world has put a veto upon the practice; for who, by searching all the church-yards, can find, by the epitaph on the tomb stone, a dancing master's grave, as, Here lies, A. B. the dancing master. No, the grave stone forbids dancing to be inscribed on it. It would be a perfect solecism.

7. Whatever we do must be done to the glory of God, is a truth acknowledged of all.—Then surely we are bound to pray to God for help in all our undertakings. Let the parents when they take their children to a dancing school engage first in prayer for Heaven's blessing on the institution. As such parents, it is well known, are not in the habit of praying, I will take the liberty of writing down one for them.

"Lord, in obedience to thy command to bring up our children in thy nurture, fear, and admonition, and instruct them in the way of holiness both by precept and example, we have brought our children here that they may learn the art of dancing gracefully—of walking handsomely, and of sitting *à la mode*. For thy glory we act in this matter. O bless our dancing master with wisdom to instruct them well, and grant our children aptitude to receive his divine instruction. Grant that our children may so improve in these divine exercises, that they may be admired of all, and imitated by all in their excellent skill in all things pertaining to the art. Amen."

8. I never knew of but one prayer offered to God before dancing. A young, handsome, zealous, pious Presbyterian preacher of my acquaintance, in his preaching travels called for lodging at an Inn. The Innkeeper told him that he was crowded that night; that the neighborhood had met for a ball—that he might be disturbed by the noise. However, he could be accommodated with a private room. The landlord conducted him through the company, to which he very gracefully bowed, an entire stranger to all. The managers of the ball deemed it politeness to invite the strange gentleman to participate in the amusements of the evening; they therefore appointed a young lady to go to his room, and make the invitation; such was the custom. Conducted by the landlord, she entered his room. After an introduction, she invited him as her partner in the dance. He cheerfully consented, took her by the hand and led her into the ball-room, and was seated by his partner. He was asked whether he could dance a country dance. O, yes, said he. They were all now arranged in proper order on the floor, the stranger politely fixed at the head as leader, and the fiddler tuning his violin. Just before they commenced the dance, the young preacher addressed the company, and said: "I have for a few years made it a point never to engage in anything before praying to God for assistance. If the company will please unite with me, we will pray before we commence." With this he kneeled down and solemnly prayed to God.—It was like an electric shock to the company, who by this time had lost the spirit of dancing. He gave an appropriate exhortation, and the party dispersed. That preacher was Cairy Allen, of Virginia, who died in Kentucky near fifty years ago, universally beloved and lamented.—*Chris. Rec.*

## THE HEARTH-STONE.

The hearth-stone has but one name, and to the eye of affection, looks the same, whether it is of polished marble or homely stone, rough-hewn, and seamed with many a crack left by the heavy foot of time. Where the soul lingers with the loved, there is the hearth-stone—where simple joys and truthful confidence dwell, there is the hearth-stone—where the wearied find rest, and the world-sick come for relief, there is the hearth-stone.

It is the home shrine, upon which are placed the purest offerings of the soul: a magnet, that draws the wanderer from a distant land, through far-off seas, to the one spot, it may be a lonely one, uncared for, except by the hearts that cherish it.

O wanderer! if you have a hearth-stone, stay not too long from it; the silver cord soon may be loosed, that binds some of the dear ones there. Return and drink again around that hearth-stone, with those you can trust, from the pure cup of affection, ere they depart. By-and-by the chill winds will whistle bleakly there: gather around its warmth, ere the fire has gone out. Another stone, cold and white, graven with sad words, will soon complete the unfinished records of the hearth-stone.

Those who ever dwell by the hearth-stone, possess a choice blessing. How wise and beautiful always to send up from that sacred place, the incense of gratitude to the Giver of that blessing, and to cherish those affections by the fireside that shall fit you for the immortal mansions, and the transcendent pleasures prepared by him, who while on earth made the home of the sick, the desolate and the sorrowful, the abode of joy.

It were better to be written faithful and true to those around the hearth-stone, than that your name should stand in bold relief upon the costliest monument ever reared to commemorate the name of ambition.

Men seek in strange countries for costly pearls, in the sea for its hid treasures, in the mountains for their ores, in the veins of the earth for their gold, but save the "pearl of great price," there is no wealth like the wealth of the hearth-stone.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

## Agriculture and Horticulture.

### NEW CHERRIES.

(Extract of a Letter from Windsor, C.W.)

"I got an invitation from Professor Kirtland and Mr. Elliot of Cleveland to go down there and eat some of the formers' seedling cherries on the 22nd of June. I took a run down, and met a large number of the leading horticulturists of the Union, and had a very pleasant time of it among old friends and acquaintances. Dr. Kirtland is the most scientific man in the West in all matters of natural history, and has raised the finest new cherries that exist. We tried some thirty varieties put on the table after dinner, with a number attached to each, including the finest old varieties and his own seedlings. Each sort was passed round to all present; and each, after trying it, wrote down his remarks in his memorandum book as No. so-and-so. After all the kinds were gone through, each one read off his remarks in succession, and then the Dr. gave the name of the cherry, and the result of twenty judges' opinions was the most unanimous I ever saw, deciding that some six seedlings of Kirtland's were the best of the whole, and that without knowing whether they were seedlings or not. Such quantities of fine cherries I never saw before. The Dr. can count his large bearing trees by hundreds, and nearly fives of hundreds, covered entirely with most beautiful fruit, which we eat in the greatest profusion, and carried home lots with us. We were shewn the greatest attention, and parties got up for us all over; but I had to steal away last evening to get home here.

Professor Kirtland told us that his cherry orchard was very much exposed to the children of the adjoining school district; but not one cherry, so far as he could judge, had been taken, and in consequence, he was going round to every family in that district to invite the children to a cherry feast the following Saturday."

**IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.**—This new feature in the trade of this country is becoming every year more and more important; and it is one which, in the course of a few years, will raise Canada to a high position, as an Agricultural and Stock-breeding country. Mr. William Miller, of Pickering, a gentleman well known throughout Canada and the State of New York, as a famous Stock-breeder, and who has for a series of years carried off several prizes at the various Agricultural shows held in these counties, has just imported this season, another lot of Leicester sheep, comprising one two year old Ram, two yearling Rams, and six yearling Ewes. In addition to his usual number of sheep, he has also imported two pigs, a boar, and sow. We may also mention that a new champion has entered the list of Stock importers this season, Mr. George Scott, of Scarborough. Mr. Scott's stock consists of one two year old Ram, and one yearling Ram, two 2 year old and two yearling Ewes. The above sheep were all selected from the stock of Mr. Beatley, Fewby, near Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. This gentleman has carried off almost all the prizes, for this description of stock, for a series of years past, and is considered one of the first stock breeders in the country in which he resides. The stock came out by the ship *Robert Burns*, from Port Carlisle to Quebec, in charge of Mr. Beatley's nephew, and all arrived in safety at their place of destination. We trust the importers will reap a rich harvest for their enterprise.—*Toronto Colonist.*

**IT PAYS TO USE MANURE.**—That it pays to use manure, the success of a farmer in Centreville, Md., abundantly proves. He purchased a farm in 1844, which produced scarcely enough to support a family, and in the nine years since, has used 10,996 bushels of ashes, 17,865 of stone lime, and 9,700 of shell lime, besides street manure, in all costing \$3,224. In 1844, the produce of the farm sold for \$491, and it was gradually increased until 1852, when it was sold for \$3,504. The sale of the nine years amount to \$16,215, or \$12,390 over the cost of the manure. At the rate of the yield of 1844, the aggregate sales of the 9 years would have been only \$4,424 so that he has a clear gain from increased produce of \$8,556 by the application of manure. The increase of labor employed should also be taken into account, but even then a handsome profit is shown from the use of these fertilizing materials.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**GRANARIES AND CORN CRIBS.**—Before you stow away your small grain and corn, your granaries and corn-houses should be thoroughly cleansed out. Your wheat bins sprinkled with fresh pulverised lime, and thus keep off the weevil.

THE MISCELLANY.

"LET NOT THE SUN GO DOWN UPON YOUR WRATH."

BY MARY IRVING.

The sun is almost down—  
The shadows flicker higher  
Up the old pines, whose torch-like tops  
Are flashing Day's last fire.

Oh! ere the light goes out—  
Ere on the crims-on cloud  
The first dim fold of darkness falls  
From twilight's deepening shroud—

Come, lay my hand in thine;  
Look to yon gate of Heaven,  
Glowing in purity and peace,  
And say, "Thou art forgiven!"

"Let not the sun go down,"  
Oh friend! upon thy soul,  
Shadowed by even a doubt, to mar  
Thy angel's record-scroll!

Thou hast too little known  
The love thou couldst forget  
Even for a moment; can the chill  
Cling to thy spirit yet!

Life is not long enough  
For hours of dark distrust;  
Enough of wo will come unsought,  
Ere "dust return to dust!"

"Peace—peace on earth"—was sung  
O'er Bethlehem's hills of light;  
Surely, the loving angels bring  
Its echo back to-night!

Enough, no need of words!  
I feel I am forgiven!  
One tear has caught a rainbow from  
The last quick ray of Heaven!

—National Era.

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERY.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in London, the report noticed the progress made during the year in the field of Assyrian discovery. The researches carried on by the French agents, under M. Place, at Khursabad, have been attended with much success. A vast quantity of small articles in cornelian, agate, and marble, beautifully polished, have been discovered; also, many ivory trinkets, which, however, crumbled at the first touch. Large quantities of earthenware were found in one chamber, mostly in a broken state, and in another, which no doubt was the wine cellar, there were a number of jars, nearly four feet in height, containing a violet-colored sediment, which must have once been wine. Two long colonnades of clay pillars covered with stucco, and all standing, have been partially cleared. Some of the drawings transmitted by M. Place to Paris, are painted with real Assyrian pigments found in the ruins, among which was a piece of most splendid ultramarine as large as a pigeon's egg. A sort of Cyclopean road, resembling the Appian way, and the city gateway, built of large bricks, have been also uncovered. The numerous cylinders, tiles, trinkets, vessels, &c., discovered at Khursabad, are to form the nucleus of an Assyrian museum at Paris, which the government is using its efforts to extend by a continuance of the researches. The labors of our countrymen have also been attended with great success; beautiful gold ornaments, cylinders, vases of sculptured basalt, &c., have been exhumed at Sheriff Khan. The letters of Colonel Rawlinson from time to time have kept the society informed of his discoveries. In one letter he gives an account of a bronze lion, discovered at Nebbi Yunus, bearing the inscription, "Esarhaddon, King of Kings, Conqueror of Misr and Cush" (Egypt and Ethiopia). In another he enclosed a copy of an inscription in a Semitic alphabet, being a specimen of a numerous collection of inscriptions upon sheet lead, discovered at a place called Abushudhr, packed in sepulchral jars. In a late letter he enclosed a list of the Babylonian months, founded in a species of calendar, by means of which the succession of events recorded in the inscription of Bisutum may be determined. In his last letter he states that he has at length received the long-expected cylinder from Kilah Shergat, a splendid document consisting of eight hundred lines of writing, which contains the bulletins of Tiglath Pileser I. and is at least two hundred years older than any other document yet discovered. Neither Catak nor Nineveh are mentioned on the cylinder, as in those early days the capital was Kilah Shergat which is everywhere on the cylinder called Assur. Having fairly entered upon a period anterior to the glories of Nineveh and Calah, Colonel Rawlinson says he does not despair of ascending up to the institution of the monarchy. The writing of this inscription of Tiglath Pileser is better, the language more polished, and the grammatical distinctions more nicely marked than in later legends. The capital city, Assur, is, of course, the Allasar of Genesis, of which Arioch was king, and the Tel-Assar of the Targums, which is used for the Mosaic Resen. He considers the site of Nineveh to be determinately fixed at Nebbi Yunus, Calah at Nimrud, and Resen at Kilah Shergat. The learned writer turned lastly to his real treasure house of discovery, the debris in fact of the royal library, of which Layard's collection formed the upper and better preserved part. Here he has found fragments of alphabets, syllabaria, and explanations of ideographic signs; also a table of notation, with the phonetic readings of the signs, showing that the Assyrians counted by sixties, in exact agreement with the *soas, sar* and *ner* of Berossus. The numbers are completely Semitic. There are also elaborate dissections of the Pantheon, geographical dissertations explaining their ideographs for countries and cities, designating their products, and describing their positions—the principal Asiatic rivers and mountains are also given. There are treatises on weights and measures, divisions of time, points of the compass, &c., &c. There is an almanack for twelve years, apparently forming a cycle like that of the Mongoles; each year bears a name, generally that of a god, and all the old annals are numbered after this cycle. Again, there are lists of stones, metals, and trees, or elementary tracts on geology, metallurgy, and botany, and astronomical and astrological formulæ without end, there are also what appear to be veritable grammars and dictionaries. —The whole collection is in fragments, but it gives a most curious insight into the state of Assyrian science whilst Greece was still sunk in Barbarism. Among the most important discoveries are the tables of dynasties. Each king has a separate compartment, and his name is followed by the names of from six to thirty others, who constituted his household or cabinet. If a complete tablet can be found the historical succession will be

established; at present, only fragments have come into the possession of Colonel Rawlinson, but he does not despair of completing the series. Altogether he expresses himself "delighted at the splendid field now opening out. The labor of carrying through a complete analysis will be immense, but the results will be brilliant." He concludes with stating that a splendid ruin, full of marbles and sculpture, has been recently discovered in Southern Chaldea, at a place named Abu Shahein.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS DELTA.

A year or two ago, Congress ordered a scientific survey of the Mississippi, and a report upon the practicability of reclaiming the land overflowed by its waters. The delta formed by its alluvial deposits, was deemed all worthy of examination. Much of it is in swamp lands, belonging to the General Government, and the reclamation of which had been petitioned for by private and public memorial.—The survey was ordered. It has been published. No book of travels in the Old World reveals greater physical curiosities. The mouth of the Ohio, at Cairo, is adopted as the head of the delta. To ascertain the causes of its overflow, it is assumed that a great plane is marked out, sloping from the head point in a direction deviating but little from a due southerly course, to the Gulf of Mexico. Its length five hundred miles. Its northern extremity 275 feet above the level of the sea. Its total descent 320 feet, or eight inches the mile. Extent of the plane 4,000 square miles. Breadth at Cairo 30 or 40 miles. At the Gulf 150 miles. Against 500 miles on a direct plane, are 1,178 miles by the course of the river. Average descent at high water 3 1-4 inches per mile.—At low water the surface is depressed 40 feet at Cairo; 20 feet at New Orleans. At high water the river overflows its borders, bearing along "a vast amount of earthly matter," which is deposited on its borders, the finest clay at more remote points. The delta was thus formed. The land subject to overflow 16,000,000 acres. Its value at Government price \$20,000,000.

Space will not allow us to refer to all the wonderful peculiarities—vagaries, if you please—of the turbid father of waters. Its uniformity of width is referred to by the report to the Government. The contributions from its great tributaries produce the smallest possible impression. At flood tide, so to speak, it conveys less water into the Gulf, in a unit of time, than it carries at any one time, 1,200 miles above its mouth. The average width is 1,300 feet. This is not increased by a change from its ancient channel to that "alluvial bed which it has raised for itself from the sea." Its depth, from the mouth of the Missouri—20 miles above St. Louis—increases with every tributary down to the mouth of the Arkansas. Average depth, 115 feet. Maximum, 180 feet.—Minimum, 70 feet. Average surface velocity, 5 miles to the hour. Strange to say, this velocity diminishes as the depth increases.—Stranger still, that while the mass of the water which its channel bears is sweeping to the South at a speed of 4 or 5 miles the hour, the water next the shore is running to the North at a speed of 1 or 2 miles the hour. The water is frequently running up stream on one side the river, while sweeping down stream on the opposite side. The changes of the channel, and the made land thus created are wonderful. In front of New Orleans a change of this sort has been going on for many years.—The land makes out into the stream. It is called a *batture*. The title to this made estate has been the subject of litigation between the Municipality and the owners of the river front. In a recent case, individual right obtained in the Courts.

The sinuosities of the River below the Louisiana northern line, are inexpressibly curious. The bayous run from the River into the Gulf of Mexico, 80 to 120 miles above New Orleans. On the banks of these bayous, or delta formed by their deposits, are some of the best sugar estates of Louisiana. On the main stream, the bends of the river produced the most singular results in the original distribution of estates to the French inhabitants of the State. These were laid off by river fronts, from ten to twenty *arpens* or acres, running back to the Swamp lands. The extent of the tillable land, depending on the bends of the river. Many of the best estates have only ten *arpens* river front, while the next neighbor with an equal front, has only a meagre estate in the rear. The consequence is, a continuous village of rich and poor, planter and cottager—for 120 miles above the city. The surface of the river, even at medium tide, seems to the eye above the lands. The levee is the protection against floods and overflows. This is an artificial embankment of earth, made in common by the land owners. It is continuous on both sides of the river. A break in this embankment is known as a *crevasse*. It is curious to watch from the portico of a planter's mansion, the movements of a steamer, apparently from 10 to 20 feet above the level of the point of observation, treading the sudden and numerous bends, and consuming half hours in making a distance which to the eye ought not to consume one-tenth the time.

We have confined our notice chiefly to the delta of the Mississippi. This is only half the strange, eventful history of this mighty stream. Let any curious traveller enter its mouth at the Balize, and ascend to the Falls of St. Anthony, and we undertake to say he will defer all curiosity about the Nile and the Niger, to those who know not the stupendous glories of his own land and his own waters.

THE SMOOTH SHILLING.

"That piece won't go, sir!" observed the man behind the counter, handing me back again a shilling so worn that nothing could be seen on either side of it but a dull, silver lustre, and no perceptible figure. I took it, and replaced it in my purse. But as I rode home my meditations were on the shilling. It won't go, he said; but why not? It is no doubt a genuine coin. For ten, twenty, or even fifty years, it has been in constant circulation. The hands of some thousands of persons have held it. It has sparkled as a pretty toy in the tiny fingers of some sweet child; it has been clutched by the ferruginous hand of a miser. It has been laid upon the glazed eyeball of a youth in the shroud; clinked in the till of the liquor-dealer; been tossed to the street musician as an inducement to him to cut short the agony of his organ. It has traveled through the States—passing current from seaboard to the remotest interior, and never at a discount. It has been exchanged in its time for commodities enough to make any beggar a Croesus. To multitudes it has brought, over and over again, in some shape, the worth of a shilling. Others have possessed and lost it, but obtained no equivalent. It was their fault, however, and not the shilling's. But now the tide is turned. The faithful piece of money would seem to be delinquent. "It won't go." But why not? I again ask. Because it is smooth. Its surface tells no tale that we can credit. It bears not the impress of the

mint, or the government insignia. No head, pillars, or dates does it show. A coin must have impressions, or it is only a plaything, a medal, or a silver button-mould. Smooth pieces of silver "won't go" any better than if they were bits of my grandmother's spoons, or those famous old knee-buckles that figured on my grandfather's small clothes. The genuine current coin must have the genuine stamp.

Here, thought I, is a lesson for us. Our minds, hearts, and lives must bear the right impressions, or we cannot pass current in good society. Of little worth is he in life, of whom "the smooth shilling" is a type. The man on whom you can see no head, of date, or stars, or pillars, or eagle—nothing by which it could be guessed that he was "E pluribus unum," his expression only the dull resemblance of tarnished silver, his eyes of pewter, in which there is "no speculation," his soul unmarked with any trace or bound of moral obligation, of generous sympathy, of Christian fervor; everybody is ready to say of him, as said the tradesman of the shilling, "It won't go, sir." It ought not to go. It has been loosely drifting about long enough. It is time it was returned to the mint as bullion to be re-issued, to receive the stamp of a man. Ah! there is the fault with him. It was the original sin of his education, that no deep, strong, correct impression was made upon his nature. He had no pious mother to furrow his soul with her tears; no godly father to drive landmarks deep into the substance of his spiritual existence. The pulpit did not raise along the margin of his affections, the breast-work of faith and hope, and fear of God. The sanctions of the Bible were either unknown or unheeded, so that no "image and superscription" of divine truth was ever inscribed upon him when in the mint of his years—his plastic infancy. The world, the flesh, and Satan, have made him rough enough, but no trace of the divine government is on him—no stamp of the powers above. He is smooth for all such impressions, and therefore, he cannot pass current. Reader, are you a parent, a teacher, a pastor, a Christian, a lover of your race? Put your stamp upon the young. Prepare the die with greatest care. Improve your opportunity. Make your mark. Let it be deep and indelible. Let each immortal coin, each living soul, be charged with the image—not of an earthly queen or emperor, but with the features of our Heavenly King, with the radiant lines of the Redeemer's face, and then shall it be legal tender in the church below, and at the gates of the new Jerusalem.—*Congregationalist*.

THE ANCIENT SERAGLIO AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

In ascending to the ancient seraglio, which was founded by Mahomet II. on the site of the palace of the Palæologi, we passed the Column of Theodosius, a plain Corinthian shaft, about fifty feet high. The seraglio is now occupied entirely by the servants and guards, and the greater part of it shows a neglect amounting almost to dilapidation. The Saracenic corridors surrounding its courts are supported by pillars of marble, granite, and porphyry, the spoils of the Christian capital. We were allowed to walk about at leisure and inspect the different compartments, except the library, which unfortunately was locked. This library was for a long time supposed to contain many lost treasures of ancient literature, among other things the missing books of Livy; but the recent researches of Logothetos, the Prince of Samos, prove that there is little of value among its manuscripts. Before the door hangs a wooden globe, which is supposed to be efficacious in neutralising the influence of the Evil Eye. There are many ancient altars and fragments of pillars scattered about the courts, and the Turks have even commenced making a collection of antiquities, which, with the exception of two immense sarcophagi of red porphyry, contains nothing of value. They show, however, one of the brazen heads of the Delphian tripod in the Hippodrome, which they say Mahomet the Conqueror struck off with a single blow of his sword on entering Constantinople. The most interesting portion of the seraglio is the ancient throne-room, now no longer used, but still guarded by a company of white eunuchs. The throne is an immense heavy bedstead, the posts of which are thickly crusted with rubies, turquoises, emeralds and sapphires. There is a funnel-shaped chimney-piece in the room, a master-work of Benevenuto Cellini. There, half a century ago, the French ambassadors were presented, after having been bathed, fed, and clothed, with a rich mantle in the outer apartments. They were ushered into the Imperial presence, supported by a Turkish official on either side, in order that they might show no signs of breaking down under the load of awe and reverence they were supposed to feel. In the outer court, adjoining the Sublime Porte, is the chapel of the Empress Irene, now converted into an armoury, and, for its size, the most tasteful and picturesque collection of weapons I have ever seen.—*Bayard Taylor in Constantinople*.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

SUBJECTS OF PRAYER.—1. That pride and increasing wealth may not canker the hearts of Christians, and cause their love to wax cold. 2. That the Bible may be diligently read and studied. 3. That strife among brethren may cease, and that they may see eye to eye. 4. That they may repose confidence in God alone for success against the enemies of Zion. 5. That the dark clouds settled down on the world may speedily be dispersed, and the Sun of Righteousness shine forth.

THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.—He that lives without prayer or prays without life hath not the Spirit of God.

We must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ. Remember that you are at the door of eternity, and have other work to do than to trifle away time.

Turn to God and he will turn to you; then you will be happy though all the world turn against you. He that loveth not, knoweth not God, for God is love.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"Not willing to make her a public example."—Matt. chap. i ver. 19.

The infidelity of a betrothed woman was regarded as that of a wife and treated as adultery, which was punishable with death, by stoning. But the law of divorce (Deut. xxiv. 1. &c.) modified this law, by allowing an alternative, which probably caused the other to be seldom carried into execution. The adulterous woman might be put away by a bill of divorce; and if this divorce were a public transaction, before the proper authorities, the cause being declared, the act would of course consign her to ignominy and shame. This seems to have been the public example from which Joseph desired to spare the suspected Mary.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Compiled for Montreal Witness, 20th July.

ASHES have declined. The quotations are: Pots 26s 9d to 27s, Pearls 27s, without much doing in either sort. Want of freight is the chief cause of this decline. FLOUR.—Sales have been made since the receipt of the Arabia's news at 21s 3d to 21s 9d, according to quality. On account of scarcity of tonnage, the market is inactive. WHEAT.—Considerable sales of best U. C. have been made at 5s 6d. COARSE GRAINS.—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS dull. The quotations nominally the same for Beef and Pork. Nothing doing in Butter. FREIGHTS.—For Flour, 4s 3d to 4s 6d per bbl; 35s for Ashes per ton, and 9s for Grain per quarter. Freight for Flour to lower ports, 2s to 2s 6d. EXCHANGE continues at 10 per cent. premium for Bank 60 days. BANK STOCKS.—Montreal Bank, 24; Commercial Bank, 13; City Bank, 5; People's Bank, 1 per cent. prem. Little doing in any of them. RAILROAD STOCKS all dull. Lachine 15 to 16 per cent. discount. St. Lawrence & Atlantic has paid a bonus of 37 1/2 per cent. on account of its amalgamation with the Grand Trunk. The Stock carrying the bonus has been sold at 15 per cent. premium. Champlain—Small sales at 10 per cent. discount. MONTREAL MINING CONSOLS.—Small lots offering at 31s 3d to 32s 6d. IMPORTED GOODS inactive.

POPIH OUTRAGES IN MONTREAL ON THE 12th JULY.

Yesterday, up to the time we write, went off, so far as we are aware, with no disturbance, except in one instance. In the course of the afternoon, a person, whose name is not known, was passing the corner of Great St. James Street, beside the Medical Hall, with an orange lily in his breast, when a female, who is permitted to make a stand with her basket near the Insurance Office, made a rush at him, and tore it away, with great violence. Mr. Breckenridge, merchant, was passing at the time, and Captain Ermatinger, Chief of the Police, coming up, he pointed out the woman as the assailant, and Captain E. desired her, as she could not behave herself, to go away. Mr. Breckenridge then turned down St. Francois Xavier Street, and was walking on, when he was accosted by a man, who told him he should not live twenty-four hours. A scuffle then took place, in the course of which the fellow was joined by two or three others. One of them drew a pistol, and, with the muzzle, struck Mr. Breckenridge on the face and neck, inflicting a superficial wound. This occurred in open day, about half past four o'clock in the afternoon, in one of the most frequented streets in Montreal. As Mr. Breckenridge was not severely wounded, it is of little importance, except as indicating the existence of an organised conspiracy. Other persons were seen about the place armed.—Transcript, 13th.

MORE OUTRAGES ON THE 12th JULY.—Besides the assault on Mr. Breckenridge, we have heard of two other attacks upon inoffensive individuals, if possible, more wanton than that upon him. The first occurred to two gentlemen from Bytown, one of whom, an extensive lumberman, having left his trunk at a hotel in McGill Street, had requested the other to go with him to fetch it thence to the Ottawa Hotel, in Great St. James Street. They took a cab, and drove to several places where they had business, before they went for the trunk. When they had got it, and returned into the street, they found their cab gone. They then took up the trunk, with a view to lift it to a cab, a few paces distance, when they were suddenly accosted by a group of fellows who just then came up. They said—"let us pass on," whereupon one of their assailants asked, "where are your Orange lilies to-day, or are you carrying your Orange lilies? and immediately began an attack upon the two gentlemen. Both received several blows, and the owner of the trunk, which contained several hundred pounds, in attempting to save his property, rather than to protect himself, received a very severe wound on the forehead, which laid bare the skull for several inches, so that the consequences may possibly be very serious. His companion, in escaping from the scoundrels who attacked them, was twice fired at, but luckily without danger. Thus two visitors, engaged in their ordinary business, making no offensive demonstrations whatever, were assailed in one of our most public streets, and narrowly escaped being murdered. Yet no one is arrested, and no one will be punished. Are we a civilized people at all? A member of the water police, named Bell, was also badly beaten last night.—Herald.

We have heard of a number of attacks made by ruffians on peaceable citizens, while quietly returning home from their daily occupations. It has been reported to us that, on the night of the 12th, gangs assembled in groups of twenty or thirty, secreted themselves in dark streets leading into Griffintown, and on the approach of some hard working mechanic, returning home from his daily toil, they immediately rushed out from their concealment and attacked him. This was continued from about 10 1/2 o'clock, P. M., until early next morning. We regret to state that among the sufferers by this abominable conspiracy, the steward of the Lady Eglington has been one. He was returning to the steam vessel when he was savagely attacked, and beaten so severely as to incapacitate him from joining the vessel, which left our city yesterday afternoon.

A man was walking through McGill street with a yellow handkerchief round his neck, when he was set upon, and beaten severely. Some parties, among whom were Mr. Wright and Mr. Campbell, were shot at on Tuesday evening in Craig St, the ball passing quite near to the ear of one of these gentlemen. We have heard of several other cases, but not having learned full particulars, do not think it right to publish the rumours afloat.—Sun.

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CLOTHS—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doerskins, Tweeds, in great variety of color and quality COTTONS—Grey and Bleached, Checked and Striped LININGS—Twilled Silicias, Embossed and Rolled Jacquets, in great variety STUFFS—Orleans, Alpaca, and Cobourg Cloths FLANNELS—Red, White, Saxony, Thibet, Salisbury, Kerseys, &c. SILKS—Gros de Naples, Glaciers, Persians, Bandannas MUSLINS—Book, Jacquet, Mull, Spotted, &c. LINENS—Irish Linens, Cambrics, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Huck's Diapers.

WADDING—Batting, Cotton Twist HOSIERY—Neck Ties, and a variety of other Goods. The Goods are marked in plain figures at the cash prices, and orders will be attended to on precisely the same terms and with as much care in selection as if the parties were present.

N. B.—An assortment of Sewed Goods, Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves, &c., just received by Lady Eglington Steamer; and several parcels of the various descriptions of Goods now on the way. A general assortment of Stationery and Books in a separate department on the ground floor.

JOHN DOUGALL,

183 St. Paul Street.

MEDICAL HALL.

SHELL BACK COMBS of superior quality

Shell Side Combs do Shell Dressing Combs do Shell Tooth Combs do Shell Pocket Combs do Shell Tooth Picks do

—ALSO— Ivory Dressing Combs Ivory Tooth Combs, &c &c. Just received.

JOHN BIRKS & CO.

July 7.

SEEDS.

THE Subscribers have received their usual supplies of ENGLISH and AMERICAN SEEDS, which will be Sold low for Cash.

—ALSO, Of their own growth from selected roots, Large Red Onion Long White Carrot Large Altringham do Long Red Mangel Wurtzel, &c. &c.

WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.,

194 & 196, St. Paul Street.

ICE—ICE—ICE.

FAMILIES desiring a supply of ICE for the Summer, are requested to give in their names as early as possible in order that arrangements may be made for a punctual delivery.

The terms are as heretofore:— 20 lb per day, with double quantity on Saturday, - - - - - £1 5 0 10 lb per day, do do do do 0 15 0 20 lb per day, for one month, - - - - - 0 7 6 10 lb per day, do do do do 0 5 0 In all cases cash in advance.

The subscribers beg to say that their stock of Ice is of the finest possible quality, having been taken at much expense from a considerable distance above the city.

ALFRED SAVAGE & CO.

Chemists, next the Court House.

May 18.

PLATE GLASS.

THE undersigned having been appointed Sole Agent in Canada, for the "UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY," St. Helens, near Liverpool, is prepared to take orders for every description of PLATE GLASS in any size that may be required.

POLISHED GLASS is now very extensively used in England for private houses, as well as for Warehouse and Shop Windows; the price having been so much reduced within the last few years as to bring it into competition with Crown Glass.

ROUGH GLASS is the best material for Sky-lights, Workshop Windows, &c., and in Sheets from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch thick it is used for Floors where it is considered desirable to light the apartment below in this manner.

Lists of prices for Rough, Polished, or Silvered Glass, will be furnished on application.

PETER REDPATH.

Montreal, April, 19, 1853.

TELEGRAPH AND OTHER WIRE.

THE undersigned, Sole Agent in Canada for Messrs RICHARD JOHNSON & BROTHER, Wire Manufacturers, Manchester, is prepared to take orders for every description of WIRE, Galvanized or otherwise. The quality of Messrs JOHNSON'S WIRE is recognized in England and elsewhere as unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other. It is preferred by the Telegraph Companies which have used it, and was chosen from a number of tested samples for the construction of the Cables for the Railway Suspension Bridge, at Niagara Falls. Price lists will be forwarded on application.

PETER REDPATH.

Montreal, April 19, 1853

COMMUNION SERVICES.

THE Subscribers have received a supply of Plated Flagons, Cups, Plates, Patens, and Baptismal Bowls. Also, their usual assortment of Plated Ware.

SAVAGE & LYMAN, 100, Notre Dame Street.

WANTED, to take charge of a Farm, a Married Man with a small family, who understands the management of Cows, Horses, &c.

A Protestant of the Methodist persuasion will be preferred.

Apply to D. Armstrong, near Huntingdon, C.E.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Four or Five APPRENTICES to the DRESSMAKING BUSINESS. Apply to No. 18 St. Joseph street, opposite St. George's Church. July 7. m-32.



CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

171 St. Paul Street.

A LARGE assortment of Goods is now on hand, and will be sold by the Package, or packed to order by the Dozen.

Assorted Crates of Common Ware for Country Merchants.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

July 7.

EAGLE HOTEL, TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

College Street, Montreal.

THE reputation of this House is known over the country as commodious, peaceful, pleasant and moderate in its charges.

The Undersigned calls the attention of the Travelling Public and Visitors to his accommodations. He means to do justice to all; and as the House is conducted on the Maine Law principle, every one will find the advantages of prohibition without legislation.

FRANCIS DUCLOS.

May 25th, 1853.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

CONFECTIONER.

179 1/2 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Ice Creams,

SODA WATER FROM A FOUNTAIN,

WITH

CHOICE SYRUPS.

Families and Parties supplied as usual with careful attention.

Country Orders executed with despatch.

C. A. would take this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the encouragement extended to him during the past ten years he has been in business, and would assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part in the future to merit a continuance of their patronage.

May 25.

CANTON HOUSE,

109, Notre Dame Street.

STRUTHERS & COCHRAN.

BEG to inform the Public that they have opened the above premises with a new and Varied Stock of

FRESH TEAS AND COFFEES,

of their own importation, and that they intend to keep up a constant supply of the same.

To give their Coffee every advantage, it will be FRESH GROUND EVERY DAY, and sold pure.

Orders strictly attended to, and the hour of sending punctually observed.

They solicit a trial of their goods.

June 8.

JOHN GALBRAITH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 183, Notre Dame Street, (West End.)

HAS just received some of his SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, such as

BROADCLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, DOESKINS, and a good assortment of VESTINGS,

Which he will make up to order, in good style, and with punctuality.

Montreal, May 18, 1853.

Stationery Warehouse.

WRITING Paper, all sizes and qualities Envelopes, blue, cream laid and wove, white, buff, official

Whitney's Inkstands, colored and stained glass Cards and Card Boards

Copying Machines and Copying Books Steel Pens, Red Tape, India Rubber, Inks, Pocket Books, Metallic Books, Bankers Cases, Date Boxes, Rulers, &c. &c.

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This pamphlet has caused great excitement in England. Upwards of 50,000 have been printed. Price 7 1/2d.

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THE Subscriber has a large Stock of Potter's & Bliss' CARDS and CARD BOARD, which he can e at a very small advance upon Cash, consisting of Printer's Satin, Porcelain, Enamelled, Bristol and Colored, all sizes; also, Card Board, White, Colored, and Enamelled; Ultra-Marine Colored Card Board, Bristol Boards.

Orders from the country punctually attended to. Terms strictly Cash.

JOHN DOUGALL,

183 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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WILLIAMS' Missionary Enterprise, 4s 6d; Moffat's Scenes and Labours in Southern Africa, 3s 9d;

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Memoir of Rev. John Williams, by Prout, 5s;

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Memoirs of Rev. Henry Martyn, 2s;

Tales about the Heathen, 1s 3d;

Daughters of China, or Sketches of Domestic Life in the Celestial Empire, by the wife of a Missionary. 3s 9d;

The Night of Paul, or Missions in the South Sea Islands, by the author of the Peep of Day, 2s;

India and the Hindoos, by the Rev. F. De W. Ward, 2s 6d.

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Books can be sent by Mail, at one halfpenny per ounce.

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HENRY CHAPMAN & Co.,

St. Sacramento St.

Montreal, Feb. 26, 1853.

HERBERT MORTIMER,

NOTARY PUBLIC, STOCK BROKER, HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENT.

No. 80, King Street East, Toronto,

(Opposite St. James Church.)

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June 18, 1852.

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