

MONTREAL WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

No. 63.

THE LATEST WONDER.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The Enniskillen Oil Wells of Upper Canada are the latest wonder; and a wonder moreover to be regarded with interest by the Province. Mr. T. Steery Hunt, Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Society, is now engaged in an exploration of the Oil region on behalf of the Survey. He has found a state of things more wonderful than he or others had imagined; and if a good market can be found for the oil, there is in that locality greater natural wealth than can well be calculated. We have been favored, for publication, with an extract from a private letter of Mr. Hunt, which we are sure the readers of the Montreal Gazette will peruse with interest. Dating Sarnia, C.W., July 31st, Mr. Hunt says:—

"The late discoveries in the oil region in Black Creek, in Enniskillen, are very remarkable. Besides a great number of surface wells, i.e., wells dug from 40 to 60 feet through the drift to the rock of the country, and yielding, many of them, large quantities of oil, there are now numbers of wells bored in this rock to depths varying from 40 to 200 feet. In sinking thus through the soft limestones and marls of the Hamilton group, irregular fissures affording oil are met with at varying and uncertain depths, but yielding petroleum in quantities hitherto unexampled on the continent. The most remarkable of these rock wells have been opened within these last 10 days, and furnish oil with considerable quantities of gas, but without any water. Some which have been opened a week (July 30) have afforded from 200 to 400 bbls of pure oil, and after extracting this amount the well has filled up again in a few hours to the surface, and in two is now flowing over into the adjacent creek. It is impossible to say what amount of oil these wells would furnish if wrought continuously, but the supply seems to be enormous. Meanwhile there is no market for the oil, and many thousands of barrels are stowed up in tanks and pits awaiting purchasers. A plank road is about being made to Wyoming Station on the G. Western Railway, 13 miles distant. It is hoped from recent information from England that a good market for the oil will be opened there. The results of the last ten days in this region have surpassed the dreams of the most sanguine as to the supply of oil, and judging from present appearance the wells of Enniskillen will rival those of Burmah and Persia, which have for centuries supplied the East with petroleum."

"It is worthy of remark that the oil wells of Canada are in a much lower geological formation than those of Ohio and Pennsylvania. These rise for the most part from the Upper Devonian sandstones, while the wells sunk in Enniskillen are in the Hamilton shales, and even seem to have reached the underlying Devonian limestones, which with perhaps the addition of the Silurian limestones, we conceive to be the source of the petroleum both in Canada and the adjacent States. It is evidently connected with the undulations subordinate to the great anticlinal axis which we have traced through Western Canada, and which permit the accumulation of the oil elsewhere diffused through the rocky strata."

CANADIAN NEWS.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.—There seems to be reason to expect another very considerable addition to the troops in the Province. The present accommodation is completely occupied, but we learn that the civil or Provincial Government has ordered the barracks at Laprairie, Chambly, St. John's, and we believe Isle-aux-Noix, recently surrendered by the Imperial Government to be again placed at the disposal of the latter. This will necessitate the removal of the new Lunatic Asylum from the Barracks of St. John's, and if Isle-aux-Noix be removed, the breaking up of the Juvenile Reformatory established at that post.—*Herald*.

RIFLE CLUBS.—We learn that rifle clubs are being formed in many of the villages in the western part of the province, with excellent prospects of usefulness. The movement is an admirable one, and should receive all possible encouragement. The experience of England has proved what may be accomplished in a couple of years, in regard to the organization and training of volunteers; and there is no reason why Canada may not equal the parent country, proportionately to its population. The rifle will soon be in every man's hand in England. It should be so in Canada. A little judicious effort would suffice to bring together and equip a company of riflemen in every village and every township in Upper Canada; and we trust that the effort will be made without delay.—*Tor. Leader*.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.—For the information of those disinterested friends of Ottawa, says the *Citizen* of that ilk—who reside in Montreal and Quebec, and delight in assuring travellers that the Parliament Buildings now being erected here, are as yet scarcely above the surface of the ground, we are glad to state that the roofing of the right wing of the Departmental Buildings was commenced on Wednesday, and is now progressing rapidly. That of the left will be proceeded with shortly; and, in about five weeks the Parliament Building will be undergoing the same operation. The artisans and others engaged on the Library Building now work from five in the morning till eight in the evening, so determined are the contractors that the work shall not be delayed. This energy on their part has a withering effect on the faint hopes of some, but it is a pleasing picture for the friends of the new capital to contemplate.

CROPS IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY.—Notwithstanding the great rains that we have had here during the last month, the crops have a very promising appearance in the above named locality. Oats will be a very heavy crop both with regard to straw and grain. Wheat will not be so heavy, but what there is of it, is excellent. Barley is also a good crop. Peas are better this year than they have been for many past years. The hay harvest is now nearly completed, and it has been an

abundant crop. Should early frost not make its appearance and all the grain be safely harvested, the average yield will be greater than for several years previous.—*Ottawa Banner*.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—It has pleased His Excellency to sanction the appointment of Mr. Ogle R. Gowan, of Toronto, and Mr. Clemon, of Ottawa, to be Post Office Inspectors—offices rendered necessary by the increasing business of the Department, and conferred under the provisions of the Post Office Act.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—An exchange paper remarks that the State of New York sued the Central Railroad to recover \$5,000,000, and to compel the Company to pay toll. The case was tried at the Orange County Court and dismissed. The Attorney General appealed to the Supreme Court, and the Judges unanimously sustained the decision of the lower Court.

—The *Napanee Standard* relates that on Saturday evening last an old pensioner named Ryan was choked to death while eating bread and meat in a saloon kept by T. White. The unfortunate man had received his quarterly allowance a few days before, and had been drinking pretty freely, being under the influence of liquor at the time of his death. An inquest was held on the body by Dr. Chamberlain, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

—Among the killed at the battle of Bull's Run, on Sunday, the 21st inst., was Capt. David Brown, of the 79th Highland Guard, N.Y.S.M., formerly of Montreal. While bravely leading on his company, he was struck by a ball from a masked battery.

MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—As the express train of the Grand Trunk Railway crossed the bridge over the River Trent on the 2nd instant, a woman was discovered lying between the beams of the bridge, with her head resting upon one of the cross ties, too late to arrest the progress of the train, which unfortunately passed over her, severely injuring her head. She is alive yet, but cannot survive. She is one of those unfortunates who are to be found in the neighborhood of towns, and where large bodies of men are assembled, as is the case here at present, and in consequence of being in a helpless state of drunkenness, had lain down to sleep, unconscious of her danger, to awake in eternity.—*Com.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On the arrival of the steamer "Zimmerman" yesterday afternoon, at Yonge-street wharf, a rope which suspended one of the wooden fenders at the vessel's side suddenly snapped, and the large log of wood falling on a young woman named Leary, who was about to step on board the boat, she sustained such injuries that it is feared she cannot recover. The fender fell on her head and fractured her skull. One of her legs was also broken in two places. The unfortunate young woman was instantly placed in a cab and conveyed to Dr. O'Dea's residence, Church street. Dr. Thorburn hearing of the accident immediately went to the place and assisted Dr. O'Dea in dressing the wounds. The medical gentlemen, however, considered the injuries to be so serious a character, that they ordered her to be carried to the General Hospital without loss of time. They give no hopes of her recovery. The snapping of the rope was purely accidental, and was occasioned by the side of the steamer coming suddenly in contact with the wharf. Constable Simmons, who was standing near Miss Leary at the time of the accident, had a very narrow escape.—*Globe*, 2nd.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Monday, July 15th, a young man named Samuel Joseph Sutton, of the firm of Sutton & Ostrom, manufacturers of fanning mills, near Diamond's Factory, while working with a chisel on a piece of board across his knee, the chisel slipped, inflicting a fearful wound on the inside of his thigh, severing one of the main veins. He was attended by Doctors Lister and Burdett, but all attempts to stop the bleeding were vain. On Sunday last the vein was taken up and tied, but too late to save the life of the patient, who lingered on in the greatest agony until Monday night last, when death put an end to his suffering. Deceased was a highly respected and enterprising young man, about 23 years of age. His parents reside in Sydney. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.—*Belleville Chronicle*.

A MAN'S HAND CUT OFF.—Charles Butler, who is working for the Assignees of Messrs. Middleton & Haig, had his hand cut off in their shop yesterday. He was engaged in cutting shingle bolts on a large circular saw, and from some cause which we could not learn, his wrist came in contact with the saw and was immediately severed, the hand dropping to the floor. Mr. Butler is an industrious and hard working man, and as he has a young family dependent upon his day's labor for support, he is in every way worthy of the sympathy of his fellows.—*Gazette and Quebec Reporter*, July 31.

THIRTEEN PERSONS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A storm of peculiar severity visited part of Essex on Thursday evening last, and we regret to say that it was attended with disastrous, though not as yet fatal consequences. The growling of the thunder was heard, and vivid flashings of the lightning seen, in Chelmsford; but the storm took a south-easterly direction and its principal fury appears to have been felt at Rettendon and Battle's Bridge, about nine miles distant. It raged there from eight to nine o'clock, and so violent a storm not being recollected in that neighborhood, it created great alarm amongst the villagers, who were induced to herd together, as if safety was to be found in numbers. In the house of William Bom, three families residing there were all assembled in one room, together with four other persons who had sought refuge there, when the lightning struck off the top of the chimney and descended into the apartment, prostrating the whole 13, and seriously injuring two of them, named John Havens and Eliza Marsh. Both of them were very severely burnt, the young girl remaining insensible for twenty minutes after she was struck; and the underclothing of both of them was found full of small holes, as if it had been penetrated by shot. They still lie in a very dangerous state, though hopes are entertained of their recovery. The boat was cut completely off the foot of another little girl named Hannah Bom. The others sustained little or no injury beyond the sud-

den prostration and the fright. The cottage clock, close to which the two injured persons were sitting, was greatly damaged; its chains appear to have exercised an attractive power over the electric fluid, as its most deadly force was spent in that direction, after which it escaped by the window, in which several panes of glass were broken. There is also a large hole in the end of the house, and it is otherwise much shaken and damaged. Several trees in the immediate neighborhood were also struck. In the adjacent parish of Rawreth the fall of hail was fearful, the stones being so heavy as to kill large birds on the trees. One man states that he picked up twenty dead rooks, and could have picked up a hundred in the distance of a mile.—*Western paper*.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Dr. Eggert, Homoeopathic Physician of this city, furnishes us with the following statement of an attack made upon him on the Nepean road, Rideau Front, on Thursday evening last:—Dr. Eggert left town in an open carriage about five o'clock to visit a patient at Black Rapids.—Mr. Davis, the Lockmaster at that station—and started on return home about eight o'clock. Black Rapids is ten miles from town. About four miles from the Rapids he overtook a buggy containing two men standing upon the road. On his coming up one of the men said if he was in a hurry he might pass, which the Doctor accordingly did. The parties followed for some distance, and found fault that the Doctor did not drive faster. He stopped and allowed them to pass again, when they stopped and proposed a race, which, on the Doctor declining, they grew abusive. After some time they drove on, and were lost sight of. The Doctor saw no more of them till he descended the hill leading to St. Louis Dam and was so advanced on the Dam that there was no room to turn. About the middle of the Dam, which is about one-eighth of a mile in length, the buggy was discovered standing across the road, and as soon as the Doctor approached, the men leaped out and one of them jumped into the Doctor's carriage and aiming a blow with what seemed to be the butt of a pistol called out "your money or your life." The Doctor drew out of the way and escaped the blow, and being unarmed put his hand in his vest pocket to hand over what money he had when a second blow was made at him by the same party, but the Doctor watched his chance, leaped from his carriage and made for a farmer's house through the fields. The second party was engaged in keeping the horses from clearing off. The farmer and his people accompanied the Doctor to the spot and found his harness cut and the reins tied to the carriage wheels. The buggy and men returned, it is supposed, to the country. The Doctor returned to the city and gave the necessary information to the authorities. We hope every effort will be made to discover the perpetrators of this rascally act.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.—There are some complaints of the state of particular crops in special localities, but there can be little doubt that the harvest, which has been commenced, will be abundant. Fruit is a light crop almost everywhere, the oats are thin in the back townships, there is a good deal of weevil in the wheat on the front, and the early turnips have been nearly cut off by insects; but the hay crop is large, the wheat, both fall and spring, has rarely been stronger, and everywhere there is a general average of success which makes the farmers feel very comfortable. Prices rule low, nor can we hold out any prospects that they will rise during the autumn. The crop in the States promises to be fully an average one, and the war has not as yet had the usual effect of such incidents in Europe, the raising the price of articles of food. In the North, the soldiery have chiefly been sent from the towns, the farmers being left to pursue their labours undisturbed. In the South the slaves are left to till the soil, and more than the usual quantity of breadstuffs has been raised, to the detriment of the cotton supply. The wheat and corn which formerly went from the prairies down the Mississippi, now finds a market at the east, and diminishes Canadian prices. A portion of Virginia alone has been rendered unproductive, but so small a proportion does it form of the entire grain-growing region, that it can have no effect on prices. The war, in making trade uncertain, has checked speculation, which has always a share in the establishment of high prices. The war has also destroyed the building trade in the States and checked the demand for lumber.—When wheat and lumber are both low, there can be no very extraordinary prosperity in Canada—no great impetus given to large enterprises. There may be, however, and we think there will be, during the coming fall and winter, considerable ease and comfort throughout the community, a good deal of quiet money-getting, and laying of foundations for more important enterprises. The farmers generally have paid their old debts, and incurred but few new ones during the last four years of hard work and close economy. They are now able to build a little, clear new land, and to buy a little more freely at the store. There will be no inflation, no extraordinary movement, but there will be, we think, during the winter a fair business done throughout Upper Canada on a sound basis. So mote it be.—*Globe*, Aug. 1.

THE LINDSAY FIRE.—We are requested to publish the following:—At a meeting of the Municipal Council, of the town of Lindsay, held on the 25th day of July, 1861, it was

Moved by Mr. MacCaulay, seconded by Mr. Knowlson, "That the action taken by the Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire at Lindsay, calling on the Corporations of Toronto and other places for assistance, was premature and without the knowledge of this Council; and that we do not see the necessity for asking any assistance from corporations or individuals outside of Lindsay, as the assistance, if any required, can be given by this Corporation. At the same time we feel thankful for the assistance offered and the sympathy generally expressed for the sufferers by the late fire."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Knowlson, seconded by Mr. Keenan "That all funds received by this Municipality on account of the petitions circulated by the Relief Committee be returned to the several donors with the thanks of this Council, and that a copy of the above resolution be enclosed therewith."—Carried.—*Globe*.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—An attentive correspondent at Ekfrid writes us that a most alarming case of hydrophobia occurred within about half a mile of Longwood Station, on Friday last. A poor industrious German, named Rae, was bitten by a neighbor's dog about ten days previously, supposed to be in a rabid state. No symptoms of the malady appeared until Thursday night, when it began to assume a most frightful aspect, and although two medical men were in attendance upon him, they could render him no assistance, as death put an end to his sufferings about ten o'clock on Friday night. He leaves a wife and five small children to mourn his loss. Is it possible that none of our Canadian medical men have found out an infallible cure for this dreadful malady?—*London Pro? totype*, July 26.

—While pacing the streets of Montreal, one is accosted at every corner by little newsboys, most of them apparently about six or seven years of age, and more respectable in appearance than the generality of boys of their class, selling the *Daily Witness*. The number of these boys must be very great indeed; for though "*Daily Witness*, Sir," came to us from many little mouths, we hardly ever saw the same boy a second time.—*Cor. Kingston Daily News*.

—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Canifon on Friday last. While a lad about 10 years of age, son of Mr. Higgins, was engaged in chopping some wood, his infant brother, just able to walk, came up unawares, and the axe in its descent struck into his forehead, causing instant death.—*Belleville Chronicle*.

—The *Linnaea borealis*, a beautiful creeping plant, named by the naturalist Linnaeus after himself, and adopted as part of the great botanist's crest, is very plentiful in the woods in the neighbourhood of Riviere du Loup and Kakouna. It is used by the young lady visitors to these places in the summer months to twine round their hats, to which it makes a pretty ornament. It bears a small white bell-shaped flower, tinted with pink on the inside, and very fragrant, on a thin short stem, and is most abundant under the shelter of evergreens, in half-cleared woods. Thompson, the author of "*Life in Russia*," remarking on the love shown to this little flower by the Swedes, says:—"To have produced one man whose reputation has become the property of the universe, is their boast and pride to this day; and, as if to prove what the force of example of one great mind can effect, the love of botany is among the Swedes a ruling passion. The *Linnaea borealis*, a little creeping plant of delicious fragrance, growing wild in the woods, and first discovered by Linnaeus, and with which they crowned his bust, is perfectly venerated. In one of my rambles in the country, some school boys, who were following the same path, came running to me, stranger as I was, exclaiming, 'See, sir, we have found some of the *Linnaea borealis*!' It will not detract from the admiration which Canadian ladies show for this pretty creeper to learn its name and association, and how it is honored in another country.—*Advertiser*.

RED RIVER.—For the first ten or twelve years, Red River Colony was under the management of Lord Selkirk, as lord paramount. On his decease, it devolved upon the care of his lordship's Executors, who very soon found it convenient, if not necessary, to transfer it to the Hudson's Bay Company. This arrangement lasted about twelve years more—that is to the year 1835, when we have to regard it as the property of the Company, by right of purchase. Like the great Astor, with his Pacific Fur Company scheme, Lord Selkirk chose a bad time for commencing operations. Astor's project was set on foot, at the beginning of a war which swept his grand project before it, and thwarted his views. The juncture chosen by the Earl of Selkirk was equally sinister to his design, for he began at a time of lawless strife and social disorganization. And apart from the terrible disturbance, the distance from the mother-country and the inland position of the colony, were great obstacles to success. The whole cost of this scheme to his lordship was £85,000 sterling—an amount the colony would not have realized, if sold at auction even twenty years after it was founded.—*Historical Article in Nor-Wester*.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.—The people of the White Horse Plains recently held two indignation meetings on the land question. The first took place on the 26th ult., at the chapel doors, after service, and the second, at Mr. J. Taylor's, Hendingley, (29th). On both occasions the subject matter of discussion was the intention of the Hudson's Bay Company, as lately set forth by themselves, to exact payment for all lands within five years, at the rate of 7s. 6d. per acre. Several notes were, it appears, sent by the Company to residents along the Assiniboine in which they were notified that they must at once enter into an agreement to pay for their lands within five years at 7s. 6d. per acre, or they would be sold to the first purchaser, in which case all improvements would be forfeited. The news excited very general and deep indignation. At the meeting, on Sunday, the policy of the Company was strongly condemned—resolutions repudiating the Company's claims to any payments whatever for land, were unanimously agreed to—and a deputation consisting of Mr. Pascal Breaud, Mr. Urban Delorme and other influential men in that district, were deputed to attend the meeting at Mr. Taylor's. Here again most of the speakers expressed their determination to resist the Company's demands. They declared they would not pay one cent, and even went the length of offering their protection to all foreigners, or others indisposed to acquiesce in the exactions of the powers that be. The principal reasons urged against compliance with the late claims are, that the Company have no right to the land themselves, never having purchased it, and that the Half-breeds have a very palpable right, being the descendants of the original lords of the soil. Such is the issue at present. It is but due, however, to add that the following differed with the meeting in its sweeping conclusions—namely, James Cunningham, William Tait, William Stevenson, Robert Symon, Angus Morrison, John Sutherland, W. R. Hall, and a few others. These expressed their readiness to pay 5s. per acre, for farming land, or woodlands, and 2s. 6d. for marshy low lands,—and to pay when they were able.—*Nor-Wester*.

Cotemporary Press.

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT—THE WEAKNESS OF GIANTS.

(From the London Review.)

The fight for the championship of England, which took place on Tuesday week, on an island in the river Medway, safe from the interference of a police that was doubtless instructed not to be "too" zealous in the performance of its duty, was in itself a very disgusting business. Yet, in its results, it was so remarkable a proof of the old wisdom of the world, as represented to us by the traditions of every age and race, as to justify the journalist in commenting upon it. Recognising to the fullest extent the brutality of the fight, we cannot but read the details of the struggle with a certain sort of admiration for the "pluck," as well as the skill of the little man, who so effectually defeated the big one. Hurst, the possessor of the belt, which he had won some months ago at the close of a short fight, by a single and all but accidental blow, stood nearly 6 feet 3 inches in height, and weighed 16 stone. Mace, his antagonist, was but 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighed 10 stone and a-half. It was known by the friends and backers of the giant that he had but to strike one blow to make an end of the battle, if not of his adversary, and that that one blow would fell a stronger man than Mace, as effectually as a child's hand would fell a nippin. Mace, if not his friends and backers, was precisely of the same conviction, and never lost heart, or doubted the issue, even when Hurst, to add to his other advantages, acquired the right of choosing his corner, and stood with his own back to the sun, and the light full in the face of his adversary.

We have no intention of giving the sickening details. After a struggle of fifty minutes, during which eight rounds were fought, Hurst—disfigured, bleeding, ghastly, and insensible—was compelled by his backers to give in, without having struck one blow, or even so much as touched his antagonist. It is not our purpose either to defend or apologise for the exhibition, or to say one word for the good taste or humanity of those who witnessed or permitted it. It is only because we find in it a specimen of the mightiest conflicts that are being fought, or that will shortly have to be fought in the world, that we tolerate it at all, and look upon it as a kind of representative battle, in which far greater issues are very palpably prefigured. All history tells us that the fiercest giants, who depend upon force alone, are inevitably beaten when it comes to the point; and that the mightiest empires follow the same law, and are doomed to fall victims to the skill and intelligence which they ignore or despise. We need not go back to the classic or the middle ages for proofs of the fact. We have only to look around to see it. Is not Austria a stupid giant like Hurst; and Italy a little, patient, and dexterous combatant like Mace? The fortunes of that great match, with the whole of the civilized world for its spectators, are as yet marvellously similar to those which were this week decided in Kent; and the issues will be the same, or there is neither truth in nature nor in history. Hurst will, it is to be hoped, recover from his defeat; and so it is to be hoped will Austria when Italy has done with her. But Hurst and Austria will have to fight other battles, with other challengers, or retire—the one from the ring, and the other from her high position among kingdoms and empires. Who will challenge Hurst we cannot say, but every one can see far enough into the future to know that Hungary will be the next nimble and skilful boxer that will try the fortune of battle with the bulky giant of Vienna; and, of course, the bulky monster will be beaten.

In like manner that tremendous old giant, who sits at Rome, has been so belaboured by the nimble little men of intellect, who have been hitting him such heavy blows, that he presents at this moment a spectacle almost as frightful to contemplate as poor Hurst did a few minutes before the fight was over. Substitute for the name of Brette, the giant's backer, in the following paragraph, the name of Napoleon III., and for that of Hurst the Papacy, and there comes out a truthful picture of the present condition of one of the most formidable giants who ever appeared in the world to overcome and oppress it. "Brette, Hurst's chief backer," says the *Times* reporter, "at last rushed into the arena, and insisted on his fighting no more; but the maimed giant seemed incapable of understanding his defeat, and groped and staggered out again. Blind and fainting, it only required one or two more blows to finish the affair; but the infliction of those on the helpless heap of flesh was horrible and sickening beyond all description. His seconds and backers gave in for him without his knowledge, and kept Hurst in his corner till he gradually became almost insensible, and all the restorative arts of the ring were exhausted in efforts to keep him from fainting, which, in the absence of a surgeon, and in his then fast failing power, might have been a most serious affair."

And a very serious affair it will be when the Brette of Pio Nono withdraws him from the ring, and confesses on his behalf that the long unequal fight is at an end for ever. We need not pursue the illustration. Let the giants beware! There are evil days before them; and intellect will conquer brute force now, as it always has done, both in personal and in national conflicts.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The following sketch of the life of Prince Napoleon, who is now travelling on this continent, cannot but be interesting to our readers:—

Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte is the second son of Jerome Napoleon, the ex-King of Westphalia. He was born at Trieste on the 9th of September, 1822. He was in Rome at the time of the insurrection in the Romagna in 1831, when two of the sons of Madame Letitia Bonaparte were compromised. In consequence of this he was compelled to remove to Florence. In 1835 he went to Switzerland, and remained at Geneva for two years, and in 1837 he entered the military college of Louisbourg, Wurtemberg. In 1840, on the conclusion of his education he was required to enroll himself as a soldier, but he refused to bear arms for any country but France, in consequence of which he had to leave. For five years after he travelled through Germany, England and Spain. In the latter country he remained for a considerable time, during the regency of Espartero. After many fruitless attempts to obtain

permission to reside in France, he succeeded in 1845 in obtaining from Guizot permission to visit Paris, under the title of Count de Montfort; but his relations with the democratic party, and his ultra opinions in favor of republicanism, very soon brought him under the suspicion of the government, which about four months after, issued an order to him to leave the country. Some time afterwards (in 1847), the Chamber of Deputies having formally received the petition of his father, the ex-King Jerome, Prince Napoleon was permitted to return to France with his father. On the very day of the fall of Louis Philippe's dynasty—the 24th of July, 1848—Prince Napoleon was at the Hotel de Ville, and two days after he wrote a letter, which was published, in which he offered to place himself at the service of the provisional government, declaring that it was the duty of every good citizen to take part with the republic. He expressed himself in the most explicit manner in favor of republican principles. In his profession of faith to the electors of La Corse, as a candidate for the Constituent Assembly, he traced out the programme of a government more revolutionary in its foreign policy than liberal in its domestic provisions. Having been elected on the first occasion by 39,229 votes, he at once ranged himself among the moderate republicans, and voted generally with the government of the day; he voted also for a graduated tax, for two Chambers in the Legislature, the establishment of the Presidency, the expedition to Italy, the continuance of capital punishment, &c., &c. It may also be remarked that he voted with the minority against the banishment of the Orleans family. On the 10th of February 1849, he was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, but his letters of authority were soon after revoked in consequence of his leaving his post without leave, and he was succeeded by M. Bourgoigne. This act of severity induced him to enter with greater alacrity into the views of the democratic opposition; and during the sittings of the Legislature, in which he still represented La Corse, he always sat on the opposition benches, where he supported many more measures than he had for the government in 1851, but abstained from taking part in the outrageous discussions that marked the close of the Assembly. Immediately after the *coup d'etat* of 1852 he retired into private life. This retirement, however, was not of very long duration; for at the end of the same year, on the restoration of the empire, Prince Napoleon, in virtue of his relationship to the Emperor, and by a decree of the Senatus Consultum of 22nd of December, took the style and title of a French Prince, being after his father Jerome, the next heir to the throne of France; and by right, as such, he took his place in the Senate and the Council of State. At the same time he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and, without having served, the rank of a general of division. When war was declared against Russia, he expressed a desire to share the glories of the campaign, and on the 10th of April he embarked at Marseilles for the scene of the struggle, and commanded a division of the infantry of reserve at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman. A short time afterwards the feebleness of his health, and perhaps also the publication of a *brochure* at Brussels containing some very free comments on the plan of the campaign adopted in the Crimea, caused him to be recalled to France. A mission more conformable to his talents now awaited him. He was appointed President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exposition of 1855. He manifested, in the labor that devolved on him in connection with this great scheme, the most active zeal, and a firm desire to carry out the work to perfection, which was fully appreciated by the foreign jurors and all the exhibitors. Those who are so inclined may judge of this by the book which has been dedicated to him, under the title of "Visite du Prince Napoleon a l'Exposition Universelle." After the birth of a direct heir to the Imperial Crown, he accepted a portfolio in the Ministry. In 1857 he undertook a voyage to the North Seas, which has been the subject of an excellent work, by Mr. Charles Edmund, entitled "Voyage dans les Mers du Nord a bord de la Corvette La Reine Hortense." On the 24th of June, 1858, Prince Napoleon was placed at the head of the newly created ministry for Algeria and the colonies. On the 30th of January he married the Princess Marie Therese Louise Clotilde de Savoy, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. The Princess was born on the 2nd of March, 1843. This family alliance was determined on by an intimate understanding between the two sovereigns and the reciprocal interests of France and Piedmont; but the negotiations to bring it about were delayed more than a year. This marriage was regarded as the sign of a closer political alliance—a supposition that was verified by the war that was almost immediately entered upon with Austria for Italian independence. As soon as the war broke out Prince Napoleon was sent to Livourna, with a *corps d'armee* of forty thousand men, for the protection of Tuscany. By the death of Prince Jerome, Prince Napoleon stands, next after the young Prince Imperial, heir to the throne of the Napoleons, and takes rank as a Marshal of France.

The next act of the Prince's life, which has brought him prominently forward before the world, is the suit of Madame Patterson Bonaparte against him, to obtain her marital rights as the widow of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte, father of Prince Napoleon, to vindicate her fair fame and establish the legitimacy of her son. The suit and its results in the defeat of Madame Bonaparte, are too recent and well known to require more than a bare allusion to them.

THE PRINCESS CLOTILDE,

who is a daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia—now King of Italy—a union which tended to cement more firmly the friendly relations existing between the French and Sardinian governments previous to the breaking out of the Italian war. Her name in full is Marie Therese Louise Clotilde, and she was born on the 2nd of March, 1843. She is, therefore, now in her nineteenth year.

THE PRICE OF MUSKETS.—Muskets, which were offered at the standard price of 45 francs—nine dollars—when the American agents first arrived in France and Belgium, have now augmented to 75 francs—fifteen dollars. This is partly due to the fact that Mr. Butler King bids against the agents of the Northern States, and that the agents of these States even bid against each other. The latter think Mr. King bids high only because he does not expect to buy, and hopes thereby to embarrass them.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ELEVATION TO THE PEERAGE.

(From the London Times, July 17th.)

The announcement of the intended elevation of Lord John Russell to the House of Peers, although of an event neither premature nor unsuitable, will doubtless take many of our readers by surprise. For the last five and forty years the name of Lord John Russell has been connected with every species of political vicissitude—now with the most complete success, now with the most complete failure; with the formation of one government and the dissolution of another; with the repeal of the test and corporation acts, with Catholic emancipation, with the reform bill, with municipal reform, with the corn laws in fact, with every stirring and every important measure of the times in which we live. On all these subjects Lord John Russell has played no inconspicuous part, and it cannot seem unreasonable that in the fulness of years and honors the statesman of such long and varied experience should seek for repose in that hazy region where supply is unknown, where the dinner hour is the most sacred institution, and where an audience of three or four diminishes the difficulty of an orator and the chance of hostile interruption.

Lord John Russell first held a seat in the House of Commons when George III. was king, in the year 1813, before the first Napoleon was hurled from his throne, and while Toryism was in the very zenith of its ascendancy. He has been First Lord of the Treasury, and Secretary of State for the Home, Colonial and Foreign Departments; and, besides the government of which he was the head, he has been a member of the administrations of Lord Grey, Lord Melbourne, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Palmerston. But, above all, Lord John Russell was the man picked out from the great Liberal party to move in the House of Commons the introduction of the great reform bill.

It was his voice that first inaugurated the great Revolution, for such it has undoubtedly proved, of 1832. Lord John Russell's name has been so long connected with the House of Commons that it is difficult to imagine him contending in any other arena. But we can perceive the dignity and admit the wisdom of a retreat from the prominent position which he has so long held in the public eye, before time has made any inroad on his faculties or deprived him of the influence which he has so long exercised over the deliberations of the House of Commons. We have felt it our duty on many occasions to express a strong dissent from the views and a strong disapproval of the proceedings of Lord John Russell. We have nothing to retract: but we, nevertheless, sincerely wish to a statesman who has so long been the companion through our columns of the great public of this country, and the object of so much criticism and animadversion, a long and tranquil enjoyment of the repose which he has earned by a life of manly and incessant labor, such as few men would, we believe, be willing to endure even for the privilege of styling themselves prime minister of England. Lord John Russell retains in the upper house the seals of the foreign office, so that no change need be apprehended in the course of a vigorous and successful policy which, while preserving England free from foreign war and unnecessary intervention in the affairs of other states, has extended her influence and raised her character.

GENERAL SCOTT'S VINDICATION.

(From N. Y. Times.)

"On the Tuesday preceding the battle, Gen. Scott, at his own table, in presence of his aids and a single guest, discussed the whole subject of this war, in all its parts, and with the utmost clearness and accuracy. He had a distinct, and well-defined opinion on every point connected with it; and stated what his plan would be for bringing it to a close, if the management of it had been left in his hands. The main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellious States to feel the pressure of the Government; to compel them to return to their obedience and loyalty. And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of life, compatible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be justified, he said, in waging war in such a way as shall destroy 501 lives, when the object of the war can be attained at a cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number absolutely required, is murdered. Hence, he looked upon all shooting of pickets, all scouting forays not required in order to advance the general object of the war, all destruction of life, on either side, which did not contribute to the general result, as so many acts of unjustifiable homicide.

"If the matter had been left to him, he said, he would have commenced by a perfect blockade of every Southern port on the Atlantic and on the Gulf. Then he would have collected a large force at the Capital for defensive purposes, and another large one on the Mississippi for offensive operations. The Summer months, during which it is madness to take troops south of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instruction—and with the first frosts of Autumn he would have taken a column of 80,000 well-disciplined troops down the Mississippi—and taken every important point on that river, New Orleans included. *It could have been done, he said, with greater ease, with less loss of life, and with far more important results than would attend the marching of an army to Richmond.* At eight points the river would probably have been defended, and eight battles would have been necessary; but in every one of them success could have been made certain for us. The Mississippi and the Atlantic once ours, the Southern States would have been compelled, by the natural and inevitable pressure of events, to seek, by a return to the Union, escape from the ruin that would speedily overwhelm them out of it. 'This,' said he, 'was my plan. But I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is asked, and to obey orders when they are given. I shall do it. There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence than I have in determining the plan of the campaign. There never was a more just and upright man than the President—never one who desired more sincerely to promote the best interest of the country. But there are men among his advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience, and these men will probably decide the

plan of the campaign. I shall do, or attempt whatever I am ordered to do. But they must not hold me responsible. If I am ordered to go to Richmond, I shall endeavor to do it. But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country—how admirably adapted it is to defense, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I would like nothing better than to take Richmond; now that it has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the Rebel Confederacy, I feel a resentment toward it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds. But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy; and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight when and where I am commanded. But if I am compelled to fight before I am ready, they shall not hold me responsible. These gentlemen must take the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw their responsibility on my shoulders."

PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(From the N. Y. Independent.)

The very low price of English consols—now reduced to below 90—seems to indicate the fear of approaching trouble; as this favorite investment has always been regarded the infallible barometer by which matters political and financial might be read with some degree of reliability. Much speculation is indulged respecting the cause of the decline in consols and of the increased indisposition of the public to invest therein. The amount is very large, but the bulk is never disturbed, being permanently invested by savings-banks, public institutions, trust companies, and it is but a small proportion to the whole that is changing hands continually; but a larger proportion than usual has been offering, and there are few buyers, except at prices more in proportion to the increased market rate of discount—6 per cent.—than what the consols yield, £3 for 89 to 90 per cent., which is not 3.1-9 per cent.

The advance in the rate of discount seems permanent. The increased opportunities for the employment of English capital seem the reason, and not any fear of change in the sphere of politics. The commercial field of India is abstracting large supplies of capital from England for its railroads, its public loans, and, not least, in its increased culture of cotton.

The receipts of bullion by Great Britain have been fully equal of late to its exports to this country, and no trouble is felt or apprehended on this score. The diminution of exports to this country is not an evil like that of 1857, when the imports were large, but when there were no returns, owing to the failures here.

It is considered in England that she "will not in future retain the advantage of superior cheapness of capital which she enjoyed some years ago." England's excessive abundance of wealth will henceforward be neutralized in its effect on the value of money by the increased facilities of exchange between one country and another; especially as free trade obtains more hold on international dealings. French and English, of old so opposed in their commercial laws that few transactions took place between them, though so near neighbors, are fraternizing in all commercial matters. Armed fully for war, renders them more secure of peace; and the peaceful field of commerce is being plowed up by both nations more vigorously than ever before. The last event is a move in favor of the cotton planting and culture in Algeria by the French, by a new treaty with England for obtaining and hiring coolie laborers from England's colonies to till Algeria's cotton fields; in return for which slavery in French colonies is to be abolished in deed as well as in name.

Another peculiarity appears in the French financial world. The Bank of France is paying out silver instead of gold, silver and gold having approximated in value. It was thought and contended that gold had fallen in value, because one article, silver, had appreciated, but now it appears that the appreciation of silver was only temporary. The export of silver to India has moderated, and the supply has much increased; so that the Bank of France finds itself able to pay from its large hoard of silver its demands and liabilities, without the fear of being run upon for a commodity which is at a premium in the market as compared with other moneys. Some time ago, rather than run this risk, it borrowed from the Bank of England a large sum on the security of an equal value in silver. Now having again to meet more demands than its stock of gold would enable it to do, it is paying out its silver, the law of France giving debtors the privilege of paying either in silver or gold.

THE CABINET DIVIDED.—The New York Times, remarking upon the revelations made by Mr. Richardson, says:—"It is known, and need not longer be concealed, that there is in the Cabinet an element of intense hatred of Gen. Scott. Perhaps Mr. Blair embodies and represents it more thoroughly than any other member. He has made no secret of it, but has often, in spite of the gross breach of official propriety which such an act involved, denounced the General in public places as utterly unfit for his high position. It seems to us quite time that the President should make his choice between Gen. Scott and those members of his Cabinet who would substitute for his experience and military skill, their own resentments and ignorant pretence. His Cabinet has been distracted, and his own action weakened long enough by these presumptions and disastrous counsels."

—An important letter appears from Fort Pickens in the New York Times, giving information (surprisingly obtained) relative to the views entertained by Admiral Milne regarding the blockade. The Admiral seems disposed to consider the blockade wholly inefficient, and enumerates instances in which the federal cruisers have allowed vessels to pass. The names are also given of several ports where, at the date of his despatch, June 20, no United States vessels were stationed, and trade was apparently uninterrupted. The Admiral's letter is doubtless now in the hands of the British government, and we may soon expect to hear whether the instances of inefficiency discovered by the squadron watching the interests of British commerce are sufficient to induce them to ignore the blockade.

COTTON AND FIRE.

(From N. Y. Independent.)

The Charleston Mercury says that there were four classes of resources relied upon by the insurgents—the army, privateering, negotiation in Europe, and cotton. Of these, negotiation in Europe, it says, has entirely failed; privateering is rendered ineffective by the blockade and the exclusion of prizes from neutral ports; fighting by the army seems to promise but little, and the only resource left reliable is cotton. But there seems to be some question yet as to the manner and means by which cotton can be made available to the extent of the necessities of the insurgent leaders in carrying on a war against their lawful government.

In the first place, cotton has to perform one important function—which cannot be dispensed with or postponed—before it can be made available for the political or diplomatic exigencies of the C. S. A. Cotton has to pay for nearly all that is imported from without in the Confederate States. Whatever they require to use or wear, and all the condiments and much of the substantial of what they have to eat next year, must be paid for out of this year's cotton. And so much of it as is needed for this purpose must be sold, in the face of embargoes, blockades, and all difficulties. And all the extra cost of getting it to the market where it is used will have to come out of the cotton, and so lessen its price at home. And it is to be remembered that the cotton states have never yet found the entire cotton crop of the year too much to pay their expenses, but, on the other hand, have always bought their supplies on credit, squaring accounts every now and then by long extensions, bankruptcies, and repudiation.

For the balance, the problem how to make cotton control the diplomacy of Europe and compel France and England to yield to the dictation of the Confederacy, and break open our blockade by force and act of war against the United States, and at the same time furnish the means of replenishing the treasury and sustaining the credit of the Confederacy, and of carrying on the war against the United States for this year and next, may well tax the ingenuity of the rebel statesmen. The so-called Provisional Congress voted, last spring, to raise their revenue by an export duty on cotton. But since the blockade, there is no cotton exported, and therefore no income. Since that, Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, the titular Vice-President of the Confederates, has undertaken to replenish their treasury by obtaining from the planters large pledges of cotton to be paid for in Confederate bonds. How high Secession may thus lift itself up by its own waistbands, we shall see in the result.

Some Southern papers have advised that the cotton crop of this year should not be ginned and bagged for market at all, but stacked in covered pens, all in the rough, to abide the developments of the campaign—with the understanding that, if the states should be invaded by the United States armies, these stacks are to be burnt by the people, rather than the North shall have any cotton. It is certainly a very remarkable proposal, and it must deeply interest the Manchester and Leeds cotton lords. But the slaves know a trick twice as cunning. Not long since, a fugitive from some one of the cotton states was interrogated by a lawyer in this city as to what the slaves of the South think about these times, and whether they consider that "Cotton is King." The negro replied that the slaves think a good many things which they don't tell, but as to cotton being king, they don't believe it at all. "We know better than that," said he, "Cotton is not king—Fire is king; for if you were to kindle a spark of fire in a cotton field, at the windward side, just at picking time, *whoo-ish*, it would run through it in no time, and then the negroes would have no cotton to pick."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BIBLE IN BELGIUM.—The Rev. Carr J. Glyn, who has recently visited Belgium, says: "Nothing can show more satisfactorily the eminent blessings of the operations of the Bible Society than the results of the circulation of the Scriptures by the society in Belgium since 1836. A quarter of a million have been distributed in the country, in a population of 4,500,000, and it was impossible, when attending the meetings which have been very lately held at Nassenau, Lize-Seraign, and Liege, not to mark the great advance made in the last seven years in Protestant feeling. At the two latter meetings between 500 and 600 people were assembled, and the deepest interest felt. Both places of worship were completely crowded, and it may be confidently hoped that real good was done. By far the greater part of the audience were Roman Catholics. There are now sixteen stations in Belgium where the Gospel is faithfully preached by men of talent and power, who are the first to admit that these results have by the blessing of God arisen from the labours of the Bible Society."

POLAND.—A letter from Warsaw of the 4th instant says—"Yesterday evening we narrowly escaped another massacre. The religious service which has been held in front of the churches has for some time past concluded with patriotic hymns. Yesterday evening a prodigious crowd was assembled in the Rue Leszao. They had scarcely begun the first hymn when troops arrived, under command of a general, and the assembly was ordered to disperse. All representations to the general were fruitless; he continued to threaten to fire. Already some fanatics had cried out, 'Well, then fire; while the majority were on their knees; when happily some influential citizens succeeded in inducing the crowd to disperse. In the cities of the provinces there is constant agitation. Troops continue to leave for the Austro-Prussian frontiers. In a conversation with the Grand Rabbi, General Suchosanetti has threatened to close all churches and synagogues where patriotic hymns continue to be sung."

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS IN CHINA.—From the *Spirit of Missions* we learn that on Sunday, Sept. 23rd, Rev. Mr. Syle baptized six Chinese adults, in Christ Church, Shanghai. October 28th, Rev. Messrs. Smith, Thompson and Schereschewsky, were ordained priests by Bishop Boone, in the Mission Chapel. November 3d, the Mission there was organized in accordance with Canon 13, section viii. of the largest of Canons. Mr. Syle thinks the organization calculated to work well. November 11th, Bishop Boone confirmed thirteen persons in Christ Church, and the following Sunday Mr. Syle baptized two more adults in the same church.

A CHARACTERISTIC ACT OF GARIBALDI.—There is an anecdote in the Italian papers of Garibaldi. A short time since a French merchant vessel was in a very perilous situation in Caprera. The captain being ignorant of the tides and the shoals, was in an almost helpless state, when, to his great relief, a fishing-boat came alongside, and a seafaring man, in a red shirt and rough trousers, offered to take the helm and assist in extricating the vessel from her dangerous position. This, with some hard work, he succeeded in doing. The grateful captain of the merchant vessel proffered money to his preserver, whom he took for a pilot or a fisherman. The latter good-humouredly refused all remuneration, stating that he had been amply paid by doing a good act. The captain was somewhat surprised at this, for pilots and fishermen are not proverbial in that part of the world for refusing money, or anything else that comes in their way. The captain afterwards found out, to his great surprise and joy, that the person who had extricated him was the celebrated General Garibaldi.

A FILIBUSTER.—One man who came on the train was a specimen of many of the classes which fill the ranks—a tall, very muscular, handsome man, with a hunter's eye, about 35 years of age, brawny shouldered, brown-faced, black-bearded, hairy-handed; he had once owned 110 negroes—equal say, to £20,000—but he had been a patriot, a lover of freedom, a filibuster. First he had gone off with Lopez to Cuba, where he was taken, put in prison, and included among the number who received grace; next he had gone off with Walker to Nicaragua, but in this last expedition he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was only restored to liberty by the British officer who was afterward assaulted in New-Orleans for the part he took in the affair. These little adventures had reduced his stock to five negroes, and to defend them he took up arms, and he looked like one who could use them. When he came from Nicaragua he weighed only 110 lbs.—now he was over 200 lbs.—a splendid *bete fauve*; and, without wishing him harm, may I be permitted to congratulate American society on its chance of getting rid of a considerable number of those of whom he is a representative man.—*Russell's Letter in Times.*

THE ROPE.—A few evenings ago, at the Alhambra Palace, the audience was waiting in breathless expectation to see the "Female Blondin" make her "terrific ascent." The side ropes were being drawn taut, and everything would have been ready in a few seconds; in five minutes the fearless rope-walker would have walked proudly isolated in the centre of the fretted dome, when suddenly a loud thud was heard, like the sound of a huge muffled drum; a shudder ran round the iron-bound galleries and thrilled through the breasts of the audience; for an instant every heart beat quickly and every eye was confused; and then the ragged strands of the broken tight-rope were seen dangling in mid-air. A sensation of relief ensued when the trifling nature of the accident was understood; but the audience thought of what would have been the fate of the poor lady had the rope burst asunder a few minutes later.—*London Paper.*

PHOTOGRAPHING COLORS.—The celebrated daguerrotypist, Niece de Saint Victor, has at last discovered the secret of reproducing colors by the camera, and rendering them permanent. He has subjected pictures taken by his new method for several hours to the direct action of the solar rays, without producing any visible change in the tints. Blue, which has hitherto been regarded as well nigh unattainable in the photograph, is now copied vividly. The same is especially true of yellow and green. The *Paris Moniteur*, which brings the intelligence, does not give the process.

THE FRENCH EVACUATION OF SYRIA.—The accounts from Beyrout, which comes down to the 16th ult., state that the evacuation of Syria by the French troops commenced on May 30, and was completed on the 10th ult. It is satisfactory to learn that, down to the latest dates, tranquillity continued to prevail in that part of Syria and in the Mountain.

—Up to the present time, 11,364 miles of submarine telegraph cable have been laid, but only 3,000 are actually working. The lines not working include the Atlantic, 2,200 miles, the Red Sea and Indian, 3,499 miles, the Sardinia, Malta and Corfu, 700 miles, and the Singapore and Batavia, 550 miles. The joint committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the best method of covering submarine telegraph cables, show that the failures in every case are assignable to definite causes that might have been guarded against. They show the great superiority of India-rubber over gutta-percha for the insulation of submarine wires, and express the opinion that a vessel should be built specially designed for the laying of submarine cables.

—Mrs. Bonaparte Patterson, whose case has been decided against her a second time, with a certain degree of brutality in the terms of the judgment, has decided not to appeal to the Court of Cassation, as she is satisfied that she cannot obtain justice and is unwilling longer to bear the attacks against her character, which each pleading brings out. She has taken her passage home, to America, in the "Fulton" on the 23d.

—Mires has been condemned in the French Court to suffer five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. The other members of the financial Council des Chemens de Fer have been acquitted, but Count Simon is declared responsible for the losses by depositors.

—Captain W. Parker Snow, aided by the contributions of a number of his friends, has now determined to go in search of the "missing ones" of former expeditions to the Arctic regions. The vessel purchased for this purpose is of 45 tons register, and was originally known, and is now described in the Government list as the "Trumvir."

—A little child, evidently of European parentage, and about five years old, was recently discovered in the Delhi poorhouse. She is supposed to be one of the survivors of the massacres of 1857, but as yet she has not been traced. Inquiry is going on.

—A letter in the *London Times* says that all India is ringing with expressions of grateful surprise at the large amounts of subscriptions that have been collected for the purpose of relieving the victims of starvation there.

—The feature of the day life now is special services in Hyde and Regent's Parks, by clergymen of the Church of England, who, with the authority of the Bishop of London, court the millions. It is an unusual thing to see the surplice in the open air.

AMERICAN NEWS.

THE DECLINE OF POPERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Brownson is warning his Roman Catholic brethren in his *Review*, that "the Church" must decline in this country, and dwindle into insignificance, unless it can attain a greater intellectual power. He says that the Church is not growing by conversion half as rapidly as it is diminishing by perverts; that it cannot hope to maintain its ground by immigration from abroad; and that very soon some of its great cathedrals will be without congregations. He says the Roman Catholics must humble the Protestant pride of intellect in this country, by proving themselves superior. And of this he sees but little present hope, as the intellectuality of the Roman Catholics of America is now lying so near zero that, among all their hundreds of thousands, no work of any merit from the best Papal pens can command more than 2,000 or 2,500 sales of copies.

A BIBLE FOR EACH MEMBER.—The pastor of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Camden, New-Jersey, at a recent Bible anniversary, stated that it was his aim to have his collection for the Bible Society such as to average the cost of a Bible for each communicant in his church. This has been done. The idea is as suggestive of duty and usefulness as it is beautiful. How many other churches will do likewise? When will the time come that each professor of the religion of the Bible shall either personally or with the help of others, make an annual gift of a copy of God's Word to a lost world?—*Am. Paper.*

SENDING ESCAPED SLAVES BACK.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:—"Several animated pieces of 'contraband' entered our encampment while the army lay at Charleston, but the poor black slaves who hoped for protection and aspired after liberty did not find the Stars and Stripes the flag of freedom for them. They were sent home to their masters. One I saw was a very fine specimen of muscle, and I was amused at one of his shrewd remarks. He was told that he had better return to his master, as he was a great deal better off than the free negroes in the North; and reference was made to one of the free servants of an officer to confirm this democratic doctrine, so constantly and with such shallow inhumanity urged in defense of slavery. The slave's answer to this was quickly made: 'If that free man thinks I am better off than he is, let him change places with me for a little while.' The free negro did not accept this proof of the doctrine of slavery being more desirable than freedom, and the slave was remanded to his master by the commander of an army raised in behalf of freedom!"

WHY WAS JOHN BROWN HUNG?—We have looked over the trial again, and we find that John Brown was hung because he was in arms against the United States—because the Courts and the Government pronounced him a traitor. The whole North was denounced for the act of Brown and his squad of twenty men. The Senate investigated it. Prominent Republicans from Massachusetts to Kansas were hauled up before the patriot, Senator Mason, and an attempt was made to implicate them in the treason. Men of decided Anti-Slavery principles were publicly mobbed, and privately jeered at as aiders and abettors of treason. These things happened a short time ago. The Government called out its soldiers to capture John Brown; they guarded the Court-House during the trial; they protected the execution field on the day of the hanging. For what was John Brown hung? For treason. Gen. McClellan has recently captured a thousand prisoners, ten of whom are officers. Government has ordered him to release them on their taking the oath. Why was not John Brown allowed to take the oath? Suppose Massachusetts had seceded instead of South Carolina, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips had been the leaders of the rebellion. Everybody knows that nothing would have been said about taking the oath in such a case. The captured Abolitionists would have been hung instantaneously. Moral.—Fighting for Slavery is justifiable; fighting for Freedom is treason.—*Atchison Conservative.*

IS THE BLOCKADE A PAPER ONE.—Is our blockade a paper one? Reports from Eastern Virginia inform us that the Rappahannock and York Rivers are swarming with petty vessels, bearing supplies to the rebel camp and the rebel country. Sloops and other craft are loaded at New York and Baltimore, get cleared for loyal ports, and either directly pass up these rivers or transfer their freight to vessels of lighter draught! Thus the enemy are supplied with all the luxuries of the Northern market, and enterprising skippers are made to rejoice in pockets full of rocks! The country has the right to demand to know what the Navy Department is doing? It has been consoling itself with the belief that the blockade was at least measurably efficient, and that the enemy's supplies would be substantially cut off. But if this is a specimen of the manner in which it is maintained a few score miles from the seat of Government, what must be the case three or four thousand miles away? We shall not be surprised to learn, in less than sixty days, that both France and England have pronounced our blockade inefficient.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

CONTRABAND.—It strikes us that the Bull's Run experience calls for a revision of the last General Order from Washington with regard to negroes. The masked batteries which dealt death to our surprised soldiers were mainly the work of slaves. The formidable intrenchments whence rebel reinforcements were continually vomited upon our lives were constructed by slave labor. Our soldiers go into the battle weary with hard work; their enemies meet them fresh from repose and gentlemanly leisure. If this is to be a war of masked batteries, can we afford to prohibit the entrance, or even the continuance, of "contraband" within our lines? Can we afford to give our enemies a monopoly of diggers and shovelers without pay? If it is our aim to treat the rebels as gently as possible, the true course would seem to be to keep wholly away from them. They would doubtless prefer that.—*Tribune.*

NORTHERN PRIVATEERS.—United States Government agents are now at work in the great Atlantic seaports, inspecting vessels preparatory to chartering those which are suitable for the sea militia. With reasonable diligence we may expect to see a fleet of fifty steamers, brigs and schooners put to sea in two weeks for blockade service and the pursuit of privateers. With such an auxiliary we need not apprehend mischief from Jeff. Davis' letters of marque,

nor give ourselves much uneasiness about the blockade. But before a week is over all the available steamers ought to be out, or we may wake up some fine morning to find that the California treasure ship has been carried off by the Confederate buccaniers.—*Tribune.*

SLAVE LABOR.—I am sorry to see the order of the Government against allowing fugitive slaves to follow or be employed in the Federal army. It converts every negro slave into an enemy. The next order will be, doubtless, to catch them and restore them to their Rebel masters. Jeff. Davis' Rebel government can put a price upon the head of free white Union men, but the Federal Government must not disturb the system of Slavery, notwithstanding it is the origin and the support of the war! We may take a Rebel's tobacco, or cotton, or other property, but not his slave. If the preservation of the institution of Slavery is to be the fruit of the present war, the Union will become a second Sodom and Gomorrah. We may as well buy that result without war as with it. Upward of 12,000 negroes were employed to work on the intrenchments at Manassas, and about the same number were employed to work on the intrenchments at Richmond. Our informant is the owner of a large number of slaves, and was required to furnish a certain number of them to work for the Rebels every day.—*Letter from Washington.*

PRESENT POSITION OF AFFAIRS.—The growing conviction that the Government is fully aroused to its great responsibilities, and resolved to meet the high expectations of the country, coupled with the energy and discipline which the gallant McClellan is infusing into the Grand Army, has produced a degree of confidence in the public mind to which we have for some time been strangers. Under the stimulating impulse business is improving, stocks are rising, the wheels of commercial activity once more revolve, and there is a life and bustle about the wholesale stores which indicates that the gloom of the past two weeks has given place to bright anticipations of success in the future. Nor is the action of our State and volunteer soldiery calculated to detract from this returning confidence. In addition to the forty-eight three years' regiments which the Empire State now has at the seat of war, she will be ready to send off five new regiments next week from this depot alone, while it is probable that from the Albany and Elmira depots she will do equally well. Large numbers of the three months' men, too, are looking out for competent officers to lead them to the war. Within a month, if the proper material for commanders can be procured, the new levy will undoubtedly be filled.—*Tribune, 2nd.*

A WEALTHY VIVANDIERE.—Company K, (Dunn County Pinery Rifles) of the 5th regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, that passed through here yesterday, is composed wholly of men who were in the employ of an extensive mill owner of Dunn county, named Wm. Wilson. Wilson is immensely rich, worth several millions in fact, and fitted out the company himself. The men have been in his employ from boyhood up, and he appears to them almost in a fraternal light. His daughter, Miss Eliza Wilson, a young lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, was exceedingly active in forming the company, and when they went to camp she accompanied them, and has been with them ever since. She was with the regiment when they passed through here yesterday, and declares her intention to remain with them through the war. She has been chosen "Daughter of the Regiment," and besides being nearly worshipped by the rough soldiers from her father's vast "pineries," she is held in great esteem by all the officers and soldiers of the regiment. She is a great enthusiast on the war question.—*Cleveland Plain-dealer.*

N. YORK MONEY MARKET.—The features of the money market are without change, bearing hard and grim upon all who have not the very best securities to offer as collateral—and by best is meant only such as are readily convertible in the present untoward state of the market, when there are more sellers than buyers, and prices are weak. The supply of money overflows the market, but seeks in vain desirable temporary investments. Capitalists are anxious to keep their funds within their own control. We observe also a disposition on the part of those houses having banking connections in London and Paris to increase their balances at those places, where money can be placed in short securities at a higher rate of interest than here. Call loans are easy in Wall street at 5 per cent., and brokers are receiving deposits, but only from their regular customers, at 4 per cent. The bank returns for the week show an increase of specie, with an increase of loans and deposits; but there were heavy payments to the Treasury at the close of the week, and the specie in hand is fully \$1,000,000 less than the returns show. There is very little doing in discounts outside or even inside the banks, and the rates are 6 to 7 per cent. for bankable paper. Other kinds are passed, if at all, at very uneven rates. Several large failures have occurred during the week, and the prospect for business this fall is just now not at all encouraging. Specie is still coming in from Europe freely, and is likely to continue; but it is beginning to go out more freely. The foreign exchange market is dull. The bankers who draw on Europe keep buying commercial exchange, drawn against the still large exports of grain and other produce, and at rates which enable them to draw specie from Europe. They meet the dull demand for their own bills only on their own terms—at 107½ to 108 for sterling bills (60 days)—which yields them a good profit but they are not anxious to draw.—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.—The Louisville *Journal* states that fifty-one prizes in all have been taken by Southern privateers, whose aggregate value is computed to amount to \$3,000,000.

—There is much feeling between the United States regular officers and the volunteers. The former are free in their expressions of disgust for any but regulars, and their want of confidence in the volunteers, and the volunteers speak in round terms of the arrogance and assumptions in the regular officers. Unless checked, it is likely to produce much mischief.

—The news from Washington, though not of startling importance, is yet most cheering. The best feeling prevails among our officers and men, and a still more strict discipline than has been before felt is now enforced. All the troops are to be immediately brigaded, and each brigade is to be encamped by itself.

TERMS OF THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."

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

The MONTREAL WITNESS, containing 8 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and sent by the early morning mails at \$2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is \$3.

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

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

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

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

All Subscriptions and Communications to be addressed to

JOHN DOUGALL,
PROPRIETOR "WITNESS,"
Montreal.

THE WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1861.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.—Second page:—"The Late Prize Fight—the Weakness of Giants." "Prince Napoleon." "Lord John Russell's Elevation to the Peerage." "General Scott's Vindication." "Present Financial Condition of England and France."

Third page:—"Cotton and Fire." "British and Foreign News." "American News."

Sixth and Seventh pages:—"The Life-clock."—"Giving away a Child." "Crooked Spines in Girls." "Irreligion and Defeat." "Restitution." "Ayrshire Cattle." "The Reaper and the Flowers." "Disasters on the Road to Victory—A Historical Sketch." "Tell the Lord." "The Christian Conflict." "Eating and Sleeping." "Smooth Stones Taken from Ancient Brooks." "Christian Treasury."

SAILING OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The "Great Eastern" sailed on Tuesday, at 4 a.m., with 356 passengers; viz., Cabin, 233; Steerage, 123. She is reported to have been drawing 28 ft. water aft. Her voyage to Canada has, so far, been most successful. The rumor that she had been appointed to ply regularly between Liverpool and New York, seems to lack confirmation; she will, perhaps, return to the St. Lawrence with more troops. If so, she would probably go home again with the longest passenger-list and the greatest cargo on record. The present trip, if safely completed, may establish her in public confidence, as it is expected to prove her to be the fleetest vessel afloat.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.—If the news by telegraph can be believed, Gen. Pillow has issued a bombastic proclamation, threatening to drive the U. S. troops out of Missouri, and has promised to Claib. Fox Jackson, the deposed Governor, to send 20,000 troops to establish Confederate authority there. In the meantime, it appears that the Constitutional Convention, having re-assembled at Jefferson City, among the business on Tuesday last, declared the offices of Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and Secretary of State vacant, and next day elected Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis, Willard P. Hall, and Mordecai Oliver, to fill the respective offices. Major Oliver, the new Secretary of State, has previously had very strong Southern proclivities. When the Congressional Investigating Committee reported respecting the outrages committed in Kansas in 1855-'6, he made a minority report, attempting to palliate the outrages committed by his fellow-citizens from Missouri, many of whom belonged to his Congressional District.

PIEDMONT AND THE TWO SICILIES.—What Russia is to Poland, that is Piedmont to the Two Sicilies; and as it is permitted to the friends of liberty to sympathize with the Poles and to pray for their success, so also we trust it may be permitted to us to invoke the blessing of Heaven upon the courageous efforts of the Neapolitans to throw off the alien yoke by which they also are oppressed.—*True Witness, Aug. 2nd.*

The above, which is a fair specimen of the greater part of the *True Witness'* statements and reasonings, has no element of accuracy.

1st. Russia and Poland are quite distinct in race, language and religion, but Piedmont and the Two Sicilies are substantially one nation in these respects.

2nd. Poland was and is unwilling to submit to the Russian yoke, but the Two Sicilies gave such a welcome to Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, that the large and well-appointed armies of the King of Naples had to flee before his own subjects.

There would be no reactionary party against Italian unity in the Two Sicilies but for the gowned and other emissaries of the Pope, the great troubler of Italy.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LANDLORDS.—We have an ordinance which we are glad to see is being revived from its long time dead-letter condition, touching the responsibility of house owners who lease their tenements to be occupied as houses of ill-fame. Under this ordinance, a well known citizen and house owner was yesterday arraigned in the Police Court, and a protracted hearing held. We mention no names in this instance, for the result was an acquittal, the Court finding no reason to believe that the landlord knew the character of his tenants, and on the contrary it was in testimony that he exercised the strictest vigilance to allow only proper tenants. The instance is noteworthy as a warning to others however, and we are glad to see a movement in this direction. There are citizens calling themselves respectable, who would not dare to be seen entering their own houses to collect their rents. All such sharing the wages of shame should be severely punished, for the necessary laws exist and have only to be enforced.

We clip the foregoing from the *Chicago Tribune*, for the purpose of drawing special attention to it in Montreal. Some of our prominent public men rent their houses year after year for brothels and other haunts of vice, just because they can get a larger rent this way than in any other; and, until the landlords of such

establishments are made amenable to the law, there will be but little use in punishing the poor wretches who tenant them. Were a heavy fine, under suitable restrictions, laid upon every house so occupied, and collected from the owner thereof, whoever he might be, by sale of the house, if necessary, the city would be effectually protected from this nuisance.

THE CRISIS AND ITS DEMANDS.—The N. Y. *Observer* contains an excellent article by a New Jersey Elder, on the present state of the United States. The writer says that God has evidently a controversy with the nation, and is punishing it for national sins. These he states to be, official and private corruption, luxury, and extravagance, and Sabbath-breaking. The article reads very much as though slavery had been numbered by the writer among national sins, and had been cut out, for he says:—

"The large majority of the North have made themselves responsible in all this business, by active co-operation, apologetic excuses, or approving silence, some from love of party, others from love of money, and still another class from timid conservatism, and now we are reaping the bitter fruits of our complicity. How are the fortunes (thought to have been securely realized,) arising from such a connection with slavery as rendered necessary at least a tacit endorsement of its abuses and enormities, vanishing like the morning cloud!"

In this paragraph the words "this business," needs an antecedent; but we do not find it.

The writer then deplores the pride and vain boasting of the American nation, which he says ought to be humbled by recent reverses;—where there has been little boasting,—as in Missouri and Western Virginia,—there, he says, our arms have met with success. He then goes on to suggest, that the nation humble itself, and then resolutely fight to put down rebellion, in humble dependence upon Divine Providence.

U. S. CONFISCATION LAW.—The confiscation bill recently passed by the Senate is an important one, providing as it does, that any description of property employed by individuals to promote the rebellion against the government of the United States, shall be confiscated wherever found. According to the fourth sections all slaves promoting insurrection, or resisting the laws, shall be discharged from bondage and set free.

By the provisions of this Act, millions of property are forfeited to the National Government, and tens of thousands of slaves are lawfully entitled to their freedom. It is a just, rightful and necessary law, and we trust will pass the Lower House.

WILL SECESSION SUCCEED?—CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR.

The question is often asked, "Can the North conquer the South? and if so, Can it continue to hold an unwilling people?" The answer to both these questions is usually given in the negative, and then the further question arises, "Why this war at all?—Why not let the South separate as it wishes to do, and each section of the Union go on in its own way?" These views are substantially held by most Europeans, and especially by all Englishmen of the *Times* school; and they are held by all Southern Americans, and by all Northern Americans of the Buchanan school. Nay, it is believed that a strong party in the present Administration, composed of Seward, Bates and Cameron, favor them. It may be, also, that they are the most correct views; but the majority of the Cabinet, the great majority of both Houses of the Legislature, (composed at present nearly wholly of representatives of the Free States,) the great majority of the people, and the preponderating influence of the press in the Northern States, is in favor of bringing back the seceded States to their allegiance, whatever may be the cost or consequences. Nor do they think that the questions which we have given above, bring out the true state of the case. They believe that the Union feeling is strong in all the seceded States, with the exception of South Carolina, and that it would not take much to cause it to preponderate. The poor whites, who hold no slaves, constitute everywhere the majority, and if they turn politically against their slaveholding leaders, the next election in each State would sweep away the present rulers of the South, never more to rise again. Nay, wherever the Union feeling is sufficiently prevalent, as in Western Virginia, the people may hold a convention, depose their present rulers, and elect others in their stead, calling upon the Federal Government to sustain them against rebellion in their own State. All this is strictly constitutional, and it is only, we suppose, in answer to the call for aid of the State Government elected by Western Virginia, that the Federal troops can constitutionally tread the sacred soil of the Old Dominion, as it is called. One thing is perfectly clear: if the majority of the people in the Southern States get tired of secession and its consequences, they will be at no loss to find a way of getting back into the Union. Nor are the motives wanting for a return. The mercantile interests all over the South have suffered fearfully from secession, and merchants are not usually enamored of ruin. The sugar-growing interest of the lower Mississippi must be very powerful; and if they prefer to belong to the Confederate States, without protection, rather than to the United States, with a protection of two cents a-pound, they will be strange men. Then again, the forced enlistment system of the South, making almost every man of suitable age and strength, a soldier—whether he will or not—must be felt as a very grievous burden by the people; and the unprotected state of the families left among a slave population without defenders, will be universally felt as even more grievous. All these things, with a crushing load of taxation, forced loans, &c., may be borne in the enthusiasm of the first outbreak; but when they continue month after month, with the prospect of going on year after year, as long as Secession lasts, there may be a

very sudden and general conversion to Union principles.

One effect of the enormous debt and taxation which this war will entail, both North and South, will be more apparent by-and-by than it is at present, namely: a desire to escape from them. The British people fled by hundreds of thousands from the taxation entailed by the French wars, to countries where land was cheap and taxes light; and the United States with their future heavy taxation, will cease, in a great measure, to present attractions to immigrants, whilst many are leaving, and will leave them, to seek fortune elsewhere. Nay, it may be that the Pacific slope will by-and-by ask itself the question: What have we to do with this Civil War, and the debts and taxes growing out of it? Why should we pay 15 cents on tea, 2 cents on sugar, thirty per cent on dry goods, iron, &c., and three per cent on our whole incomes besides? When these questions are mooted, it will, obviously, require very strong patriotism, and very strong Union feeling indeed, to prevent a Secession of the whole Pacific slope. The fact is, the United States are now launched on a course, of which no human wisdom can foresee the results.

MEETINGS FOR THE SLAVE.

On the first of August,—a day ever memorable in the annals of human freedom,—services were held in this city, morning and evening, partly commemorative of the emancipation of 800,000 slaves in the British West Indies, on 1st August, 1834, but chiefly to pray for the emancipation of the four millions of slaves now held in bondage in the United States. These services,—under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association,—took place in the Bonaventure-Hall. That of the morning was a prayer-meeting, presided over by Rev. Dr. Wilkes, and very respectably attended; that of the evening was also a prayer-meeting; but opportunity was given for addresses bearing upon the topics of the day. The attendance was much larger than in the morning. Rev. Mr. McVicar presided, and after the opening exercises of singing appropriate hymns and prayer, addressed the meeting.

The Rev. John McVicar, in stating the object of the meeting said it was much to be deplored that a hard feeling should exist against the Northern States, a country peopled by as noble a race of men as lived on the face of the earth, and whose feelings were not represented by the few newspapers which had been seeking to raise trouble between the States and Britain. It was absurd on account of this civil war to say the bubble of American republicanism had burst; as well might it be said that the bubble of French republicanism had burst on the accession of Louis Napoleon. That feeling still existed there, and to such an extent as to cause much anxiety in some quarters at the present moment. As well might it be said that the bubble of British monarchy had burst when Charles I. lost his head! Yet serious evil had come upon the United States and what was the cause of it? Was it republicanism? The North distinctly averred it was not, and in attestation of their belief, were sending out their sons, and spending their means in the defence of the republic. The South as distinctly, and with the same proof of her sincerity, made the same declaration. They also had established a republic and were defending it. It was not in republicanism but in an evil element of the constitution given to the country by the founders of the Republic, that the trouble lay. There was a provision there which gave a certain class of men right of possession in the bodies and souls of their fellows, who should have a right to sever the marriage tie which God made sacred, who should be at liberty to withhold education and the Bible from a certain class of their fellow men whom it called slaves. This was the weak point in that constitution, and the cause of the present difficulty. It became us, therefore, without giving particular sympathy to either of the contending republics, to give it where it was due, to the oppressed race itself; and in confidence in Him who is the God of justice and mercy, we were come together to seek that He would soon bring about their deliverance.

A hymn was then sung, and the meeting was thrown open for addresses and prayers.

Mr. Douglass said, he had often met with objections to emancipation, which seemed to have much weight with the objectors, but which he thought a little examination and reflection would set aside. It was often asked, for instance, "where would the money be found to pay for four millions of slaves?" This question assumed that the slaves were the rightful property of the masters, and could not be set free without injustice to the latter, unless compensation were made; but this was not true. The masters never had, and never could have, valid or rightful ownership in the slaves; and the most they could, with any propriety, ask on parting with them, would be, to enjoy the fruits of their unrequited labour already obtained. The slaves, indeed, might rightfully claim compensation for past services; the Hebrews did so, when leaving Egypt, and obtained it; but if they were willing to part with their masters even, the latter could have no just claim for any thing more. Besides, whatever the slaveholder lost by emancipation on the money value of the negroes, he would get back in the money value of land, which increased greatly in Free States, as compared with the Slave States; not to speak of his increased security and happiness. Another question often recurring was, "What will you do with the slaves when you have set them free?" This question supposes that the freed slaves must be taken back to Africa, or in some way removed from their present abodes; but no supposition can be more gratuitous. The planters will need labor as much after emancipation as before, and the colored race will need to earn a living as much after as before. They will, like white folks, have to seek and find employment, and their former owners will stand as much in need of them as ever. The land, the capital and the labor will all remain much the same after as before emancipation, and all mutually requiring each other; only the relations of labor and capital will become much more just, healthy, safe, and, upon the whole, productive. It was objected that the export of sugar had greatly fallen off after emancipation in the West Indies; and the pro-slavery folks of Britain, of whom there were abundance as well as in the United States, had pointed to this result as conclusive against emancipation; but what were the facts of the case? The emancipated slaves, constituting nearly the whole laboring population, if they did not raise so much sugar, raised a great many other things, and clothed and fed and taught themselves much better than their masters had done. They consumed much more imported goods,

and the imports of the Islands consequently greatly increased, and these they paid for in some way, if not with sugar. If all the people of Canada, half-clad and fed on the coarsest fare, were driven by overseers to cut and draw timber, the exports of that staple would doubtless greatly increase; but would Canada be better or more prosperous? So it had been with sugar in the West Indies; and though a temporary fall in the value of property had occurred after emancipation, that had been recovered by the steady progress of population and improvement. Another objection constantly made, was, that the negroes, if emancipated, would cut all their masters' throats, burn all their masters' property, with other similar atrocities. But neither reason nor history warranted any assumption of the kind. It was oppression and injustice that made the colored race, or any race, dangerous. Remove these and the danger ceased. The same doleful forebodings had been uttered concerning emancipation in the West Indies; but instead of hastening, on the 1st of August, 1834, to cut their masters' throats and burn their property, the emancipated slaves hastened to the churches to sing such a Te Deum as, perhaps, never rose from earth before, but which, it was to be hoped, would soon be far surpassed in the United States.

The report of the other addresses delivered at this meeting must be deferred till to-morrow.

Rev. John McKillican said he had recently returned from a visit to New England, where the deepest distress and solicitude prevailed, on account of the political troubles. Every family has sent one or more of its dearest members to the war, and intelligence from the scene of conflict is watched for with the most intense anxiety. Never, perhaps, did such a spirit of prayer prevail in New England as at present, of confession of sins, of humbling themselves before God, and of seeking his guidance and support. It would touch any heart to see the intensity of feeling which he had witnessed among the Christians of New England, and to hear their self-reproaches for so long upholding, as a nation, that evil institution which they recognized as the cause of all their troubles. Indeed, the conviction was wide-spread, and constantly extending, that if this war does not put an end to slavery, it will have accomplished little or no permanent good. In this state of mind, the religious people of New England feel most keenly any apparent unkindness on the part of British Christians, to whom they look for sympathy and support, whilst they in like manner deplore and repudiate the folly of many of their own papers. At a prayer-meeting which he (Mr. McK.) had attended, he took the liberty of assuring the brethren that the warm sympathies of the Christians of Britain and Canada were with them in their present struggle with slavery; and after the meeting, many came round, some of them with tears in their eyes, to shake hands with him and thank him for his words of good cheer, which they said they very much needed. Having seen these things, he (Mr. McK.) was exceedingly surprised and pained to find the unhappy state of feeling prevailing in Canada towards the Northern States, for which, he was convinced, there was no good cause; on the contrary, he asked the prayers of all in their behalf.

A colored young man then addressed the meeting. He stated that his impressions of slavery were not derived from Uncle Tom's Cabin, or any other source than his own experience. He knew the horrors of slavery, for the iron rod of oppression had entered his own soul. He spoke kindly of the oppressors, they were to be pitied and prayed for; we find in the Scriptures that God addresses not so much the oppressed as the oppressor, and he therefore rejoiced that his white friends had met to ask God to interpose, and to influence the minds of the slaveholders; we must endeavor to influence them and emancipation will follow. He then expressed his gratitude to England for what she had done for his people; she had cleared her own skirts of human blood by freeing her own slaves, and then warning the nations of the earth against the abomination of slaveholding.

Mr. F. E. Grafton, the President of the Association, referred to the great event which the day commemorated. Emancipation, he said, had not been effected without thought and prayer, and great labor. The noble men who gave themselves to its accomplishment met with ridicule, hatred and persecution; but for years they persevered, till the nation was brought to feel that slavery must cease; and the British Legislature decreed the emancipation of 800,000 men, women and children, at a cost of nearly one hundred millions of dollars. The speaker then went on to draw a parallel between the efforts of British abolitionists and those in the United States. They had to contend with the same opposition; but prayer and effort was beginning to move the people, and the number of those who were in favor of emancipation was increasing. He stated that he had received a letter from a gentleman at Washington, connected with a governmental department, who, a few years ago, was disposed to be silent respecting slavery, but who now said, "slavery must be abolished." He alluded to the raid of John Brown upon Virginia, and to the prayers offered on the day of his execution. He believed those prayers were being answered, and that present events must be regarded as steps towards the abolition of slavery. He thought the churches of the United States should give themselves to prayer to that end. He quoted the saying of Rev. Albert Barnes, that there was no power out of the church that could sustain slavery if it were not sustained in it. He closed by urging upon those present to make emancipation the subject of their daily prayer, and the time would soon come when they should rejoice over four million of their fellow-beings emancipated from slavery.

After prayer, the meeting was closed by the Rev. Mr. McVicar pronouncing the benediction.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

This young officer has had a peculiar preparation for the high position which he now holds,—a position second only to Gen. Scott, and, we rather think, second only in name. The American people and the American Congress are terribly in earnest, and if they can find a young General to lead them to victory, they will employ him as certainly as the French Directory employed the young Napoleon Bonaparte. General McClellan, besides having all the advantages of a West Point education, was one of the American Commissioners to the Crimea, where he saw actual service of the most instructive kind, of which he submitted a report to his Government that raised him to a high position as a military writer. These qualifications pointed him out for a command, in which he went rapidly on, from one victory to another, till he had rescued Western Virginia from the Secession forces. But besides being a thoroughly trained and successful soldier, he can be trusted, and this, after all, is the main thing at present in the States. It is more than suspected that General Patterson is a traitor,

and the authorities have been, we believe, several times privately warned that he was playing a double game. There are grave doubts of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, who is reported to have made half a million of money already by under-hand connection with army contracts. Nobody speaks against General Scott, but there is an unsatisfactory feeling concerning him—as, at all events, too old for active service. General McDowell has been already set aside for rashness and incompetence, and General Butler has lost the confidence of the North by his Sunday parties and Sunday reviews. The field is therefore clear for one like McClellan, whose knowledge, experience, ability, integrity and patriotism are undoubted. Under these circumstances, any authentic information concerning this rapidly rising man, whose influence over the future of the United States is likely to be so great, must be very interesting, and we are happy to be in a position to give such information. The Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, one of the most eminent and influential ministers of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, was present at the last Sabbath afternoon meeting in the Bonaventure Hall of this city, and being asked to communicate any facts concerning the present war, of interest in a religious or temperance point of view, spoke in substance as follows:—

It is a delicate thing for me, a stranger among strangers, to speak of the war which rages in my own country; but I feel that in such an atmosphere of Christian union and love as this, I am among Christian brethren who will appreciate details that, in other circumstances, it would be inappropriate to give. Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Cincinnati, pastor of Gen. McClellan, communicated to me the following interesting particulars, which, though only intended for the private ear, may be productive of good, especially among the young men whom I see in this meeting:—General McClellan is of Scotch descent, and has been brought up with respect for religion; but had never shown any decided resolution to follow Jesus. After his career of victory in Western Virginia, he was suddenly summoned to Washington to take the command there; and had to go round by Cincinnati and Philadelphia,—the more direct roads being interrupted. At Cincinnati he sought an interview with his pastor, who asked him: "If his rapid ascent had not made him dizzy?" "Rather," replied he, "I have been sinking, for I feel myself a lost sinner, and came to you to ask you what I must do to be saved." Dr. Thomson then faithfully and clearly unfolded to him the only way of salvation, as set forth in Scripture, to which the Gen. gave most earnest heed, appearing to have a spiritual apprehension of the great truths he was hearing. At the close of this interesting conference, Dr. Thomson and the General knelt together, and the former prayed most earnestly with him and for him. At the close of this prayer, General McClellan remained upon his knees, evidently under deep emotion—and Dr. Thomson continued also kneeling, till after about two minutes passed thus in silence, Dr. Thomson laid his hand upon the General's shoulder, and said: "McClellan, pray for yourself." Thus encouraged, the young soldier began in almost smothered tones to pour out his soul to God; and when he rose there was a glow of spiritual life in his countenance. "I had already," said he, "given myself to my country; but now, I give myself to God, and pray that he will use me for my country's good." Thus terminated this singularly interesting interview; and Gen. McClellan hurried to Washington, where he immediately introduced order and discipline; requiring, not only every man, but every officer to be in his place;—a matter in which there has been a great lack of discipline hitherto in the U. S. army.—He also required Congress to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to soldiers, by which the cloud of vultures that follows the army will be hindered of their prey. Dr. Duffield added, that General McClellan was only 32 years old, instead of 35, as commonly reported, and that it was a remarkable coincidence that this religious young man should be called to command the thousands of religious young men who had been brought to the Lord in the great revival of 1857-58, and who now had taken their muskets on their shoulder and their Bibles in their knapsacks to go and fight for their country—and he trusted it would turn out—for the utter destruction of that terrible system of oppression which had caused all these troubles.

DR. PATTERSON, THE ABORTIONIST.

The case of Dr. Patterson has occupied large space in the Montreal press lately; some papers contending that his sentence of death should be commuted to imprisonment for life, and others that there is no call in this case for Executive clemency. To this latter view of the case, we observe, the *True Witness* adheres, though his chief reason for so doing sounds strange to Protestant ears.

The following paragraph, though couched in the coarse language which is characteristic of our cotemporary, contains much truth:—

"The crime of child-murder is—this is universally admitted—rapidly on the increase. It is a branch, a very lucrative branch, of the medical profession; and though of course one scouted by the respectable practitioner—and we have, thank God! many most respectable and high minded medical practitioners, both Protestant and Catholic in our midst—there is a large section of the medical profession whose services are as often put in requisition to destroy life as to save it.—A severe example is therefore necessary to deter these unprincipled scoundrels; and no punishment is so exemplary, or so efficacious as a deterrent from crime, as is the death punishment when judiciously and consistently inflicted. There are numbers still at large, no doubt, as guilty as the wretched convict Patterson; of these, some may yet, let us hope, be entangled in the meshes of the law; but how to these could the due reward of their iniquities be meted out, were the life of Patterson to be spared, and if in his case the gallows were to be defrauded of its most legitimate prey?"

The *True Witness* goes on to review the arguments in favor of commutation, and adds the following extraordinary statement of doctrinal reasons for hanging the abortionist, a result which, however, may be arrived at by more legitimate arguments:—

"Underlying this morbid or rather maudlin sympathy for the 'child murderer' or 'abortion doctor,' there is a most important dogmatic question, or question of theology; on whose solution depend the several views taken of the crime by Protestants and Catholics, respectively. By the former it is viewed simply in its physical aspect, and as such it assumes the guise merely of a misdemeanor at worst; of an offence indeed, but

one far less heinous than the murder of the adult. To the Catholic, however, the destruction of the unbaptized child, from the latter's consequent eternal exclusion from the enjoyment of the beatific vision and the supernatural destiny for which it was designed, appears as the very worst kind of murder imaginable. No unbaptized person can enter the Kingdom of God; and the abortionist, or child-murderer, deprives the wretched victim of crime, of that Sacrament of regeneration by which at once it would have been made a child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven. It is this which, in the eyes of Catholics, imparts so peculiar an atrocity to the crime of which Patterson has been proved guilty, and renders him of all criminals the one least deserving of any clemency, or mitigation of sentence."

The legitimate inference from the above language, is, that the adorable Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, unitedly, cannot save a soul without the administration of a rite by a fallible mortal! Can any sensible person believe such a doctrine?

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—The attention of readers in the country is called to the recommendations of Westcott's barometers, in the advertising column. Some remarks of our own are deferred.

—As usual the telegraphic dispatches from the seat of war are conflicting; one says Gen. Butler has gone to Washington, another that he has gone home. There is evidently a screw loose at Fortress Monroe.

—Mr. Thorburn has ceased to hold the office of Principal in the St. Francis College, on account of differences between himself and one of the Professors. The trustees passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Thorburn, and expressed the hope that his abilities as a teacher would soon find exercise elsewhere. A number of the pupils also presented Mr. Thorburn with an address, expressing their regret at his removal.

—Mr. Converse's Rope Walk, on the canal, was consumed by fire on Sunday night. There was no one on the premises at the time. The fire is supposed to have been originated by lightning, of which we had such a beautiful display during last night's storm. During the progress of the flames the lightning was observed to strike in the building repeatedly. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but all their efforts were ineffectual, as they had to draw the water from the canal, there being no hydrants within reach of their hose.

—We are informed, that on Monday morning, a woman was taken to the Montreal General Hospital, suffering from dislocation of the hip-joint; she was put under the influence of chloroform, the smallest quantity being administered, but the pulse suddenly ceased, and

—On Friday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the great main jet of the fountain in Victoria Square was playing beautifully, throwing up a large stream of water higher than the Bonaventure building. It was seen and admired by many of the strangers now in the city. This is just the season when the fountains in all the public squares should be kept in operation; and the jet above referred to might be played a portion of each afternoon.

—The *Pilot* learns that a demand is to be made on the United States Government by several residents of Montreal, for the dismissal of their sons from the Federal army. The demand is grounded on their being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and not being of age. Among them is R. C. Garven, 18 years, who was present with his regiment (the Seventy-Ninth Highlanders,) at the battle of Bull's Run, who, along with the Sixty-Ninth (Irish Regiment,) bore the brunt of the battle.

—The *Sherbrooke Gazette* of 3d inst., remarks:—The Hon. Mr. Galt, we are happy to say, has so far recovered from his lameness, as to enable him to leave town for the seat of Government. He departed on Thursday morning in the Prince of Wales Car, a special train having been sent for him.

—The *Sorel Gazette* announces the death of James Shuter, Esq., a much esteemed and public minded resident. At his death flags were displayed at half-mast. His remains were brought to Montreal for interment.

—The *Advertiser* says:—In the analysis of copper from Mr. McCaw's location, Eastern Townships, Mr. Robb of this city has discovered one per cent of mercury. A similar discovery has been made at the Longueuil Smelting Works in the ore from the Acton mine. These discoveries are of interest as being the first proofs of the existence of this metal in the country east of the Mississippi.

—The *Quebec Chronicle* says:—So many tourists have visited the Falls of Montmorency, during the present season, that the visitors' book is completely filled up with names. The great majority appear to be Montrealers.

—A Sabbath-school picnic was held in a spruce shade, at Willis' school-house, on the 25th, near Vank-leek Hill. The gathering was large, and the grounds prepared with much taste. After refreshments, about 300 gathered to hear addresses from the Rev. Messrs. Currie, Blackstock, McNally, Jeffers, McKillican, and the Superintendent of the school, R. Eastman, Esq. Thanks were expressed to the Union in Montreal for the organization of the school and encouragement given. The school had been prosperous, and many thousands of verses have been recited with much accuracy by even some of the youngest children. The addresses were short and impressive, and we trust an impression for good upon the parents and children will remain. The friends of youth might, by such gatherings, do much more than is now done to keep up an interest in the country Sabbath schools. Alexander Beaton, Esq., presided.—*Com.*

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS Office,
Tuesday, Noon, August 6, 1861.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a heavy rain storm, the barometer indicating 29.70. At 7½ this a.m., it stood at 29.85; thermometer 65° above zero;—at noon, in the shade, 73° above; bar. 29.85.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—The *Liverpool Courier* of 24th ult. says:—"The trade in wheat and flour has been very quiet during the past week, with some depreciation in the value of the lower qualities of both articles. This morning the best descriptions of wheat were about 1s., and all others 2s. per quarter lower, but with a better retail demand. The ordinary kinds of flour were 6d. per barrel lower, but all the finer sorts, being very scarce, maintained previous rates. Good Indian corn was steady, but inferior parcels met a ready sale at from 27s. to 27s. 6d. per 480 lbs. Beans are quoted 1s. and peas 6d. cheaper."

—D. O. Barker & Co., of Glasgow, in their circular of 25th ult., remark that "the weather has been unsettled, but warm,—a good deal of rain has fallen. The crops, however, continue to make favorable progress. The large arrivals keep our markets in a very depressed

state, and dispose buyers to act with great reserve.—Prices are still giving way, more especially where sales are made ex-ship." They quote Canadian Superfine Flour, per bbl., 25s 6d to 26s; Extra, 27s to 28s. Canadian Wheat, White, 26s to 27s 6d per 240 lbs.; Red, 24s to 25s 6d. Oatmeal, 32s 6d to 33s per 280 lbs.—Peas, 18s to 19s per 280 lbs. Canadian Oats, 19s to 20s per 244 lbs.

MOVEMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—New Wheat (White and Red Winter) has, to some extent, been sold in the Cincinnati, Chicago, and Detroit markets; at the latter place, White has brought 85c, and Red, 80c. Shipments from Chicago are on the increase again. From 22nd to 29th July inclusive, nine cargoes arrived from thence at Sarnia, consisting of 64,376 bu. Wheat, and 37,046 bu. Corn; and on the 29th ult., the Great Western Elevator at that place elevated 28,213 bu. of grain in 16½ hours.

The following table shows the arrivals of Produce at Montreal, by Railway and Canal, during the week ending Aug. 3, with totals from the commencement of the year; also the exports in sea-going vessels, via the St. Lawrence, for same week, and since opening of navigation:—

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND R. R.			EXPORTS BY ST. LAWRENCE.		
Week ending	Aug. 3.	Since Jan. 1.	Week ending	Aug. 3.	Since
Flour, brls....	33,753	616,864	6,786	331,823	
Wheat, bu....	177,999	4,127,145	123,420	2,882,844	
Peas, bu....	4,765	1,608,853	32,383	1,078,492	
Barley, bu....	2,048	12,068	—	—	
Oats, bu....	898	69,808	—	267,139	
Oatmeal, brls....	252	14,993	886	17,787	
Corn, bu....	12,530	154,477	532	63,821	
Rye, bu....	—	3,933	—	—	
Ashes, brls....	885	11,385	429	8,355	
Butter, kegs....	496	14,015	525	4,416	
Pork, brls....	144	10,477	—	247	
Lard, brls....	6	1,366	—	91	
Beef, brls....	—	181	—	316	
Tallow, brls....	—	1,873	—	112	
Lumber, ft....	2,817,000	19,992,600	—	—	

The aggregate imports of the week are 368,265; they exceed those of the week before by 31,778 bushels. The exports by the St. Lawrence amount to 194,695 bu., showing an increase during the past week of about 58,000 bu. The arrivals of Flour during week ending 3rd inst., exceeded those of the previous week by 12,532 barrels.

HEAVY FAILURES IN THE STATES.—Very few of the numerous failures that are now taking place in the U. S. are made public. A large one occurred on Saturday last in New York City.—Messrs. Claffin, Mellen & Co., a firm next in rank to the well-known dry goods house of Stewart & Co. Downes & Co., the extensive manufacturers at Seneca Falls, N. Y., have also yielded to the pressure of the times, and hundreds of their employees are thrown idle. Among the many breakdowns in the Far-West, the suspension of the extensive banking-house of Green & Stone, Muscatine, Iowa, is reported.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT, per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring ex car and afloat 95 to 96c; Chicago Spring 94 to 96c; Milwaukee Club 95 to 97c; White Winter \$1.20 to \$1.25; Red Winter none. A cargo of U. C. Wheat sold this morning at 96c., and several car loads at 95 to 96c yesterday.

CORN per 56 lbs 45 cents.

OATS, BARLEY AND RYE.—No transactions, and prices quite nominal.

PEAS per 66 lbs ex-car and afloat 65 to 70c.

Flour.—Fine \$3.00 to \$3.10; Super. No. 2 \$4.00 to \$4.12; Superfine No. 1, \$4.30 to \$4.45; Fancy \$4.80 to \$5.00. Extra \$5.50 to \$5.75; Double Extra \$6 to \$6.50. Bag Flour per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2.55 to \$2.70. Scotch \$2.70 to \$2.75.

The Flour market is 5 cents better to-day with a fair demand. There is a sale of 5,000 brls choice brand No. 1 for September delivery at \$4.60.

OATMEAL per bbl., 200 lbs., \$3.70 to \$3.90. The demand is fair.

RYE-Flour.—None.

ASHES.—Pots \$5.40 to \$5.50. Pearls \$5.70.

PORK.—Mess, \$17 to \$17.50. Thin Mess, \$16. Prime Mess, \$14.50. Prime, \$13.50. These prices are almost nominal, there being no transactions except at retail.

HAMS.—Smoked, 9c to 10c; Canned, 10c to 11c.; Shoulders, 5c to 6c.; Sides and Middles, 6c to 7c. Lard, 9c.

BEEF.—Nominal, the stock being in one or two hands, and sales only by retail. Tallow, 9c.

BUTTER.—Choice dairy, 12c to 12½c.; choice store-packed, 11c to 11½c. The demand for these qualities is fair. Inferior butter is unsalable except for grease.

CHEESE 5 to 6c.

Freights to Liverpool and Glasgow 2s 9d to 3s 3d for Flour, and 1s 3d for Grain.

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

FOR MARKET-DAY, AUGUST 6.

(Corrected by the Clerks of the Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets.)

Farmers are busy on their farms, and the attendance at market has been quite limited. There has therefore been little grain coming in, and prices of small parcels from wagons have been firmer. The market business to-day has been confined entirely to retail sales for city use.

Flour, country, per quintal, 14s to 14s 6d; Oatmeal, do, 10s 6d to 11s; Indian Meal, do, 7s 6d to 8s; Peas, per minot, 3s 9d to 4s; Oats, do, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; Buckwheat, do, 2s 9d to 3s; Flax Seed, do, 6s to 6s 3d; Timothy, do, 3s 6d to 4s; Turkeys, (old), per couple, 7s to 7s 6d; Ducks, (young), 6s to 8s; Geese, per couple, 5s to 6s; Chickens, 1s to 2s 9d; Pigeons, tame, 1s to 1s 3d; Pigeons, wild, per dozen, 3s 9d to 4s; Beef, per pound, 3d to 7d; Pork, do, 5d to 6d; Mutton, per lb., 2s 6d to 7s 6d; Lamb, per lb., 2s to 3s; Veal, do, 2s 6d to 3s; Beef, per 100 lbs, \$6.50 to \$7.00, for best; Pork, fresh, do, \$6.00 to \$6.50, for heavy; Butter, fresh, per lb., 1s to 1s 3d; Do. Salt, do, 7d to 8d; Beans, Canadian, per minot, 7s 6d to 8s; Potatoes, (new), per bag, 3s 9d to 4s 6d; Sugar, Maple, per lb., 4d to 5d; Lard, per lb., 8d to 9d; Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 7d to 8d; Hailbut, per lb., 7d; Haddock, do, 4d; Apples, 7d to 8d; Oranges, per box, 25s; Lobsters per lb., 4d; Mackerel, fresh, per doz, 5s; Salmon, do, 9d to 10d; Honey, er lb., 7d to 8d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—[Per Norwegian]—JULY 25.

The weather continues unfavorable, but large arrivals keep down prices.

Flour.—Quiet, but good qualities firm. Inferior 6d. lower. Western Canal, 25s. to 25s. 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s. to 28s. 6d.

WHEAT.—In moderate demand, but 2d. to 6d. lower. White, 12s. 6d. to 14s. 2d; Red, 8s. 6d. to 12s.

CORN.—Good request, and at firm prices; White 31s. 6d. to 34s; Yellow 29s. 6d. to 29s. 9d.; Mixed 28s. 9d. to 29s. 6d.

ASHES.—Sales small; Pots 29s.; Pearls 31s.

SUGAR small; business prices rather lower.

TEA very quiet.

COFFEE supply much reduced; prices rather higher.

MOLASSES.—Nothing taken place.

Consols 89½ to 89½.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—[By Telegraph]—August 6.

Flour a shade better; receipts, 19,028 bbls. Wheat 1c. better; receipts, 42,936 bushels. Corn active and firm; receipts, 188,674 bushels. Rye steady at 45 to 48c. for Western, and 60 to 63c. for State. Pork quiet but firm. Lard steady. Ashes steady—Pots \$5.25, Pearls \$5.37. Oats dull at 26 to 28c. for Canadian.—Barley dull at 52 to 58c. Peas quiet at 63 to 66c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SORREL, in connexion with the Dissident Local Board of Education.
Charges for Board and Tuition, from £42 to £50 per annum.
The course of Study comprises all the branches requisite to qualify youths for the Civil Service and Counting-house, and for admission into our Normal Schools and Colleges.—Also, Vocal and Instrumental Music, if desired.
Great facilities afforded in acquiring a practical and thorough acquaintance with the French language, which, in part, is that of the school room.
For details, address the master, Mr. Allen—for the successful results of whose teachings, the inquirer is referred to the following gentlemen:—Thos. Pope, Esq., Mayor of Quebec; Rev. W. Anderson, Rector of Sorrel; Jas. Armstrong, Esq., Secretary to the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal; Rev. L. Doolittle, M.A., Rector of Lennoxville; Captain C. L. Armstrong, Sorrel; Rev. A. Allen, B.A., Leeds, C.E.; Richard Pope Esq., Advocate, Quebec.
August 6, 1861. 10-sw l.a.w.

A CLERGYMAN having a few hours' leisure daily, would devote it to Tutorial Instruction. Address S.S.N., at this office.
August 5, 1861. 2-d l-sw

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—MRS. ELENOR H. LAY, PRINCIPAL.—The duties of this school will be resumed on Wednesday, September 4th.
Arrangements have been made, which will give the French Language a more prominent place in the School. Music, also, will receive fresh attention the coming Term.
Three accomplished Female Teachers reside in the Family of the Principal, and with her devote special attention to Boarding Scholars.
Applications for Boarding, or Day Scholars may be made to MRS. LAY, No. 33 Beaver Hall.
Montreal, Aug. 5, 1861. 2-d 4-sw

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

CONFECTIONERY.

J. G. HOLBERT & CO.

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

41, ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, 41.

BEG to inform the Merchants of Montreal and Canada, that they have commenced the Wholesale Confectionery business, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of every thing pertaining to the business, which they are prepared to dispose of at reasonable rates.

Using only the purest material and personally superintending every department of the business, they are able to offer a better article than can usually be obtained.
All orders punctually attended to with care and despatch.
August 5, 1861. 6-d sw t.f.b.

BOARD WANTED, in a respectable private family, in the vicinity of Beaver Hall, by a professional gentleman: French family preferred. Address, stating terms, Z., at this office.
August 5, 1861. 2-d l-sw

FOR SALE, a 200 Acre Lot, 4½ miles from the Acton Copper Mines and G. T. R. Depot, 37 acres cleared and the rest covered with valuable hard wood, House, Barn, &c., erected thereon, the above is one of the best lots of Farming Land in the Township. Apply at this office.
August 5, 1861. d-sw w

CHURCH FITTINGS FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale the Fittings of Trinity Church, opposite the Bonsecours Market, in the early English style, consisting of—

A very well designed Pulpit and Desk, with Stair
84 First-class Pews, to hold 5 or 6 persons.
4 First-class Pews, smaller, in the Gallery.
A handsome Gallery Front, Gothic.
12 Clustered Columns to support do.
14 Two-Light Lancet Windows.
1 Circular Stained do.
1 Quarterfoil do do.
1 Concentric Arch Door.
4 Stone Pinnacles, with Gables.
78 Feet Wrought Iron Railing, and Gates.
With sundry other articles, all in good order.
A. W. HOOD,
Soap and Candle Manufacturer.
Aug. 7. s-w t f b.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From ARCHIBALD HALL, M.D., Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 29, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR,—You have exhibited to me, and permitted me to examine and compare with my standard barometer constructed upon Barrow's English Patent, a barometer manufactured by yourself in this city. After a great many observations of its working, I have only to observe that it has proved itself faultless in its indications, and it may therefore be considered as a perfectly trustworthy instrument in every respect.

The simplicity of its construction, its portability, or rather the means by which it is rendered so, in this respect far surpassing all the barometers which I have yet seen, and the cheapness of its price, all highly recommend it to general favor.
The indications of this truly useful instrument should be the guide to the out-door operations of every agriculturist, as it enables him by a very little observation of its movements to foretell the approach of weather unfavorable to his field work, and the price demanded for it must unquestionably place it within the reach of every one engaged in such pursuits. It is indeed rather a matter of surprise to me that such an instrument is not in general use among our population of that class; but probably the price hitherto demanded for reliable instruments of this kind may have precluded their purchase generally, as none but the more affluent in their circumstances could command them. The prices affixed to your instruments, however, are such as to place them within the reach of every farmer, however limited in means he may be, and if he would only attend to the pamphlet in the height of the column, as specified in the pamphlet which you gave me, and which I understand accompanies the instrument, there cannot be the least doubt that the trifling outlay in its purchase would be more than abundantly returned in the saving of his crops which would become necessarily effected through its timely warnings.

I cannot regard your sojourn among us for the purpose of manufacturing these instruments, in any other light than as an acquisition to the Province, and I do trust that while it will not prove unproductive of benefit to yourself individually, you may be the means of benefiting most materially our agricultural interests.

I remain, Yours very faithfully,

A. HALL.

Mr. J. Wescott, &c., &c.

From CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., L.L.D.
Observatory, Isle Jesus, C. E.,
20th July, 1861.

SIR,—I have carefully examined the construction of the two Mercurial Barometers you left with me, and can testify to the purity of the mercury and the efficient manner in which the tubes are filled, "two most important points" in the making of Barometers.

The adoption of the Stop-cock to cut off the column of mercury, furnishes a ready and safe means of transport, which is not to be found in any of the Mercurial Barometers now made.

The attached Thermometer is graduated to suit our climate, and will be found useful as an indicator of the temperature.

I have also compared their readings with the "Standard Barometer," and have found them to coincide to a great nicety with the standard instrument.

I can with confidence recommend them to any person engaged in pursuits where the changes of weather may be of consequence; to Farmers, Schools and Colleges, an instrument of the kind is indispensable, and the low price at which you furnish them must be an inducement to place them in the hands of all such parties.

As an indicator of the changes in the weather the Mercurial Barometer is regarded as the best and most reliable instrument.

CHARLES SMALLWOOD.

Mr. J. Wescott, Montreal.

WESCOTT'S

CELEBRATED MERCURIAL AND PORTABLE

BAROMETER,

Manufactured by J. WESCOTT & Co., and for sale by

J. H. DORWIN,

41 St. Francois Xavier Street,

Montreal, Aug. 6. 2-s w 2 w.

Mothers and Children.

THE LIFE-CLOCK.

FROM THE GERMAN.

There is a little mystic clock
No human eye hath seen,
That beateth on—that beateth on,
From morning until e'en.

And when the soul is wrapped in sleep,
And heareth not a sound,
It ticks, and ticks the long night,
And never runneth down.

O, wondrous is that work of art,
Which knells the passing hour,
But art ne'er formed, nor mind conceived,
The life-clock's magic power.

Nor set in gold, nor decked with gems,
By wealth and pride possessed;
But rich or poor, or high or low,
Each hears it in his breast.

When life's deep stream, 'mid bed and flowers,
And still and softly glides,
Like the wavelet's step, with a gentle beat,
It warns of passing tides.

When threatening darkness gathers o'er,
And hope's bright visions flee,
Like the sullen strokes of the muffled oar,
It beateth heavily.

When passion nerves the warrior's arm
For deeds of hate and wrong,
Though heeded not the fearful sound,
The knell is deep and strong.

When eyes to eyes are gazing soft,
And tender words are spoken,
Then fast and wild it rattles on,
As if with love 'twere broken.

Such is the clock that measures life,
Of flesh and spirit blended;
And thus 'twill run within the breast,
Till that strange life is ended.

GIVING AWAY A CHILD.

On board one of the lake steamers, bound for the far West, were an Irish family—husband, wife and three children. They were evidently in very destitute circumstances; but the exceeding beauty of the children, two girls and a boy, was the admiration of their fellow-passengers. A lady, who had no children of her own, was desirous of adopting one of the little travellers, and made application to the father, through a friend, who gives the following touching, and, as we suppose, truthful account of the negotiation:—

I proceeded, he says, immediately upon my delicate diplomacy. Finding my friend on deck, I thus opened the affair:—

"You are very poor."

His answer was very characteristic.

"Poor, sir!" said he, "ay, if there's a poorer man than me troublin' the world, God pity both of us, for we'd be about aqual."

"Then how do you manage to support your children?"

"Is it support them, sir? Why, I don't support them any way; they get supported some way or other. It'll be time enough for me to complain when they do."

"Would it be a relief to you to part with one of them?"

It was too sudden; he turned sharply round.

"A what, sir?" he cried; "a relief to part from my child? Would it be a relief to have the hands chopped from the body, or the heart torn out of my breast? A relief indeed! God be good to us, what do you mane?"

"You don't understand me," I replied. "If now, it were in one's power to provide comfortably for one of your children, would you stand in the way of its interests?"

"No, sir," said he; "the heavens knows that I would willingly out the sunshine away from myself, that they might get all the warm of it; but tell us what you're drawing at."

I then told him that a lady had taken a fancy to have one of his children; and, if he would consent to it, it should be educated, and finally settled comfortably in life.

This threw him into a fit of gratulation. He scratched his head, and looked the very picture of bewilderment. The struggle between a father's love and a child's interest was evident and touching. At length he said:

"O, murther, wouldn't it be a great thing for the baby? But I must go and talk with Mary—that's the mother of them; an' it wouldn't be right to be givin' away her children afore her face, and she to know nothing at all about it."

"Away with you then," said I, "and bring me an answer back as soon as possible."

In about half an hour he returned, leading two of his children. His eyes were red and swollen, and his face pale from excitement and agitation.

"Well," I inquired "what success?"

"Bedad, it was a hard struggle, sir," said he. "But I've been talking to Mary, an' she says, as it's for the child's good, maybe the heavens above will give us strength to bear it."

"Very well; and which of them is it to be?"

"Faix, and I don't know, sir," and he ran his eye dubiously over both.

"Here's little Norah—she's the oldest, an' won't need her mother so much; but then—O, tear an' aigers, it's myself that can't tell which I'd rather part with least; so take the first one that comes, widdle a blessing. There, sir," and he handed over little Norah; turning back, he snatched her up in his arms, and gave her one long, hearty father's kiss, saying through his tears:

"May God be good to him that's good to you, and them that offers you hurt or harm, may their souls never see St. Pather."

Then, taking his other child by the hand, he walked away, leaving Norah with me.

I took her down to the cabin, and we thought the matter settled. It must be confessed, to my great indignation, however, in about an hour's time I saw my friend Pat at the window. As soon as he caught my eye he began making signs for me to come out. I did so, and found that he had the other child in his arms.

"What's the matter now?" I asked.

"Well, sir," said he, "I ask your pardon for troubling you about so foolish a thing as a child or two, but were thinkin' that maybe it'd make no differ—you see, sir, I've been talkin' to Mary, an' she says she can't part with Norah, because the creature has a look ov me; but here's little Biddy, she's purtyer far, an' av you plase, sir, will you swap?"

"Certainly; whenever you like," said I.

So he snatched up little Norah, as though it was some recovered treasure and darted away with her, leaving little Biddy, who remained with us all night; but lo! the moment we entered the cabin in the morning, there was Pat making his mysterious signs again at the window, and this time he had the youngest, a baby in his arms.

"What's wrong now?" I inquired.

"Be the hokey fly, sur, an' it's meself that's almost ashamed to tell ye. Ye see I've been talking to Mary, and she didn't like to part with Norah, because she has a look ov me, an' be me soul, I can't part with Biddy, because she's the model of her mother; but there's little Pauden, sir. There's a lump of a Christian, for you, two years old, and not a day more; he'll never be any trouble to any one; for av he takes after his mother he'll have the brightest eye, an' av he takes after his father he'll have a fine broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the world. Will you swap again, sir?"

"With all my heart," said I; "it is all the same to me;" and so little Pauden was left with me.

"Ha, ha," said I to myself, as I looked into his big, laughing eyes, "so the affair is settled at last."

But it wasn't; for ten minutes had scarcely elapsed, when Pat rushed into the cabin without sign or ceremony, and snatched up the baby, and said:

"It's no use; I've been talking to Mary, an' we can't do it. Look at him, sir; he the youngest an' the best of the batch. You wouldn't keep him from us. You see, sir, Norah has a look ov me, an' Biddy has a look ov Mary; but, be my soul, little Pauden has the mother's eye an' my nose, an' a little of both of us all over. No, sir; we can bear hard fortune, starvation and misery, but we can't bear to part with our children, unless it be the will of Heaven to take them from us."—*Exchange Paper.*

CROOKED SPINES IN GIRLS.

BY HELEN C. LEWIS.

It is a sad fact, that nearly every young lady in fashionable life has lateral curvature in the spine.

This comes on at the age of ten or eleven, and continues slowly but steadily to increase unnoticed by a mother's watchful eye, till the child is really deformed—one shoulder is much larger and higher than the other, and one hip higher, so that the dress-maker is obliged to put cotton in the dress, and to make the back look flat and square.

The boys—their brothers, have no such trouble; why should they? The question may well be asked to every thoughtful parent.

I answer that *improper dress* and other physiological errors, in which girls constantly indulge, produce this mischief.

The dress of the girl is always tighter than her brother's, and this is begun while she is quite young, "to give her a form," the mother says, as if God did not do this when he made the child.

This constant pressure upon the muscles of the spine, which are designed to keep it straight, causes absorption of the muscles, and as the right arm is used more than the left, the spine is drawn under the shoulder blade, thus making it project. The muscles are so weakened by absorption, they cannot bring the spine back to its proper position and you have a case of lateral curvature.

In addition to this tight dress, I have seen girls of thirteen and fourteen with corsets on. Often these are adopted by thoughtless mothers, in the hope to straighten the child, but under their cruel pressure, the difficulty rapidly increases, till the poor deformed girl is sent to a spinal institution to be treated.

While this difficulty is gradually increasing, the young girl is sent to school, to spend five or six hours each day bending over a low desk, and when she returns home, instead of being allowed to play ball or any other active game in the open air, as her brothers are, is placed on a high piano-stool where her toes but just touch the floor, with nothing to protect her back. In this position she must sit one long painful hour.

Do you wonder she has a crooked spine? I wonder that any escape, for all are obliged to pass through the same killing ordeal.—*Lewis' Gymnastics.*

SEND YOUR CHILD TO BED HAPPY.—Send your child to bed happy. Whatever cares press, give it a warm good-night kiss, as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds. "My father—my mother loved me!" Fate cannot take away that blessed heart balm. Lips parched with the world's fever, heart balm will become dewy again at this thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep.

Young Men's Department.

IRRELIGION AND DEFEAT.

A correspondent, whose communication we are unable to print, brings to our notice the fact, that no attack in English or American history that commenced on Sunday, has been successful. To the British movements on Lake Champlain, Lake Erie and Walcheren, our own on Manassas Junction is how to be added, as a proof, not only of the positive judgments falling on the violation of God's commands, but of the demoralization produced among soldiers by a consciousness of such violation. Conscience makes cowards of men who, under right influences and hopes, would meet death before a battery with a cry of joy.

How we succeeded at the Revolution, the following extracts from General Washington's orderly book will show:—

"Col. Washington has observed that the men of his regiment are very profane and reprobate. He takes this opportunity to inform them of his great displeasure at such practices, and assures them that if they do not leave them off they shall be severely punished. The officers are desired, if they hear any man swear or make use of an oath or execration, to order the offender twenty-five lashes immediately, without a Court-martial. For the second offence he will be more severely punished."

Again from the orderly book, Aug. 3, 1777:

"The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice heretofore little known in an American army, is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavour to check it, and both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it."

The following were his instructions to Brigadier-Generals, May 26, 1777:—

"Let vice and immorality of every kind be discouraged as much as possible in your Brigade; and, as a chaplain is allowed to each regiment see that the men regularly attend Divine worship. Gambling of every kind is expressly forbidden, as being the foundation of evil, and the cause of many a brave and gallant officer's ruin."—*Episcopal Recorder.*

RESTITUTION.

"The doctrine of restitution is too much forgotten. When men have done wrong to their neighbors, and on true penitence God has forgiven them, it is yet but just that they should make reparation to the injured party, in all cases where it can possibly be done. This justice requires, and God demands. When a soul is converted to Christ, he will of course mend his ways; and if there are remembered instances of insult or injury, whether recent or more remote, when he can repair the wrong, he is to do it; and it is the best evidence that God has forgiven his sins, and his heart has been renewed, when he confesses also to men, and hastens to repair the wrong he has done."

The above, which we copy from the *Morning Star*, is sound Christian doctrine. A good illustration of it has lately come to our knowledge. A man from New England, now at work in the California mines, lately, through the influence of preaching, was brought to see his sinfulness, and to seek forgiveness, but could find no peace for his soul till he disclosed to the minister that some time ago he defrauded three men in Boston of small sums of money, and resolved if God would spare him long enough to earn the money by his daily labor, and restore it. We received the first installment, fifty-five dollars, a few days ago, and after some hours of searching, found two of the parties, and gave them their share. One of the men on receiving the money was affected almost to tears, and was evidently strongly impressed with the genuineness of that kind of religion. May it do him good. The other had died, but his widow was in need of money, and was profuse in her expression of gladness and admiration of the man's conscientiousness, though to neither could we disclose the name of the penitent. The third party we have not yet found, but the money will be expended according to the directions. Though it has cost us some labor, we shall not refuse at any time to carry out such practical demonstrations of true Christianity.—*Zion's Herald.*

THE IMPRACTICABLE UNDESIRABLE.—I know it is common for men to say that such and such things are perfectly right—very desirable; but that, unfortunately, they are not practicable. Oh! no, sir, no. Those things, which are not practicable are not desirable. There is nothing in

the world really beneficial that does not lie within the reach of an informed understanding, and a well directed pursuit. There is nothing that God has judged good for us, that he has not given us the means to accomplish, both in the natural and moral world. If we cry like children, for the moon, like children, we must cry on.—*Burke.*

Agriculture.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

This modern breed of cattle first became celebrated in Ayr County in the west of Scotland, toward the close of the eighteenth century. How it was made no one is quite able to tell. So late as 1790, modern writers say no mention was made of it. Durhams, then called Dutch or Holstein cattle, were imported into the country as early as the middle of the last century, by the Earl of Marchmont, it is recorded; also some Alderneys were imported thither according to tradition, since which it is said the dairy has flourished. Those familiar with Ayrshire stock fancy they can discover traces of both Durham and Alderney blood in the Ayrshire breed. Hence, it is conjectured by some, that the Ayrshire breed of cattle was made of the native cattle,—cattle of the natives crossed with Durhams and Alderneys.

The prevailing color, it is claimed, is a reddish brown mixed with white, muzzle usually dark though often of a flesh color, limbs slender, neck small, the head small and well formed, with horns resembling those of the Alderneys, shoulders light, loins wide and deep, skin moderately soft though not delicate to the touch, like that of the improved Short-horn, of a yellow hue, the muscles of the twist thin or light rump, frequently drooping, but indicative of good milkers; milk-vessels quite large without being flaccid; the cows are docile, though lively, and subsist on a small quantity of ordinary food. The yearly average of milk from a healthy cow, is said to be about 600 gallons.

The bulls of this breed of cattle have a cow-look, and such are preferred in Ayrshire for stock purposes. The milk of the cows is said to be of an oily, cheesy quality; and the cows fatten easily when dry, and the beef is well marbled, and of a good flavor. Three gallons of the milk, says a modern English writer, yield a pound of butter. A cow produces, says the same writer, 5 lbs. of butter weekly, or 260 lbs. annually, besides what the calf takes. Of cheese, 28 gallons of milk produce 24 lbs. of sweet-milk cheese, or 435 lbs. of cheese a year. The fair average value of the returns from an Ayrshire cow annually, is set down at £8 sterling, or about \$40 a year.

TILLING THE GROUND IN JULY.—During dull weather the corn and potato fields should have the attention of all farmers. Corn fields are usually tilled three times before the middle of July. Some farmers are satisfied with two hoeings for the season, but we are well satisfied that a third hoeing is essential to produce a full crop. For when a field is once planted and manured the additional labor of a third hoeing will always be well repaid by the increased production. A man will hoe an acre in a day.—*New England paper.*

EARS OF THE HORSE.—It is a good sign for a horse to carry one ear forward and the other backwards when on a journey, because this stretching of the ears in contrary directions shows that he is attentive to everything that is taking place around him; and while he is going, he cannot be much fatigued, or likely soon to become so.—Few horses sleep without pointing their ears as above, that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in every direction. "When horses or mules," says Dr. Arnott, "march in company at night, those in the front direct their ears forward, those in the rear direct them back, those in the centre turn them laterally or across; the whole troop seeming thus to be actuated by one feeling, which watches the general safety."

NEW MODE OF GRAFTING.—The new mode of grafting practised by the French can be performed at any season of the year when sound, mature buds can be had, whether the sap is in a flowing state or not. It is performed by removing a small piece of bark and wood, leaving a smooth and flat surface, to which a similar piece, containing the bud which is to form the future tree, is fitted, the plate being sealed over immediately with collodion. This forms a strong, impervious cuticle, which secures a free circulation of sap on the approach of warm weather, and a perfect union of the parts.

THE GRAIN HARVEST.—Winter grain will be ripe enough for the sickle, or the cradle, by the middle of July. A skilful man with a cradle, will cut four acres in a day. A cradle saves much labor compared with a sickle. In very large fields the mower and reaper is used to advantage. Wheat, rye, oats and barley, should be bound in small bundles and put in shocks in the field. The shocks may stand there two or three weeks without injury. The grain is threshed easier than when the shocks are sooner packed in the barn.—*New England paper.*

SALT FOR COWS.—This should be given twice each week while the cows are in pasture. It should be carried out to the pasture and laid in small heaps on the clean grass. If the cow gnaws some of the grass roots and eats a little earth, it will not hurt her. If you lay the salt on flat stones, they will be sure to waste much of it by the swing of their tongues.—*ib.*

The Miscellany.

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.

There is a Reaper whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

"Shall I have nought that is fair," saith he:
"Have nought but the bearded grain?"
Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me
I will give them all back again."

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the Lord of Paradise
He bound them in his sheaves.

"My Lord hath need of the flowerets gay,"
The Reaper said, and smiled;
"Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where He was once a child."

"They shall all bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by my care,
And saints upon their garments white
These sacred blossoms wear."

And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love;
But she knew she would find them all again,
In the fields of light above.

O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an Angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away.

DISASTERS ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY—A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Ever since the receipt of the corrected accounts—by which it appears that the disgraceful panic and flight, which constitute, so far as we are concerned, the alarming affair at Bull's Run, and were limited to comparatively few frightened individuals, a large part of them teamsters and spectators, who, not content with running away themselves, sought, by their false and scandalous reports to involve the whole army in the disgrace—ever since the receipt of these corrected accounts, there still remain those upon whom this first disaster casts a shade of sadness and alarm, and who see in it a malignant omen to our future success. For the benefit of these doubting Thomases we propose, by a brief retrospect of some occurrences in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, to show that panic, flight, disaster, and a certain proportion of cowards, are to be looked for in all armies and all wars, and that they furnish no presumption at all unfavorable to ultimate success.

Even at the world-renowned battle of Bunker Hill, every common soldier present at which in the ranks of the United Colonies has been exalted by a grateful posterity and an admiring world, to the rank of a mythical hero—even in that famous battle, cowardice had its representatives in the colonial ranks. The conduct of several officers on that day was investigated by court-martial, and one, at least, was cashiered for cowardice—a precedent which, if all rumors are true, ought to be followed out in the case of the late panic or flight. An American historian who, in his account of the battle of Bunker Hill, saw fit to state the above fact, was very severely handled for so doing by certain patriotic critics, as if he had cast a shadow over the glories of the day. But history is written, or should be, not so much to exalt the fathers as to instruct the sons, and the above incident in the battle of Bunker Hill may now, for that purpose, be put to good use. Even the heroes of Bunker Hill, it seems, had among them a portion of the same leaven which worked so malignantly at Bull's Run.

About the whole early history of the Revolutionary War is a series of disasters, interspersed with a few splendid successes. One of these was the capture of Montreal and the occupation of nearly the whole of Canada by the forces under Montgomery and Arnold. But this success was only short-lived. Sullivan, though sent with large reinforcements, and aided by the intrepid valor of Wayne, found it impossible to hold the province against the superior force which the opening of the Spring enabled the British to throw into the St. Lawrence; and the American army retreated out of Canada, in the emphatic words of John Adams, "disgraced, defeated, disoriented, dispirited, diseased, undisciplined, eaten up with vermin, no clothes, beds, blankets, nor medicines, and no victuals but salt pork and flour," and scanty supply of those.

The disastrous defeat at Brooklyn, three months later, made a most alarming impression on Washington's army assembled for the defense of New York. When the van of the British crossed from Long Island and landed at Kip's Bay, the troops posted to guard that landing, panic-struck by the late disasters, fled without firing a gun. Two New-England brigades, brought up to support them, seized with a like panic, ran away in the most shameful manner, leaving Washington, who had ridden up to view the ground, exposed to capture within eighty paces of the enemy. Then occurred a scene which I wonder that some one of our numerous and gifted artists had not made the subject of a picture. Greatly exasperated at the dastardly conduct of the panic-struck and flying troops, Washington dashed his hat to the ground exclaiming: "Are these the men with whom I am to defend America!" His attendants turned his horse's head and hurried him from the field. This occurrence will be found described at length

in the Memoirs of Graydon, a Pennsylvania officer, who seems to have been present at it. Yet the very next day these same men sturdily repulsed the enemy, being spurred up to do their duty by the example of Col. Knowlton and other brave officers, who sacrificed themselves in their eagerness to show the soldiers how to fight. Afterward, in the disastrous retreat through the Jerseys, on the victorious day of Trenton, these very regiments covered themselves with glory, and gained the right of standing by Washington and their country through the worst extremes of defeat and danger.

So also upon the occasion of Burgoyne's invasion of New York, a year or two later. At first, his approach spread terror and dismay everywhere. St. Clair fled from Ticonderoga in haste and disorder, and the British, pursuing, captured all his baggage and stores. Of three regiments attacked at Hubbardston, one fled disgracefully, leaving most of their officers to be taken prisoners. The other two, though they made a stout resistance, were broken and dispersed, and a large number of them captured. After a disastrous retreat, or rather flight, Schuyler collected the troops of the Northern army to the number of five thousand men at Fort Edward on the Hudson. But he could not make a stand even there, and was obliged to continue his retreat to the mouth of the Mohawk.

The loss of Ticonderoga with its numerous artillery, and the subsequent rapid disasters, came like a thunderbolt on Congress and the Northern States. "We shall never be able to defend a post"—so wrote John Adams in a private letter—he was at that time President of the Board of War—would our Board of War had such a head!—"we shall never be able to defend a post till we shoot a General." Disasters, the unavoidable result of weakness, were ascribed to the incapacity or cowardice of the officers. Suggestions of treachery were even whispered, and the prejudices of the New Englanders against Schuyler—for even the North at that time was divided and distracted by bitter sectional prejudices, of which now, fortunately, hardly a trace remains—broke out with new violence. But all this disaster and confusion did not prevent, within two or three months after, the glorious days of Bennington and Bemis Heights, and the total capture of all Burgoyne's invading army.

TELL THE LORD.

Uncle Philip was in debt. He was a good man, and honest, but at this time he owed the sum of fifty dollars. His creditor was a merchant, who had often trusted him, and always been faithfully paid; but it was a time of political excitement, the creditor was interested in the party against which the debtor voted, and an abrupt demand was made for a settlement. Uncle was very willing to settle, but was now quite unable: it was a season when money was very scarce; those who owed him had nothing wherewith to pay, and those who would gladly lend him were also without funds. He hoped the merchant, who knew his integrity, would deal leniently with him; but not so, a suit was brought, judgment obtained, and an execution laid upon his furniture.

It was a sad day when the sheriff entered uncle Philip's house. Such a thing had never occurred in the family before. Respectable and respected they had ever lived, and the disgrace and inconvenience of a sheriff's sale, at a time, too, when money was so scarce in the neighborhood, that the furniture would not bring ten per cent. of its value, was a cruelty and injustice that wrung the good man's heart.

The family sat grief-stricken for some time in a room to which they had retired when the blow came; at last uncle rose, "Come, wife, come, children," he said, "let us tell the Lord; and kneeling down, he laid the case before his heavenly Father, committing the affair to him.

When the little group rose from their knees, the load had passed from each heart, and the tears they wiped from their eyes were tears of trustful submission.

Uncle Philip's house had long afforded lodging to the circuit preacher, and that day the reverend guest was expected; so aunt went to prepare the dinner, glad that the servant of God could once more be entertained before table and bed should be sold.

The family were cheerful as usual when the preacher came; why trouble him with distress that he could not alleviate? But as uncle and aunt sat talking with him after dinner, somehow the story came out. They felt that the good man's sympathy and prayers would be a comfort; besides, he would soon learn it from the public, so they told him all. How strange did it seem, however, when the preacher, instead of expressing the expected sympathy, abruptly rose exclaiming, "Now I know what that letter came for;" and left the room, while uncle and aunt looked at each other in astonishment.

In a few minutes he returned with a letter in his hand. "I should have explained, dear friends," he said, "but the joy of being chosen as the instrument to deliver you from this perplexity caused me to forget even good manners. To-day I received this letter, and wondered why it was sent to me. It is from a benevolent old lady in New York, and contains a fifty dollar check, which she requested me to present to the first good man I find in difficulty, only requiring that, if ever he is able, he shall repay it to the

Lord. It is the exact sum you need, my brother; take it, and give God thanks."

Uncle Philip afterwards repaid that fifty dollars into the Lord's treasury with double interest; and to this day, every trial or difficulty that visits his house, whether great or small, is told to the Lord.—*American Messenger.*

THE CHRISTIAN CONFLICT.

President Kirkland, of Harvard College, once remarked satirically of a wealthy clergyman, that he was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day, and preached eloquent sermons upon self-denial.

There are many Christians, in vigorous health and in prosperity, who know nothing of the trials of faith and patience to which others are exposed. Look at this mother of a large family, with small means and feeble health. The sick child in the cradle is crying. The household work, all unaided, is to be done. There is food to be cooked, clothes are to be washed, garments to be mended, beds to be made, rooms to be cleaned, and a troop of tumultuous children to be restrained and guided in the way in which they should go. The husband, perhaps cold and thoughtless, never gives his wife a sympathizing word. A sick babe keeps her awake at night; and, pale and emaciated, she is scarcely able to drag her limbs along through the toils of the day. Her nervous system is entirely shattered. She has no recreation, no change. It is the same weary round, day and night, month after month, and year after year. It is seldom, even, that she can get to the house of God, to have her spirit refreshed by a glimpse of the rest provided for her, when her journey shall end.

Why God leads so many of his children through such trials we know not. But beautiful indeed is the aspect of religion, when we see one passing through such valleys of humiliation with a calm and placid spirit. There are many such.—Christianity has no heroines superior to these. Martyrdom has no flames more trying to faith than these. There are probably no crowns in heaven brighter than those prepared for victors in such wearing, wasting, interminable conflicts. When faith is thus triumphant, and passion is subdued, and the whole spirit is brought into subjection to God's law, we have the highest victory Christianity can give.—*Congregationalist.*

EATING AND SLEEPING.

BY DR. HUNTINGTON.

Make it a matter of moral principle not to eat too fast, one of the cardinal sins of Americans and of the nineteenth century. Count it no loss, in the end, to take ample time for your meals.—Health is one of the forms of wealth, and, what is far better, it is one of the noblest conditions of human service. Endeavor always to have agreeable companionship in eating. The more you chat at your table, the less likely what you eat will be to turn itself into your enemy afterwards. Friends at the board make the board friendly.—Be cheerful there, even if you must be morose elsewhere. It is not skilful strategy to attack your diet with a grim visage. Within the bounds of gentlemanly moderation, pleasantness is the best of all condiments; and an honest, hearty measure of it is never to be confounded with the unhalloved levity, the silly simper, or the boisterous uproar of the light-headed, the rude, or the profane. One of the chief mischiefs of the practice of dining at saloons, eating-houses, or hotels, which unfortunately prevails so much in our mercantile communities, is, that it puts each individual into a practical solitude at the table, separates him from his next neighbor, who is a stranger, and leaves all the cares and anxieties of his business to troop and trample through his mind, neutralizing the nourishment he swallows, and making but a melancholy mastication. It has been the wisdom of wise nations from the beginning to render their meals genial and social. The old generations knew what they were doing when they employed jesters to stir up entertainment while they chewed and assimilated their viands. Forget all emulations and competitions, all bad debts and pending bargains, all wrath and variance, all unkindness from man or woman, and every other disturbing thing. Eat in perfect charity with all men, eat at your ease, eat at leisure, eat not like beasts that snatch at their fodder, or sullenly consume it, as if the only satisfaction about it were that you have got it away from the rest of the world. The refinement and cheerfulness of the table are one measure of the dignity and progress of civilization. Be persuaded not to crowd the consumption of a meal into five minutes, or ten, or fifteen. You may endure that for a while, but nature will certainly take her vengeance upon you in pains and infirmities, sooner or later.

My next point is sleep. A great many young men, without the least idea of what they are doing, are planting the seeds of disease in their constitutions by not knowing how to sleep. Sleep collects and treasures up vital power. To deprive one's self of it is to hasten consumption. We are all aware, perhaps, that the sleep taken in the earlier part of the night is more refreshing and invigorating, both to the body and the mind, than what is taken in the latter part. So that we never make nature a fair compensation, when we undertake to square accounts, for sitting up inordinately late at night, by lying abed inordinately late the next morning. Such sleep may have

some value, but not the natural value of what we lost. It would be exceedingly desirable that every one of us should be asleep for the night at ten o'clock, or half-past ten at the latest. That practice would soon multiply the vigor, and lengthen the lives of our community to a very perceptible degree. How difficult it is to carry out any such rule, in the present customs and arrangements of social life, many of us know very well; and the difficulty is increased in proportion as we are entangled with these customs. I will cheerfully pay an eighth part of my salary to the man that will make it practicable for me to go to bed at ten o'clock. In early life you have better facilities than you will have afterward for forming right habits in this respect. All you want is a little firmness at the beginning, and some temporary self-denial, for the sake of a permanent good. That is a poor kind of pleasure which asks the sacrifice of health; and the dissipation that runs far into the night is a double curse,—on the body and on the soul. But perhaps literary aspiration, or some other honorable motive, induces you to sit up late. Necessary occupation engrosses all the day, and if you are to get knowledge you must get it after the proper bedtime. But here again the laws that God has written on your frame are not to be circumvented. Any special attainment that you may acquire by defrauding the just claims of sleep is robbery. Too much has been written in praise of "midnight oil," that oil is as fatal as the oil of tansy. You may not feel the effects next day, in languor, headache, or a stricture about the eyes,—or you may. But the consequences are not finally escaped.—*Thayer's Home Monthly.*

SMOOTH STONES TAKEN FROM ANCIENT BROOKS.

Poor men do not live upon themselves, they live upon others; they live upon the care of others, the love of others, the provision of others; and thus a humble soul lives upon the care of Christ, the love of Christ, the promise of Christ, the faithfulness of Christ, the discoveries of Christ.

The nearer any soul draws to God, the more humble will that soul lie before God. None so near God as the angels, and none so humble before God as the angels.

God scatters giftless gifts, the honors, riches, and favors, of this world, up and down among the worst of men; but as for his gold, his Spirit, his grace, his Son, his favor, these are jewels that he only casts into the bosoms of saints, and that because he dearly loves them.

Much of a Christian's spiritual strength lies in secret prayer, as Samson's did in his hair. Nothing disarms Satan and weakens sin like this. Secret prayers are the pillars of smoke wherein the soul ascends to God out of the wilderness of this world. Secret prayer is Jacob's ladder, where you have God descending into the soul, and the soul sweetly ascending to God. Secret meals are very fattening, and secret duties are very soul-enriching.

He that drew Alexander whilst he had a scar upon his face, drew him with his finger upon the scar. So when the Lord comes to look upon a poor soul, he lays his finger upon the scar, upon the infirmity, that he may see nothing but grace, which is the beauty and glory of the soul.

The Canaanitish woman, in the 15th of St. Matthew, sets a high price upon a crumb of mercy. "Ah! Lord," says the humble soul, "if I may not have a loaf of mercy, give me a piece of mercy; if not a piece of mercy, give me a crumb of mercy. If I may not have sunlight, let me have moonlight; if not moonlight, let me have starlight; if not starlight, let me have candle-light; and for that I will bless thee." Faith will pick an argument out of a repulse, and turn discouragements into encouragements.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.—THE GARMENT.

(From *Sacramental Meditations*, by Rev. Jas. Smith.)
"Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbor; for we are members one of another."—Ephes. iv. 25.

Every Christian should be truthful. Many professors we know are not. Some jest with lies, and lie in jest,—this is wicked. Some exaggerate, and so misrepresent,—this is sinful. Some lie in business, for the sake of gain, and so deceive the ignorant and unwary,—this is iniquitous. The exhortation is, "put away lying," and put it so far away that it may never be found again: "speak every man truth with his neighbor." Do you speak of a friend? Be sure what you say is truth. Do you speak of an enemy, or one against whom you are prejudiced? Be doubly careful, the temptation may be strong to conceal something, or to give a colouring to something, speak only the truth. Do you relate an occurrence? Do it correctly. Do you state a fact? Do it precisely. Speak the truth always, on every subject, to every one. When God speaks of the seven things that are abominable to him, He places lying second, "A proud look, a lying tongue." Speak the truth lovingly if possible. Remember, no liar goes to heaven. "All liars shall have their portion in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." Oh that we may all be so taught of God, and so resemble the God of truth, as to say with David, "I hate and abhor lying." Some are specially tempted to this sin; such should daily pray against it, set a watch before their mouth, and whenever they fall into it, confess it before God with shame and sorrow, imploring forgiveness, and the renewing of the Holy Ghost. Lord, make me strictly truthful, in all I say, in all I do, wherever I am. May I ever speak as in the presence of the God of truth, and as one that must give an account to God for every lying word.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CAIRO, August 1.—Scouts who have just returned from the south report that the Confederates at New Madrid are well armed and drilled, and that they have fine batteries of ten-pound field-pieces, which are officered by foreigners. They also have two regiments of cavalry well equipped.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The Herald's despatch says it is expected that the army of the Potomac will not remain so long idle as was predicted. Gen. McClellan will doubtless strike as soon as ready without waiting for the weather.

Julius Bing, a Prussian, but a naturalized British subject, who was taken prisoner at Bull's Run, returned here to-night. He was taken prisoner near Warrenton Bridge. About 6 p.m. on Monday night, he was sent on to Manassas and placed under guard with 70 other prisoners. He obtained an interview with Beauregard, was dismissed, and was furnished with a pass through the lines. He reports that Col. Corcoran is not wounded, but is in ill health. The rebels admit their loss in killed equal to our own. Major Bing says that large numbers of troops were continually pouring into Richmond from the South.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1861.—It appears that the N. Y. 6th Regt. was stoned while passing through the 6th Ward at Baltimore, on Wednesday night, by a rowdy crew of Jeff. Davis' men. Firing was returned with a will, principally at the house where many stones came from; other reports say the soldiers charged bayonets on the men lining the sidewalks; nobody hurt except an officer, who was slightly stabbed.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—A dispatch to the Exchange says, that the Federal boats which left Fortress Monroe, on Wednesday, returned to the mouth of the river the same evening. In attempting to ascend the river they were repulsed, and while retreating run aground. The Virginians sent for reinforcements, and capture of the vessels is expected.

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.—The bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, was yesterday discussed at length in the House of Representatives, and was re-committed to the Judiciary Committee.

The direct-tax bill has passed both Houses of Congress. It provides for the raising of \$20,000,000. Income over \$800 are to be taxed 3 per cent. On sugar the duty is to be 2c., coffee 3c., and tea 15c.

Each day shows our army, in its various departments, to be in a better condition than ever, and to be steadily improving.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 2nd.—The execution of private Wm. Murray, of Company F, 2nd N. H. Regiment, for murder of Mary Butler on Saturday, took place at 4 this p.m. It was witnessed by 20,000 soldiers as a warning.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The brig "L. C. Watts," of New Bedford, from Pernambuco, reports:—July 25th, off Bermuda, spoke schooner "John Elliott," from Boston for San Domingo, who reported having been chased by a privateer brig the day previous. She was chased by two other vessels but outstripped them.

Gen. Lyon has officially expressed his high appreciation of the generalship displayed by Gen. Seigle.

Gen. McCulloch and Gov. Jackson have devastated the country where they are encamped, and are slowly moving.

A large quantity of liquor was destroyed at Newport News by command of Gen. Butler. He goes to Washington to-night.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Prince Napoleon, in company with Secretary Seward, visited both branches of Congress to-day, and was introduced to members.

NEW YORK, August 2nd.—The steamship "Northern Light," from Aspinwall, has arrived. She brings Panama papers to the 24th ult. Joseph Scott, agent of the Vanderbilt steamers at Aspinwall, has been imprisoned for refusing to pay the taxes demanded by the authorities. The interference of the United States brig "Bainbridge" induced his speedy release.

The "Northern Light" brings the treasure per the "Sonora" and "St. Louis," viz.: \$2,128,000 in specie. The Panama Star reports that an English vessel was overhauled and boarded on the 11th ult. by a Southern privateer in lat. 24 18, lon. 60 10.

Latest reports are that the Rebel force at Aquia Creek was rapidly increasing.

Both at Manassas and Richmond the talk is of a strong force to be concentrated on the lower Potomac, and a descent made into Maryland. It is understood that Beauregard wants to make an immediate advance, to which Davis is strongly opposed.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The gunboat "Yankee" arrived at the Navy Yard this p.m. for repairs. Several days ago, according to the statement of her officers, she ran up near the battery of the enemy at Potomac Creek, 8 miles below Aquia Creek, and threw a shell into the works, from which five shots were instantly fired in return, one of them going through the engineer's room, but without doing much damage. She did not, therefore, remain long in that neighborhood.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The Tribune prints a letter from Gen. Butler to the Secretary of War, in which he states that at the time of receiving the order to forward troops to Washington he was preparing for an advance on Yorktown, hoping thereby especially to seize a large quantity of negroes, who were impressed into the enemy's service for building entrenchments there. Gen. Butler states that he has now on this side of Hampton Creek nine hundred negroes, three hundred of whom are able-bodied men, and was desirous of instructions from the Department as to what he would do with them. After discussing the state upon which the slave women and children thus freed from their masters are to be considered, he is compelled by his own reasoning to look upon them as men and women, if not freeborn, yet freed and manumitted, and sent forth from the hands that held them, never to be reclaimed. He would have no doubts as to how to proceed, had he not seen an order from Gen. McDowell forbidding all fugitive slaves to be kept within the lines. If the enforcing of that order is the policy of the Government, as a soldier he is bound to enforce it steadfastly, if not cheerfully; but should take a widely different course if left to his own discretion. General Butler concludes as follows:—"In a loyal State I would put down servile insurrection; in a rebellious State I would confiscate that which was used to oppose my arms, and take all that property, which constituted the wealth of that State, and furnished means to prosecute the war, besides being the cause of the war, and if by so doing it would be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, such objections might not require much consideration."

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Bills to increase the pay of volunteers four dollars per month, and pay them for the time they are mustered, were before Congress.

Gen. McClellan requests editors to refrain from publishing news that may furnish aid to the enemy.

Colonel Corcoran will not accept parole from the rebels.

It now appears only 15 pieces of cannon were lost belonging to our army. Enemy strengthening their

position at Centerville, Vienna and Fairfax Court House.

A detachment from the N. Y. 28th Regiment, stationed at Sandy Hook, yesterday crossed the river and surprised a squadron of rebel cavalry at a house opposite Point of Rocks, killing three, wounding five, and capturing seven. They also captured the horses and recrossed the river, without suffering any loss.

A prominent secessionist in Florida writes:—"Negroes have been organized to take part in the contest, and a bonus of \$10 is promised for every Northern scalp taken."

Arrival of the "FULTON."

St. John's, N. B., August 2, 1861.—The "Fulton," July 24th, arrived off Cape Race at 4 a.m. The "Europa" arrived on the 22nd.

Lord John Russell is created Earl Russell. POLAND.—Large crowds had assembled before the residence of the British Consul at Warsaw, and shouted "Long live Queen Victoria!" and deposited bouquets, showing their gratitude for British sympathy to Poland.

ITALY.—Cialdini, the King's Lieutenant at Naples, had ordered 15,000 volunteers for mobilization. He had also issued a proclamation expressing confidence in the people and the National Guard. He appeals to the liberal party to assist in dispersing the Reactionists.

Arrival of the "NORWEGIAN."

FATHER POINT, August 3.—The "Norwegian" passed Father Point at 5 o'clock this evening. On the morning of the 29th July, in a very dense fog, she got ashore on the north side of the Island of Anticosti. After throwing overboard a portion of her cargo, and taking other means, the ship floated yesterday and came off without damage. The "Norwegian" has 41 cabin and a large number of steerage passengers.

Arrival of the "ANGLO-SAXON."

FATHER POINT, August 3.

The "Anglo-Saxon" passed here yesterday at 3.30 p.m. She brings 171 passengers, and £30,000 in specie. The "Etna" and "Nova-Scotia" reached Liverpool on the forenoon of the 25th; the "Kangaroo," from Liverpool on the 24th, has £56,000 sterling in specie.

A public meeting on the American crisis was held in London. Lord Shaftesbury presided. The object of the meeting was to present a testimonial to Dr. Cheever. The Doctor spoke strongly against the Seceding States, and advocated the abolition of Slavery.

The Shipping Gazette says the fate of Collins' steamer "Pacific" is solved by memorandum found in a bottle picked up recently at Hebrides, in which the writer, named Wm. Graham, states the ship was surrounded with icebergs, and was going down.

FRANCE.—Duke de Broglie had dropped action against the Prefect of Police, all copies of his pamphlet having been restored.

Bourse quiet but firmer, 67.70.

ITALY.—Decree published fixing terms of National Loan in accordance with those already announced. Minimum price not yet named. A decree is also published establishing a great book of public debt.

Neapolitan dispatches continue to teem with acts of brigandage, with pillage and murder on a grand scale. In the Consistory at Rome, on the 23rd, the Pope pronounced a short allocution, in course of which he declared himself grateful for the continued occupation of Rome by French troops; but was sensible of abuse which the enemies of order have made, and will make, by the painful act of France in recognizing the Kingdom of Italy.

A Committee of the House of Commons has reported to the House, justifying the termination of the Galway Contract, stating their opinion, that if the Company will soon have an efficient fleet, and if the Government intends re-establishing the Galway route, the Company deserve a favorable consideration.

The Austrian Rescript in reply to the Hungarian Address was read in Diet. The Lower House received it with impatience, and the Upper House with profound silence. The Rescript says that the laws of 1848 cannot be re-established, and the Diet is recommended to proceed to the revision of those laws and send representatives to the Council of the Empire, to take part in the financial discussion in August. An Amnesty is guaranteed on the occasion of the Coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary.

TRINIDAD, July 26.—The Official Gazette of to-day says two individuals, named respectively Groben and Auster, have been arrested on a charge of enlisting recruits for the Pontifical Army. They had Papal and Austrian passports, a list of men enrolled since 1860, and a quantity of Papal and Bourbon portraits, and decorations were also found on them. They were about to enter the Italian army in order to attempt to corrupt the soldiers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

August 2nd.—Mrs. R. Smith, Belmont St., of a daughter. Lachine—July 26th, Mrs. J. Stewart Donaldson, of a son.

MARRIED.

Durham—30th July, by the Rev. Dunkerly, Mr. James Fields, to Miss Emily Cross, both of Durham.

DEATHS.

Georgetown, C. E.—Aug. 2nd, Jessie, second daughter of the late William Barry, aged 17 years.

Lachine—On the 4th inst., Edward, infant son of Edward Wilgress, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—By a young person, a situation in the country, to teach in a family. She is competent to give instruction in English and Music. For some time she has been junior teacher in a Ladies' School in Montreal, but wishes to obtain the benefit of country air. References to her last situation and other respectable persons to whom she has been long known. Address to C. C., office of this paper. Montreal, August 2, 1861. 2-s-w

WANTED. Agents to sell fine Steel Plate Engravings, including Engravings of the LORD'S PRAYER, CRUCIFIXION, LAST SUPPER, &c., &c. An active person, with only small capital, can make \$50 to \$60 per month. For particulars address D. H. MULFORD, 167 Broadway, New York July 18, 1861. 2-d 4-s-w

WANTED. by a Young Man of good moral habits, a steady situation as second Miller in some large Flouring Mill, or first Miller in a Country Grist Mill; satisfactory references can be given. Address J. H., Post Office, Campbellford. July 9, 1861. 2-mo. sw

WANTED. an Assistant Teacher for the Huntingdon Academy. One who teaches Drawing and Vocal Music preferred. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to the Principal on or before the 1st day of July. Huntingdon, June 11th, 1861. 10-s-w

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A FARM of about 150 to 200 acres, within 5 to 10 miles of Montreal. Un-disputable title required. Particulars (by letter) to JOHN LEEMING & CO. d & s-w t.f.b. July 12.

BURNETT'S CELEBRATED STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

COCAINE—For the Hair.

KALLISTON—For the Skin.

FLORISSEL—For the Handkerchief.

ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH.

TOILET COMPANION.

TO THE LADIES.—Our lady readers who desire a fair complexion, will find an efficient agent in Burnett's Kallistion.—Those who have used it are loud in its praises, as a preparation which imparts a clear, soft and beautiful hue to the skin, without being attended by any injurious effects. It is pronounced one of the best toilet fixtures ever prepared.—St. Louis Evening News.

At wholesale by LYMAN, CLARE & CO.; KERRY BROS. & CRATHERN, St. Paul Street; J. M. HENRY & SONS, Henry Street; and sold by all Druggists. Montreal, May 7th, 1861. 6-mo-d & s-w

PORK FOR SALE.

HEAVY WESTERN AND CANADA MESS.

THIN MESS.

RUMPS.

PRIME MESS.

PRIME.

GILMOUK & CO.

43 St. Peter Street,

d & s-w t.f.b.

Montreal, April 4, 1861.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERY. 213 Notre Dame Street.—Established 1842.—Manufacturer of Gum Drops, Conversation Lozenges, Cream Bon Bons, Jujube Paste, with all descriptions of Confectionery constantly on hand. Country Orders punctually supplied. Terms Cash. Montreal, July 25, 1861. 12-d 4-s-w

FOR SALE. a new Scow, 83 tons register, schooner rigged, with all her appurtenances as she now lies at Wallaceburgh. For further particulars apply to GEORGE M. WILSON, Dresden, or JOHN LILLIE, Wallaceburgh, or to J. DOUGALL, 270 St. Paul Street. July 22. d & s-w t.f.b

SEA BATHING. TURRIFF HALL, LITTLE METIS.—R. TURRIFF, returning thanks to the Montreal public for past patronage, takes this means of informing them that by extensive improvements he is prepared for the increased demands of the coming season. Terms per week, from \$4 to \$6. June 13, 1861. d 2-mo. 2-s-w

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

Of New and Elegant Designs in every variety of style at the CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

JAMES BAYLIS,

IMPORTER OF CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c., &c.

Respectfully solicits an examination of the above, which includes some

MAGNIFICENT PERSIAN PATTERNS,

Manufactured expressly for himself by the most celebrated makers of Britain, who keep him supplied with their choicest patterns as soon as produced.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

Of superior style and quality, cut to any dimensions.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MONTREAL: 74 Great St. James Street.

TORONTO: 3 King Street, 2nd door East of Yonge Street.

April 18, 1861.

d & s-w

TO SOAP-MAKERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND SMALL CAPISTERS.

FOR SALE. a good opening for parties to commence business; Potash-works, Store and Dwelling-house, with two corner Lots, to be disposed of in the village of Tara, Arran Township, Bruce, C.W. The present owner of the above having removed to London, C.W., is desirous of finding a purchaser for the same. It is situated in a new and rapidly improving agricultural district, and in the village there is a Saw and Grist Mill; also, a Wool Carding Factory, with such other necessary business as are needful to a new settlement. The owner has been carrying on the store in connection with potash making for some years, until within the last few months, but for various reasons has decided not to continue in it.

Also, for Sale at Clifton, Niagara Falls, the Eastern terminus of the Great Western R. R., a Dwelling-house and Lot. As it is absolutely necessary that a certain amount of cash should be raised by the sale of either of the above properties, the owner will sell cheap for cash. For further particulars apply by letter, pre-paid, to S. SHOVELLER, London, C.W. N.B.—A suitable trade would not be refused in part payment. Any of the above will be sold together or separately. July 16, 1861. 6-s-w

A VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND for Sale in the thriving village of North Gower, C.W., a Store and Dwelling House, with land attached. For Particulars apply to

MR. STEPHEN FERGUSON,

Or STEWART & MACINTYRE, Kars, C.W.; Montreal. a-w w.

April 12, 1861.

TO MILLERS AND CAPITALISTS.

TO SELL or Let for a term of years, a New Grist Mill, (about 9 months in operation,) containing two run of Stones with a constant water power, over thirty acres of Good Land, a Dwelling House and other Buildings, situated in Cote St. Henry, Parish of St. Marthe, C.E. Immediate possession and Liberal Terms. Apply to the owner on the premises.

J. SALKELD.

St. Marthe, 25th July 1861.

4-s-w

EAGLE FOUNDRY.—GEORGE BRUSH, KING ST., near the Canal Basin, Montreal, MANUFACTURER of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES, Water Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boiler Work, Light and Heavy Forgings, Machine and Architectural Castings in Brass or Iron. ALSO, Steam Pumps, Hand Pumps of various patterns, Hoisting Machines, Washing Machines, Bark Mills, (3 varieties), Jack Screws, Purchase Blocks, Power Presses, &c., &c. Founders' Materials always on Sale. Orders promptly executed. Patterns furnished. March 28. sw.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON, CANADA.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Eighth Session of the Medical Faculty of Queen's College will open on WEDNESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1861, when the Professors will commence their regular courses of Lectures and Demonstrations. Anatomy—Prof. Stewart, L.R.C.S.E. Surgery—Prof. Dickson, M.D., Vice President. Medicine—Prof. H. Yates, M.D. Materia Medica—Prof. Fowler, M.D., L.R.C.S.E. Chemistry—Prof. Lawson, Ph.D. Obstetrics—Prof. Lavelle, M.D. Institutes of Medicine—Prof. Litchfield, M.D. Courses of Clinical Lectures are given in the Kingston General Hospital. Further information may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Faculty of Medicine.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph.D., Secretary.

July 23.

d & s-w

HERBERT MORTIMER, STOCK BROKER, Notary Public, Land and General Agent, No. 82, King Street, East, Toronto.

ENGRAVING, DIE-SINKING, EMBOSS PRINTING, &c., &c.



THE Undersigned would beg to call attention to the increased facilities enjoyed by them for engraving on the above business, and would guarantee to furnish Engravings, Embossed Cards, Envelopes, Labels, &c. Also, Improved Seal Presses, at least 25 per cent cheaper, than can be obtained either in this city or elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly filled. TOWNSEND & PEAKE, 50 St. Peter Street, corner Notre Dame, and 71 St. Antoine St. Montreal, July 4, 1861. d & s-w 3-mo.

100 AGENTS WANTED.

THE GREAT SUBSCRIPTION BOOK OF THE DAY.

100 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE

"RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE WORLD."

THIS is a splendid reference book and should be in every house. It gives a complete account of the origin, progress and peculiarities of 150 different sects of Religionists, (many of which are entirely unknown to most people,) and comes highly recommended by the following divines, &c.:—Rev. R. H. THORNTON, D.D., "W. ORMISTON, D.D., "R. A. FYFE, D.D., "H. WILKES, D.D., Rev. J. GILMOUK, "J. CAMERON, "J. LAING.

Also, by the Christian Guardian, Canadian Baptist, Toronto Globe, and other papers. Parties wishing Agencies will please apply at once to P. R. RANDALL, 48 King Street, East. 4-s-w 2-w

Toronto, 18th July, 1861

IF YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL LINEN,

USE THE

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

This is the only Starch used in Her Majesty's Laundry. April 13, 1861. s-w

LEATHER.—The Undersigned having a department in his commission business devoted exclusively to the sale of leather, under the management of an experienced and competent Leather Merchant, will supply orders accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference at the current prices of the day, which will be found weekly in the Montreal Witness. Tanners are invited to consign to the Undersigned, who will make liberal advances by acceptance.

JOHN DOUGALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

272 St. Paul Street.

P.S.—A Review of the Leather Trade of Montreal for the six months ending 30th current, will be issued on that day and supplied to all tanners and leather dealers who may apply for it. J.D. Montreal, June 25, 1861. 1-mo d & s-w

DOMESTIC WOOLLENS.—The undersigned, as Agent for several manufacturers, offers for sale, Etoffes, Tweeds, Kerseys, Satinets, and other Canadian Woollen Goods. N.B.—Advances made on consignments.

JOHN DOUGALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

270 St. Paul Street.

August 1.

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDS, &c.—The attention of persons purchasing Furniture, Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c., is respectfully invited to the very complete assortment at RUSSELL JONES', (Successor to S. W. Abbott & Co.), 113 Craig Street, where may be found a great variety of First-Class Parlor Furniture; also low and medium-priced, to suit the wants of all.

One of the best Stocks of Chamber Furniture in this city may be found in our Store, from the lowest to the most costly sets, comprising Solid Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, enameled and ornamented, at prices ranging from \$15 to \$200. Furniture, Spring and Hair Mattresses made to order. All Goods warranted as represented in every particular.

RUSSELL JONES, Manufacturer.

July 25, 1861.

6-mo. s-w

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Lombard Street and Charing Cross, London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

Insurances against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable Terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for Policies.

Head Agency office,

Montreal, 12th May, 1859.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.

April 13, 1861.

s-w

BUSINESS CARDS

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—WILLIAM & THOMAS LEEMING, (sons and successors to the late Joseph Leeming,) Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Groceries and Produce, Custom House Agents.—Goods consigned to our care to be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

W. & T. L. also succeed their late father as sole agents for the well-known house of William Collins, Wholesale Stationer and Publisher, Glasgow, Scotland.

Montreal, 28 St. Nicholas Street.

JOHN GARDNER, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.—296, West End, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.—All Chemicals and Drugs warranted genuine. Physician's Prescriptions carefully Prepared. Patent Medicines, Fresh Leeches, Combs, Brushes, and Perfumery. Attendance for the Dispensing of Medicine on Sunday at 9 A.M., from half past 12 to 1, and from half past 4 to 5 P.M. N.B.—A well qualified Assistant always in attendance during J. G.'s absence. Montreal, June 7, 1861. s-w t.f.b.

AUCHTERLONIE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF EMBROIDERY STAMPS, Stamped, Perforated and Sewed Embroideries, 31 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET, MONTREAL. Second Street East of the French Church. May 14 1861. d & s-w 1-y

DR. W. E. BOWMAN, (Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, Graduate of McGill College,) PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, M-GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

DR. J. A. BAZIN, SURGEON DENTIST, 39 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET