

THE DAILY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW & FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

No 78.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1860.

PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS AT MONTREAL.

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

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

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Steamship.	Leaves.	For.	Date.
United States	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Prince Albert	New York	Galway	Nov. 20
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Bremen	New York	Southampton	Nov. 24
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 28
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 1
Africa	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Arago	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
John Bell	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 24

TO ARRIVE.

Bremen	Southampton	New York	Oct. 31
John Bell	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 3
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 3
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 4
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	Nov. 7
Fulton	Southampton	New York	Nov. 7
Glasgow	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 7
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 10
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 14
Arago	Southampton	New York	Nov. 14
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 24
Asia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
New York	Southampton	New York	Nov. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Dec. 4

RAILWAYS.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK for Canada West from Point St. Charles. Day Mail, 9 A.M. Mixed, 4:30 P.M. Night Express, 9 P.M.

GRAND TRUNK for Portland and Quebec from Point St. Charles. Day Mail, 8:30 A.M. Mixed 5 P.M.

MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN for New York, &c. Express 6:30 A.M. Express, 3:45 P.M. Mixed Local, 8:30 P.M.

LACHINE from Bonaventure Street station 7 A.M., to connect with Ottawa steamers. 9:30 A.M. connects with American Line of Steamers. 12 noon to connect with U. C. steamers. 3:30 P.M. Mail train for various points between Caughnawaga and Province line. 5 P.M.

ARRIVALS:

GRAND TRUNK from the West. Mail, 8 A.M. Mixed, 6:45 P.M. Express, 7:20 P.M.

GRAND TRUNK from the East. Mail, 5:25 P.M. Mixed 7 A.M. Local and Day Mail, 11:15 A.M.

CHAMPLAIN Express, 9:30 A.M. Mixed, 5:15 P.M. Express, 10:30 P.M.

LACHINE 8 A.M., 10:30 A.M., bringing Hemmingford Mail, &c. 1 P.M., 4:15 P.M., 5:30 P.M., with Ottawa steamer's passengers.

STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES.

ROYAL MAIL LINE for Quebec. ("Quebec," "Columbia" and "Napoleon.") 5 P.M.

"PRINCE OF WALES," for Ottawa, leaves Lachine on arrival of 7 o'clock A.M. train.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

500 COMMERCIAL BUFF ENVELOPES, for 25 cts, at the
BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
36 Great St. James Street, opposite Wesleyan Church.
Montreal, Nov. 10, 1860.

ACCOUNT BOOKS ruled for Dollars and Cents, or
£ s. d., all sizes, very cheap, at the
BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
36 Great St. James Street, opposite Wesleyan Church.
Montreal, Nov. 10, 1860.

COUNTING HOUSE STATIONERY, including—
Bills of Lading, Cheque Books, Blank Note Forms,
Date Boxes, Bill Head Boxes, Pen Racks, Letter Files,
Rulers, &c., &c., at lowest prices, at the
BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
36 Great St. James Street, opposite Wesleyan Church.
Montreal, Nov. 10, 1860.

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC FOR 1861.

THE Boston Tract Society's beautifully illustrated Almanac for 1861 is now ready and will be sent by Mail, post-paid, at the following rates:—One Copy 6d, Six Copies 2s 6d, Twelve Copies 4s 3d. "WITNESS" OFFICE,
36 Great St. James Street.
Montreal, Oct 5, 1860.

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

Crockery, China & Glassware

J. PATTON & CO. have on hand a complete assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASSWARE, comprising every article suitable for both Town and Country Trade.

A call is respectfully requested.

TERMS LIBERAL.

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

GALBRAITH & BROWN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Mechanics' Institute Building,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

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

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

SALLY LUNNS

AND

NORFOLK DUMPLINGS,

Economy, Dispatch, Luxury and Health.

SAVAGE'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

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

In purchasing, be particular to see our name on the wrapper of each parcel, to avoid disappointment. Sold by most respectable Grocers in packets at 4d., 6d., 7d., and 1s. 3d.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,

Apothecaries Hall, Cathedral Block.

Montreal, Oct. 19, 1860. 2m-d.

CROCKERY.

THE Subscribers beg to call attention to their SUPERIOR STOCK of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

WHICH WILL BE FOUND WELL ASSORTED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE;

ALSO,

Dinner Sets, in great variety.

Splendid China Dessert Sets.

Rich Toilette Sets.

China Tea Sets.

Which will be disposed of at the Lowest Prices.

E. WRIGHT & Co.

288 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Oct. 15, 1860. 1m-d.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PREPARATION—

WINTER CREAM OF ROSES,

FOR

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

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

No Family should be without the Winter Cream.

Prepared only by

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

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

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

S. J. LYMAN & CO., Agents.

GUNPOWDER.

CO BLASTING, in quarter barrels.

For sale by

Aug. 22. ADAM BURNS,

12 St. Sacrament St. t.f.b.

LARD, PORK & HAMS.

The Subscriber offers for sale—

Lard, in tinnets and kegs.

Fresh and Salt Pork and Beef.

Corned Beef and Tongues.

Smoked Hams.

At his Stalls, Nos. 26 and 27 St. Ann's Market and No. 3 Guy Street.

Montreal, August 21. WILLIAM BAUDEN.

GOOD MIXED TEA

at 2s. 6d. per lb., for sale, by

E. E. SHELTON.

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

MAGISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.

(From the Hamilton Spectator.)

The County of Wentworth is in a fair way of obtaining a most unenviable notoriety, as regards its Magistracy, for only the other day a verdict of guilty was rendered against two Magistrates, on an alleged charge of extorting fees in a case of felony, the person charged being allowed to go without trial, in consideration of his paying costs. This case is not so bad as it has been represented, as evidently, it was at worst an error of judgment merely, the Magistrates in question not having profited by the payment of the costs, as was alleged. But another case, and of the most glaring description, too, has just come to our knowledge, in which the parties appear to have acted an extraordinary part, and for which they will probably have their names struck from the Commission of the Peace. We have not the names of the erring Justices, but the facts, as stated to us, are as follows:—

At the June Quarter Sessions of the County of Wentworth, two men, named King and Dunham, were indicted, for having deposited a piece of carrion in a well, in the village of Woodburne. Both were convicted, and Dunham was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, or to remain in jail six months at hard labor, unless the fine and costs were sooner paid. King was a man of means; Dunham, a miserable creature, addicted to drinking, was induced to perpetrate the act on a promise made by King that if any one would do so, he would give a gallon of whisky to the party. After sentence was passed on Dunham, the County Attorney moved Court for judgment against King, but in compliance with the request of King's Counsel, sentence was deferred until the following day. When the motion for judgment was renewed, it was observed that, whereas only one magistrate had been present at the trial and assisted the Judge, on the day previous, five additional Justices who had not heard the trial, were seated alongside His Honor. The counsel for the prisoner having addressed the Court, he expressed the hope, that as it was a case not likely to happen again, the Court should take a merciful view and not inflict a heavy fine upon his client. The Judge stated to his associates, that in conjunction with Mr. Hall, the Magistrate who sat with him the day previous, he had made up his mind to inflict the same punishment on King as had been inflicted on Dunham, as he and Mr. Hall considered King more culpable than Dunham. His Honor was overruled, however, by the other magistrates, and the sentence passed upon King was, that he should pay a fine of \$50, or go to jail three months unless the fine was paid. Being able, he paid the money on the spot, and thus escaped due punishment. The Judge immediately stated that the judgment was not his, and that he was supported in his opinion by one Magistrate on the Bench, Mr. Thomas Stock; but that the other gentlemen had outvoted them, that he thought if King got off so easily, Dunham should not suffer a severer punishment; therefore he would represent the matter to His Excellency the Governor General, in order that Dunham's sentence might be altered to correspond with King's.

His Honor was as good as his word, and in detailing the circumstances it became necessary to set forth how it was that there was so much difference between the sentences. A favorable reply was received, and also a demand upon the Judge for the names of the magistrates who had differed from him in opinion, and that having been complied with, the magistrates have been called upon by the Government to show upon what grounds they based their decision. The result we have not learned, but presume it will end in the removal of the erring Justices from the Commission. This action on the part of the Government is commendable, and the country will be gratified to learn that such conduct as we have shown on the part of four magistrates of this county has not been allowed to pass without an inquiry.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

(From the Carleton Place Herald.)

It is said that another census of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada is to be taken next winter, that government has already appointed many of the commissioners, and that much improvement has been made in the forms over those of 1852, especially in the columns relating to the statistics of manufactures. There is great need of improvement in the way and manner of taking the census, from that in which it was, in many places, conducted last time. Those at all acquainted with the matter, must be aware, that, in Lower Canada it was a solemn farce, being performed not only with a shameful laxity, but in a most careless and negligent manner.

Some of the parties questioned were under the impression that the taking of the census had something to do with the taxation, and as most people entertain a horror for the idea of anything assuming the shape of tax, many of them either refused to give in their names at all, or in giving them in, accompanied them by wrong returns. Of course in this way, the object of putting the Province to so much trouble and expense was in a great measure frustrated.

In the present state of things political, in Canada, it is of the utmost importance that a correct census be taken. We have noticed that the Press of Lower Canada has been, of late, strenuously advising the people in the several sections of that Province, to be sure and make full returns, not scrupling to indicate that, upon the number returned from Lower Canada, will, hereafter, greatly depend the power of that section in the legislature. Judging by the

number of fictitious votes at one time polled in the city of Quebec, we can easily imagine that, were the people to act on an impulse of this kind, such returns will be sent in from that quarter as will place the numbers of its population on a favorable basis.

We may, possibly, be set down as enthusiastic, but we are looking forward with much anticipation of good resulting from the taking of the next census, —good to the country at large, and useful knowledge to our government. We look to that result, not with a party idea merely, but with reference to the future of our country. Party motives, party feelings and party animosities, are carried too far entirely in this country. It is really lamentable, frequently, to see the best interests sacrificed at the shrine of party politics. Let us, at least, hope that every unworthy motive will be left out of the question, and that just and true accounts will be given in by the inhabitants of every locality. And without being understood as wishing to dictate to those in authority over us, we trust that the government of the day will be alive to the duties that devolve on them, on that occasion. Nothing can be more important than that accurate and reliable intelligence should be conveyed to the public, on all the subjects that are comprehended in the census tables. If there be any subject in the whole range of public affairs, that should be free from the blighting and withering influence of undue party feeling, or from which party politics should be entirely discarded, it is this. In a word, our Canadian credit and Canadian interests, both at present and in the future, are involved in true returns being made by the commissioners whom the government may appoint over this business.

BROWNSON v. THE POPE.—The Roman Catholic community has been startled, and the Protestant community surprised by the course taken on Romish questions by *Brownson's Review*, an able Catholic quarterly. Dr. Brownson takes decided ground against the temporal power of the Pope, and in favour of the Italian revolution. He speaks out in the most fearless manner in behalf of liberal principles, and in condemnation of the despotism of his church over the minds and actions of its members. Of course he has excited the ire of his ecclesiastical superiors, and the wrathful censures of the Roman Catholic press. He still claims to be a good Catholic, and does not seem intimidated by the wrath of his assailants.—[Why does not the *True Witness* continue to boast about Brownson?—Ed. Wit.]

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.—We insert to-day an important document which we received by the "Persia's" mails. It is a report of the London Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to the English Shareholders. It contains three important announcements. One that the Government of Canada have promised to lay their case before Parliament; another that Government are about to appoint a commission to enquire into the affairs of the Company; and another, which in substance we have previously stated, that the judgment obtained by the London Directors, Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., is to guard against hostile prosecution of individual claims, and for the general benefit of all present creditors. Touching the first announcement, we must confess our inability to see the utility of a promise to bring the Company's application for aid before Parliament, unless Ministers are prepared to recommend that it be granted. The course seems to us to be an extraordinary one. If the Government feel that they cannot grant further aid, if they feel that the Province cannot bear addition to its present heavy burden with safety to its credit, that the tariff is quite as high as it can be put for revenue purposes, even higher in some instances, that we cannot go a step further without resorting to direct taxation, most unsophisticated people would take it to be their clear and simple duty to stand in the way of any further draughts upon the Provincial chest, for whatever purpose, or by whomsoever recommended. And we think there must be some mistake in the statement that the Government could intend to pursue so unusual a course, as to leave an important money vote an open question in the House. Yet we cannot understand the statement in the Grand Trunk Directors' Report in any other sense; except, indeed, that the Government do intend to take the responsibility of recommending the aid asked for, which we have all along understood they feel themselves unable and unwilling to do. Further explanations are required. It is inconvenient that important ministerial announcements, should see the day in such a way, and be, besides, so indefinitely expressed.—*Montreal Gazette*.

VICTORIA, MELBOURNE.—Religious services in the Theatre Royal continue to be held on the Lord's-day, and the spacious building is still filled with crowded and attentive audiences. Cases of deep impression have been mentioned, under the first address on the prodigal son. What need that we be instant in prayer, that convictions may not be stifled, but may issue in true conversion to God! The union prayer meeting, in the Protestant Hall, continues to be held every Tuesday evening. The numbers in attendance have varied considerably; but the spirit of prayer abates not. A refreshing sense of the Divine presence continues to be enjoyed. Earnest requests are pressed for unconverted relatives, and for others who are without God and without hope in the world. Last Tuesday night, a request to be remembered at the Throne of Grace came from a number of individuals in a thinly-peopled part of the interior, who are in the habit of meeting once a month for united prayer. A request for prayer was also made on behalf of the Major-General and the forces under his command, who had just embarked for the scene of conflict in New Zealand. The prayer meetings in different localities, it is believed, have not been falling off, and in some a high degree of spiritual joy is experienced.—*Melbourne Revival Record*.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE DAILY WITNESS.

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

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

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

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

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

All transient Advertisements cash in advance.

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

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

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 13.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Gold Pens, Diaries, &c.—Murray & Co.

Hints to Students of Divinity.

Earthenware.—James Dougall, 10 St. Helen Street.

AUCTION SALE.

Catalogue Sale of Hardware—Alex. Bryson & Co.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—Attention is directed to the Unreserved Catalogue Sale of Hardware, by Alex. Bryson and Co., which commences to-day, at two o'clock punctually.

—In the Recorder's court yesterday, three tavern-keepers, (one of them unlicensed,) were fined for keeping their places open on Saturday night, in contravention of the recent By-law. There were 50 cases before the court, most of them for intemperance.

—Etienne Dufresne was fined yesterday, by Mr. Coursol, in \$50, for selling spirituous liquors without a license.

—A respectable-looking young man, who has been staying at the Montreal House for two or three days, was arrested yesterday on a charge of burglary, part of the stolen property having been found in his trunk.—He was to be brought up before Mr. Coursol to-day.

—The City Council meets in special session to-morrow night. The Report recommending an increase of Water Rates, will be considered.

—The interments during the last week were 45; 9 in the Protestant Cemetery, and 36 in the Roman Catholic one. Of this number, 25 were children, 13 male and 12 female; 20 were adults, 9 male and 11 female.

FIRE AT MOLSON'S DISTILLERY.—The alarm at 1 o'clock this morning, was occasioned by the breaking out of fire in the wort-house of Molson's Distillery, on St. Mary Street, in the Quebec Suburbs. In from 20 to 30 minutes after the first sound of the bells, the entire force of the Fire Brigade, with their Chief, Mr. Bertram, were on the ground, playing ten streams on the burning building; it was, therefore, soon confined to the place where it commenced. The origin of the burning is not known; there is said to have been no fire used in the place where it was first seen. The damage done is principally to the roof of the wort-house, and may amount to about £2,000. There is no insurance on the property destroyed. The extensive granaries and machinery are insured, but by the promptitude of the firemen the flames were prevented from spreading to these departments.

Early this forenoon, workmen had commenced to repair the damage, and in that part of Mr. Molson's establishment there may, perhaps, be a week's delay before it is in full blast again. But after that,—and when two new tuns, now in progress, are completed,—the distillery will do more harm than ever before, as its capability of converting the bounties of Providence into a curse, will have been largely increased. At present, it worse than wastes about 2,000 bushels of grain per day.

The benefits of our Water Works and fire hydrants, conjoined with the efficient Fire Brigade, were manifest on the occasion.

SABBATH AFTERNOON MEETING.—Last Sabbath the meeting was, as usual, largely attended. After singing and prayer, a few verses of the 12th chapter of Romans were read by the Chairman, who called attention to the Apostle Paul's injunction to rejoice with them that rejoice and weep with them that weep; showing that unless a speaker were in sympathy with his hearers, he might as well not speak at all. Some teachers of the young are never in sympathy with their scholars, and all their intercourse is just a weariness of the flesh. Such teachers have mistaken their vocation. Some speakers set the audience against them, instead of taking it with them, and advocates of this kind did no good. Paul sought to win the sympathies of those he addressed, and to be all things to all men, not in the sense of being an idolater with idolaters, or a drunkard with drunkards, but in the sense of feeling for their temptations and difficulties, and speaking to them as he would like to be spoken to, were he in their place.

Mr. Haining called attention to the true position of all men and women with respect to the temperance reformation. They were either for it or against it. If they used any kind of intoxicating drinks, however moderately, they were supporting the traffic and the drinking customs and usages of society. Many wished their children to join Bands of Hope and grow up teetotalers, whilst they themselves continued to use liquor; but was it reasonable to expect this? Many, in like manner, complained of little boys smoking, whilst they themselves set the example. It was time for all who

wished to see society purified from these great curses—drinking and smoking, to come out and range themselves distinctly on the other side.

Rev. Mr. Green, Bible Society Agent, mentioned the case of a respectable man in the Townships, a number of years ago, who was so temperate that he thought he had no need to sign the pledge. Had he then taken the stand to which he was invited and urged, how different would have been his influence on society and his own fate! He began not only to drink more freely, but to sell drink, and by degrees became a drunkard, and died in that dreadful condition. This was not all; his wife took to drinking also, and went to such excess that when she was on her death-bed, a few weeks ago, she had only one cry, and that was for gin! gin! gin! He exhorted all to be not only almost, but altogether, temperance men.

Mr. Janes read two very interesting incidents of the Fulton Street Prayer-Meeting, illustrating the power of prayer; and Dr. Smith drew attention to the importance of attending to the health and development of the physical frame as a means of moral and religious usefulness.

The meeting was then closed with the doxology and benediction.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CANADA WEST.—Slavery, like all other false systems, has often to defend itself in pretty mean ways, such as sneaking, bullying, and corruption. A noted instance of this is to be found in the late attempt to carry a fugitive slave, one Wm. Jones, from Canada to the United States, by getting up against him a bogus charge of murder, which dreadful crime proves to have been nothing more than putting to death (accidentally or otherwise) a man who attempted to make him, William Jones, a slave, after he, William Jones, had made up his mind that he had been born to be a free man. A public meeting was convoked at Simcoe, C.W., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at which the Rev. E. Grasett, of that place, presided, and in which the Hon. M. H. Foley, M.P.P., and many other respectable citizens of the vicinity took part, where, for reasons given, the following resolutions were passed:—

Be it therefore Resolved, That this meeting heartily sympathizes with the Fugitive Slaves from the neighboring Republic, and admires the heroism which has led so many of their number to vindicate their right to freedom, in the face of difficulties, dangers and death.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we regard it as a solemn duty to preserve intact the glories of our race and nation, assailed in the person of the before-mentioned Wm. Jones, and to secure to him the full and complete benefits which the letter and spirit of the Laws of Britain will afford him.

Be it therefore Resolved, That Subscription Lists be at once opened, to aid in providing means to defray the expenses of the appeal, which he is himself unable to provide, and that a committee be now appointed to carry into effect the terms of this resolution.

A Committee was then nominated, of which Rev. E. Grasett is doubtless Chairman, to whom we hope abundant means will be remitted to prosecute the appeal.

CHINA.—The *Times* thinks that the reported fact that Lord Elgin is going to Peking without an army would be a decidedly bad move, as, if peace is desired, nothing is more necessary than that the Emperor should know that England has an arm long enough to reach him even there, and chastise every breach of faith; otherwise he is likely to care little what treaties he may sign.

Now what is going to happen? News that the Tartar army has marched forth in triumph from the Southern parts, is already spread far and wide through the streets of Peking. It is, doubtless, added that the barbarians have made their submission, and that these are all coming on to bring tribute to the Emperor. This, or certainly nothing better than this, is the impression that Lord Elgin, with his escort of cavalry, will produce at Peking. The Emperor cannot make important concessions to a people whom he pretends to have overcome in arms, and whose ambassadors he has exhibited to his people as bearing tribute and submission. The *Times* hopes, therefore, that the ambassadors, with the magnificent army which they have at their command, will make their appearance at Peking, accompanied by a force sufficient to make such an impression on the imperial mind as to render any Chinese expeditions unnecessary for many years to come.

[For the "Montreal Witness"] FREEMASONRY.

I have seen in the *Commercial Advertiser* of 29th Oct., the report of a lecture on Freemasonry, recently delivered in this city, and it has led me to examine the claims set up by that society.

It claims the respect of mankind in the first place for its great antiquity.

The present lecturer fixes its origin with the workmen who built Solomon's temple. The most "cunning" of these were idolaters from Tyre, and I would advise the Freemasons not to press their claims, but rather to go farther back, even to the builders of Babel, in whose favor there is a respectable argument, viz.:—That on their language being confounded, they were under the necessity to have recourse to signs and symbols!

It claims to be a teacher of truth and morals.

This claim I am disposed to deny, because, if its teachings were good we should see good fruits—and none are visible. Its highest teaching seems to reach no higher than to connect a few of the moral precepts known to every schoolboy, with symbolic representations—a very useless study in the present day, when every man may read in his own tongue and in plain print, the highest moral and religious truths.

It claims to possess an important secret, making a great ado about preserving it.

This favors the claim to antiquity, for we find heathen priests and impostors of every class among the ancients, operating on the people through pretended secrets and mysteries.

This alleged secret helps to recruit the ranks of Masonry, by attracting the morbidly curious—the young and the vulgar—but it has no weight whatever with men of information and reflection.

Freemasonry claims to be charitable and benevolent. That is to say—expending nine dollars in order to bestow the tenth with due parade and ceremony. Private benevolence does better than that.

It claims to be a voluntary society, I believe.

It is voluntary as to the entry, but not as to the exit, as it acts on the maxim "Once a Mason, always a Ma-

son," and imposes on its members such obligations as no prudent man would assume. I say no prudent man, because these unwarrantable (and probably illegal) obligations bind him for life to an organization, in which he will have to meet as a "brother," with Drunkards, Gamblers and Libertines, without having power either to withdraw himself, or to expel them from its ranks.

It boasts of its harmony with the Old Testament—but as it ignores the New Testament—and its Divine Author—and its inspired teachings, (so far as outsiders can see,) it cannot be a proper society for a Christian to join. Hence, I would advise all young men who are, or wish to be Christians—and who desire to spend their spare time and spare money usefully—to have nothing to do with Freemasonry.

CAUTION.

CHILD EXPOSURE.

(To the Editor of the *Daily Witness*.)

MONTREAL, NOV. 13, 1860.

Sir,—In one of your late issues, I observed a paragraph relating the sad fact of some heartless person having left exposed a baby only one month old at a door in Dupré Lane, and since then have learned that the little innocent has been safely housed in one of the nunneries, and all seems quiet again. Now, Sir, has any searching inquiry been made into this affair by the proper authorities? Surely, for the sake of our common humanity, something more than a mere rehearsal of the tale should be done, that the guilty party may be brought to account and punished with the utmost rigor of the law. I am, &c., HUMANITAS.

THE MAINE LAW.

(From the *Christian Guardian*.)

We observe in the Quebec *Morning Chronicle*, a long letter from Mr. James A. Davidson, the zealous temperance lecturer, expressing his entire want of faith in prohibition as a means of putting an end to intemperance. He says that the Maine law is not enforced in the city of Portland, and that there are shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors open in every part of the city. He states, moreover, that reports from different parts of the State give information of many villages where liquors are openly sold in defiance of the law. His conclusion is, that the Maine law,—"patent morality," he calls it, is totally ineffectual and useless, and that nothing but "moral suasion" can be relied upon in combating the mighty evil.

It is undoubtedly true that large cities, sea-port towns especially, have presented and always will present unusual difficulties in the way of a prohibitory law. But it is also true that in most of the country parts, the law is enforced and observed; and that even in the large cities, and in some other places where drinking has the prevailing public sentiment in its favour,—even in such places drinking has the stigma of illegality put upon it, and is very much diminished. In such a state of things, it is very easy to obtain shocking reports, from particular localities, of the intemperance that still exists, while all the time the law may be effecting a vast amount of good. And then if the friends of temperance are active, such a law must be gaining more and more power from year to year, until it becomes triumphant. The truth of the matter is, that no law can be effectual when public sentiment is not in its favour; or when public morality does not produce such a respect for law as to induce the people to submit to it from a principle of duty; or, at least, where law is not administered with such authority and firmness, as to compel submission from smaller communities to the will of the whole people. To procure a prohibitory law, and to have it fully carried out, it is requisite that the sentiments of the majority be in its favour; and therefore temperance Societies and lectures are necessary to create such a state of sentiment. Temperance Societies begin the good work, and they carry it on and sustain it; but a prohibitory law seems necessary to finish it. Mr. Davidson is probably right in thinking that the people's zeal for a "Maine Law," made them neglect the means they had been using for years with so much effect, and thus indirectly did injury to the cause of temperance. It is a pity that people are so prone to run into extremes. We need not abuse one means of accomplishing an object in order to recommend another. "This ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone," is the true principle.

Maintain your Temperance societies with greater zeal than ever; for they must always be your chief dependence;—but at the same time do not give up your efforts to put down the traffic, to dry up the resources of this great sum of evils. The people will entirely lose confidence in all Temperance teachings, if they are to be told one year that nothing but argument and persuasion is to be relied on; the next that Temperance societies are useless, and that the different "Orders" of "Sons" are the only effectual organization; and then the following year, that all efforts are unavailing except the strong arm of the law. We are glad that our laws relating to the sale of intoxicating drinks have been improved of late, and that several municipalities have shown a disposition to use all the power the law has given them, for the suppression of intemperance. We accept every improvement in this respect as an earnest of final triumph, and, in the meantime, exhort the friends of Temperance to be up and doing; to be instant in season and out of season by all means to save some from the destroyer. For it is only by the use of every proper means, and after patient and long-continued endeavors that such deep-rooted and wide-spread evils are destroyed, and the peaceable fruits of Temperance and righteousness secured.

[Mr. Davidson appears to be one of those advocates of Temperance whose position and views are frequently changing, and who are consequently very unreliable friends of the cause. Zeal without judgment may accomplish some good, but it is likely to do quite as much harm. As regards the Maine Law, every one knows that, like any other law, if it be not enforced in any given place, it will there be a dead letter. This is not, however, necessarily the fault of the law, but of its administrators, and all license laws are open to the same objection. The view taken of the whole question in the article of the *Christian Guardian*, which we copy above, is judicious.—Ed. WIT.]

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, NOV. 13.—Noon.

Mild weather to-day; thermometer at 7 a.m., 48°; at noon, 50°.

Since Friday's report, there has been a continuation of gloomy and wet weather, which dissipated the hope of hard roads; and though we are near the close of a good Fall trade, it cannot be overlooked that but for the want of roads with a foundation, i.e., good macadamised roads, business would have been appreciably better.

—This is a fact of special interest to farmers and commercial men; for it can be said of some country places that trade is completely at a stand still, on account of the impracticability of teaming goods to any considerable distance.

Flour and Grain continue dull and declining, great quantities pressing upon the market; and we have to note a further fall both in Wheat and Flour.

The vessels in this port are all filled up, and there will be no farther outlet for produce by the St. Lawrence for six months to come. The steamers which are to come to Portland are all engaged for some time ahead, and the Quebec market and smaller towns and villages along the St. Lawrence are well supplied preparatory to the close of the navigation. There is, therefore, scarcely any outlet for the large quantities of Wheat, Peas and Flour which are arriving, and which are just going into store. The market has been downward daily, and for nearly a week it has been difficult to sell at all. The rise in freight from the interior will, however, favorably affect what is here, and it is understood that sailing vessels will come to Portland if they can get freights; but it is a question if the Grand Trunk can carry a sufficient quantity to furnish cargoes for many sailing vessels in addition to steamers. The difficulty of effecting sales is so great, and the price that may be realized so uncertain, that Commission Merchants are unwilling to accept for more than \$4 against Superfine Flour, and that at not less than thirty days.

The difficulties connected with the delivery of Wheat at the G.T.R.R. (always great,) have increased so much with the crowd of freight arriving, that no commission would compensate for the trouble of taking charge of consignments of car-loads there; and before it is possible to sell or remove them there is heavy demurrage almost on every lot. This is a new feature in the trade to which we call the attention of consigners, as it must seriously affect them. The notice of the arrival of a parcel of Wheat is often not received till the time allowed for the delivery has almost expired. It may take a day or two to sell it, and the purchaser may put off taking delivery for another day or two, and then the Grand Trunk charges four or more days' demurrage, as the case may be. The purchaser refuses to pay this; the Commission Merchant has used due diligence,—as much as the owner could have done were he on the spot—and therefore he cannot lose it out of his merely nominal commission; so that the loss must fall upon the owner. If we had an Elevator into which each car, as it arrived, could be discharged, all the friction, unpleasantness, and loss connected with delivery at the Grand Trunk would be obviated, and the rolling stock of the road might do a great deal more duty than it does. We are happy to learn that steps are in progress for the erection by a public Company of a suitable Elevator, for the accommodation of the grain trade.

—The approaching close of navigation is bringing forward Breadstuffs from the West. Chicago is continuing her large shipments; a recent decline of from 2c to 3c on Wheat, and a fall in freights to Buffalo, having imparted a temporary activity there. The price of No. 1 Spring, on 9th inst., was 81c to 82c; on the 10th, 7c better. As an indication of the extent of the Grain trade this season, it has been computed that 200 locomotives, 50,000 cars, and hundreds of thousands of persons, are employed in transporting Grain from the Far-West, over 12,000 miles of Railroad, while millions of money are changing hands in getting the crop to market.

—The *Sarnia Observer*, of 9th inst., says:—"The through traffic in Grain from the West, via the Sarnia branch of the G.T.W. Railway, is finished for the season. Sixty vessel loads have been discharged by the Elevator here, and conveyed by cars to Hamilton, since the Fall business began, the whole quantity thus carried over the line being 650,000 bushels."

The Galt Branch of the Great Western Railway has also been tasked to the utmost to meet the wants of forwarders, and for some time scarcely a day has passed without a special train in transit, loaded with produce.

—The increased traffic of the railways shows only a portion of the result of the bounteous harvest. A fleet of steam and sail vessels on the lakes have, for the first time these several years, been doing a profitable business. Every kind of craft that could carry grain has been fully employed at high freights; and when it is stated that the grain-carrying fleet of Toronto alone affords a capacity of 240,000 bushels of wheat, an approximate idea of the extent of the whole trade may be formed. The *Globe* says:—

"As much money can now be made by an ordinary vessel of medium size in a single trip from Chicago to Oswego, as would have been purchased for her in the Spring. Vessels which could be bought early in the year at 40c. on the dollar of first cost, are now not to be purchased except at a considerable premium; so that it is no exaggeration to say that in point of value, vessels have risen 50 per cent."

An almost endless grain fleet is passing through the Welland Canal. On 5th, 6th and 7th insts., 47 grain-loaded vessels were reported; 33 of them to Oswego and Ogdensburg, 10 to Canadian ports, 1 with wheat from Milwaukee to Cork, Ireland, 1 with barley from Toronto to Toledo, 1 with peas from Toronto to Erie, and 1 with peas from Ogdensburg to Erie. The following statement shows the imports of produce at Montreal, via Lachine Canal and G.T. Railway for week ending 10th inst., and exports by the St. Lawrence for same time:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Flour, barrels.....	41,524	22,487
Wheat, bushels.....	132,507	126,331
Barley, ".....	6,664	—
Rye, ".....	12,970	—
Peas, ".....	97,492	101,738
Oats, ".....	3,346	7,200
Butter, kegs.....	1,297	913
Ashes, barrels.....	479	753
Pork, ".....	216	31
Tallow, ".....	263	—
Oatmeal, ".....	158	200

—The quantity of Lumber entered at the Canal Office here for last week, is 2,829,000 feet, or 46 cargoes, 23 of which (1,733,000 ft.) were direct from Ottawa to Whitehall, U.S. The remainder were for Montreal, 17 of them being from Ottawa. In reference to the Foreign Lumber market, we make the following extract from Farnworth & Jardine's (Liverpool) Circular of 1st inst:—

"QUEBEC PINE.—Notwithstanding an excess in the supply of 15,683 logs, there is a firmer feeling manifest, and some late operations show an improvement in prices. Waneey Board Pine has in most instances been imported of very superior quality, and sold ex ship at 22d to 24d per foot, the last sales of prime square Timber, 80 to 90 feet, have been at 19d per foot, and middling quality at 15d to 17d per foot, according to size.

"ST. JOHN PINE.—We have had no import of this arti-

le since our last, nor can we hold out the least inducement or further shipments, as the falling off in quality is so marked that consumers seem altogether to neglect it, and take in preference the much better selected Board Pine from Canada."

Our regular advices from the Western States respecting Provisions, are not to hand this week. In the New York markets, a slight advance had been maintained in Mess Pork during the week ending 7th inst., the quotations being for New, \$19 to \$19.12 1/2 c.; but during that time Prime had declined 18 1/2 c. to 37 1/2 c. The Montreal market is unchanged.

There is little to note in Groceries. Teas remain without any change worth particularizing. Low grade Twankays and Young Hysons are scarce and firm; finer kinds are more plentiful, but we quote as before. The last Tea trade-sale of the season takes place to-morrow (Wednesday, 14th inst.) in New York city. The stock of really good Sugars, i.e., such qualities as are wanted for the trade in Canada—is not very heavy either in this market or in the first markets on this Continent; and the feeling now is, that the U.S. Presidential Election being over, there will be an increased demand, and that the fall of 1/4 to 1/2 c. which recently took place will be recovered. Several lots lately offered here at auction, were not pressed, and only small lots sold at the quotations. Advices received yesterday from England note an advancing market for Rice.

A large quantity of Apples has been brought to this market, and Russets and Greenings are selling by retail at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a barrel. The probabilities of a good export trade are not encouraging at present. A private letter from Glasgow, under date 1st inst., speaks of the Apple crop in the Clydesdale Orchards, as having been most abundant, while Fruit in general was plenty, though, in some cases, rather inferior in quality.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour.—We hear of no sales under \$5.20 for No. 1 Superfine; several parcels went at that price yesterday. We quote Fancy at \$5.50 to \$5.60, and Extra at \$6.

Wheat declining; a parcel of U. C. Spring, ex-cars, only brought \$1.14 yesterday.

Peas and Barley are dull.

Asiatics.—Pots, Firsts, \$5.50; Inferiors, \$5.55; Pearls, \$5.60.

Provisions.—No change to quote; a fair business has been doing in Mess Pork. Beef inactive.

Butter.—Little doing. We quote as before; Store-packed, 13c to 14c; Dairy, 14c to 15c, and inquired for; Choice is worth 16c.

Tea.—Low Sweet Twankay, 40c to 43c; finer kinds, 44c to 48c; Young Hysons, 45c to 65c.

Sugar.—8c to 8 1/2 c for Inferior to Fair, and 8 1/2 c for Fine quality.—Refinery prices now are: Loaves, 11 1/2 c; Broken Loaf, 10 1/2 c; A, 10 1/2 c; Yellow, No. 2, when in stock, 9c.—Cash, under 10 brls; over 10 brls, 60 days.

Molasses.—Dull; 28 1/2 c to 32 1/2 c for Inferior to Prime in bbls.

Salt.—In heavy lots, 60c is now looked for.

Fish.—Split Herrings, \$4.25 to \$4.80 for Inferior to Good, is the current price.

Rice.—In lots, \$3.60 to \$3.70.

Oils.—Cod is not plenty; 57 1/2 c to 59c are current rates; Seal, 60c to 72c; Olive, \$1.40 to \$1.45; Coal Oil, 70c to 90c.

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Nov. 10, by G. T. Railway.—Ashes, 38 brls.; Flour, 1,255 brls.; Wheat, 3,170 bush.; Pork, 7 brls.; Butter, 163 kegs; Oatmeal, 50 brls.; Cheese, 30 brls.; Oats, 45 brls.

Nov. 9, per steamer "Whitby"—Flour, 3,190.

" 10, per steamer "Ottawa"—Flour, 2,145 brls.; Pork, 15 brls.; Butter, 3 kegs; Peas, 350 bush.; Ashes, 1 brl.

Per steamer "Hercules"—Flour, 2,658 brls.; Ashes, 39 brls.; Tallow, 90 brls.; Butter, 5 kegs; Onions, 20 brls.; Beans, 18 sacks; Apples, 204 brls.

Per schooner "Christiana"—Wheat, 11,935 bush.

Per barge "Cleveland"—Wheat, 7,953 bush.

Per barge "Dauntless"—Wheat, 10,737 bush.

Per barge "Pearl"—Wheat, 7,529 bush.

Per barge "Glasgow"—Peas, 9,537 bush.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ENTERED.

Nov. 10.—Brig "Parat," Cole, master, from Labrador, Oct. 11, with Fish.

" Schooner "President," Beimer, master, from Magdalen Islands, Oct. 13, with Fish.

" Brigantine "Amelie," Michin, master, from St. John's, N.F.—Herrings.

CLEARED.

Nov. 10.—Ship "Caledonia," Hamilton, master, for Glasgow, general cargo.

" Brig "Maud," Kelly, master, for Gloucester, with Peas.

" Ship "Hope," Jackson, master, for Liverpool, Wheat and Flour.

" Barque "Mamelon," Urquhart, master, for Greenock. Wheat, Flour, &c.

" Ship "Ocean Monarch," Archer, master, for Liverpool. Flour, Wheat, Peas, &c.

" Brig "Louis Gillies," Denier, master, for St. Pierre. General Cargo.

" Schooner "Maria Almeda," Drury, master, for Boston, U.S. Oats.

PASSENGERS.—Per Steamship "North American," Capt. Thomas Aiton, from Liverpool to Quebec.—Mr. Livingstone, Miss Livingstone, Captain Jarvis and lady, Lieut. Price, R.E., Mr. Hetherington, Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Miss Lachlan, Cincinnati Ohio; Mrs. Neville Misses Neville (2), Mr. Turner, E. Thorne, Major Lachlan, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Scerrett, Mrs. Irvine and infant, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. Farnham, Miss Robinson—93 steerage passengers.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Nov. 13.—By Telegraph

Flour dull, and 5 to 10c. lower. Wheat dull, and 1 to 2c. lower. Corn heavy and lower. Rye dull at 72 to 73c. Pork quiet. Lard dull. Ashes dull. Oats quiet at 37 to 38c. Barley moderately active at 68 to 83c. Peas dull at 75 to 80c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD PENS.—Just received, a very choice selection. At moderate prices at

MURRAY & CO.'S,

151 Notre Dame, Corner St. Lambert St.

DIARIES, 1861.—A good assortment for the Office, Counting House, or Pocket, at low prices.

MURRAY & CO.,

151 Notre Dame, Corner St. Lambert St.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.—Clearing out a very large stock, at greatly reduced prices.

MURRAY & CO.,

151 Notre Dame, Corner St. Lambert St.

HAVE YOU TRIED BRODIE'S BLACK INK?

—Pints, 15c., Quarts, 25c.

MURRAY & CO.,

151 Notre Dame, Corner St. Lambert St.

MURRAY & CO., keep a full assortment of General Stationery, and will always sell as cheap as any House in town, and cheaper than the majority of them.

151 Notre Dame, Corner St. Lambert St.

HINTS TO STUDENTS OF DIVINITY, by the late Dr. Brown, of the U.P. Church.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 1s. 10d.

BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

30 GREAT ST. JAMES ST.

EARTHENWARE.

10 CRATES EARTHENWARE FOR SALE

LOW, to close a Consignment.

JAMES DOUGALL,

10 St. Helen Street.

Nov. 13, 1860.

FINEST KINDS OF COFFEES ROASTED ON THE PREMISES.

NEW CROP OF BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

S. ENGLISH & Co.

QUINCES, ISABELLA GRAPES, FRESH RAISINS

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

S. ENGLISH & Co.,

205 Notre Dame Street.

Nov. 12.

d.t.f.b.

Deodorized Coal Oil.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to Dealers and Country Merchants, at very low prices, according to quality—

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

10 Barrels Kerosene.

Half-barrels Paraffin.

W. R. HIBBARD,

LAMP DEPOT,

161 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, Oct. 16, 1860.

d.t.f.b.

Fall and Winter Goods.

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

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

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

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Sept. 13.

2mo d.

TOURNAY CARPETS,

VELVET CARPETS,

TAPESTRY CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,

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

MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE,

31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.

—ALSO,—

TOURNAY CARPETS,

VELVET CARPETS,

TAPESTRY CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,

That will be guaranteed as perfectly seasoned, including "Hare's" and "Nairn's" makes.

Dimensions taken, Oil Cloths laid, and Carpets made up by experienced parties. An examination respectfully solicited.

R. Campbell & Co.,

31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Sept. 13.

2mo d.

STOVED SALT.

600 BAGS "ASHTONS," for sale by

JAMES TORRANCE & CO.

Nov. 5.

6-d.

HEAVY WESTERN MESS PORK.

GILMOUR & CO.,

43 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

October 11, 1860.

DAVIS' SINGING ACADEMY, Nordheimer's Hall

Adult Class every Monday evening at Half-past-Seven. Young Mozart Club every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Private Lessons given in vocalization. Circulars may be had at the Music Stores, and at the "Witness" Office.

Montreal, Sept. 24, 1860.

d. s.w. t.f.b.

MR. BARNBY,

ORGANIST CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL,

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

Terms can be ascertained by applying to Mr. Barnby, 2 Wellington Terrace, St. Catharine Street.

Montreal, August 23rd, 1860.

DR. W. E. BOWMAN,

MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

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GEORGE VAN BUSKIRK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

35 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

With twenty years' practical knowledge of the profession.

Office Hours from 9 till 6.

THE CIRCULAR published by the Undersigned on every Friday, for the English Steamer, is obtainable at their Office.

Arrangements are made for the printing of the names of Merchants on such number of Circulars as may be specially and in quantity subscribed for.

TAYLOR BROS., Brokers.

Union Building, Aug. 13, 1860.

AUCTION SALE

By Henry J. Shaw.

EXTENSIVE SPECIAL SALE

OF

NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS, FURNITURE, FRAMED PICTURES, SILK TASSELS, AND CORD, BROCADELLES AND DAMASK, SPLENDID SET OF SILK BROCADELLE CURTAINS, THE BALANCE OF THE CONSIGNMENT OF MIRRORS, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber is instructed to Sell, without Reserve, on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th INSTANT,

At the NEW STORE, 183 Notre Dame Street, the following important consignments:

FROM JACQUES & HAY:

Beautiful Black Walnut Furniture, including—Cane Seat, Rocking and Dining Room Chairs, Drawing Room do, Sofas, Couches, Revolving Office Chairs, Polished Walnut Bedsteads, &c., &c.

FROM THE PENITENTIARY CLOSET WORKS.

15 Hair Seat and Damask Covered Sofas, Mahogany Couches, Easy Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Enclosed Wash-hand Stands, Magnificent Covered Walnut Side-Board, Book-Cases, Chest Drawers, Oval Mahogany and Walnut Extension and Dining Tables, Centre Tables, Drawing and Bedroom Sets, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

2,500 Yards best Brussels and Tapestry Carpet, made up in 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 55 yards to the Carpet—all of the best descriptions, and most beautiful Patterns. Also—the balance of the late consignment of MIRRORS, and what is unclaimed of the FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.

Particular attention is directed to the Sale of Brocade, Draperies, Silk Cord and Tassels, Damask, &c. Catalogues will be made out, and the articles may be examined on Tuesday, the 13th, and up to the time of sale on Wednesday.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

HENRY J. SHAW,

Auctioneer.

Montreal, Nov. 8.

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The Miscellany.

AN EMBLEM.

A little brown seed,
Very ugly indeed,
Lay asleep in the cold wet ground;
And the bleak winds blew,
And the dead leaves flew
To earth with a rustling sound.

And all winter long,
The tempest, its song
Sounded dimly o'er its bed,
But the slumbering seed
Gave it no more heed,
Than if it were utterly dead.

But the April came,
And the winds grew tame;
The heavens made love to the earth;
One stray sunbeam
Broke thro' the dream
Of the seed, in its lonely dearth.

It started at first,
Then finally burst
Its fetters in grateful glee;
And upward grew,
Till it saw the blue
Of heaven's immensity.

I am like that seed—
As ugly, indeed,
Unable to feel or to see.
Life's bleak winds blow,
Its clouds hang low,
But thou art the sun to me!

DANESBURY HOUSE.—CHAPTER XVIII.

(Continued.)

EVIL COURSES.

But about this time there appeared to be a change for the better taking place in Lionel. A little for the better; not much. He less frequently forgot himself, came in earlier at night, and was more careful of his dress; for both he and Robert had fallen into slovenly habits in that respect. The change was hailed with thankfulness by Mrs. Danesbury, who looked upon it as a precursor to reformation. The real cause, however, came to light.

The inn chiefly frequented by Robert and Lionel was the Wheatsheaf. It was kept by a man named Bing, and his wife, who had brought up their children in rather a superior manner. There were three of them, daughters, showy girls, too showy, the father thought, to wait upon his customers, so two of them had been sent from home to learn the dress-making; the other Katherine, an exceedingly well-conducted girl, remained with her mother. It began to be rumoured in Eastborough that Lionel Danesbury had lately been seen walking with this girl: but, as is often the case, the last person to suspect it was Mrs. Bing, until one evening a gossip went into the Wheatsheaf and asked her if she knew where Kate was.

"She's up stairs," answered Mrs. Bing. "She went up after tea."

"Did she?" quoth the visitor, in a significant tone: "She's not there now, at any rate. She's in the lane yonder, a-walking with young Mr. Danesbury; his arm round her waist, and her hands in his, as snug as two can be."

"With young Mr. Danesbury!" uttered the mother, appalled at the news, and then taking refuge in disbelief. "Your eyes must have deceived you. Katherine would not be walking, like that, with a Danesbury, nor with anybody else. She is a properly brought-up girl."

"Bless us, they are all alike. Girls are girls and will have their sweethearts: and so did we, when we were young. But young Mr. Danesbury's not a suitable one for Kate Bing, and the town's talking about it. I said I knew you were not encouraging that."

The visitor left, and Mrs. Bing went to the side door and looked out, full of trouble. She remembered that Kate had latterly spent a good portion of her evening time away from her presence, but she had suspected nothing. It was a bright night; and Mrs. Bing presently saw Kate come flying along round the corner of the lane, her cheeks crimson and her eyes bright.

"Where have you been?" demanded Mrs. Bing.

"I wanted a bit of ribbon, and I ran out to buy it," was the girl's evasive answer.

"Now, if you tell me another word of untruth, I'll send you off to your grandmother's to-morrow, and you shall never come back of one while," retorted Mrs. Bing. "You have been walking in the lane with young Mr. Danesbury."

Katherine hung her head, and the crimson of her cheeks spread over her face and neck.

"Katherine, have you been walking with him?"

"Oh, mother," throwing herself into her mother's arms, and hiding her face upon her neck, "he is so fond of me!"

Mrs. Bing's heart went pit-a-pat. "Which of them is it?" she asked. "Mr. Robert, or Mr. Lionel?"

"Mr. Lionel."

"Child," she said, sitting down, "I had a great deal rather you had struck me a blow, than told me this."

"Don't say so, mother. You would not, if you did but know the happiness it has brought to me! Everything in the world seems brighter and better since I had him to think of."

"How long have you been intimate with him—

"Not long."

"Is it a month? Or two?"

"No, I don't know that it is."

"Katherine," resumed Mrs. Bing, "it is just ruin, and nothing else."

Katherine stood up, her eye indignant. "Mother! don't say such a thing of me! I don't deserve it. Mr. Lionel wants to marry me."

"Marry the nonsense!" contemptuously uttered Mrs. Bing. "A Danesbury marry one of you! You had better not let such a speech get to Mrs. Danesbury's ears; she'd box yours. And if he did marry you, it would be ruin, for he is a dreadful drinker. You know he is, Katherine."

"He is leaving it off. He says he shall leave it off quite, and never take it again."

"You leave off walking with him: that is all you need think about leaving off," retorted Mrs. Bing.

Katherine did not answer. She knew she would break her promise if she gave it; for she had become completely enthralled by Lionel Danesbury.

(To be continued.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The following account of Mr. Lincoln, President elect for the United States, from a private letter, is interesting not only to Americans, but to every honest man, and affords several hints to those who wish to be honestly, prosperous in the world:—

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Oct. 29, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request of the 22d, I will state a few things regarding the man who inevitably is to be our next President, and for whom Illinois, by way of showing her preference over another famous son, will cast a majority of 20,000 on the 6th prox. Mr. Lincoln is a man whom all will respect and love who know him. There is a goodness of soul, generous nature, and, above all, great simplicity of character which deeply impresses every one that hears his voice. As to his honesty there is not a citizen or politician that dares to question it. When practicing his profession, he never would be employed in a case which he could not honestly advocate without taking advantage of crooks and turns which law gives to lawyers. Consequently his power over a jury was greater than that of any other man, and would always gain the case.

His political record is consistent. The principles he now advocates were adopted when he commenced his political career, and which he has firmly maintained, though Democracy has up to 1856, been triumphant here.

He is an attendant at the first Presbyterian Church, but not a member. He respects religion, believes in its doctrines, feels them important, though he has not made religion a personal matter, as he said to me he ought to have done. He neither uses profane language, drinks, or has anything to do with tobacco in any form, though his father raised it in the garden, and was a great lover of it; he never was tempted himself to use it, and one reason has been that "he knew that he must be made sick by it before he could enjoy it, and did not want to get sick." Would that every young man took such a matter of fact view of the case before using it.—Friends in their calls have been considerate; still, his cheeks are more sunken, and the bones more prominent than four months ago. He shows the wear and tear incident to his position. If there is any one thing that will make his position trying, it is, in my opinion, his scrupulous regard for the interests of all, and a desire to promote them. While true to the doctrines of the Republican party, no one could be found more ready to favor all parties where it can be done without betraying his own. This noble, generous nature and honesty of heart will account for the hundreds, yea thousands of Democratic votes that will be cast for him in his own and neighbouring States. A fellow-laborer on the flatboat on the Wabash, Charles Hanks, now living in Decatur, said here on the 8th of August, that he had voted the Democratic ticket all his life (now over sixty years,) but should vote for Abe Lincoln, not because he had changed his politics, "but because old Abe was the honestest man on God's earth."

I regard his nomination as a Providence. God was in the Convention at Chicago. Not only the Republicans but every true patriot should be satisfied with the man and rejoice in his election, for the good of the country. It is good to contrast the simplicity and purity of the man, with surrounding ambition and corruption, which everywhere abound. There are here two candidates for the Presidency—one traveling over the country, clamoring for the office; the other, the same affable, quiet, humble citizen, patiently waiting the voice of the people. "God favor the right." Mrs. Lincoln will grace the White House, and enjoy it too. Her ambition is equal to the position. A true Kentucky lady—a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Douglas was here on the 18th. His visit will give in the city and county many votes for Lincoln.

—Miss Dix says that ten years ago she estimated the proper subjects for lunatic asylums as one in one thousand of our population. Now, she estimates them as one to 490.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from the Scottish Guardian.)

When we turn again to Austria, we cannot but feel that the Government concessions to Hungary, in particular, and to all the provinces, have come too late to augur well for the future. Rather are they calculated to excite alarm by giving reasons to surmise that it is intended speedily to put in action the army of Italy against Sardinia. Austria knows the peril she encounters in the disaffectedness of her Hungarian troops. She cannot be certain whether, with such elements of discord, she might not for ever destroy her prestige by being beaten by the troops of united Italy. She therefore seeks to secure her triumph by making timely concessions for the abused provinces. The answer, however, will be "Too late." We do not imagine that the people are to be deceived by such a trumpety pretext as this. They know too well that if they thus surrendered their advantage, every concession would be taken away, so soon as its purpose had been served. It is to be noticed that in this important document no reference is made to the withdrawal of the Concordat—the greatest evil under which Austria has suffered. These forced concessions will be but coldly received, and will effect but little change in the actual position of affairs.

Everything in Italy proceeds energetically. The all but unanimous vote of the Neapolitans shows to the world their hatred of the system by which they have been governed, and the general desire for national unity. The numerous signed petition from Viterbo, near Rome, in regard to the recent French occupation, gives evidence of the burning desire of the people to be delivered from clerical despotism. The abominable lies of the Romish bishops and papers in this country, in which such reckless men as Dr. Cullen continue to persist, as to the state of feeling in the Papal States, are contradicted by every new event. The people seem scarcely able to realize the fact of their emancipation, so much do they rejoice in it. All Italy is united as one man in rejoicing in the recent change. The soldiers who fought for the former King of Naples were induced by false reports and by promises of plunder. It is not to be considered as if they should constitute an exception when they have been hitherto pampered with the plunder and abuse of citizens from which they are now removed—it is to be hoped for ever.

If Austria, strengthened by a Russian alliance, venture to interfere, the whole Continent will speedily be involved in war. The French Emperor might allow the Sardinians to be driven back at first, in order to make him master of the position; but he must speedily interfere. His prestige would be gone if he suffered Italy to fall again under the Austrian power. If he interfere Prussia is pledged to support Austria; and Russia has probably committed herself to the same course. The war will then be carried to the borders of France, and conducted on the banks of the Rhine. France, strong in the support of the peoples, would probably soon conquer even such a combination, since Prussia would, in these circumstances, enjoy but a faint hearted German support. We hope that this wide-spread calamity may be in time averted—that Austria may not be tempted to take the first step by dangerous promises of aid: but may rather peaceably part, for a fair price, with her last Italian province, which can be to her only an element of weakness. No other course will save Europe from impending war.

THE LATE PROGRESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(From the London Times.)

The Prince of Wales has now brought to a close his long and laborious progress through Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States.—Any of our readers whose fortune it may have been to accomplish the same circle must know that, even by a person travelling in a private capacity, master of his own time, and enabled to arrange just as he pleases the intervals of repose and relaxation, such a tour is not accomplished without very considerable fatigue. The extraordinary wetness of the summer has, indeed, saved his Royal Highness and his suite from the burning heat and all-penetrating dust which are the ordinary concomitants of railway travelling in America, but it nevertheless speaks well for the stamina of our Royal House that the Prince seems to have borne up against an ordeal of extraordinary severity with unflinching health and unflagging spirits. It is also most gratifying to England to believe what, considering the sort of observation to which the Prince was exposed, we think we may consider as perfectly plain—that on no occasion has the very young man on whom has devolved the arduous duty of representing the Crown of England and the dignity of its heir apparent in the face of minute, and perhaps not always friendly, criticism, done or said anything which has left behind it an impression other than creditable to himself and agreeable to those with whom he has been brought into contact.—Such a success argues a tact and discretion on which this country may have great reason to congratulate herself hereafter.

We confess that we view the termination of this progress—an experiment so new and in some respects so perilous—with feelings of very considerable relief. The state of Canada was by no means fitted in all respects for a royal visit. We

do not believe that there exists in Canada at this moment any considerable feeling hostile to the British connexion, but, though on very good terms with the mother country, the two provinces, and the two nations which inhabit them, are on very ill terms with each other. The contest for political power is unusually keen, men's minds are more than ordinarily excited, and it required, as our readers will have observed, the utmost prudence and circumspection to save the Prince from being made an accomplice in local and party squabbles, from which, in ordinary propriety and fairness, men of every opinion should have combined to keep him studiously aloof. It is, however, very probable that the firmness and good sense shown in resisting the insolent and vulgar dictation of the Orangemen at Kingston relieved the Prince from other and still greater difficulties. Knowing how large a portion of the population of New York consists of Irish Roman Catholics, the class among the people of the United States most hostile, or we hope we may say alone hostile, to Great Britain; remembering also how the minds of these men must be inflamed by the present position of the Pope, and the indifferent attitude which England has assumed towards him; considering also that the visit to New York was paid in the very heat of the Presidential contest, we confess that we were not without misgivings that it might suit the interest of some party or other to get up an anti-English demonstration in New York, which must have ended in a riot, and very possibly in bloodshed. We do not doubt that the chances of this danger were very much diminished by the firm stand which was made against the pretensions of the Orangemen in Canada, at whatever expense of momentary and partial popularity. The only really unpleasant incident which has occurred during the tour was the conduct of the mob at Richmond, the Capital of Virginia. The truth is, Richmond is a place which the Prince should never have been taken to visit. If there be a place justly odious to the feelings of Englishmen and their Sovereign, it is that mart where the human animal, which is now almost the only produce of Virginia, is ruthlessly sold for consumption in the dreary plantations of the South. From such a spot every humane and intelligent traveller turns aside with invincible repugnance, and we can hardly regret that those who were so ill-advised as to turn aside from their path to come in contact with this abomination should have had a specimen of the quality of a population that subsists on the buying and selling of human flesh.

A WIFE FOR THE PRINCE.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)

Let the fair young Americans, who were honored with the hand of the Prince of Wales in a dance, resign all hope of having it for a longer period. A report from Europe says that besides other important things settled during the Queen's late visit to Germany, a wife was selected for the heir to the crown. The happy lady is the Princess Augusta Louisa Adelaide Caroline Ida, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who was born August 6th, 1843. As the Prince of Wales was born November 9th, 1841, the young couple will be well matched in years.

The Saxe-Meiningen family have a great deal to be proud of in the matter of blood, though not much in territory or political grandeur. The ducal dominions comprise a territory of less than a thousand square miles, and a population of about 170,000. Meiningen, the capital city, has between six and seven thousand inhabitants. The Saxe-Meiningen family is a branch of the old Saxon royal race to which belong Prince Albert's family and several others that furnish husbands and wives for European royalty. The young lady now spoken of as likely to be a queen of England, will not be first of her family that has had that dignity. Queen Adelaide, the wife of William IV., was a princess of Saxe-Meiningen and an aunt of the rumored intended wife of Albert Edward. She was selected as a bride for the then Duke of Clarence after the lamentable death of the Princess Charlotte, when there was danger that of all George the Third's fifteen children, none would leave a legitimate heir to wear the crown. The Dukes of Clarence, Kent and Cambridge, and the Princess Elizabeth, were all married as rapidly as possible. Queen Adelaide never bore children, and the daughter of the Duke of Kent succeeded William IV. Her son in turn is to marry a niece of her uncle's wife.

The German element is becoming more strongly infused into the English royal family than ever. If lineage could be analytically traced, there would be found in Queen Victoria very little of the ancient Plantagenet, Tudor or Stuart blood, and a great deal of the German. Her children have still more of it, and as she has married her oldest daughter to a German prince, betrothed her second to another, and is likely to marry her oldest son to a German princess, her grandchildren will be English only in name and rank. It is probably natural that she and her husband should prefer alliances with their own race. But another reason for selecting German husbands and wives for their children is that Protestant royalty is to be found only in Germany, and as it is considered wrong for an English prince or princess to marry anything below royalty, in title at least, the Protestant reigning families of Germany must be resorted to.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The *Friend of August* 1st brings the following interesting intelligence from the Sandwich Islands:—"There has commenced a most interesting religious awakening among the natives on the island of Oahu. The first manifestation was witnessed several months since among the people of Kaneohe. The good work spread along the northern side of the island, and about one hundred persons have been added to the church of the Rev. Mr. Kuiaia.

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