

MONTREAL WITNESS,

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[For the "Witness,"

MISSIONARY VISIT TO THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF THE CHAUDIERE.

It is generally supposed that there is not a stream from the Lines to the village of St. Francis, but what contains gold.

The first stream of any importance, running from the Lines, is called the Monument. The old Portland road passed through this region. Most of the streams cross this road. The next is the Oliver stream. Here I found five men "prospecting," as they called it. They said they had been there since the 5th of May, that they were getting gold, but not in large quantities. That day they found 15 or 16 "coulers," or small pieces of gold. I gave them some tracts. They invited me into their tent, near by, and treated me hospitably.

The next stream is the Metgermette. Here I met six or seven men "prospecting." They professed to have found some gold.

These streams all empty themselves into the Riviere du Loup, which is a tributary of the Chaudiere, which takes its rise in Lake Megantic. The banks of the du Loup have been sold for "prospecting" purposes.

At a place called the Point, at the junction of the du Loup and Chaudiere, considerable quantities of gold have been found at various times. Some years ago, it is said, there were about 60 men working. Now there are only a very few men here. At Chaudiere Falls, 4 miles distant, and also at Stafford Stream, near by, are gold fields.

At the Famine River, 8 or 9 miles below the Point, 20 or 30 men were working summer before last, and found considerable quantities of gold.

Scully stream. Here in the spring of the year I saw 11 men at work. This place has been abandoned, as not much gold has been found.

The Gilbert stream lies 13 miles from the Point in the township of St. Francis. Three miles from the main road are the diggings. The "prospects" here seem to be good. There are 150 French and British. It has been erroneously reported in some of the Canada papers that there were 2,000 persons engaged in the gold diggings in this region, but there cannot be more than 250 persons. These statements are put forth by sellers of claims with the view of deceiving the public. Most of the gold is found from 10 to 12 feet below the surface. Two nuggets have been found in this region, one valued at \$300, the other at \$280. The "prospects" here are generally good, and if well worked by steady men would be simply remunerative. Here I found six young men doing well. They expected to realize at least five or six hundred dollars each, at the end of the season. Left tracts for distribution. Some profess to be the Lord's people. They have a preacher every Lord's day.

Hoping this short narrative may interest your readers, I remain your obdt. servt.,

B. B.

LETTER FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following extract of a private letter from young Mr. Schaffner, who recently visited Montreal, will give much insight into the causes of the recent outburst of persecution in Constantinople:—

"BEBEK, June 16, 1864.

"I must tell you about the success thus far of the College, which now bears its founder's name, and is called 'Robert College of Constantinople.' We began last September with four scholars, gradually one and another dropped in, until we now number twenty; of whom two are Greeks, one a German, two Americans, and fifteen English. The natives are still shy of us, believing that our institution is the same with the Mission Seminary that used to be in the same building. The Jesuits hate us of course, and use all their influence through the French Ambassador to hinder our success. The Turkish Government after having broken faith with us in the matter of allowing us to build, persistently refuses to do what the Grand Vizir and Ali Pasha have promised to do; viz., to refund the price of the lot which we purchased on the strength of the Government's permission to build on the same. Then the difficulties in the management of an institution with different nationalities, and various languages; the carrying on of the boarding department in a country like this; the ignorance and untractableness of boys who have run wild all their days,—all these things together would appal us, if we did not know that every beginning is difficult. The more Satan seems determined to ruin our enterprise, the more confident I feel that it is the Lord's work, and that he will not suffer it to be destroyed.

"The Turkish work is in a somewhat more encouraging state than for a couple of years past. The effect of Dr. Pfander's (Church Miss Society) controversial tracts, in keeping away inquirers, seems to have died away, and there are a good many desirous of discussing the truths of Christianity. There has been quite a rush to the rooms of the Church missionaries (good, liberal men, all three), as well as to hear Mr. Williams preach. Several times very lately such crowds gathered in the street, in front of Mr. Williams' rooms, that he had to escape by a backdoor. A Government official, who came to see what was the matter, was very friendly, and agreed with Mr. W. that it would not do to address such a crowd in the streets in violation of the laws, and helped him to get away. It was feared at first that violence was intended by a mob; but it turns out that the multitude really wanted to hear Mr. W. preach. Among them were Greeks and Jews; many of the former have since visited the Church Society missionaries, and have seemed truly desirous of learning the truth. There is no visible reason for this sudden manifestation of interest in Protestant Christianity and missionaries.—[This Mr. Williams is a converted Turk.—Ed.]

"Another thing has lately happened, which

has caused much talk throughout the city. We heard many rumors of it from all sides before the truth reached us. A considerable number of Turks have been in the habit of meeting in a room in Constantinople, for the purpose of discussing Christianity. The matter became known, and they were called before a Pasha, who asked them why they met. "For religious purposes," "What do you discuss? the Koran?" "No, we do not believe the Koran and Mohammed." "What do you believe?" "Christianity and the Bible." They then presented a request to be set off as a distinct religious community, and to have a mosque assigned, that they might go to worship. They were asked, "What are you? Christians?" "Yes;" but they wished to be neither Armenians, Greeks, nor Protestants, but Osmanli Christians. They were referred to the Sheikh, Ul Islam (Pope), who questioned them in like manner, with like result. He acknowledged their right, under the present Turkish laws, to believe what they pleased, and worship as they thought right; but to grant them a mosque was not for him to do; it belonged to the civil authorities. When asked how large their number was, they answered that there were several hundred decided in their views, and that several thousand sympathized with them. What will come of this, we know not; but we do know, that the leaven of the Gospel is working, and its results must become manifest sooner or later.

"You speak of my writing something about the college for the Witness. I will endeavor to do so as soon as I have the time,—perhaps in vacation, which commences in three weeks.

"I should be very glad to have you take up some worthy young man and train him. That there are candidates for such liberality you will not doubt, but I feel very slow to recommend any one, lest he turn out poorly. Two pious young men at Nicomedia are very highly spoken of by Mr. Parsons the missionary there. They are making great efforts to gather the means of going through Robt. College, but it is very doubtful whether they will succeed, for they are very poor and have no friends able to assist them. Our regular tuition and boarding charge is £10 to £50 a year. Tuition alone is £12 to £15.—If they roomed out and boarded themselves they might live somewhat cheaper than in the College, though not much. It would be just now a benefit, not only to these young men, but also to the College, to have friendly help to send them, for we are gaining favor very slowly with the native population."

THE RIOTING AT BELFAST AND ELSEWHERE.

(From a Late Irish Paper.)

The first symptom of rioting on Monday, the 15th, was the appearance at St. Malachy's Chapel of about 400 armed navvies. What they wanted there no one could divine. They said they wanted to protect the house of worship, which no one was attempting to assail, and when advised to go away and be at peace, by persons of their own religious persuasion and by clergymen of their own church, they absolutely refused to do so, and set up a loud berrah, shouting they would "kill all the Orangemen in Belfast." They marched with their spades, and shovels, and pickaxes, terrifying all they met. They threw stones and fired pistols through the windows of decent houses on their route, and left the streets through which they passed in a state of awe and terror. They then marched to the Catholic Institute and gave three cheers for O'Connell, after which they passed into Brown Square and the neighbouring streets, when a scene of house-breaking and window-wrecking, such as we have never witnessed in this town occurred. In about 400 houses in the neighborhood, there was scarcely a whole pane of glass. Women were knocked down with bludgeons; children were kicked; the windows and window-sashes were dragged out and torn to shreds in the streets. Neither man, woman, nor child was spared, in fact it is impossible to describe this awful scene, which took place in broad daylight. The school on Brown Street, containing about 1,200 children, was assailed with stones, bricks, and even shots were fired through the windows. Several of the children were very badly injured, and one had its eye gouged out by a blow from a large stone. The mothers rushed to the place in a state of consternation—the fathers, if they worked in the neighborhood, left their places of work, and rushed to the school to find it totally wrecked, and their children screaming for assistance. The navvies then moved off to perform the same work on another school, but were frightened by a report that a large force was gathering to resist them. In the houses into which the stones were thrown, many people were maimed; women and children were injured. To take the case of one from many, a woman was followed into the house, her cupboard was smashed, and she herself was beaten about the head with her own poker and tongs. One side of her cheek was knocked in, and she is under the care of a surgeon. The navvies who commenced the riot, it seems, were attracted to Belfast by the hope of getting work on the docks erecting the pier.

On Wednesday, the 17th, the rioting which has been going on ten days, recommenced with similar results. Fifteen more men were taken to the General Hospital, wailing in their blood. Many of them not likely to survive, and, indeed, it is said, cannot survive the frightful injuries they have received.

A number of the navvies returned to their work on Tuesday morning, when they were informed that their services were no longer required. The ship carpenters had determined they would allow the navvies to work no longer about the docks; but, as soon as it was reported that they had been discharged, they (the ship carpenters) returned to their work. Shortly before three o'clock on Wednesday, the navvies who were not at work went to the docks for the purpose of preventing those more peaceably disposed

from working; and after a little while a furious battle with the ship carpenters on one side, and the navvies on the other, was commenced. Charge after charge was made with bricks and stones, and mallets, cleavers and guns, and every conceivable instrument of mob warfare. The carpenters at last cleared the ground of their opponents, many of whom were chased into the tide, and took refuge on a mudbank, from which place they tried to extricate themselves by wading towards the railway embankment. The Magistrates, having heard of the collision, sent a large force of hussars to the spot, who cleared the ground of all present; after which the carpenters left—some for their work, and others for the town. The unfortunate fellows who were driven into the mud were for a time in imminent danger from bullets; for the ship carpenters from the bank deliberately and repeatedly fired on the unfortunate wretches who were struggling in the mud! They were also in danger in another way, of being lost in the mud, in which some of them were sunk to their waists. The firing ceased, and three of the constabulary stripped off a portion of their dresses, and went out to bring in the navvies, and to inform them that protection was at hand. A good number of them waded through the slob, and reached the bank safely; but one or two who were farther out had great difficulty in coming away. The men were then escorted to the railway line, where a guard of constabulary took charge of them. The ship carpenters had nearly all gone away by five o'clock, and the last man that could be seen in the mud had not made his way out till after six o'clock. When all that could be seen by the constabulary had got out they presented a most pitiable spectacle—all of them being completely covered with mud, and eight of them having apparently been severely wounded.

In Ballymacarrett the excitement is increasing, several houses being wrecked and others threatened. At a riot which occurred in the course of the previous evening, both military and police were ordered to fire upon the mobs. Several persons were severely injured in consequence.—It is said that some of the watches and jewellery carried off from a shop in the town on Monday night, have been taken over to England and Scotland to be disposed of by the agents of those who wrecked the place. The scene during the attack on this store was terrible. Cases of watches, gold chains, and jewellery of every description were hauled out and fought for by the crowd, who left nothing behind but the clocks.

The wards in the General Hospital were not provided with beds sufficient to accommodate the extraordinary influx of patients during these two days. The crowd that had assembled about the hospital inquiring for friends was a most melancholy evidence of the terrible havoc that had occurred. Five wards were occupied with the wounded and dying.

The large force of police and military in town had the effect of temporarily quelling the riots. Except a few skirmishes on Thursday, 18th, and some men beaten in the disturbed districts, there was no outrage at all approaching the awful scenes which had hitherto occurred. In every street every second man seen is a soldier or policeman.

This carries the report up to the morning of the 19th, on which day there was fresh rioting.

DINNER AT GALT TO MR. BRYDGES—HIS SPEECH.

Mr. Brydges had come here simply to make arrangements in regard to the completion of the Preston and Berlin Railway, which had been purchased by the Company. He wished it to be publicly known that he had not entered into this matter in any spirit of hostility to the Great Western, as before entering into any negotiation he had asked the Great Western authorities if they were in treaty for the line, informing them that if they were he should decline to proceed in the matter. He was assured in reply that all negotiation by the Great Western Company was closed. He felt that it would have been wrong in him not to have exercised his right to purchase the line, and thus afford the public the advantages of a connection with the Great Provincial Railway, after he found the Great Western Company had declined to give the people of this district the facilities they so urgently desired.

The line has been carefully gone over by the Company's Engineer, Mr. Yates, whose report was now in his (Mr. B's) possession. (Cheers.) The Engineer had been instructed to proceed at once with the work required to put the road in running order, and had already purchased the necessary ties to replace those decayed. After the strong expressions which had been made by the Mayor the line would in the first place only be put in order between Berlin and Doon, from which latter place a survey would be at once made direct to Galt. When the survey, with the estimated cost, was completed, it would be determined which way the line would come, and he should be very glad if it would prove to be possible to bring it direct to Galt. (Cheers.) At present, therefore, the line would stop at Doon, and to that point he had every reason to believe that the cars would be running in about five or six weeks. As soon as it was ready teams would be put on between Galt and Doon, in the same way as now between Hamilton and Caledonia. Then Galt would be in direct communication with every part of the Grand Trunk system, and through bills of lading would be signed in Galt by the company's agent for flour, pork, butter, or other produce for transmission to Montreal, or to Liverpool. He had heard it stated that it was proposed to complete a connection between Galt and some point on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, north of Paris, in order to open up a direct connection with Buffalo and afford this district of country an alternative route to the eastern markets of the United States. Such a line could, of course, only be constructed provided the municipalities and others interested were prepared to afford substantial aid, and he

should be glad to find that they were prepared to do this. He would at once direct a survey of the line to be made so that its cost would be ascertained. Further steps would rest with the country through which the line would pass. If the line were made it would open up, by the Hamilton and Caledonia line which would be proceeded with, a connection with Lake Ontario at Hamilton, and thus still further benefit the trade of Galt and this district. (Cheers.)—*Spectator.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "JURA."

FATHER POINT, Sept. 2.—The "Jura" will be off here about 11.30 or 11.45. There is also a steamer with black funnel nearly opposite here, but close to the North shore—probably the "Urgent."

ARRIVAL OF THE "HECLA."

HALIFAX, Sept. 2.—The "Hecla," from Liverpool on the 23rd, and Queenstown on 24th, has arrived.

Electioneering riots had occurred at Geneva, Switzerland, but had subsided.

The ship "Frank Pierce" was abandoned at sea on the 7th June.

The frigate "Niagara" had arrived at Fagus. British Customs had issued an order that no ships war, of either American belligerent, shall be allowed to enter any English ports for the purpose of being dismantled and sold.

A Lisbon telegram of the 15th says that the Federal frigate "Niagara" is on the Tagus. It is said that her mission is to intercept a steamer bought ostensibly for navigation between Lisbon and Liverpool.

The Portuguese papers further assert that the steamer won't sail as the intentions of the Federals have become known. This doubtless refers to the "Georgia" which recently left Liverpool for Lisbon.

The N. Y. correspondent of the London Times writing from Niagara Falls, under date of Aug. 8th says:—The Clifton House has become the centre of the negotiations between Northern friends of peace and Southern agents which promise a withdrawal of difference from the arbitration of the sword. The correspondent then goes on to explain that an effort is to be made to nominate a Democrat for the Presidency upon a platform for an armistice and a convention of the States and to thwart by all possible means the efforts of Mr. Lincoln for a re-election.

The Times' city article says:—Frankfort advices show a loss of faith in the United States bonds, large sales having depressed prices to 38 which is 3 per cent. below the last quotations from New York.

The Times winds up an editorial on the present situation of the war in America as follows:—As regards the final issue of the war we consider the prospects of the Confederates to be as good as ever, but the Federals have shown such an insensibility to defeat, such an inflexible tenacity of purpose that we cannot anticipate an early termination of the struggle.—Perhaps the success of Sherman in Georgia or Farragut at Mobile, might counteract the disappointment produced by the failures of Grant in Virginia, and once more inspire the Federals with expectations of absolute success. In Europe we can employ the lessons of eventful campaigns, to confirm our convictions of the hopelessness of war and the necessity of speedy peace.

The Daily News says: There are rumors of a projected new Confederate loan.

Order has been restored in Belfast, where there has been no rioting since the 19th.

FRANCE.—The King of Spain had left France for Spain. He visited Queen Christina prior to his departure.

Prince Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy, who is on a visit to Copenhagen, is shortly expected in Paris.

The Independence Belge announces a prospective marriage between Prince Humbert and the Princess Anna Murat, and says it will strengthen the bonds between France and Italy.

Advices from Algiers via Paris, confirm the rumors of fresh disturbances in the Province of Oran.

Bourse flat and lower. Rentes 66f. 35c.

GERMANY.—The King of Prussia arrived at Vienna on the 20th, on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

The occupation of Holstein by the Prussians and Austrians is said to be decided upon.

RUSSIA.—The Czar had ordered a reduction of the army, and immediate and unlimited discharge is granted to soldiers whose service expires on the 1st January next.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The difficulty between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government has been satisfactorily adjusted.

COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.—Discount market unchanged. Funds depressed.

LIVERPOOL, 23.—Sales of cotton yesterday, 10,000 bales including 2500 to speculators and exporters. Market irregular.

Breadstuffs Market generally steady. Wheat firm. Amber 8s to 8s 4d. Flour steady. Corn steady; Mixed 30s.

Provision Market very dull. Beef very dull; Pork very dull and unchanged; Bacon inactive; Lard firm and advanced 6d; Tallow quiet.

Produce Market.—Ashes quiet and steady; Sugar firm; Coffee steady.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Breadstuffs upward; Sugar quiet; Coffee quiet. Consols closed at 87½ to 89 for money. The sales of Federal securities are, Illinois Central Bonds 45 to 44 dis.; Erie 40½ to 41.

LATEST, Aug. 24.—Cotton sales 3000 bales.—Market closing irregular, with a fair demand; good quality at previous quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Consols closed at 87½ to 90 for money. Illinois Central shares 45½ to 44½ dis. Erie 41 to 42.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CALEDONIAN."

St. John, Nfld., via Port Hood, Sept. 2.—The S.S. "Caledonia," from Glasgow on the 26th Aug., passed Cape Race this evening. Her advice are two days later than those by the "Hecla" at Halifax, but do not possess any items of great importance.

LATEST BY THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

By telegraph via Queenstown.—LONDON, Aug. 25.—The U.S. frigate "Niagara" seized the rebel private steamer "Georgia" 20 miles off Lisbon, put a prize crew on board, and sent her to New York. The "Niagara" landed the captain and crew of the "Georgia" at Dover.—The "Georgia," when seized, was under the British flag. Another captain entered a protest against her seizure. The event excited much controversy.

It is rumored that the capture was effected under consent of the British Government. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture, but general satisfaction is expressed in commercial circles.

LIVERPOOL, 25th.—Cotton speculators for two days 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to exporters and exporters. The market is very dull, and all qualities slightly declined.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Lard firm. Produce market quiet and steady.

LONDON, 25th.—Consols closed at 89 to 89½ for money. American Securities—Ill. C. 45 to 44 dis.; Erie 40 to 41.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BELGIAN."

FATHER POINT, Sept. 2.—The "Belgian," from Liverpool 25th, and Londonderry, 23th, arrived at 8:30 last evening.

The U. S. frigate "Niagara" brought up in Dover Roads on the 24th, having on board Captain and 33 men belonging to the ex-rebel cruiser "Georgia," which was captured by the "Niagara" while sailing under a British flag on the 15th of August, about 20 miles off Lisbon. The captain protested against the insult to the flag under which he was sailing, and insisted that as the "Georgia" was a British ship, engaged in legitimate and peaceable traffic, no right could exist by which his course could be arrested.

Le Phare de la Societe states that the "San Francisco" and "Shanghai," 2 ships, said to be built for the Confederates, are still in dock at St. Nazaire, where they are being armed in a mysterious manner. A notice is posted forbidding any stranger to go on board. It is said chains are to be suspended along their sides for plating such as was used by the "Kearsage" during her action with the "Alabama." It is believed the builder of these ships has received permission to make a trial trip with them, but only on the condition that only one shall leave the Dock at a time. No trial yet has been made.

The Daily News editorially picks to pieces the peace policy of Democrats, as set forth in the Times, and complains of Palmerston having put faith in such representations, and make remarks on them which cannot but prove offensive to the North.

DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.—A telegram from Vienna states that a complete understanding had been arrived at between Austria and Prussia. The claims of the Grand Duke Oldenburg garrison. Prussia will not quit Schleswig Holstein without territorial, political and military compensations. The Austrian Government no longer disapproves the policy of Prussia. The King of Prussia ordered fresh reductions in troop at the scene of war. All reserves are to be sent home and replaced in part by soldiers from the depots.

FRANCE.—Politics unimportant. Bourse dull, steady at 66.30.

The Prussian Minister of War is about to visit the camp at Chalons by invitation of Napoleon.

AUSTRIA.—A treasonable conspiracy has been discovered in South Tyrol. Numerous arrests have been made.

LONDON—Stock Exchange.—Closing prices of Consols:—Money, 87½ to 89; do. on Account, 89 1-16th to 89 3-16ths; New Threes, 88½ to 88.

LONDON.—Money Market.—Funds quiet and unchanged. Discount demand continues unimportant, but it is believed the position of the bank bullion will not yet warrant a reduction of the rate.

The liabilities of Ford, Curties & Curtis, ship provision merchants, who stopped payment, reported at £200,000 sterling.

Satterthwaite's Circular says during last week large transactions have taken place in U. S. Bonds. The high rate of interest they yield at present price is attracting the attention of investors here, so that recent importations, which did not sell on the continent, found buyers here. They close firm at 35½ to 39. Active demand exists for Illinois and Erie shares, in both of which an advance of 1½ per cent has been established.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.—Weather very fine. Flour in good request. Western Canal, 20s 6d to 21s. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s to 23s. Wheat, fair consumptive demand; White and Mixed, 8s 6d to 9s 4d; Red, 8s 1d to 8s 4d. Corn, business done not so large; White, 32s 6d to 33s 6d; Mixed, 30s; Yellow, 30s to 30s 6d. Asnes, small sales at late rates. Sugar very quiet. Tea, prices heavy. Coffee, much wanted. Molasses, no sales. Consols, 89½.

Via Greenacastle, 26th.—London Produce Market.—Sugar not better, and sellers of raw and refined at previous rates. Coffee still readily dealt in and brings stiff prices. Tea more business in China, but no advance. Rice firm in value and wanted.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—Moderately attended. Wheat—Fair demand, at Tuesday's prices. Flour quiet, but unchanged in value. Indian Corn more plentifully offered, and 30s is the top price for Mixed American.

Contemporary Press.

INTERNATIONAL COMITY—PROTECTION FOR EMIGRANTS.

The instructions under which the newly-appointed Superintendent of Emigration for New York is to exercise his functions are worth the notice of our well-wishers abroad. They are worth being put in contrast, too, with the military regulations in force at Richmond, under which the conspirators there hold twenty-five thousand British subjects to involuntary servitude, without pay, and with rations and clothing which the Negroes of slavery would scorn to bestow upon their black chattels.

If Lord Edward Howard is as candid as he is reputed to be, he will learn, before he raises his voice again in the British House of Commons, what are actually the instructions under which the agents of our Government are required to fulfil their duty toward emigrants from Great Britain or from any European port.

These instructions, among other points, make it incumbent on the Superintendent to see that no contract made with emigrants in foreign countries to enter the military or naval service of the United States, shall receive his approval. It is to be his business, besides, to see that the emigrants, on arriving here, are notified of the voidance of any and every such contract. As if these friendly precautions against imposition were not enough, the Superintendent is further to advise the emigrants that they cannot be compulsorily enrolled for military service during the existing rebellion, until they have first renounced, under oath, their allegiance to the countries of their birth, and declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. The Superintendent is even to go further than this; he is to cause all vessels arriving with emigrants at the port of New York to be inspected, so that, where any violation of the late Act of Congress has been committed, the guilty may be punished.

Here is an interpretation of international comity so liberal, that we can safely challenge Lord Edward Howard, or any equally candid man in England, to match it in the history of the most advanced communities of modern Europe. We are not compelled by any common interpretation of international duty or international friendship to impose any such duties upon a Superintendent of Emigration at this or any other port of the United States. If our agents abroad transcend their functions—if, in contravention of the act providing for the encouragement of emigration, they also violate the municipal laws of the country where they are employed, they render themselves amenable to punishment. And there the strict law of the case, in spite of Lord Edward Howard, begins and ends. The supplementary provisions of the State Department for preventing imposition upon strangers arriving here are extra-judicial. They are the product of that principle which has lain at the basis of the foreign policy of the Federal Government since the first outbreak of the rebellion, to avoid even giving the semblance of offence to neutral or presumed neutral Powers. —N. Y. Times.

THE DEFENCE OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

There is nothing new in the spirit in which the London press approaches the question of maintaining an imperial military force in the neighbouring provinces. The whole question is reduced to the problem of what might follow if a whole regiment of red-coats were captured on the Canadian frontier by a given number of United States soldiers. War, of course, between the United States and Great Britain would be the result. Therefore the regiment of red-coats must not be exposed to any such mischance. That is the argument in the vulgar. But it is not the argument in superfluous English, thus: "We post fragments of our army in positions where they may be at any moment surprised, such as King Alfred suspended golden bracelets in lonely woods, and challenged any body to offend justice by appropriating them."

The "lonely woods" where those "golden bracelets," the Grenadier Guards and the Royal Rifles have been stationed in the Provinces, happen to be the great provincial city of Montreal, with its hundred thousand inhabitants, Toronto, with its fifty thousand, and Hamilton, with nearly the same population. And the chance of one or any number of regiments being "surprised" is just as great to-day as it has been any time during the past fifty years, when probably not one American citizen in five thousand knew, or cared to know, whether any one of the military stations named contained one regiment or fifty.

Nevertheless, the aim of the London oracle may be just enough, and it is none of our business if he chooses to instruct the colonial mind by citing stories of King Alfred from the primer. What we have to do with is what the London pressmen almost universally keep out of view when they touch the question of colonial defence. The colonists do not see the need of providing a large organization at their own cost. They apprehend no danger. They are rebel sympathizers in the proportion of eight to one. They believe in the illimitable powers of the Southern Confederacy; in its certain independence; in the rights of privateering and the profits of blockade running. Their journals (with few exceptions) defend Laird's contracts to supply the Pacha of Egypt or Jefferson Davis with iron-clad rams. They hold the capture of the "Chesapeake" to be a Federal outrage. These are a few of their idiosyncrasies. But they have, withal, an abiding faith that they are neither to be conquered, nor even invaded by the United States. And cherishing this, they refuse—and probably will continue to refuse even after they have read the story of "Alfred's golden bracelets"—to provide themselves with more than an ornamental guard of unformed volunteers.

It was Lord Grey, some fifteen years ago, who first put forth in a practical shape, the doctrine that the colonists must cease to depend upon British regulars except for a partial garrisoning of Quebec and St. Helen's Island, Montreal. On condition that the colonists should provide for a thorough organization of their militia, his Lordship, as Colonial Secretary, made a bargain with them to give them up nearly the whole of the Imperial ordnance property. But from that day to this, they have only succeeded in keeping up their volunteer force to an average of about twenty-five thousand men. And at no time, so far as we know, has it been the lot of any portion of this military body to be hung up like Alfred's bracelets in the lonely woods, "to challenge anybody to offend justice by appropriating them." —N. Y. Times.

THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

The bi-monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for the months of June and July will be issued this week. The tables in it, showing the condition of the crops, are expressed in tenths, ten being the standard, and one-tenth above it is stated 11, and one-tenth below it 9. The final returns of the crops in October, will also show the estimated number of bushels.

For the purpose of presenting a general view of the condition of the crops in June and July, the following general statement is all that is necessary at this present time.

WHEAT.—Of the most important wheat-growing States, Ohio gives the lowest return. It is four-tenths or twenty per cent. below the crop of 1863 in Winter wheat, but its Spring wheat is a one-half tenth or five per cent above the same crop last year. Illinois is one-tenth below in Winter Wheat, but two one-half tenths above in Spring Wheat. Michigan is one-tenth above both in Winter and Spring wheat. Wisconsin is one-tenth below in Winter wheat, and four and one-half tenths below in Spring wheat—the latter occasioned chiefly by the destruction caused by the chinch bug. Iowa is one-tenth below in Winter wheat; one and one-half tenths below in Spring wheat. Indiana is an average. Maryland is two-tenths below. Pennsylvania is two and two-third tenths below, and New York one-tenth below in Winter wheat, and three-tenths below in Spring wheat. As the grain is large and the heads well filled, it is believed the threshing will reduce these losses.

BARLEY.—The largest barley-producing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. Of these, New York is much the largest, and her crop is returned at 2 4-5 tenths below that of last year. In Pennsylvania it is 1 tenth above; in Ohio 1/4 tenth below; in Illinois 1 tenth below; and in Maine and Wisconsin 3 tenths below.

OATS.—The largest growers of this crop are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana. New York is 3 tenths below an average crop; Pennsylvania is an average; Ohio is 1/4 tenth above; Illinois is 1/4 tenths above; Wisconsin 2 tenths below; Iowa 2 tenths above; Michigan 3 tenths below, and Indiana 2-3 tenths below.

CORN.—The returns are for June and July, consequently they do not embrace any reports of the benefits received from the rains which have fallen in August.

The Department has issued circulars, to be returned on the first day of September, which will show the benefits, and the information received will be laid before the country through the Associated Press.

The returns show the condition of the corn crop in the principal corn-growing States as follows:—Illinois is an average; Ohio 1/4 tenths below it; Indiana, 3/4 tenths below; Kentucky, 3 tenths below; Missouri, 1/4 below; Iowa, 2 tenths below; New York, 2 tenths below, and Pennsylvania, 2/4 tenths below.

TOBACCO.—The sales show a considerable decrease in the amount planted. In Kentucky it is 4 tenths below the amount planted last year; in Maryland, 2 tenths below; in Missouri, 3 tenths below; in Ohio, 1/4 tenths below; in Illinois, 1/2 of a tenth below; in Indiana, 3/4 tenths below; in New York, 3 tenths above; and in Connecticut 1/4 tenths above. This decrease is attributable to want of labor, the unfavorable weather for setting out the plants, and the apprehension of an internal tax upon the leaf, of which there is not the remotest probability.

FLAX.—The amount sown of this crop shows a large increase over that of last year—about 2 tenths more.

BEANS.—The same remark may be made of this crop. SORGHUM.—The present crop will exceed the amount planted in 1863. COTTON.—But a small amount planted. POTATOES.—Besides the Eastern States, the chief potato growing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. In the former the amount planted is an average, except in Connecticut, where it is 3 tenths above, in New York, it is 1 tenth above; in Pennsylvania and Illinois, 1/4 tenths above; in Iowa, 1 tenth above; and in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, 2 tenths above.

HAY.—This crop is harvested in good condition. In New York it is 2 tenths below last year's crop; in Pennsylvania it is an average; in Illinois, Ohio, and Maine, a 1/4 tenth above last year's crop; in Massachusetts, 2 tenths below; in Wisconsin, 3 tenths below; in Iowa, 3/4 tenths above; and in Indiana, a 1/4 tenth above.

Pastures have been out short nearly everywhere by drought, and Butter and Cheese have, in consequence, fallen considerably below the amounts made last year.—Dispatch to As. Press.

THE WHEAT YIELD OF UPPER CANADA.

An interesting discussion has been going on between the Montreal Witness and Toronto Globe, in reference to the style of farming in vogue in Upper Canada, and the agricultural productiveness of the Province in general—especially of the older townships and counties. The Witness refers to the diminished yield of wheat in many parts of the country, accounts for it from the exhaustion of the soil by injudicious cropping, and urges the necessity of a better system of cultivation, rotation of crops, stock-raising, &c. The Globe, regarding the strictures of the Witness as rather more severe than facts warrant, while admitting the importance and desirableness of improved methods of culture, appeals to the figures furnished by the census returns in proof of the assertions that the picture is overdrawn, and that the farmers of Upper Canada, are not, after all, such unskilful cultivators of the soil as they are represented to be. At great length, and with much minuteness of detail, the calculations are given in respect to all the counties in Upper Canada; and it is certainly very gratifying to find that so good an exhibit can be made. It appears that, according to the census of 1852, there were in the previous year (1851), 798,275 acres under wheat in Upper Canada, yielding a crop of 12,682,550 bushels, or 15.88 bush. to the acre. According to the census of 1861 there were in the previous year (1860), no less than 1,386,346 acres under wheat, yielding 24,620,425 bushels—or 17.76 bushels per acre.

On going very carefully through the entire list, county by county, while we confess that the picture is more pleasing than we expected strict truth would have warranted, there is,

we think, good reason for believing that our best wheat lands, are, in some degree, deteriorating; and though the country is far from being in a state of ruin and decay, it is very needful that our farmers should give their best attention to manuring, stock-raising, root-growing and a judicious rotation of crops, in order to maintain, and if possible increase, the fertility of their lands. The large breadth of newly-cleared land constantly coming into cultivation must have some effect in keeping up a good general average, while it must not be forgotten that our last census returns were made up during a year of unusual productiveness. Moreover, we apprehend that in order fairly to compare the past and present productiveness of the wheat lands of Upper Canada, we need to take in a longer period of time than is covered by the census returns above referred to. The nine years embraced in those returns represent but a very limited part of the history of the best wheat farms of Upper Canada. It is of course hazardous to generalize upon isolated cases, or to draw sweeping conclusions from circumstances of but limited operation. Individual impressions and recollections will not bear comparison with carefully prepared statistics, but unfortunately we have no trustworthy returns to enable us to compare 1864 with 1844 or 1834. In the absence of these, we have the testimony of experienced farmers, who have spent thirty and forty years upon their farms, going to prove that the wheat yield is not what it once was in their experience. Indeed the conviction is very strong and very general among our best agriculturists, that from various causes the wheat crop of Upper Canada has lost much of the character for reliability which it once had, and hence they are casting about for some other crop or crops to take its place. Some trace the comparative failure of wheat to changes in the climate of Canada, others, to an enfeebled and degenerate condition of the plant, others to insect depredations, and others still, more correctly as we think, to an over-frequent raising of white crops, deficient manuring, want of under-draining, and the like. We earnestly hope our farmers will not think of giving up the wheat crop without at least trying the effect of higher culture, and of such precautions against its known enemies as may have been proved to be efficient.—There is, we think, very great encouragement in this direction to be derived from the facts which the census returns exhibit. If, notwithstanding all the unfavourable circumstances, so good an average is obtained, what may we not expect, with more intelligent and thorough husbandry? We should be sorry to see Canada lose her high reputation as a wheat growing country, and we believe the facts and figures which have been brought out abundantly prove, that there is no good reason why she should do so.—Canada Farmer.

AGRICULTURE IN WESTERN CANADA.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

The article published in your journal lately with reference to the depressed condition of farming in Upper Canada, has drawn forth a spirited reply from the Globe. I have not seen the article in question, but am led to infer that the position assumed was that the Agriculture of the western section was sadly deteriorating from over-cropping and bad farming. I do not wish to be quoted as an authority on this subject; but as a practical farmer I would naturally have an opinion, which, I must say, strongly coincides with the views set forth by the writer of the article in the Witness. The Globe, in forming an estimate from the returns of the last census for 1860, is led into error with regard to the condition of farming in this section, for it is a notorious fact that the season of 1860 was the most prosperous season for many years. Ploughing that spring was begun in the first week in April, and was continued several weeks without interruption by bad weather; copious rains ensued with warm weather, and frequent showers during the growing season, and the crops were magnificent. Never did a bounteous Providence more fully anticipate the husbandman than in the year 1860; but since then the tables have been turned sadly against us. This would be shown if we had the statistics of the crop of '62, '63, or '64. Now it would be hardly proper to judge of the condition of the farming interests of this section by the crops of the last years, for they have been very unfavorable seasons. Still, the unfavorable seasons cannot hide the fact that a system of over-cropping has been carried on, attended with the most prejudicial results, in the older sections of the country. As far as my observation extends, this fact is patent. True, there are exceptions, where able and judicious farmers have not run the land so hard; but these cases are the exception, not the rule. I suppose that about ten per cent of the farming lands are leased to farm, and those particularly have been strained to the utmost tension, in many instances rendered literally worthless for many years to come.—For this reason I am sorry to say that the tenant farmers are not so prosperous as I would like to see them. Many of them began operations with some capital, where with high rents, high taxes and bad crops certain failure has ensued; but the bad condition of the land is not restricted by any means to this class of farmers, for there are many proprietors whose fields present that thistle-ridden, poverty-struck aspect; while their owners have obtained money from the trust and loan and other monied institutions, on mortgage, to live upon.

TEMPERANCE IN THE CITY.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—I am induced through your valuable paper, to thank you for the influence you are continually using for the welfare and progress of organizations which are doing so much good amongst those unfortunate fellow-creatures who are being dragged by the demon drink to ruin and a premature grave. The British American Order of Good Templars, Prince Alfred Lodge, No. 2, has done much good, and when I see the military men there fighting in so glorious an undertaking, hand in hand with noble-hearted civilians of this city, whose lives have been exerted for the good of the cause generally, I feel proud as a soldier, in using any humble abilities I may possess, in pointing out to my brother soldiers the great benefit of their belonging to such an order, and what a mighty influence their exertions in promoting its welfare, will have upon the army at large, where organizations of such a nature are so much required, for it is a well-known fact, that most of the crimes amongst soldiers are brought about by drunkenness. The newspapers from England are constantly showing that temperance leagues are being established at home, and joined by hundreds of soldiers, who before were constantly in trouble through the cursed drink. Woolwich, Warley, the Tower of London, and numerous other military stations, are putting on the armour of temperance and setting an example, so that hopes may be entertained that before long the crime of drunkenness will altogether disappear from the records of the British army. Great credit is due to those noble fellows of the Guards and Royal Artillery, and other corps, who have taken their stand against drink, and by their aid and countenance assisted in propagating the blessings of temperance, and bringing in under the shelter of such organizations (as the one alluded to) many of their comrades, whose former habits of life were a misery to themselves, and a constant trouble to their officers. Many a noble soldier who has faced the enemies of his country, and done good service for his Queen, has lost all the honours due to him through drink, but now we hope to see the picture reversed, and the reclaimed standing forth worthy of what is good and virtuous, and prove that the army of England is ready at all times to defend her honor with a clear head and a strong right hand; and as life is uncertain, (more especially a soldier's) it will be a consolation to himself to know how to die, without the stain upon his name, that he died and filled a drunkard's grave.

In conclusion, if any of these remarks should prove to be the means of only bringing into our fold one single fellow-creature, I shall feel proud that I have not written in vain.

I am Sir, your obdt servant,

F. B. MARSHALL,
Sergeant A. H. C. W. Chief Templar,
Prince Alfred Lodge, No. 2, B. A. O. of G. T.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Major Penn's D. Battery, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, will march from London, O. W., for Toronto on Monday the 5th September, arriving at the latter place, there to be quartered on Saturday the 10th September. The Battery will halt and encamp at the following places, viz:—Monday, Bomanville; Tuesday, Woodstock; Wednesday, Brantford; Thursday, Hamilton; Friday, Oakville; Saturday, Toronto.

E. Battery, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, will move in three divisions from Toronto to Montreal, the first to start in the "Grecian" on Monday the 5th September; the second in the "Kingston" on Wednesday the 7th September, and the third in the "Passport" on the 6th September.

The detachment of the Military Train at London and Toronto will embark at the latter station for Montreal, en route for Quebec, for embarkation for England, on Tuesday the 6th September, on board the "Champion."

All women legally married to men of the Military Train, with their families, must accompany those detachments, whether they are borne on the strength of the corps or not.

The headquarters of the Royal Canadian Rifles will be held in readiness to move on the shortest notice from London to Toronto by train, there to embark for Kingston.—London Free Press.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

A dinner was given a few days ago to Mr. Swinyard, the manager of the Great Western Railroad, by the inhabitants of Brantford. Mr. Swinyard stated that the English Board had directed him to have the necessary surveys made for a branch line from the Great Western to Brantford. With reference to railway amalgamation and to Mr. Bridges' speech in that town a few days previously Mr. S. stated that Mr. Bridges had not given all the facts of the case. With reference to amalgamation of the Railways in England, it was merely branches of main lines that were absorbed, and not main lines themselves, and consequently competition along the great routes of traffic was in no way affected. These branch independent lines could no more succeed than a large hotel built in a wilderness. In Canada, however, there were but two competing lines, the Great Western and the Grand Trunk, and the amalgamation of the two would be a very different affair from the amalgamations that have taken place in England with the sanction and approval of the British Parliament and people. He showed the evil that would result to the people from a monopoly which would give one company full control of the whole carrying business of a country with power to charge such rates and afford such accommodations as seemed best for its own interests. To indicate what results from a monopoly he would state that he had been notified that all through traffic passing over the Great Western line and afterwards transferred to the Grand Trunk or Buffalo and Lake Huron Railways would be charged local rates. The Grand Trunk was thus early showing what it would do if it had a monopoly of the whole carrying trade.

Dr. Bown, M.P.P., being loudly called for, said that he had been invited to the late demonstration, complimentary to Mr. Bridges, but occupying a position as a public man he could not appear there without apparently giving his sanction to the Grand Trunk amalgamation schemes, to which he was utterly opposed. He looked upon all monopolies, of whatever kind, whether railway or commercial, or in favor of any class, as detrimental to the public or general good.

So we find that this staple is rendered precarious in the extreme, and it is about the best hope of the farmer. Barley, latterly, has become an article of export, with a demand that has raised the price to a very remunerating figure with a productive crop; but the causes which led to this demand may as suddenly cease to exist, when the staple will become a drug and a bore. Taking into account the condition of the soil, together with the contingencies attendant on the production of the cereals, and I may add the lamentable failure of some of the finest lands this season, from extreme wet followed by extreme drought,—the prospect is not at all flattering to the hopes of the farming community. Notwithstanding there may have been some passable fields of grain sown by gentlemen of the press, who have pronounced the farmers croakers, and the crop quite good, still the sequel will be apt to shew this the worst season that Canada ever saw.—Great distress must necessarily prevail in many of the more recent settlements, ravaged by fire and rendered arid by drought; and we hope the poor settler who is endeavouring to hew out a house in the wilderness will not be forgotten when the hard winter comes on by the public, the Crown Land Department, or the Government itself. Yours &c., J. H. Port Hope, August, 1864.

POLICE REGULATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE CITY LIMITS.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

We hear from time to time of raids made by authority upon the gentry, male and female, who bivouac in the fields and under the bushes near Papineau Road. That neighborhood has from time almost immemorial been the resort of the al fresco pleasure-seekers of the class who thus attract to themselves the attention of the police, and it has thus become a tradition with the latter that the nuisance must be repressed. This is laudable enough; but, unhappily, their zeal having been hitherto directed chiefly to the East, the tide of vagabondage, forced from that quarter of the compass, has flown westward. After the last great assault upon the lines about Papineau Road, there was an immediate change of base on the part of such of the enemy as remained, and a skilful flank movement took them to the fields between Sherbrooke street and the St. Catherine's road, and the umbrageous glades on each side of the Cemetery. Inhabitants of that neighborhood have loudly complained to us of the annoyance to which they and their families have been subjected by the unseemly sights and sounds which have been thus thrust upon their notice. We do not say this by way of blaming the city police. On the contrary, we believe that they have fulfilled a work of something like supererogation in undertaking the useful and heroic task of cleansing the Papineau Road district. The public, indeed, would be more obliged to them for a more thorough purgation, and perhaps the partial public around the north-eastern base of the mountain might be very willing to put up with the uncleanly bedouins if they only stayed in their accustomed haunts, and may feel very little thankful to that activity which has stirred up the vermin only to make them run across country to a new and hitherto uninfected locality. Our object, however, in alluding to this matter is one of a wider scope, to which we take leave to direct the serious attention of our civic dignitaries. The city is now manifestly approaching, in several directions, to the extreme verge of the boundary assigned to it by our early acts of incorporation. In some directions these limits are already overpassed, especially in the case of the St. Jean Baptiste Village, and on the roads about the Tanneries. It is manifest that to all intents and purposes these extra municipal accretions do already form parts of the city, and will every day form increasingly important parts of it.—If they are permitted to grow up without the proper appliances to health, such as drainage and water, or without the proper means of preserving order, they will become anything but an increase to our comfort and social force, which is what they ought to be, as we ought to be auxiliaries to their advancement. At present these places have their own special acts of incorporation, with mayors, police force and so on; but it requires no elaborate argument to show that such organizations must separately be weak for the purposes for which they are constituted, and that being adjoined to the large city their local authorities may often interfere with the wiser and larger plans and regulations of their more populous neighbour. It is not fair to expect, for instance, that these villages should keep in check the scum of lazy and vicious rascals, which is thrown into their territory from the great city, and yet it is manifest that the great city is concerned as well as they that its skirts should be kept clear of moral filth. Someone must do it. The city perhaps ought; but the scene of the nuisance is beyond the sphere of its duties, and strictly speaking, probably of its powers, while the suburban municipality may be too poor to keep up the proper strength. So with drainage. We have now adopted a reasonable law which compels all persons who build houses to provide, not only the private drains from their houses, but the main street sewers. This is necessary for health; but our civic authorities cannot enforce the law upon the outlying corporations. We have a very wholesome law forbidding the erection of wooden houses; but joined on to the city is another city which has been built up there chiefly perhaps, because by going there it is possible to escape the salutary enactments which experience has induced us to make here. On all these subjects considerate and careful legislative arrangements are required, so that some adequate force should be employed for preserving order and decency in the open outskirts of the city, and gradually bringing new districts as they come into demand for building purposes within the purview of our own or similar civic laws. It must be quite plain that the city can extend its institutions as the population grows outwards much more effectively and economically than every new village can create them for itself. A step in the right direction has been taken in the lately passed amendment to the act of incorporation, enabling the city to agree with the municipal bodies outside of its own limits for the extension of streets; and this may perhaps lead and show the way to something more. As to police matters, it seems to us that while they continue to be regulated as they are, the jurisdiction of the civic forces should be extended for a few miles round all cities, and some method contrived either by a light assessment on the extra-mural inhabitants—if we may use that word—or from the consolidated fund, to make up the small increase of expense which would be thus occasioned.

LETTERS FROM PEKIN.

For the first time, it is our privilege to present our readers with extracts of letters from Pekin, addressed to parties in Montreal. The first is from the Rev. W. C. Burns, a minister who visited Canada about 19 years ago, and whose memory is dear to many in both Provinces. It is addressed to a friend here, who permits us to make the following extracts:—

"PEKIN, MAY 9, 1864.

"Conversation at different times with Dr. Williams about Montreal and friends there, has awakened the desire to renew communication with yourself and old acquaintances around you. As a small mark of my continued interest in the French Canadian Mission, I enclose an order on New York for \$21 in gold. I should like to hear how the Society is prospering, and who among the agents whom I knew still survive and remain in the field. How is the Grand Ligne Mission prospering? I have often wished I had brought with me a copy of the French Hymns we used to sing at Mr. Tanner's; and I would be glad to receive a copy of that collection. I have been preparing Christian Hymns in Chinese, and have at this time a collection of fully 50 in the current language of the North of China ready for printing. You will be glad to hear that in the capital of this empire the Gospel is now freely preached. Within a distance of three minutes' walk from where I live there are three small chapels, connected with the London Mission, the American Presbyterian Board, and the American Board of Commissioners. These places, containing from 60 to 140 each, are crowded wherever open by attentive listeners. In other parts of the city are 3 or 4 other places open for preaching, which are well attended. In the south, at Amoy, and in its vicinity, the Gospel continues to make remarkable progress, as you may see from Christian Work for March of this year. How is the work of grace advancing among our countrymen in Montreal, and throughout Canada? Is the preaching of Christ accompanied with the power of the Holy Spirit? Are souls converted, and the people of God filled with grace, and abounding in good works to the praise of God's glory?"

The next letter is from Dr. Williams, mentioned above, who visited Montreal a few years ago, and addressed several of our Anniversary Meetings. We give only the portion which is of public interest:—

"PEKIN, May 12, 1864.

"Mr. Burns has resided in Pekin all winter engaged in translating the P'ep-of-Day, or rather re-arranging it in a Chinese dress for the people here. It had already been translated at Canton, but that dialect differs so much from this as to render many expressions obscure and distasteful to Northerners. He and other missionaries have also been making efforts to obtain a better definition of the rights and position of native converts than the treaty gives, so that loads may not be put upon them, that make, suspicion, or revenge may make unbearable. There are now more than 2,000 registered converts to Protestantism in various parts of China, [though, I doubt, if they are all, 'such as shall be saved,'] and their rights are worth pleading for.

"We are settled in our own house at Pekin, consisting of eight little houses arranged by fours on all sides of two small court-yards. The dwellings in Pekin look as if they had spread out as much as possible, room being abundant in a city measuring 23 miles round. The people have no idea of building storied houses, and never trust to the walls to support the roof; but to a timber skeleton built in them. Consequently, we see houses standing, and pretty well covered, whose walls are tumbling out or in. Many walls split also by water getting into the mud that interlays the bricks. This gives an air of utter neglect to the city that really hardly belongs to it, and forms a continual illustration of the prophet's untempered mortar walls. The climate is very dry, healthy and agreeable, were it not for the dust which rises in clouds with the least wind, and drives into every hole and corner like smoke. In a few years, Missionary societies may expect that such of their agents in China as are ill will come to this region for health, instead of going 'home,' especially if the patient is not sick of his work.

"Our Society here consists of diplomatic and missionary people, numbering about 100 persons. Ten Protestant and eleven Roman Catholic missionaries live in Pekin, besides five Sisters of Charity and four wives of the others. We do not see much of the Romanists; but their native adherents are numerous and bigoted.

"Nearly all the missionaries who have gone to China during the last five years, were born since I came out, and I am three years the senior of all now in China. Blessed work to help in making God's promises known to the ignorant wherever they may be found!"

TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC AT HUNTINGVILLE, O.E.

On Wednesday last one of those gatherings, for which this district is becoming noted, took place in the above village, in a beautiful grove, and notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather early in the morning, hundreds were to be seen wending their way to the appointed spot, upon the adornment of which the ladies had spent some labour. The meeting was brought to order by the Rev. O. P. Mallory, who, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Sherbrooke, called upon Mr. J. W. Manning, of the United Canadian Alliance. He was attentively listened to for an hour, and then two hours were spent in refreshing the inner man, exchanging friendly greetings, innocent recreations, &c.

At 2 o'clock the audience, which had now swollen to nearly 2,000 people, again gathered, and listened with great attention to an eloquent address from Principal Graham, of Richmond, who, in the course of his remarks, alluded very earnestly to the good work being accomplished by the Alliance in general, and by their Agent, Mr. Manning, in particular; and stated that in many parts of the Eastern Townships Mr. M.'s visits were looked forward to as one of the pleasures of the locality. Mr. Manning again followed in an earnest address to the ladies and temperance men to combine to work the Temperance Law of 1864. Both gentlemen were cheered throughout and loudly applauded upon taking their seats.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem by the Lennoxville Band, which had done much by their efficient performance to promote the pleasures of the day. It was generally acknowledged to be the most successful gathering of the season, and the people appeared to be unwilling to separate.—Com.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Herald's correspondent, dated near Charlestown, Va., August 29, says Gen. Sheridan sent Gen. Wilson's cavalry division to Sharpsburg via Boonsboro. The troops crossed the Potomac on the right of our position on a pontoon bridge early on Thursday night, and making a night march reached the margin of Boonsboro early on Friday, where they bivouacked until noon on Friday, when they started for Sharpsburg, distant 8 miles reaching there late in the p.m.

Gen. Wilson immediately picketed the Shepherdstown Ford, and early next morning sent a detachment across the river to reconnoitre and cover the crossing of the entire command. The pioneer force crossed without opposition at 10 o'clock. The crossing of the entire command, cavalry and horse artillery was commenced, and by 2 p.m. every man was safely over on the other side.

The command over, the march was taken up by the way of Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry road, to a point where the road intersects the Harper's Ferry and Charlestown road, where the advance of the other portion of Gen. Sheridan's army were.

Boston, August 30.—Capt. Peeling, of the schooner "Maria L. Davis," has arrived here, and reports: August 25—Passed propeller with 2 masts and 2 smoke stacks painted lead color, with red bottom, and showing American colors. Her main mast was gone about 20 feet above the deck, and was steering directly for the "Maria L. Davis," when another steamer hove in sight and bore for the first steamer, which was supposed to be the "Tallahassee."

Chicago, August 30.—When Mr. Harris, of Maryland, was walking towards his seat, after declared out of order, because of the remark that, it McClellan was nominated, he would not support him, a person, not a delegate, although sitting within the circle, said to him: "You ought to be turned out of the Convention, you traitor;" whereupon Harris turned round and knocked him out of his chair.

This incident contributed much to the general confusion which prevailed for several minutes.

To-night Harris and Long, and those who sympathize with them, are making strenuous efforts to secure a one-third vote against McClellan, but the latter's friends are sanguine.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—McClellan was nominated by the Chicago Convention on the first ballot. The wigwag is full. Fifty thousand have returned home. Last night was spent in canvassing. The difficulties are not healed, but the delegates are in better humor.

The Convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hallsted. Mr. Wickliffe of Ky. said it might be necessary to have the Convention to meet again before March, and moved that when it finally adjourned, it be to meet again at the call of its officers.

The Maine delegation voted for McClellan, Connecticut gave Seymour 3 votes. New Hampshire went for McClellan. Vermont, 4 for McClellan, and 1 for Seymour. Massachusetts, 11 for McClellan, and 12 for Seymour. Rhode Island, 4 for McClellan. The resolutions were adopted by the Convention. McClellan was nominated on the 1st ballot by 20 1/2 votes against 23 1/2 for Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—Immediately after the nomination a banner, on which was painted a portrait of McClellan, and bearing the motto: "If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed by the wildest enthusiastic cheers of the multitude.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers, the delegates and the vast audience rising, the band playing, and the cheering lasting for several minutes.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Herald's Beaufort (N. C.) correspondent says that on the night of the 25th ult., the gunboat "Monticello," off New Inlet, discovered a steamer standing for shore, under full steam, and made pursuit, firing at her, but receiving no reply. Finally, the stranger fired large shell, which passed between the masts of the "Monticello." The "Monticello" then sent a 30-pounder, to which grape was returned. The "Monticello" opened with 9-inch and 30-pounder shell, but received no response, and found that the steamer had suddenly disappeared.

During the engagement a rebel battery of Whitworth guns stationed on shore kept up a constant fire against the "Monticello." When day dawned, the stranger which proved to be the "Tallahassee," was seen safely moored under the guns of the rebel fort Fisher. There she still lays and probably will continue to stay unless some dark night be the closing era of her career. A admiral Lee designs taking all possible precaution and will to-morrow leave this post to visit the blockade off Wilmington.

It would seem as if still another was to be added to the fleet of rebel cruisers. A few nights ago a large fast steamer, carrying at her stern the English Ensign, and at her foremost the rebel colors, entered the fort of Wilmington. Fort Caswell and the battery fired a feu de joie. She is supposed to be a new cruiser, or to have on board some distinguished welcome passenger. She likewise still remains there.

The Herald's special says Averill's cavalry attacked the enemy to-day on Winchester Pike, and drove them beyond Clarksville, and also pressed the enemy's pickets upon Gerardstown and Charlestown roads. They were strongly reinforced and our force fell back. The result was what was desired, and their occupation of Martinsburg is not to be regretted.

The Tribune's special says Sheridan's advance occupies Smithfield and the remainder of the army is strongly entrenched in a good position, a few miles beyond Charlestown. The enemy still maintains a line to our front but evinces no disposition to attack. Early's main force is believed to be in the vicinity of Banker Hill.

Via New Orleans we learn that the French and reactionary forces have advanced from San Louis Potosi, and now occupy Saltillo, only 36 miles from Monterey, the seat of Juarez Government. Juarez' family have arrived in New Orleans.

Yaw York Sept. 1.—By the steamer "Yezzo" we have N. O. dates to the 24th ult. The latest from Mobile is of the 18th, which says work goes on bravely on.

Geo. Banks has issued an order requiring the banks of Louisiana, as a condition to further transaction of business, to receive Treasury notes of the United States on exchange at par, for their own issues.

New York, Sept. 1st.—The purser of the

"Yezzo" reports that our fleet attacked Fort Morgan on the morning of the 22nd. The rebel Gen. Page surrendered unconditionally at 2 p.m. of the 23rd. The fort was much damaged by the rapid firing of our fleet. The enthusiasm of our forces was unbounded.

The steamer "Tennessee" and "Bienville" were passed in the river by the "Yezzo" on the 24th with the prisoners from Fort Morgan on board.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—By the surrender of Fort Morgan we have about 600 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of material. In the 12 hours preceding the surrender about 3,000 shell were thrown into the Fort.

The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed, and the works generally much impaired. Many of the guns were spiked, the carriages burned, and much of the ammunition destroyed by the rebels.

Losses in the army were one man killed and seven wounded.

(Signed,) R. J. CANBY, Major-Gen.

Nothing has been received from Grant, Sherman or Sheridan.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 1st.—National salutes were fired by the Democrats near Fort Washington last evening, and on Capitol Hill this morning, in honor of McClellan and Pendleton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—By an arrival to-day from New Orleans, we have interesting intelligence from Mexico. Juarez had left the country, it was rumored, for the United States.

The N. O. Abeille says that Juarez himself had left Mexico, and at the date of writing, August 24, was on a vessel in the Mississippi River. He would be detained there by a 10 days' quarantine.

The Emperor Maximilian is pursuing a conciliatory policy, and is trying to obtain adhesion of the prominent men of all parties. He had left the capital for Guadalajara, hoping to win over to his cause the Guarist Chiefs there, who it was rumored were disaffected. He had again urged Santa Anna to come to Mexico.

The only appointments made by Maximilian since he arrived in Mexico are the selection of Almontes as Marshal of the Palace, and of Ramenez as Minister. Uruga is daily expected and will, by order of the Emperor, be treated as becomes his rank, as a General of a division.

French and Imperialist troops are marching simultaneously upon New Leon, Tamaulapa, &c. It is expected that Monterey and Matamoros will soon be attacked.

In pursuance of his conciliatory policy, the Emperor has issued a circular forbidding the use in official documents or by the newspapers, of odious or irritating epithets, as applied to those Mexicans who are yet holding out against the Emperor.

FORT MONROE, May 30.—The mail boat has arrived from City Point, but brings no news.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 31.—The rule requiring correspondents with the army to publish their names as signatures to their despatches is again insisted upon.

Everything was quiet last night and to-day along our entire line, and the position of affairs is not materially altered.

NEW YORK, 1st Sept.—The Evening Post correspondent writes as follows:—

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24th.—The heavy bombardment of Fort Morgan which began early on Monday morning, 22nd, is perhaps the most severe firing which has yet been directed against the rebel fortifications except Fort Sumter. The range was obtained previous to the opening of the cannonade on that day; so on the morning of the 22nd Commodore Farragut's fleet, including the flag ship and other large vessels, the monitors, the rebel ram "Tennessee" and some blockading vessels, took part in the bombardment, in conjunction with the land forces. These were situated on Mobile Point, in rear of the fort, and heavy mortar batteries were planted within it, it is reported by an eye witness, 500 or 600 yards of the fort. The vessels were stationed on either side of Mobile Point, and the fort was therefore invested on 3 sides. The firing from early dawn until six o'clock was regular and effective, but shortly after that hour it became rapid and extremely heavy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2nd.—At the capture of Fort Morgan we took 600 guns and 600 prisoners. The Admiral is now prepared to pass up to the city, as many of the torpedoes have been removed, and the channel thoroughly reconnoitred.

The World says, the news given in Western papers in relation to Sherman's army are not all of them very encouraging. Wheeler's raid upon his rear has, doubtless, incommoded Sherman.

Kilpatrick has made a very effectual raid around Atlanta.

A mysterious looking and formidable craft has been discovered lying in one of the creeks emptying into the James.

Grant has issued orders that rebels who voluntarily come within our lines shall have transportation to their homes if within our lines, or to any point North they may choose.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2nd.—The Herald's Mobile correspondent says that on the morning of the 23rd Captain Taylor, bearing a white flag, accompanied by 40 men, marched out of Fort Morgan, carrying a small sail boat, with the intention of going to the flag ship, 3 or 4 miles distant, with a note from Gen. Page, proposing to surrender.

A check was put upon this by Gen. Bailey, who said the army and navy were one, and as his artillery commanded Fort Morgan, and his infantry every part of Mobile Point outside the port, he would not permit a boat's crew to pass off from shore on any pretence whatever. Soon after Gen. Granger arrived, and the note to Admiral Farragut was taken by him, saying he would communicate its contents to the Admiral.

In a short time a demand for unconditional surrender was made and granted. The results of the victory at Mobile may be summed up thus:—Compelled the evacuation of Fort Powell; the surrender of Fort Gaines almost destroyed; and compelled surrender of Fort Morgan, heretofore considered the strongest fortification in the U. S.

We have taken 1600 prisoners, 100 pieces cannon. We have captured and have ready for use the ram "Tennessee"—the strongest war vessel afloat; also several other war vessels, and have penned up at least 3 English blockade-runners, all this has cost the army 1 man killed and 6 wounded, and the navy the loss of the "Tennessee" and a part of her crew, and very few casualties on other ships.

The Herald's Washington special says the 8th Illinois cavalry have just returned from a scout to Upperville, Ashby's Gap, and Snicker's Gap. They had orders from Sheridan to arrest all able-bodied men between 18 and 50, accordingly 32 such men were brought in.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

"The Cottager," published by the London Religious Tract Society, has commenced a series of articles on "The emigrant in Canada." The wood cuts of the "Cottager" are beautifully executed, while its large amount of useful and religious reading matter makes it a desirable publication for the family. It contains eight pages, and is published at one penny sterling.

A late number of Kladderadtsch (the Berlin Punch) has a cartoon representing Louis Napoleon as an Italian with a puppet show.—Two of the puppets are dressed in regal purple and ermine, and crowned, while the rest bow down to them, or some with dark faces (Indians) strew flowers before them. Napoleon behinds turning the handle, and over the whole is the word "Mexico."

A MISSIONARY IN CHINA CAPTURED.—A letter received by Dr. Malcolm, of Philadelphia, from Rev. T. J. Roberts, dated, "Canton, China, May 9th, 1864," gives the painful intelligence that "there are apprehensions that Brother Knowlton, of Ningpo, has been lost among the rebels; having left home in January last, and not heard from since." Mrs. Knowlton sailed from New York to rejoin her husband, on Saturday the 18th inst., after a stay in this country of two years, and the entire recovery of her health. It is sad to think what intelligence awaits her.

ORIENTAL BENEVOLENCE.—A number of members of the Turkish Mission at Constantinople, and several of the Syrian churches, have subscribed over six hundred dollars to supply the scriptures to the freed blacks in the South.

RAILWAY DISASTER.—WRECKING OF A TRAIN BY A TORNADO.—CINCINNATI, August 28th.—An accident occurred on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad on Friday. About thirty persons were injured, one or two probably fatally. None were killed. The train consisted of three passenger and one baggage car, which were completely wrecked. The accident was caused by a hurricane. The engineer of the train saw it coming, and just as the train reached Weitzel's bridge he put on all steam he could raise, in order to clear the bridge and gain the shelter of an embankment just ahead of it. The tornado, however, struck the train, and with such force as to lift the cars from the track. Two of the passenger cars made two complete revolutions, and then landed with their wheels uppermost in a ravine. Stone walls were levelled by the force of the wind, and the massive roof of a large stone house was lifted into the air, and carried a considerable distance.

A few days since the workmen engaged in excavating on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the vicinity of Legionville, Beaver county, Pa., exhumed some human remains, supposed to be those of the celebrated Indian Queen Alliquippa. The head was surrounded with a solid silver ring, and in the nose and ears were heavy gold rings. On the breast a crescent was found, beneath which was a Maltese cross. On one arm were two bracelets, and on one hand were four rings, and three on the other. A number of buckles and other ornaments were also found with the bones.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAYS.—The St. Croix Herald states that some Boston capitalists have offered on certain conditions to construct a branch railroad eighteen miles long, to connect Calais in the State of Maine, with St. Stephens and St. Andrews, in New Brunswick.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Government has decided not to remove to Ottawa this fall, owing to the unfinished state of the public building.—Gazette.

A Mr. Leech, Pharmacist, Toronto, was severely injured on the 24th, by the explosion of a soda water machine.

A drunken affray took place on the Corporation slip, Champlain street, Quebec, on Sunday, the 28th ult., in which a man named James Clarke, was murdered by being shot with a pistol, and some others were severely wounded. An inquest on the body of the murdered man commenced on Tuesday.

The Kingston Daily News says that Absolom Briggs, one of a gang of "scalpers," and father of the now notorious George Briggs, who was also a member of the gang, has been arrested on a charge of violating the foreign enlistment act.

The Hastings Chronicle says:—Reports are continually reaching us of new mineral discoveries in our back country—such as galena, copper, antimony, phosphates of lime, &c.,—all of which are found in abundance in different localities in the back townships. A rich vein of purple copper has been struck within six miles of Madoc, along the line of an excellent travelled road.

The Three Rivers Inquirer states that on the 27th a young man named Pierre Manuel, employed in one of the steam saw mills of that city, sat down near one of the shafts to count his weekly wages, which he had just received. The sleeve of his coat was caught by the machinery, and he was carried round with fearful rapidity, and his right arm was severed from his body. Notwithstanding his severe injury, it is expected that he will recover.

FOUR MEN SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.—On Monday night, a boat in which were four men, drifted past the bow of the steamer "Acadia" and under the wheel house, and coming in contact with the paddles, was capsized. The alarm was immediately given and every effort made by the steamer's crew to rescue the drowning men, but without success.—Quebec Gazette.

VILLAINOUS ATTEMPT TO THROW THE TRAIN OFF THE TRACK.—We are informed that a villainous attempt was made to throw the afternoon train, from Prescott to Ottawa, off the track yesterday. Spikes were driven into the ground, some distance above Cunningham's Station, across the track, and a large beam placed before them over the rails. The engineer discovered the obstruction in time to stop the train, and prevent an accident which might have proved serious and fatal. The fend who is guilty of such an act should, if possible, be hunted up.—Ottawa Union.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER.—SACHT SIE MARIE, Aug. 16.—Extensive fires are taking in the woods—fires which, in a long acquaintance with the Lake Superior country, I have never known to be exceeded since 1846. They extend a great distance in the interior. A trader from the neighborhood of Le Olo, on Georgian Bay, says the country for ninety miles back is in a blaze. The destruction of timber and of fur-bearing animals is ver-great. The last item will interest your lady readers, who will feel the effects of the fires in

the enhanced price of their furs. It is difficult to comprehend the extent of these conflagrations. Imagine districts out of which States—say, according to the European standard, kingdoms—might be formed, blazing and smoking away at a rate which would defy the united fire departments of Christendom.—Chicago Tribune.

THE LATE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT GUELPH.—After an investigation extending over a period of thirteen days, the jury appointed to investigate the cause of the death of the late Mr. John Platt, have rendered their verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from injuries received on the morning of the 7th instant, and that they are "inclined to think, from the evidence of the medical gentleman, that said injuries may have been caused by violence." A more indefinite and unsatisfactory result of the investigation could not well be imagined, and we cannot for a moment suppose that the matter will be allowed to rest without further efforts being made to discover the perpetrators of this murderous outrage. Mr Platt stated over and over again, that he had been assaulted. Dr. Howitt's evidence confirms the statement. The coroner also said, that "he was of opinion that the deceased's injuries were received in the assault." We cannot understand why the jury did not return a verdict with this conclusive evidence, without any "mays" or other qualifying word. It is very remarkable, too, that the jury made no recommendation to the Mayor and Town Council to offer a reward for the discovery of the guilty parties. For the good name of the town, this should be done, and the most diligent enquiries ought to be instituted by the authorities in order to bring the perpetrators of this brutal outrage to justice.—Guelph Advertiser, Aug 26.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The Brantford Express states that in April last two young men, the one a full-bred Indian and the other a half-breed, came to the Commercial Hotel in that town, where they stayed overnight. Next day they started for the Mohawk Indian settlement, leaving their carpet bags at the hotel. The succeeding day the full-bred Indian returned, paid his bill, took his carpet bag and left; when questioned about his companion he said he would be back in a day or two, but he never returned. The contents of the bag would indicate that the owner was either a tailor or had been in the American army; the most noticeable thing is a rosewood picture frame, eight by ten, containing a memorandum on white metal with the inscription: "Peewash, died 12th September, 1863, aged 28 years." This may serve as a key to unravel the mystery connected with the disappearance of the young half-breed. The missing man had a plentiful supply of greenbacks, and it is possible that he may have been foully dealt with. The men stated that they came from the State of New York.

ESCAPE OF A VESSEL FROM CUSTODY.—CURIOUS STORY.—We had not intended alluding to the escape of a vessel from custody on Friday last, but the matter has become so public that no necessity exists for keeping it longer, especially as the item might spoil. One day last week the Bank of Upper Canada determined on foreclosing a mortgage it held against a certain steamer, and for performing the work, engaged a well-known and energetic agent of this town, who made the seizure, and placed a man in charge. On Thursday night a well-known lake captain came over from Toronto on the "Silver Spray," and after endeavouring in vain to make some arrangement with the bank authorities here, on Friday he went down to Port Dalhousie, where the vessel was lying at the Elevator, and making an excuse that it was necessary to take on a few cords of wood, got up steam and proceeded to Clark's wood-yard, where after taking on board one or two cords of wood, the ropes were cast off and the propeller propelled to sea, leaving the agent's agent in mute astonishment on the pier. The vessel was caught in the storm, but succeeded in reaching the Niagara River, laying up at Youngtown. We think the owners have not improved their position by running away, as it will be possible to reach the vessel in spite of all they can do.—St. Catharines Journal, 29th.

FATAL AFFRAY IN THE PARISH OF SAINT ZOTIQUE.—Two pilots named Monpetit and Lalonde quarrelled while drinking on the 29th inst. at the tavern of one Sauve, in the parish of St. Zotique. A struggle took place between the men, in which they both fell, and while on the floor it appears Monpetit kicked Lalonde on the face and head several times, and struck him three blows on the back with his fist. Two men, Sauve and Williams, took Lalonde off Monpetit, and laid the latter, who was bleeding profusely from the head and face on a bench. Doctor Masson, of Coteau Landing, was called in, and saw Lalonde for the first time about eleven o'clock that night.—He remained with him all night, and Lalonde died the following day—Tuesday—about noon. Monpetit went to Coteau Landing on Tuesday night, and delivered himself to Dr. Masson and Mr. Dumesnil, Justices of the Peace. These two gentlemen having telegraphed to Mr. Coroner Jones in Montreal, that officer proceeded on Wednesday morning to hold an inquest. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Masson, assisted by Dr. Dauth, of Coteau du Lac, and after hearing their evidence, and also that of the persons who were present when the disturbance took place, the jury rendered a verdict of "manslaughter" against Monpetit, who was therefore brought into Montreal on Wednesday night, and committed to goal to await his trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 24th September. Both the prisoner and the deceased were married men, with families.

QUEBEC RIFLE MATCH.—SECOND DAY.—MONTREAL VICTORIOUS.—The Second Match "All Corners," was commenced yesterday morning. There were over sixty entries. Distance 200 and 300 yards; 5 rounds at each. 1st prize, \$30; 2nd prize, \$20; 3rd prize, \$10. Sergeant Doudit, 1st or Prince of Wales' Rifles, Montreal, won the first prize, and Capt. Manby, of the Hochelaga Light Infantry, Montreal, won the third prize. The Battalion Match.—Open to 3 men from each battalion infantry in Canada. Prize, a Cup, value \$100, or \$100 in money; 300, 500 and 800 yards; 3 shots at each range. The following battalions from Montreal entered for the match, viz:—Chasseurs Canadiens, Royal Light Infantry, Montreal Light Infantry, and the Hochelaga Light Infantry; besides three battalions from Quebec and one battalion from Danville. This match was not concluded yesterday; but we are this moment in receipt of a special telegram stating that the Montreal Light Infantry won the Battalion Prize; score 47 points.—Gazette.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have given up the plan of sending separate notices to each subscriber, a fortnight before his time expires, as an expense which we can ill afford; and believing that the numbers attached to the names of subscribers in the address upon their papers, will answer the same purpose. We, therefore, respectfully request subscribers who find the figure 9 after their names to observe, that their subscription expires with this month; and, that all papers, of which the subscription is not renewed, are necessarily, according to our system, discontinued. They are, therefore, requested to remit in time, and they will confer a great favor by endeavoring each to send another name or two with his own.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1864.

NOTICE.

We beg leave to suggest to subscribers who have a daily mail that the Daily Witness possesses many advantages over the Semi-Weekly. In the first place it has a good deal of local reading matter and a great many advertisements which do not appear in the Semi-Weekly at all. Secondly, it is fully as cheap at \$3 per annum as the Semi-Weekly is at \$2. In the third place the Daily gives the news and market quotations "fresh and fresh" instead of three days' news and markets at a time as in the Semi-Weekly. In the last place, every one who has made the change is, we believe, well satisfied.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE FIRE IN LONDON.

(Special Telegram to Witness)

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Another most disastrous fire occurred here this a.m. It broke out in the dry goods department of McDonough and Kent, rapidly extending to the grocery department of the same firm, and also the provision store of John Moulle. The loss by this fire is estimated at not less than sixty thousand dollars, the greater part covered by insurance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

- The Federals captured 60 guns and 600 prisoners in Fort Morgan.
- The Confederates have been driven out of Martinsburg.
- The "Hecla" has arrived at Halifax.
- There had been electioneering riots at Geneva, Switzerland.
- Order has again been restored in Belfast, after a long series of disgraceful riots between Protestants and Roman Catholics, in which a considerable number of lives were lost.
- No vessel belonging to either of the belligerents is to be allowed to enter a British port for the purpose of being dismantled and sold.
- There are rumours of a new Confederate loan in London.
- The Queen of Spain has left France.
- A marriage between the Crown Prince of Italy and the Princess Anna Murat is on the tapis.
- Fresh disturbances are reported in Algiers.
- The King of Prussia is on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.
- The Russian army has been reduced.
- The National thanks have been tendered to Farragut and the naval and land forces with him who took Fort Gaines and Morgan, and also to Sherman and his army for the capture of Atlanta.
- Anderson, Patton and Hardee, Confederate Generals were killed at Atlanta.
- The "Belgian" has arrived.
- The U.S. Frigate "Niagara" has seized the late privateer "Georgia" while sailing under British colors.
- The Liverpool Post says that the seizure of the "Georgia" gives very general satisfaction on 'Change there. It appears probably that the seizure was perfectly legal, as the vessel could not, accordingly to law be sold in a British Port.
- The President ordered that, in view of the late great successes of the Union arms, thanks should be given to the Deity; and at the same time prayer be made for the protection of the soldiers and their leaders, and the comfort of the widows and orphans, &c.
- Prussia wants territorial and other compensation before she quits Schleswig Holstein.
- A conspiracy has been discovered in South Tyrol.
- Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has come to hand. He says he has not lost more than 1,200 men, while he has 300 Confederate dead, 250 wounded, and over 15,000 prisoners in his hands.
- The coroner's jury in the case of homicide at Quebec, have returned a verdict of manslaughter against some person or persons unknown.
- The Quebec Chronicle states that a carpenter named Martel fell out of a boat on the 1st inst., while repairing the stern of the steamer "Magnet," and was drowned.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

We understand that the New Temperance Act is to be sent to every Municipal Councillor in Canada. Temperance men will, therefore, know where they can find the Act. There are two things for them to do at once. The first is to get acquainted with the Act, and secondly, see that its provisions are enforced.

How could a young woman from a lonely farm cottage make her mark on the world, so widely and so well, in any other way as in that followed by Fidelia Fisk? We hope all our readers will peruse the touching tale of her burial, by a lady who was the personal friend of the deceased.

The attention of our readers, both in the city and country, is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Bryant & Stratton, who are about to establish one of their commercial colleges in Montreal. Of these there are now some 19 in the chief cities of the States, and we learn that they are remarkably successful in training young men for business. The system is an admirable one, by which a youth, having paid for a scholarship, is educated for business, however short or however long the necessary process may be, and is free to attend any of the colleges should he change his residence from one city to another. The handwriting obtained at these colleges, and the systems of book-keeping, casting interest, &c., are all, we believe, excellent.

THE DRAWBRIDGE AT BELLEIL.—We regret not to have noticed before an excellent suggestion which La Tribune requested us to add to our remarks on the Richelieu catastrophe. The editor of that paper is well acquainted with the Belleil station, having often waited there for the train. He says the rule is, not to open the drawbridge for a quarter of an hour previous to the arrival of a train. But trains being very often late, or running out of time, the men in charge of the station do not know how to apply that rule. A telegraph operator stationed at the bridge would remedy the difficulty, and have prevented the accident. There used to be one, but he was removed for the sake of economy. The editor of La Tribune has also satisfied himself that the red light signalling danger is but very imperfectly seen from the other side of the bridge, and suggests that a positive signal should be substituted for a negative one. That is to say, the engineer should not proceed over the bridge until he has seen a light signalling that he can do so. The present system is that he should always proceed, unless forbidden by a signal light. Evidently the positive signal offers far greater security than a negative one. We trust that these valuable suggestions of so competent and experienced a man as Mr. Aubin will receive the attention of the managers of the road. The wonder is, that accidents did not occur sooner and oftener at this draw.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The question, whether the next session of Parliament will open in Quebec or Ottawa, is still vexed, and statements made by different papers are most conflicting. The following from the Aylmer Times is the most circumstantial we have seen:—At a full meeting of the Executive Council, held last week, it was decided that the next Session of Parliament will be held at Quebec, and that the removal to Ottawa will not take place until next spring. The vote was even—ix for six against—and only carried by the Governor casting his in favor of remaining where they are. It is presumed there are good grounds for this decision, but we are not aware of them. It is said that the Hon. Mr. Galt has sent in his resignation in consequence, having pledged his honor to the Ottawa members that the many promises of removal this Fall would be faithfully kept.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The democratic party, which for half a century has been a most subservient tool of the slave power, now affects a show of independence, and talks loudly of bringing the seceded States back into the Union; but this is merely a sop to the people of the North, to secure the election of its nominee. We believe there is so little honesty or principle in the party, that, could it only get into power, the North would either be placed under the yoke of the South, or the latter would be permitted to form an independent nation.

In the platform of resolutions, for they cannot be called the principles of the party, there is a pledge to adhere to the Union and the Constitution. Yet the theory of this party is that any State may retire from the Union when it pleases, and that no coercion should be used to enforce submission to the Federal authority.—After a pledge of fidelity to the Union, the representatives of the Democracy resolved that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to a convention of the States to bring about a peaceable restoration of the Union. Now is it very likely that the slave States will agree to a convention to secure their return to the Union, unless pledges are given to secure the institution of slavery? And is the Democratic party prepared to bind over for ever to chattel slavery millions of men, women and children? The South was not forced out of the Union. The seceded States were the first to take up arms, the first to commence war; so that the contest into which the North was forced, unless it in a craven spirit had submitted to dismemberment and robbery, was necessarily one of self-defence. There is no hope for a restoration of the Union but by allowing the slave

States to dictate terms, and to have the control of the government as in past generations.

The democrats set themselves up as the special guardians of State rights. Did they ever protest against the invasion of those rights when they and their masters were the governing power in the Union? When United States troops were sent into Massachusetts to remove by force a Minister of the Gospel with a black skin, and to send him back to slavery, did the democrats cry out against this interference with State rights? No! They were the very men who intimidated Massachusetts, lining the streets of Boston with federal troops, and placing federal guns loaded with grape shot to sweep down the citizens, who should dare to resist encroachment upon State rights.

The democrats complain of the shameful disregard of the Government to the condition of prisoners of war, and of the tyrannical arrests of American citizens. Yet these very democrats never had a word of condemnation of the arbitrary arrests of Northern men and women in slave States, who were not only imprisoned, but sometimes murdered. And when citizens of Northern States were compelled to leave at an hour's notice some Southern States, no complaint or protest was ever heard from Northern democratic journals.

OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Mr. Brydges has been feted in Galt and Hamilton, and has by this means secured further opportunity to express his views in favor of railway amalgamation, and to see objections gradually becoming fainter washed out by sparkling wine. A day or two after the Brantford dinner, a company of the most influential of the citizens of that town invited Mr. Swinyard, of the Great Western Railway, to meet them at the Kerby House. Mr. Brydges, when at Brantford, averred that nothing had been said about amalgamation with the Great Western, except by those connected with that Company. The subsequent meeting, however, showed how little the friends of the Great Western desired such a consummation. Mr. Swinyard said distinctly that whatever might be said of the union of branch lines with the centre one, the amalgamation of competing lines was evidently simply a monopoly. How the Grand Trunk would use such a monopoly, might be judged from a notification he had just received, that all through-traffic from the Great Western line, passing over the Buffalo and Lake Huron Line, now the Grand Trunk, would hereafter be charged local rates. The Grand Trunk has only to carry its present policy a little further to be able almost to dictate terms of amalgamation to its rival, and then there will no longer be any need of modesty in the matter. To be ready to meet this we see from Mr. Swinyard's remarks that the Great Western is now busy with schemes for branch lines of its own. The first of these is to connect the town of Brantford with the road, concerning which Mr. Swinyard said "that when Alderman Dakin, the President of the English Board, and Mr. Faulkner, a member of the English Board, were in Canada a short time since, he called their attention to that privilege given in the charter of the Great Western road to construct branches, and pointed out the necessity of the construction of a road from Harrisburg or some point on the G. W. R. to Brantford. Mr. Dakin at once agreed in that necessity. Mr. Swinyard had felt it his duty to recommend it to the English Board, and he was quite confident that they would carry the suggestion out. In evidence of this, he would state that they had since given him authority to have the necessary surveys made for the contemplated line. A proof of his anxiety to have closer commercial connection with Brantford, he said that one object of his visit to the town was to establish a railway office there; they had already in operation terms for the conveyance of merchandise from Paris to Brantford, and from Brantford to Paris, in order to expedite the carriage of goods, and avoid the annoyance of transfer from one line to another."

The next idea is to carry the same branch on to Simcoe and the lake shore. Mr. Walsh, M.P.P. for Norfolk County, said at the meeting, that formerly they, on Lake Erie, had believed themselves to be on the frontier, but railways had thrown him into the backwoods. This project seems a very reasonable one, and we wish it a speedy accomplishment. We hope too, that Mr. Swinyard's expressed views may continue to be those of the Great Western Railway, and that Western Canada at least, may continue to have the advantage of a wholesome competition.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

Probably no Society in the world sends out to the mission work more talented or better educated men than are sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Their linguistic labors have been very valuable both in the work of Bible translation, and in the preparation of lexicons, dictionaries, and other educational works. We would not misunderstand as endorsing the idea, that talent and education are essential to success in the preaching of the Gospel, however desirable they may be as assistants. Some of the most successful missionaries have been men of ordinary capacity, with but a moderate education. They were, however, remarkable for piety, and for an earnest, persevering devotion to the work of saving souls; and the American Board has not been without men of this character. Men of the world have the idea that talent and learning are necessary in a minister or missionary; and when a man is found in which both are united, they expect to find him more than

usually successful; and, when not successful, the inference is drawn, that Christian missions are a failure. We have recently met with two illustrations of this, which we cite to point out the mistake of the writers, and to show the high opinion which English men of the world, who do not think much of Christian missions, have formed respecting the character and ability of American missionaries. On the 4th of August the London Times had an article on the present phase of Christianity in Turkey. After alluding to the non-success of Romish priests among the Turks, the writer goes on to say:—

"The Protestants have met with as little success. Their missionaries, particularly those sent from America, have been of a class intellectually far higher than the men who usually take part in such enterprises. They have, indeed, been among the most gifted persons who in our day, have given their services to the cause of religion. As scholars, critics, observers and intelligent travellers, they hold a high place."

Let this testimony from the Times weigh with those who are in the habit of running down the men, who, giving up home and friends, have banished themselves to "icy mountains," or "burning plains," to make known the blessed Gospel to perishing men.

Mr. W. W. Reade, in his "Savage Africa," after describing "Colonial Parsons," says:—

"The other species of missionaries are a very different class of men. They settle in the interior, or on some semi-civilized part of the Coast. They live entirely among the natives, learn their language, and by compiling grammars and founding written characters, render important services to science. Of such men, who lead a life of unceasing industry and self-denial, I can only speak in terms of admiration and regret; for I shall show that the trial of their lives can do little for civilization, nothing for christianity."

Further on the same writer remarks:—

"The American missionaries are perfectly fitted for their work. They are good classical and Hebrew scholars, and their attainments have enabled them to systematise the dialects of their savage parishes. They are also practical men; build their own houses, sail their own boats, have made several journeys into the interior, and have rendered several services to science."

This, it is to be observed, is from a man who thinks Mohomedanism better than Christianity for African civilization. Such testimonies to the character and the ability of Christian missionaries must be highly gratifying to every Christian, and ought to increase confidence in our missionary organizations, and also give the missions of the American Board a higher place in our affections.

In reply to Mr. Reade's assertion that the labors of Christian missionaries can do "nothing for Christianity," it is sufficient to state that facts prove the opposite. That there are great obstacles to missionary efforts, and much to try the faith and patience of Missionaries, is readily acknowledged; but in every quarter of the globe where the Minister of the Gospel has gone, fruit has been reaped, not to the extent to be desired, but perhaps equal to the efforts and the faith of Christians. Did the Church pray more, and exercise a greater faith, it would be permitted to see greater things accomplished in the way of enlarging the boundaries of Messiah's Kingdom.

In view of the fact that American missionaries are doing a great work, that they are qualified for it, and in view of the further fact that the American Board requires pecuniary aid, ought not Canadian Christians to help at this time of need? The work they are engaged in is one in which every Christian should find an interest. They are obeying, according to their ability, the Lord's command to preach the Gospel to every creature; and we should esteem it a privilege to be permitted to help them in so doing.

NEW BUILDINGS IN MONTREAL.

The new church building for Rev. Canon Bancroft's congregation, on Viger Square, is rising rapidly, the walls being pretty well up. It will be a beautiful structure, on a very fine site.

The new church of the Jesuits, behind and above their college, is going to be one of the largest in the city. The site is a commanding one, and the building is very massive.

The Wesleyan Church on St. Lawrence hill, is making great progress. This is one of the best sites around the city, and the populous neighborhood has hitherto been destitute of church accommodation.

The Wesleyan Church on Dorchester Street West, near the old French burying ground, is also rapidly rising into fair proportions.

In the field adjoining the last named church, a lot, forming the corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets, is being fenced off for the new American Presbyterian Church.

On the corner of Dorchester and Mansfield Streets, near the old French burying ground, the foundations of the New Canada Presbyterian Church for Rev. Mr. Kemp's congregation are being dug.

The foundations are also being laid for a new church for Dr. Taylor's congregation, heretofore U. P., now Canada Presbyterian, in Catherine Street, nearly opposite the Orphan Asylum.

The three last named Presbyterian Churches are all within about an eighth of a mile of each other in the Western part of the city, which is, however, very sparsely inhabited. The decided success of the new Church of St. James the Apostle, which is still more in the fields, has, probably, induced the conviction that people

will rather go out of town to church than come into it, at all events in summer.

The considerable addition now being made to the rear of Zion Church is expected to be completed shortly.

The Night Refuge of the House of Industry is nearly completed on Dorchester Street, near the Jesuit's College. The building appears to be admirably adapted for the object, and the work has gone on with great vigor.

Molson's Bank puts on some new aspect of beauty every day, the latest being four venerable heads over the front windows. This is going to be a very fine building.

THE NEW HARBOR TIME BALL.

On Saturday the time-ball erected by the Harbour Commissioners on the roof of Messrs. Clark, Witks & Co.'s stores, corner of Commissioner Street and Custom House Square, was worked in the presence of a number of the Commissioners and other gentlemen who ascended to the position, a most conspicuous one, for that purpose. We have before frequently alluded to this useful and indeed almost indispensable adjunct to a seaport, and we will now give a brief description of the apparatus and its operation:—It consists of a ball, hollow, zinc, which weighs 200 lbs., and is 5 feet in diameter, painted black, and resting on a pole, which runs axis-wise through it perpendicularly, rising to 200 feet above the building. On this pole is a vane, and when the astronomical chronometer in the McGill College Observatory shows the hour of twelve, mean solar time, the electric circle is closed and the current speeds instantaneously along the wires which connect with the battery; the magnets become charged; a piece of brass, known as the armature, and holding a small hammer, is drawn inwards; the hammer falls, removes a small wedge, whereon a toothed upright shaft, connected at the upper end with the ball, works; the shaft drops two feet; the ball simultaneously descends as far, and then slowly descends seven feet further, making nine in all. The shaft works vertically within a cylinder, which goes through the upper story; and at its lower extremity is a cylinder of copper, which is filled with air and water, into which the plunger at the lower end of the shaft fits, acting on the pump-sucker principle, the compressed air resisting, and causing the needful slow motion of the ball through the last seven feet of its descent. By the above apparatus, the correct time will also be daily submitted to the fire-alarm telegraph, which is in connection with it. It is primarily intended for the regulation of the chronometers of the vessels in port; but, it will readily be perceived, that private individuals can avail themselves of it to set their chronometers or watches. A connection will be made with the Harbour Commissioners' office, and any institution or individual, can have communication with the same in their offices by means of a wire, connected with a bell which may be caused to ring at the moment of the lowering of the ball. This apparatus is believed to be one of the most simple and perfect extant, and the trial yesterday is considered to have been perfectly successful. The machinery has been made, partly in Montreal, and partly in Boston, whilst the astronomical clock and other mechanism have been brought out from England.

COMMERCIAL CASE.—We give the following extract from the charge of Mr. Justice Couse, delivered to the Grand Jury at the opening of the General Sessions of the Peace, as it has an especial interest to the commercial class:—"There is, however, one case in which in a commercial point of view, there may be evidence of great interest, and to which it is proper that I should allude. I refer to an indictment that will be presented to you against a merchant of this city for obtaining wheat with intent to defraud. I conceive it to be my duty to call your attention to the law on this subject. By section 73 of the 92 chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, it is enacted, 'if any person obtain any property whatever with intent to defraud, such offender will be guilty of a misdemeanor.' No corresponding enactment to this cause is to be found in any Imperial Statute, and there is a marked distinction made by our Statute between this new offence and that of obtaining money by false pretences with intent to defraud. In the latter, apart from the intent to defraud, evidence is required that a false pretence was used to induce the owner to part with his goods; whereas the clause of our statute to which I have alluded, renders the party obtaining goods or property simply liable to prosecution for a misdemeanor. According to this clause of our own statute the evidence to be adduced must establish, in the first instance, that the property was obtained by the party accused, and secondly, there must be some evidence before you that there was an intention to defraud. It is not within your province to determine absolute the question of a fraudulent intent, as such a question should be left to the decision of the petit jury, acting under the directions of the Court, where all the facts of this case as well as the law will be fully debated and discussed by the crown officer and the counsel for the defence. The only question therefore for your consideration, is whether there will be sufficient evidence to send the accused for trial. You must yourselves be satisfied that it would not be consistent with your high functions as Grand Jurors to constitute yourselves the absolute judges of a man's intent, where intent is the gist of the charge against him. Suppose, for instance, the case of an indictment for an assault with intent to murder, or with intent to rob, or with intent to commit a rape, the assault being proved with any slight circumstance indicating the intent, it would, I conceive, be your duty to find a true bill and leave the Court and the Petit Jury to determine the sufficiency of the evidence to establish the intent charged.

PIC-NIC AT ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.—On Thursday the Great St. James Street and St. Lawrence Sabbath Schools held a picnic at the above beautiful island. The greatest enjoyment prevailed, and scarcely less than two thousand persons were present during the day. We are sorry, however, to have to add that two accidents of a somewhat serious nature happened—one by the breaking of the bough of a tree to which a swing was either attached or being attached, causing a young girl to have her ankle broken, and her arm injured. The other was that of a youth who had climbed to a branch of a tree of a considerable height, from which he fell, and lay for some time as if dead. He subsequently recovered, but seemed to be much shaken, and perhaps seriously injured, though no bones appeared to have been broken.

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY TRAIN.—The movement of troops homeward from Montreal, and the coming of which we have known for some time past, began on Friday. At 7 o'clock in the evening, the Military Train, that had been quartered here for two years, embarked on the Richelieu Company's steamer "Montreal," for Quebec, en route to England. A large crowd of spectators crowded the wharf and along the revetment wall to witness the embarkation and departure, amongst them being a large proportion of females, some very young, and many in tears. There were, however, none of those "scenes" so frequently witnessed when troops leave a garrison where they have been long quartered. The departing Military Train were played down to the wharf by the rifles and drums of the Guards, and the band of the 30th Regiment, playing as they descended the Jacques Cartier Square, the air usual on these occasions, "The Girl I left behind me." When the time came for their stepping on board, many hands were stretched to take a last farewell of the men, and hearty "good bys" were exchanged, as the latter walked between two walls of spectators, with their rifles, haversacks, canteens, and with their blankets strapped upon their shoulders. A number of the more immediate friends of the soldiers were allowed to go on board for a few minutes. Major-Gen. Lindsay, his aides, and Cap. Pope, the Town Major, were on the wharf during the embarkation, as were also a number of the officers of other corps of the garrison in plain clothes, and when the vessel slowly moved away from her mooring, and began to move down the stream, cheers arose from the crowd on shore, which were heartily and frequently interchanged on both sides, till the vessel getting fairly on to her speed, the spectators began slowly to disperse. In conclusion, we may state that the Military Train have ever been well looked upon whilst they have stayed in Montreal, and will take their departure from Quebec in the "Peruvian," on Saturday.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—An explosion of gas took place last evening about 8 o'clock in one of the best houses on Dorchester Street, which, however, happily was attended by no greater personal injury than the temporary loss of a pair of whiskers to a gentleman present. There was an escape of gas beneath the floor, and instead of sending for professional advice and assistance, the inmates determined to find out, and stop the leak themselves. Now, fire and water may often be brought into contact with the happiest effect, but the meeting of fire and gas, except under proper precautions, is ever attended with hazard, and so it was in this case. A lighted candle was incautiously brought near, and an explosion was the consequence, damaging the ceiling, and had not a window chanced to be open, loss of life, instead of merely the infliction of the hirsute injury already mentioned, and which nature herself will scarcely be slow in repairing, might have been sustained.

THE LACHINE REGATTA.

On Saturday Lachine was thronged with visitors to witness one of the noble sports almost peculiar to Britons—a regatta. The day was not very promising, but still it kept fine. A strong breeze sprang up, much to the satisfaction of the owners of sailing craft. The Band of the 30th regiment was on the spot, and gave some pretty music. His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, with a number of ladies and gentlemen, occupied the General's barge, which lay out a short distance from shore. Between that and the shore the stewards' boats were anchored, and the boats had to start in a line with them. The goal was up by Isle Dorval, where a canoe was moored to mark the spot.

SINGLE SCULLING RACE.

No. 1.—Single Sculling race of about two miles. Entrance fee, 50c. 1st prize \$20, 2nd \$10, 3rd to save stakes. The entries were as follows, the order being that in which the race was won:— Name of boat. Owner. Rowed by. Color of Flag. 1—"Swell" Law R. Tyre. Red & Blue. 2—"Grepper" Sewell Sewell. Black & White. 3—"Minnie" Mr. Lafond. Ham. Dark Blue. 4—"Lily" Lily. Dawes. Red & White. 5—"Jessie" Capt. Cassidy. Castle. Red. 6—"Blue Nose" Kinnear. Kinnear. Blue and White Star. 7—"Champion" Scott. J. Tyre. White. 8—"Saucy Kate" Mr. Poole. Mr. Reipath. Blue and White. The start was a good one; only one of the boats, the "Jessie," gave out. The boats were soon lost sight of, but in 27 minutes "the Swell" returned.

SAILING.

Sailing race of 4 miles for Open Boats. Entrance fee 50c. 1st prize \$10; 2nd do. \$5; 3rd to save stakes.

- 1. "Petrel" Mr. Nicholson, [Mr. Nicholson.] White and Red Cross.
2. "Sairy Gamp" Mr. O. Tyre, [Mr. O. Tyre.] Red and White.
3. "Britannia" Mr. Windram, [Mr. Windram.] Blue.
4. "Alabama" Mr. J. Foley, [Mr. Foley.] Southern Ensign.
5. "Robin Hood" Mr. Meredith, [Mr. McDougall.] Red and White, Blue Star.
The boats had to come to an anchor before starting, and as there was a pretty stiff breeze this took some time; but at length they were ready, and started, the "Alabama" leading, the "Petrel" being third, but she soon began to show her heels, and came in ahead by several minutes. Time, about 35 minutes.
The next race—that for Indians—was a very exciting one. Five 8 oared canoes started, and keenly contested the race, arriving at the winning post in the following order:—
1. "Louis Horton," Ta-te-ro-n-i-te, Tala-ni-ton, Beaver.
2. "Jos. Delisle," Ka-ta-ro-n-i-te, A-no-pien, Muskrat.
3. "Ignace Chaudiere," Te-wa-te-ro-n-wa-ron-ko-tha, Kon-ta-ko-eua, Sturgeon.
FOUR OARS.
Race of 4 miles, for Four-oared Boats. Entrance fee, \$2; 1st prize \$50; 2nd prize, to save stakes.
There were three entries as follows:—
1. Gentle Annie, Mr. Dawes, rowed by Messrs. Dawes, Sewell, Wetenhall, J. Tyre, C. Tyre, Cox; White.
2. Lizzie, Mr. Taylor, rowed by Messrs. Redpath, Martin, Rintoul, Wallace, Taylor, Cox; Blue and White.
3. Comet, Mr. Johnson, rowed by Messrs. Hart, Ryland, Stephens, Seloy, Johnson, Cox; Red, White and Blue.
Gentle Annie was the favorite from the begin-

ning of the race, and fully bore out the good opinion of her admirers, as she came in far ahead. Lizzie would probably have done better than she did, but for breaking a couple of oars. The race was a very pretty one.
The most amusing race of the day was that in which the Squaws competed for—a prize of \$20, the result being that Angelique was declared the winner.

DOUBLE SCULLS.

Double Sculling Race of 4 miles. Entrance fee, \$1. 1st prize \$50; 2nd do \$10; 3rd do to save stakes.
1. "Marie Louise," Mr. Fairbanks [Mr. McDougall and Mr. Meredith], St. George's Cross.
2. "Swell," Mr. Law, [Mr. C. Tyre and Mr. R. Tyre], Red and Blue.
3. "Flying Dutchman," Mr. Gordon, [Mr. Gordon and Mr. Hamilton], Blue and White.
4. "Blue Nose," Mr. Kinnear, [Mr. Rhynas and Mr. Kinnear], Blue—White Star.
Other boats were entered for this race, but did not start, as the owners, who had been engaged in the four-oar race, were not quite ready. The race was won in good time by the "Marie Louise" Those who did not come in protested against the race, but it was decided to award the prizes and have another race on Saturday to decide the point.
This being the last race on the programme—the spectators rapidly dispersed after enjoying a pleasant afternoon.

THE CORPORATION'S ADDRESS TO THE MILITARY—PRESENTATION.

The following address from the corporation to that portion of the garrison now leaving us and who came hither on the critical occasion of the "Trent" affair, was presented on Saturday afternoon by his worship the Mayor, accompanied by alderman Leclair, councilors David and McGibbon, and Mr. Glackmeyer, the city clerk, at the office of Major-General Lindsay, who made in return the accompanying reply. (Copy.)

To Major General the Honorable James Lindsay commanding H. M.'s Forces in this District: Sir:

The Aldermen and Councilors of the City of Montreal, as the representatives of the body of their fellow-citizens, have thought they could not allow you, sir, and the officers and men under your command, to leave the city without a public expression of their respect, regard and good wishes for you and for them.
The occasion to which we owed your presence amongst us was one of a memorable nature, and when the Guards to whom is usually confided the honorable duty of protecting the Sovereign's person, (but who have always shown themselves ambitious of the sterner glory of actual warfare) were sent to garrison the commercial capital of the Province, we felt that their coming was at once a sign of the imminence of hostilities, and an earnest that Britain's best and bravest blood would not be spared in aiding us in our defence.

We have just cause for congratulation that the dangers then apprehended have apparently passed away, and that the statesmen of England feel that they can, without injury to the public service, recall to the metropolis the troops sent hither in the moment of trial. Yet this reason for rejoicing cannot lessen our regret at the loss we are about to sustain of a body of men who, coming to us, in some sort, as strangers, have during their short stay, already acquired for themselves, in all their grades, the friendship and good will of all classes of our community. In no garrison could greater order have been maintained, in none could there have existed a better understanding, between military and civilians, than has prevailed in Montreal during the last three years. On every opportunity our citizens have had the assistance of the officers and troops under your command, in the promotion of social enjoyment, or on those occasions which have happily not been frequent, when more laborious services can be rendered by bodies of disciplined men.
It affords me the highest gratification that it should have fallen within my duty to become the personal medium of conveying to you, sir, and the officers and men of the two battalions of Guards, and also of the Military Train Corps now serving in Montreal, this expression of what I am sure is the universal sentiment of my fellow-citizens, and in thus taking leave of you I beg to repeat for myself, and my fellow members of the City Council, our heartfelt wishes that every good thing which you or they can desire may be yours. In war, the highest ambition can desire nothing prouder, than that you may always sustain, as we know you will sustain, the glorious distinction your corps have already acquired. In peace may you all enjoy, in the highest degree, those blessings which the soldier can, perhaps, best appreciate, because he is often called on by duty to make the sacrifice of them.

J. L. BRAUDRY, Mayor.

CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk. Montreal, 31st August, 1864.

BRIGADE OFFICE, Montreal, Sept. 3, 1864.

MR. MAYOR.—I thank you for the flattering sentiments contained in the address which you have presented to me, in which you have expressed your regret, and that of the Corporation of Montreal, at the departure of the Military Train and the Brigade of Guards, now on the eve of embarkation for England.
The recognition of the Chief Magistrate and the City Council of the orderly conduct of the soldiers of these corps, and of the good understanding which has prevailed between them and the citizens, I assure you, highly appreciated by them; and it is satisfactory to the officers whose duty it is to maintain discipline, and in which they have been aided by the military spirit of their men, to find they have done so in a manner which has called forth this public expression of good opinion.
The officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of the Military Train and Brigade of Guards, will look back with gratification to the cordial friendship which they have experienced during the period they have been stationed in this city; they most heartily reciprocate this feeling, and on embarking for Europe, leave behind them their best wishes for the increasing success of the Commercial Capital of Canada.

I have the honour to be, Mr Mayor, Your obedient servant, JAS. LINDSAY, M-J Gen. Commanding Brigade of Guards, and 2nd Military District. His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, &c.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTEAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. FOR MARKET DAY September 6, 1864. (Carefully Corrected for the "Witness.")

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Seed Wheat, Peas, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Poultry, Hides, and various oils and fats.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing wholesale prices for various commodities such as Flour, Wheat, Oatmeal, Peas, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and various oils and fats.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

Table listing prices for various types of timber and deals, including White Pine, Red Pine, Oak, Elm, and Tamarac.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

Table listing prices for various types of leather, including Hemlock, Waxed Upper, and various animal skins.

SPANISH SOLE.

Spanish Sole.—Sales have been restricted there being no demand from the country, and city manufacturers have been buying only in a small way to supply their immediate wants.

WAZED UPPER.

Waxed Upper.—The call for heavy weights is only moderate, while the inquiry for light is good. There is no overstock of either descriptions, and rates are steady.

GRAINED UPPER.

Grained Upper is in fair request, but the supply is poor quality, being coarse and too heavy for the wants of buyers.

WAZED CALFSKINS.

Waxed Calfskins, though less active, are still in fair demand and about same prices, though scarcely so firm.

ENAMELLED AND PATENT COWS.

Enamelled and Patent Cows move slowly and in small parcels at current rates.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.

Extracts from Commercial Circulars received per S.S. "Europa," via Queenstown:— Gordon, Bruce, McAniff & Co., under date Liverpool, August 19, say:—Wheat—With most propitious weather the harvest continues to make rapid progress, and the markets generally have been adversely influenced; Canada Wheat, 8s 6d to 9s; Canada Club, 7s 11d to 8s 2d. Flour—There is no pressure to sell, and previous rates are more readily obtainable; Canada Superfine, 20s 6d to 21s; Extra, 22s to 24s. Peas—Prime Canadian, 36s to 37s per 504 lbs. Clover Seed—A steady inquiry at 40s for good American. Ashes—Pots dull at 29s to 29s 3d; Pearls, 33s Pork—With a diminished stock the trade is firm; Eastern P.M., 75s to 76s 6d; Western P.M., 70s to 72s 6d per 200 lbs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., under date Liverpool, August 20, state:—Money Market—No alteration was made yesterday in Bank rate, although the quotation in the open market is now about 1 1/2 per cent. below the official minimum. No change however was expected, owing to the effect of gold in connection with the harvest, and the probability of increased shipment of silver to the East to pay for Cotton. Cotton—In the early portion of the week the generally diffused feeling of confidence caused a great reaction, and there was a considerable improved demand, prices for some descriptions recovering 1/4 to 1/2 lb. per lb.; but since Tuesday less business has been done, and the advance has been only partially maintained. The reports from Manchester have stopped the movement, a vague idea being prevalent there that the American war draws near its close consequently only limited operations are ventured upon. Butter—All the American (New York) cleared off at 4s to 6s per cwt. advance, and market quite bare of stock. Cheese—Since Friday about 6,000 boxes sold at full prices for the finest sort, and for middling and good useful parcels there is a rather improved feeling apparent. Groceries—Tea—Only a moderate attendance at sales; bid-dings languid, generally, and prices gave way 1/2 lb. per lb. for fine black leaf Oolong; other Teas varied in value. Sugar—At close of last week symptoms of revival appeared, which have since been followed by a good inquiry, chiefly on speculation, and an improvement on the latest sales of about 2s per cwt.; Benares, 44s 6d; Manila, 42s 6d; Demerara, 34s 6d to 45s; Jamaica, 36s to 37s per cwt. Coffee—Market quiet, but rather firmer, with sales; Jamaica, 65s to 66s; and Rio, 65s to 67s per cwt. Rice continues very quiet, and rather easier rates have been accepted; Rangoon, 9s 6d; Necessaire, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; Bengal, low middling old, 10s to 10s 6d per cwt. Farnworth & Jardine's Timber Circular, under date Liverpool Aug. 19, states:—Of Spruce Deals the supply continues most excessive, and we have to report a further decline in price; the present current rates are as low as we have known them for several years, yet without a marked falling off in the supply for the remainder of the season, we cannot expect much improvement. Pine Timber.—Of Quebec, about 200 logs, 56 feet average, were sold by auction at 14d per foot. Oak—113 feet average was sold by auction at 2s 6d to 2s 6 1/2 per foot, and smaller averages at lower rates. Elm.—41 feet average was sold by auction at 18d per foot for logs 18 to 19 inches deep. Ash has been sold at about 18d per foot. Quebec Deals.—1st quality Pine have been sold, with cargo at £15 10s, 2nd quality at £11 10s, and 3rd quality at £8 12s 6d per standard, and Spruce at £6 15s per standard. Quebec Staves.—Merchantable Pipe have been sold at £50 per M, and Punccheon at £15 per M.

NEW YORK MARKETS (By Telegraph) Sep. 6.

Flour dull and unchanged; receipts 19,497 bush. Wheat dull and drooping; receipts 24,393 bush. Corn dull; receipts 28,500 bush. Rye quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Ashes quiet; Pots \$13.60; Pearls \$15.50. Oats quiet at 91c to 92c for Canada, State and Western. Barley quiet. Peas nominal. Freight quiet.

TORONTO MARKETS.—Sept. 3.

The market is beginning to present a more lively appearance. Farmers are coming in in large numbers, and the grain market may now be said to be opened. Barley is somewhat weaker to-day, with sales at 1c to 1 1/2c lower than yesterday. The prices have a wide range; it was bought in the market to-day at from 78c to 87c. In one instance 88c was given, but it was an exceptional case. There is every probability that the market will now become steady. The spirit of speculation is dying out and the tone of the market will be more stable. Well Wheat quiet at 82c to 85c per bu. Spring Wheat nominal, at 75c per bu; none offering. Oats, 40c to 42c per bu. Peas, 50c to 55c per bushel; supply small.

QUEBEC, September 1, 1864.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in Quebec, including Flour, Wheat, Oats, Peas, Apples, and various oils and fats.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTEAL CORN EXCHANGE, September 6, 1864.

Table listing prices for various types of flour, including Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, and various other grades.

WHEAT.

Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—Sales mentioned of Red Winter at 92c, and Milwaukee Spring at 89c.—a few thousand bushels in each lot. A small lot of Chicago Spring, in store, was also sold on p. t.

BARLEY.

Barley, per 48 lbs.—Several lots have been purchased from farmers at 75c per minot of 56 lbs., equal to about 64c per 48 lbs.

ASHES.

Ashes, per 100 lbs.—Mixed lots of Pots have been sold at \$5 55 to \$5 60, some odd lots bringing less money; Firsts alone have been sold at \$5 64; Inferiors alone very dull, selling as low as \$5 50. First Pearls, \$5 60.

LARD.

Lard, per lb.—Kege 9 1/2c to 9c; barrels and tierces 8c to 9c.

BUTTER, per lb.—A good deal coming forward; sales of choice Store-packed at 18 1/2c and 18 1/4c. Cheese, per lb.—Good Dairy about 8 1/2c to 8 1/4c. FREIGHTS.—No engagements. EXCHANGE.—Sterling Exchange quiet, but firm. The Bank counter-rate for 60 day drafts is 9 1/2 to 10 prem.; cash price 8 1/2 to 8 1/4 prem; best Private 60-day bills, 7 1/2 to 8 prem.; documentary and Produce, same sight, 7 to 7 1/2 prem. Demand-drafts on New York 5 1/2 to 5 1/4.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, September 5, 8 p.m.—Shippers during past 24 hours for Montreal:—Flour 150 bbls.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.

The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:— MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—Wheat, \$2 04 1/2 c.b.; receipts 21,000 bush. Flour \$10.00. Grain freights to Kingston, 14c. CHICAGO, September 5.—Wheat, \$2 06 f.a.b.; freights to Kingston, 14c.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Table showing traffic receipts for Grand Trunk Railway for week ending August 27th.

W.M. QUINN, SUPERVISOR.

Quebec, Sept. 2, 1864.—Morning Chronicle.

INCREASE.

Table showing an increase in traffic receipts for Grand Trunk Railway.

Family Reading.

HE WILL NOT FAIL THEE.

He will not fail thee, he will not forsake! The Holy and the Mighty changes not; He is a true Friend who thy hands will take And lead thee gently through a pleasant lot.

He will not fail thee in thy day of need, In thy distress thou'lt ne'er shall call in vain; The hungry spirit his kind hands shall feed, And soothe the throbbing heart, the burning pain.

He will not fail thee when the day is dim, And flowers have faded, and the love-light fled; Light and salvation ever come with him, It is a pleasant path when he has led.

He will not fail thee in thy deepest strife, He will be with thee where thou stay'st to weep, His voice shall cheer thee e'en when fades thy life, His presence soothe thee for the last long sleep.

O young heart buoyant in the morning's prime, O aged tottering onward to the end, O strong heart fettered by the things of time— Will ye not seek and worship such a Friend? MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

A NOBLE WORKING MAN OF OLDEN TIMES.

One May morning, in the year 1539, the inhabitants of the little French town of Saintes were both astonished and angry to see that a poor family had come to reside among them. They would have rejoiced to see a well-to-do household come, but they had no welcome to give to these poor people.

On enquiry, the neighbours learned that the head of the family was a painter on glass, called familiarly Bernard. As he was a very quiet, industrious man, the fears that his family would be a charge on the town gradually subsided.

But there was something that they did not understand. The man was always kneading clay and baking it, and making various experiments in trying to glaze it. Why should he neglect his regular trade, and injure his wife and family by all this fruitless trouble which never seemed to end in his making anything worth looking at?

How soon prejudice springs up in the mind, and how bad are its effects. If these suspicious neighbours had been less hasty in judging Bernard, they would have found that he was a man to whom a great idea had come; and that he could not rest until he had worked it out.

There were, however, some who pleaded with him that it was difficult to resist—These were his wife and children, who after they saw that the husband and father had failed in many of his attempts, implored him to give up his plans whatever they were, and return to the pursuits that would provide for the wants of the household.

At length, when in order to heat his furnace, Bernard actually tore down the fence of his garden, and also ripped up the flooring for fuel, there was an outcry that the experimentalist was insane.

Just as their patience was quite exhausted, and they were ready to rush out and bring in those who would carry the head of the house to some place of restraint, Bernard uttered a cry of joy, for he brought out of his furnace an enamelled cup of a kind of pottery, until then unknown.

terrible religious persecution, and the aged potter was shut up in the Bastille. The king, who professed both to admire and like the ingenious workman, visited him in prison; and, finding that he could not alter Palissy's opinion, he said as he was about to take leave of him— "That he was afraid he should be obliged to leave Palissy in the hands of his enemies."

The old man replied to the monarch— "You have said repeatedly, Sire, that you pity me. But I sincerely pity you. Be obliged—that is no royal expression; I will teach you a kingly language. Nor you, nor all your people shall oblige me to deny my faith:—No, I will die first."

Surely among the honourable class of workers this man deserves to be had in grateful remembrance.—British Workman.

DR. KITTO WHEN YOUNG.

He was taught in the school of adversity. At his birth, like Dr. Doddridge, he was a sickly, puny infant, not expected to live. Long after the period when most children enjoy the free use of their limbs, he was obliged to be carried. One of his earliest personal recollections was a headache, which at intervals accompanied him through life.

Tossed upon the waves of adversity, little cared for by an intemperate father, we next see him floated into the haven of the Plymouth workhouse, where he follows the business of shoe-making. Subsequently leased out, he is cruelly maltreated. The unhappy boy, pondering his sad lot, thinks of suicide as a relief from trouble.

But to present a brighter view, Kitto's boyhood was characterized by great diligence.—Whatever he did, he did it with his might.—Capable of dispatching his work with more than ordinary ease, yet as one dreading idleness, whose enjoyment consisted in being active, he was ever occupied.

The swallow, it is said, feeds and rests on the wing. Kitto's meat, drink, pastime were in useful activity. Formed in childhood, this habit manifested itself in a remarkable fondness for reading. Books were his companions, engrossing his thoughts when awake, and often when asleep.

This suggests another item, namely, his early and successful use of the pen. Composition was his forte, loved element, manifesting and augmenting his mental power. Peruse those readable letters written at the Plymouth workhouse when but sixteen, seventeen, eighteen years of age.

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Just as their patience was quite exhausted, and they were ready to rush out and bring in those who would carry the head of the house to some place of restraint, Bernard uttered a cry of joy, for he brought out of his furnace an enamelled cup of a kind of pottery, until then unknown.

Directly the rumour of this discovery was made known the neighbours saw at once its importance, and spread the tidings far and near. The king (Henry III. of France) sent for the ingenious workman, and having assured himself of the great value of the discovery, gave him a patent, and put him at the head of an establishment called the Royal Rustic Pottery—and the inventor became known as Bernard Palissy, of the Tuileries.

preach any doctrine, no doctrine, or a denial of all Christianity, as they choose. After three days' debate of this point, the General Conference adopted, by a large majority, in substance as follows: "Whereas, for some years, pastors and professors of theology have expressed opinions which affect not only the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, but also the most elementary doctrines of Christianity; the Conferences declare that it is an abuse of power, and a spiritual tyranny for a minister of Jesus Christ to take advantage of his position to propagate, directly or indirectly, ideas contrary to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, such as the authority of the Bible, the divinity and redemption of Jesus Christ, which are contained in all the Protestant liturgies."

In the Special Conference, M. Guizot, the scholar, the statesman, the historian, took a very active part, and introduced a declaration of principles, of which the following is the most vital part: "We have full faith, 1st, in the supernatural power of God in the government of the world, and especially in the establishment of the Christian religion; 2d, in the divine and supernatural inspiration of the Holy Books, as well as in their sovereign authority in religious matters; 3d, in the eternal divinity and miraculous birth as well as in the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, God-man, Saviour and Redeemer of men. We are convinced that these articles of the Christian religion are also those of the Reformed Church, which has plainly acknowledged them."

In upholding this declaration of principles, M. Guizot said: "Gentlemen, I call your attention to one important fact. Look around you; the attacks against the basis of Christianity are seen everywhere, in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, England, and France. I fear nothing, provided aggression meets with resistance. . . I have entire confidence in the cause of Christianity. But man is God's workman; it is by our faith and our labor that the Christian religion must be defended. Gentlemen, we have before us a responsible position and great duties. We are the vanguard of all Christianity: we have behind us all the Christian communions.—Let us show ourselves equal to this great task, and firmly resolve to accomplish it."

These were adopted by a vote of 141 against 23 in the Special Conference. This shows not only an encouraging state of doctrinal soundness among the mass of French Protestants, but these views are defended by some of the best talent of France.—N. Y. Christian World.

THE DARK AND THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LONDON.

The moral and religious interests of London are as vast as its material interests. One is just as much astonished at contrasts and extremes in this respect as in the physical condition of things. As wealth and poverty stare at each other in London, so do virtue and crime. At first, one is impressed with the beggary and squalid wretchedness which force themselves upon his attention; and then, on the other hand, he is gradually finding out what a measureless amount of Christian charity and pity is all the time at work.

As to the dark side of the picture, I find on my table a copy of the Evening Standard of this city, dated June 11th, which discusses, in an editorial, the bill then pending in Parliament for closing all taverns and refreshment rooms in London from one until four o'clock in the morning. It is a Government measure introduced by Sir George Grey. The Standard says: "Attempts have been made to disparage the scheme as an Imperial veto upon the gas-light levities of the Haymarket."

But they know little of London who fancy that a narrow region abutting upon Leicester Square contains the only cancer of the kind which eats into our metropolitan midnight.—Far and wide, in the heart and in the limbs of our Babylon, the disease exists; it is vile and putrescent everywhere, and breaks forth in the reeking dets of gin and blasphemy, in the human wilderness beyond the Tower, no less than in the plate-glass palaces and snug mansions of professional infamy at the West End.

The Haymarket is, we say, and the streets contiguous to it are, after the time indicated, public nuisances, scandals and abominations. At a particular hour, night is made beautiful for a few moments in the season by the graceful throngs pouring through the portals of the Opera House.—After that, and until dawn, the neighbouring thoroughfares are hideous with an insolent glitter of vice and turbulent with the language of profligacy, at its highest pitch.

We do not think that even the typical Great Briton can affect to feel aggrieved because he cannot gluttonize upon stewed and broiled, or sodden himself with villainous liquor between the first and fourth hour of the day. As contrasted with all this, I might give you pictures of charming beauty, representing the moral elevation and Christian devotion of other portions of this vast population.—Charity is a thing much in vogue here, from the Queen and the royal family through all classes. We have all learned to love the personal visits in the dwellings of the lowly. The Christian nobility interest themselves in similar deeds of kindness. Vast sums of money are expended. Vast establishments are maintained to comfort and protect and elevate various classes of society. It would be a serious undertaking to give your readers any idea of the variety, the extent, the extensiveness of the charities of London. I suppose there is no city in the world where

the like is found in equal degree. I was present at the opening of a Free Tabernacle last evening at Notting Hill, in the West End where I assisted in the services, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Edmond, of the United Presbyterian church in this city. The curious thing about it was that the edifice, which cost some £2,000, was erected at the expense of a single individual, assisted by his father-in-law. This generous person is a butcher, who carries on his business, and besides that, is the acting minister of the Tabernacle!

Thus the struggle goes on in this great world of London. Antagonisms are busy in Church and in State. In the Establishment never homogeneous, we now find ritualism developing itself at a frightful rate. It would seem as if the great blessings of the Reformation are to be thrown away as worse than useless and the English Church is to be dragged back to Popery as fast as the thing can be decently done. On the other hand, evangelical religion is struggling in high places and in lower ones to stem this tide of formalism. Very happily, some of the important positions in the Church have recently been filled by men of the right stamp. Meanwhile, Broad Churchism is undermining the faith of the nation and doing what it can to destroy the power of evangelical religion. The curious combination of the Puseyites and the Evangelical party to oppose the Broad Church movement seems a thing desirable in one view, and yet it involves a great danger—viz., that the purity and courage of the Evangelical party will be damaged by this unnatural alliance.

The more one sees of London in its moral aspects, the more imposing seems the issue which is joined here between truth and error, light and darkness. It is a thought intolerable that formalism and infidelity should creep through the Church and pervade all its fountains of influence. Alas for England! if this must be the case. On the other hand, the struggle of true men of God against every form of evil in this metropolis is entitled to the sympathies and prayers of every Christian the world over. Speaking of the extremes which London presents, calls to mind some lines which I will insert in my letter. They are written by my friend and old schoolmaster, Mr. John D. Sherwood of New York.

"On the Thames a city stands, Crowded, rich and gay— Almoner of many lands— The Centuries' highway! Traffic crowds her busy streets; Fashion greets the eye: Wealth with Poverty there meets: Rags with Royalty. "Neath the Abbey's towering spire Rest the honored Dead:— By that vast expiring fire, "Neath that squalid shed, Wretched want, Famine gaunt Lays its restless head.

"In St. James—gold and lace! In St. Giles—want, disgrace! High the noble—rich the rich— Low the lowly—deep the ditch!" —Rev. Dr. F. G. Clark in N. Y. Observer.

MINISTERS' FAMILIES.

Of a class of twenty-one graduates at one of our colleges, eight entered the ministry and all were successful; most of them very largely so. Of nine, of the same class, who entered other professions, only three were partially successful, while six were failures; and mostly bad failures.

Of thirty-five young men, graduates of a theological seminary, and who were in the institution at the same time, and whose after history is known, thirty-one were successful in the ministry—eighteen of them very largely so. Only four of the thirty-five were failures, and only two of these were total failures.

Of ten young men, who about the same time became merchants, two only were partially successful, while eight of the ten made a total failure.

Of fourteen aged ministers in Ohio, who have reared fifty-five children, sons and daughters, who are now grown up, not one has become intemperate, nor in any way positively vicious and wicked. While all of them who are settled in life, are among the intelligent, useful and respected members of the community where they live.

Of fourteen grown up families, whose fathers were lawyers, physicians and merchants, six had one son, each, who filled a drunkard's grave; and two others have two intemperate sons. Is it true that ministers' children are worse than others?—Home Missionary.

PILGRIM STANDFAST.

A staunch old pilgrim he was as ever set out for the celestial city. No persecutions, nor any allurements of pleasure, could turn him aside from the right way. Such a pilgrim was sturdy John Knox, who, when the lords of Q. een Mary's court bade him stop his preaching, giving him but one alternative—"silence, or the gallows"—would make answer: "My lords, you are mistaken if you think you can intimidate me by threats to do what conscience and God tell me I never shall do. Be it known to you that it is a matter of no importance to me, when I have finished my work, whether my bones shall bleach in the winds of heaven, or rot in the bosom of the earth."

place in my life." As he rode through Smithfield—that spot which had such a baptism of martyrs' blood—he said, "Smithfield has groaned for me a long time." Perhaps it is quite as hard for Standfast to pursue its integrity amidst the temptations and pleasure of the world, as in fires of persecution. Where persecution hath slain its thousands, worldliness has slain its tens of thousands.

A poor woman in India who had embraced Christianity, was offered back the jewels and money which had been taken from her, on condition she would return to her old religion; but she replied: "Oh, no I would rather be a poor Christian than a rich heathen."

And still another Mr. Judson tells us of, who was very fond of her jewelry, yet desired to follow Christ. When he asked her if she was willing to sacrifice them for his sake, she was for a time much disturbed; but at length taking off the gay necklace, which was her especial pride, she said with sweet and touching simplicity: "I love Christ more than this."

Can we all when the world holds out its glittering baits to us, lay them aside with the same steadfast spirit, and say with her, "I love Christ more than these?"—N. Y. Chronicle.

"ANOTHER NAIL IN YOUR COFFIN."

A young nephew of my father's captain sailed with them a long voyage around the globe, and was a favorite with all, but was sadly intemperate. Whenever he took a glass of grog, Captain Brinnell was accustomed to say, "Ah, Ned, there's another nail in your coffin." And so it proved, for the poor lad had so poisoned and fired his blood, that it could not stand the heat of the tropical sun, and he sank under exposure to it, and died the miserable death of the drunkard. They put him into a little lonely island, and made him a grave under the green sward, but no loving mother or gentle sister could weep over it, no psalm was sung nor prayer offered. The nails had all been driven in that rough coffin, and he was laid to rest in it until the resurrection morning.

And so thousands are busy to-day, driving, with vigorous blows, the nails in their own coffins. That soldier who feeds his growing taste for strong drink, is almost surely preparing himself a coffin, should he ever be wounded, or any illness cause him to be taken to the hospital.

Said one, well conversant with soldier life, "The sick and wounded 'cold water men' always stood disease and wounds and operations better than those who drank liquor. Diseases of the camp, wounds, and amputations were but death warrants for drunkards."

General Havelock also remarks, "The medical officers have distinctly attributed the rapid recovery of our wounded, at Ghuzne, to their former abstinence from strong drink."

Testimony to the same effect might be greatly extended. Is it not worse than folly; is it not almost madness, for any one thus to jeopardize his life for a mere momentary gratification? Is it not virtually suicide, a crime which leaves no space for repentance, which therefore has no forgiveness? Weigh this consideration well when next you take up the wine cup, and, unless you are quite prepared to drive another nail home in your coffin, don't quaff it off. Do not pass it to another, but let the thirsty ground drink it up. It will do no harm there.

When the youthful Summerfield was offered brandy, to revive his sinking powers in his last illness, he put it aside, saying,— "No; when I die, I choose to die sober." Ah, dying is a sober, fearful reality. Who would not rather meet his last enemy with clear vision, and a full comprehension of the only way in which he may be vanquished?— "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."—S. S. Times.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—It is a fact better ascertained than accounted for, that fixed oils, when mixed with any light kind of charcoal, or substances containing carbon, such as cotton, flax, or even wool, which is not of itself inflammable, heat by the process of decomposition and after remaining in contact some time, at length burst into flame. This spontaneous combustion takes place in waste cotton which has been employed to wipe machines, and then thrown away and allowed to accumulate into a heap. We have known an instance of the kind in a manufactory for spinning worsteds, where the waste wool, or "slubbings," as it is termed in Yorkshire, was thrown into a corner and neglected. It then heated, and was on the point of bursting into flame, when the attention of the workmen was directed to the heap by the smoke and smell. In cotton mills the danger exists in a still greater degree, and it is believed that the destruction of many cotton factories has been occasioned by this means. The cause of this peculiar property of fixed oils deserves more attention than has hitherto been paid to it.

BOOTS.—Russia gives us good a hint for the management of our feet as for the management of our head, and very serviceable things much used there and little known in England, are double boots, coming up just about the ankle and outside the trousers.—Being made easy, they enable a person who has waded through muddy streets to enter a house with perfectly clean feet and trousers, so that he neither soils marble staircase nor velvet carpets. They are provided with a little brass screw behind, which looks much like a spur, but serves in reality to take them off by merely pressing the foot upon it. The old Hessian boot may be so made also as to serve a similar purpose very gracefully.—All the Year Round.

It is not what we read, but what we remember that makes us learned. It is not what we intend, but what we do that makes us useful. It is not a few faint wishes but a life long struggle that makes us valiant.—H. W. Deecher.

*The well known name of the Chief Royal Palace in Paris, is taken from this work.

The Miscellany.

THE RIPENING CORN.

How sweet to walk through the wheat lands brown, When the teaming fatness of Heaven drops down!

The waving crop with its bursting ears A sea of gold on the earth appears; No longer robed in a dress of green, With tawny faces the fields are seen;

Beautiful custom was that of old, When the Hebrews brought with a joy untold, The earliest ears of the ripening corn And laid them down by the altar's horn;

While the Giver of harvest all hearts adored; What gifts more suited could man impart To express the flow of his grateful heart?

A crowd awaits 'neath the cottage eaves, To cut the corn and bind the sheaves; At length is heard the expected sound— Put in the sickle, the corn is browned;

And there is a reaper on earth well known, Whose deeds are traced on the burial stone: He carries a sickle more deadly and keen Than e'er on the harvest field was seen;

[For the "Witness."]

BURIAL OF FIDELIA FISK, THE PERSIAN MISSIONARY.

Mr. Editor,—On the 27th of July it was my privilege to be present at a plain country burial service in the "Hill Country" of Massachusetts.

It was a charming summer day. The sun was lightly veiled by clouds, and a delicate silvery haze rested on the distant hills. Soon we came to a deep, long valley, and on our left, almost above us, was a little church spire.

On through the valley our course led, past Shelburne Falls, a busy, thrifty village, with prosperous factories standing on the banks of the rock-bedded Deerfield River; and now began our ascent in good earnest. Three miles of uphill driving made our lazy horse as glad as we were, when we saw a small cemetery, where rest the remains of that original thinker, the late Rev. Dr. Packard.

"Dear Madam, you have had a great honor conferred upon you," I ventured to say. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away," fell tremulously from her aged lips.

The Rev. Theophilus Packard, a son of her early pastor, offered a most appropriate thanksgiving for God's grace displayed in the deceased, and special prayer for the relatives, and then the cavalcade proceeded to the little church "set on a hill."

The sanctuary was filled with people. Flowers adorned the communion table. Everyone of the long procession of mourners was marshalled to the appropriate seat. A blessing was invoked. The choir sang the hymn—"Tis finished; the conflict is past."

She was born in May, 1816; united with the church July 12, 1831; went to school one year at the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, and became a teacher there. There, she heard from Persia the cry for help, and offered herself to the work.

About four weeks ago she began to fall rapidly, suffering very severely, and for the last three weeks was unable to lie down at all. During this time, though her pain was extreme, not a murmur escaped her. Her only solicitude seemed to be lest the body might so overpower the spirit that some impatience might dishonor the Master who "opened not his mouth."

however, I believe I have given the exact words.

The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the American Board, then rose and gave a brief sketch of Miss Fisk's missionary life. When one remembered his cool judgment; his justice in the exact estimate of character, it was affecting to hear him remark, that he could truly say that he "had never known a man or woman, had never seen any, who seemed to him so nearly what the Lord Jesus Christ was on earth as Fidelity Fisk."

Her parentage had something to do with it. Doubtless in her father, certainly in her uncle the Rev. Pliny Fisk, who with Parson, began the mission to Palestine the same might be observed. His power was that of character composed of a rare combination, entirely devoted to God.

"Except Dr. Perkins, as a translator of the Word of God, no missionary, I hesitate not to say, has done more for the Nestorian mission than Miss Fisk."

"Ah!" said the speaker, "what a lamentation there will be when this intelligence reaches the Persian plain; and the walls will be heard from every village where her pupils have established missionary schools, or where they are training their own children, and will be echoed back from the wildest ravines of the mountains of Koordistan."

Since her return to this country, by parlor addresses to ladies, by familiar talks in the Sabbath School, by the power she exerted wherever she went, she had accomplished a great deal. "I know no one who we felt could less easily be spared. I had planned work for her for future years; but she has gone! she has gone!"

Dr. Anderson sat down, scarcely less affected than his audience.

The Rev. Dr. Kirk of Boston then said:—"Twenty-five years ago a young girl in this town gave herself to Christ. Probably little notice was taken of it; the church was glad when she joined it; people thought it a good thing and that was all. To-day we have come to lay her remains in the grave. The record is closed, her account is made up. She is now in the presence of her Lord."

The speaker then alluded to the fact that we had come long to look once more upon the face so beloved, but it could not be seen.—Death had set his mark there. "It is sown in corruption." It is the "vile body." This we owe to the first Adam, and then followed a strain of exulting praise to "the second Adam," the Lord from Heaven, who shall remould this form. O the wonders of His love. This dust which we are compelled to bury out of our sight angels shall guard; Jesus himself shall watch over it till the resurrection morning, when it shall be "fashioned like unto his own glorious body," and enter upon the full fruition of eternal blessedness.

The points in Miss Fisk's character upon which Dr. Kirk dwelt were these:—

1st. She was an eminently religious woman. Much of this was due to early training, and he begged special attention to this, as a fine instance of what God designed the parental relation to be, of what it might always be when rightly used. Miss Fisk had told him that she had naturally a strong will, but that her father was a man whom she honored and so loved, that she gave up her will to his, and delighted in doing so, until at length, she said, it was a pleasure when he told her to do something disagreeable that she might silently yield. When she became a Christian the transference of this feeling to her Heavenly Father was an easy matter, and there was laid the foundation of that remarkable character, which you have heard Dr. Anderson commend in such high terms.

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And so God sent her to brighten Persia that those poor people might have there an image of Jesus, and learn what He was like; not by cold theories, but by a living example. He brought her back to us, that we might see what sanctified human nature can become,—might gain a new view of his power, of his grace. I think it was in this connection that Dr. Kirk spoke of her love of the Bible—of her careful study of it day by day; "not that she might talk about it, or theorize from it, or teach it to others, but as an expression of her Father's will." Hence her wonderful power of teaching the Bible. How she carried those Nestorian women through the whole, from Genesis to Revelation, and made every lesson glow with a living light!

Somewhere under this head, also, the speaker pointed out how far Miss Fisk was from any sympathy with the advocates of "Women's Rights." She believed that God had made woman for submission, first to God, and then, not to a tyrant, but to one whom she could honor. Let the writer add, *en parenthese*, that much more might have been said on this point, for the first thing that struck a stranger in the missionary lady, was her exquisite feminine gentleness, and true Christian refinement. Her prayerfulness was the second point. Those prayers in "Woman and her Saviour," are most remarkable. "I never heard of such prayers; I am not underrating what others have done, but to-day we speak only of her. She must

have taught them." There may be something uncommon in the natural Nestorian character, but they must have had an example.

She loved to pray, loved to present her wants, and the wants of others to "Our Father." And here, let the writer be allowed to say that Miss Fisk's female friends could have spoken more fully on this point. Many a one can tell how oppressed with grief or care, with the burden of sin, or with the wants of a perishing world, she knelt with her beloved friend, and joined in an overflow of filial, loving intercourse with God, such as he who leaned on Jesus' breast might have presented in the moments when nearest to his ascended Master. How often have been received in a letter words like these, "I should love to come to you, I wish I could do something for you, but I have told Jesus. He will be with you."

Her love was the third point in her character to which our attention was called. This was Christianlike. It went forth to every one. She never asked if others loved her; never thought whether the thing to be done was for her own ease or not. Her own comfort never seemed to come up in her thoughts. It was what would please her heavenly Father. That love made her so beloved at South Hadley, that love took her to Persia. "O, sisters, do you know of Fidelity Fisk's toils, her privations? and have you read of what her sex there are now; of those lovely, self-denying Christians?" In her self-sacrificing, self-denying, self-exhausting love, she was like our Divine Master.

"Gratitude, humility, and self-consecration, are the lessons of the hour." Under the first head, Dr. Kirk alluded to what Dr. Anderson had said of her foreign labors; but he dwelt especially upon what she had done since her return. Of the parlor addresses, he could of course say little. He only knew that they had excited an interest such as few have the power to awaken. He wished to speak of what she had done for South Hadley. When Mary Lyon gave up Miss Fisk to the missionary work, it was a great trial. But she did not hesitate. She gave of her best, though the beloved Seminary seemed so to need this "beautiful staff," and Miss Lyon in time went to her reward.

The tendency of everything earthly is to gravitate, and this is true even of a religious school. That Seminary had experienced this downward tendency, and had not altogether resisted it, when from her Eastern home, trained to that wonderful perfection, (which is a part of the "hundred-fold more" of the missionary reward), came back Fidelity Fisk, and under God restored the institution, bringing it such a remarkable blessing that this year, out of three hundred and forty-four scholars, only nineteen left it unconverted. The teachers would all say, and his fellow-trustees would agree with him, that Miss Fisk would not have lived in vain had her life-work been confined to what she had accomplished at Mt. Holyoke.

He called upon the Church in Shelburne not to be too proud, but to be grateful that God had given them such a member, that through this delicate woman their influence had extended half round the globe, and through the renovated Nestorian Church, going forth again in her old missionary strength, might yet reach to China. He bade them think of the many pupils in Mount Holyoke who had passed under her influence, hundreds of whom would shine as stars in her crown of rejoicing. He appealed to the young girls present to give themselves to the Saviour whom Fidelity Fisk had found so precious and so faithful.

Dr. Kirk then prayed. O how he supplicated for the Nestorian Church! A hymn was sung unfamiliar and inappropriate. One longed for good old China, or for one of her own favorites, "Oh no it is not dying." The benediction was pronounced and we drove to the cemetery before referred to. She is to lie there by her father so much loved, by the dear mother who can be but "a little while" behind her. The back ground of the picture was formed by a noisome hill—a mountain it would be called in some places—that seemed in sunlight while we were in shadow, pointing one to the everlasting hills where our beloved sister walks in raiment whiter than the flowers we laid upon her precious dust.

Theodore Parker speaks in his journal of reading Wayland's Life of Judson, and exclaims: "But what a man! What a character! Had the whole missionary work resulted in nothing more than building up such a man, it would be worth all it has cost." May we not add, had it only resulted in presenting to the world in these days of odious clamour for woman's rights, of feminine political lectures, such a type of true Christian womanhood as Fidelity Fisk, it would be worth more than it has cost.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, L.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITIONS.

The Poona Observer, of June 21st contains an account of a visit paid on the preceding day to the Free Church Institution in Poona by Dr. Livingstone, who was at the time the guest of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, at Daporee. We take the following from its columns:—"Dr. Livingstone arrived about 11 o'clock, accompanied by Captain Leith, and was received by Mr. Gardner, the missionaries, Major Candy, Mr. Ross, Presbyterian chaplain, Mr. Mitchell, several officers, and other gentlemen. In reply to a request from Mr. Mitchell, that he would give his opinion as to the prospects of South Africa in regard to its future civilization and trade, Dr. Livingstone stated that those prospects were not nearly so bright now as they had been when he arrived with the expedition at the mouth of the Zambesi river in 1858. They had procured the assistance and countenance of the Portuguese Government, and an order to its subordinate to give them every aid and support. The harbor was a remarkably fine one, and everything promised well when they made their first expedition up the river. They found the neighbouring country thickly peopled, and some caution was required to avoid any demonstration, lest they should be attacked from the banks with the arrows of the natives, who knew no Europeans but the Portuguese, and were not disposed from what they knew of them to give strangers a very friendly reception. When they came down, however, they found that these hostile feelings had disappeared, and that they were well received. The expedition was sent out by the English University, and accompanied by the excellent and devoted Bishop Mackenzie, who was so regardless of his own

comfort that there is little doubt he lost his life thereby. The Portuguese had long carefully excluded all other Europeans from the country; he himself had obtained access to it on a former occasion by entering it from the South and coming down the river, when they could not for very shame compel him to go back. This was in 1856, and on his return two years later, the expedition was allowed without difficulty to enter the country, as just stated.

On ascending the river several cataracts were encountered, which Dr. Livingstone had not seen when he came down. On this account they took the direction of the Shire river, and ascended the beautiful valley of that name. It contained a thick population, flourishing villages, and fine cultivation.—Above was an elevated plateau some thousand feet above the sea, which strongly resembled the Deccan, except that it was covered with trees, and which like the valley, contained a large population. But about that time the Portuguese sold a quantity of fire-arms and ammunition to one of the tribes, to be paid for in slaves. The tribes thus armed, swept the whole neighboring country like a scourge, killing the men in the villages and carrying off women and children into slavery. This produced a terrible famine, in which large numbers of the survivors perished; and the fine valley of the Shire was transformed literally into a valley of bones. Whole villages were found without people; it was impossible to walk half a mile without seeing a skeleton lying by the way, and you might open the door of a hut and find skeletons lying inside—sometimes two side by side, with a little skeleton between them.

On another expedition they ascended the main stream of the Zambesi, passing thirty-five miles of rapids, and reached Lake Nyassa, which was 270 miles long and 60 or 70 wide. Above it was a range of hills, which proved when they had ascended it to be another plateau or table-land, nearly 4000 feet high, extending for many miles, and filled with villages and cultivation. The government was of the patriarchal form, each village being entirely independent under its own head man or chief. They had no central government, and each chief had to be negotiated with separately. In one respect there was a great contrast to this country, for there were slaves in every village chained and working for their masters. They were inhabitants of other villages, who had been kidnapped and brought into captivity. They were held by a collar round the neck, to which a long stick was attached, and they were thus secured for the night, or when made to travel pushed along by the proprietor, who held the other end of the stick and followed. Many of the slaves were quiet little children, whose parents had probably been killed, for Dr. Livingstone did not believe that their mothers sold them. Their houses were like those made by the poorer natives of this country in the villages.

In reply to various questions, Dr. Livingstone stated that the cultivation by the African natives was very good, though it was entirely carried on with hoes. They were very industrious, and whole families worked in their gardens, which were often very large; men, women, and children all together, an infant in addition being sometimes seen deposited under a hedge. They grew beans of all kinds, pumpkins, maize, and rice, but not wheat nor grain. Cotton they grew, spun, and wove themselves. They had no trade, except occasionally in tobacco, nor any idea of money, and they had to carry with them on the expedition a large quantity of calico, glass beads, and brass wire, for purposes of trade; and here also they were liable to disappointment, for if the glass beads were not of the kind in fashion among the ladies of the village, you were done—they would not be taken on any account.—They had no idea of letters, nor ever acquired any. Reading appeared to them a sort of witchcraft; and they often amused themselves with the chiefs by writing a word in large letters and sticking it up, when one by one members of the expedition would whisper it, without any previous consultation, into the ear of the chief, who felt an ever new surprise at the accomplishment. The people on the coasts were of the negro type, but with much variety of head and feature, and it must by no means be supposed that they all resembled the negroes outside the tobacco-shops in England. He thought that by establishing a permanent British settlement, by gradually opening trade among them, and the introduction of missions, their condition might be improved; but the occurrence he had described had for the present done much to hinder any measures of the sort.

OUR TREAT AT STOCK-TAKING.

I was once staying in a populous town in Kent, when the conversation with my host and hostess was about treats to workpeople. "As the matter is generally managed," said my friend, (an extensive draper) "the young people employed are not benefited. I know places where the custom is to give a supper and wines of different sorts, and the results that follow are intemperance, and quarrels, leading to loss of situation, partings in anger, and many painful things that make the annual treat anything but a benefit, either to employers or employed; for I hold it as a sound maxim that whatever injures the true prosperity of the employed, also injures the employer. Their interests are identical."

"Then you do not give a supper, and a merry-making when your stock-taking is over?" said I. "No," replied Mr. W., "we give a treat of another kind. To every one of our assistants, including the apprentices, we give a book. A large list of good works is made out and given to them, for them to select from, and on the evening that the books are presented, we have a comfortable social gathering, and a friendly talk over the year that has closed, and the prospects of that which has opened; and though there is no

wine on our table, and no expensive luxuries, we are all very merry, and the bonds of friendly intercourse are drawn closer; while the books given are not only valuable and interesting in themselves, but they are keepsakes, that in future years will remind our young friends of us."

I thought the plan a good one, and when I shortly after saw a youth who had served his apprenticeship, and lived some years after, in the employ of my friend, leave to take a share in the business of a relation, he took with him ten handsome volumes as the permanent records of the stock taking treat, and the friendship of his employers. I thought how forcibly in after life, they would remind him of the superiority of mental over mere fleeting table pleasures, pleasures that not merely perish in the using, (happy if they did) but often leave a rankling thorn behind, that produces irritation and annoyances of every kind.

May many a young apprentice who reads this, put a high value on the present of a book; and preserve such gifts as the commencement of that which every young man should desire to possess—a library.—British Workman.

PROFANITY A SIGN OF IGNORANCE.

The vulgar sin of profanity is more common than formerly in the public streets. We wish all addicted to the habit could understand how vulgar it is, and how generally it is accepted as a proof of an empty head and a weak will. The North American Review says well:

There are among us not a few who feel that a simple assertion or plain statement of obvious facts, will pass for nothing, unless they swear to its truth by all the names of the Deity, and bluster their lips with every variety of hot and sulphurous oaths. If we observe such persons closely, we shall generally find that the fierceness of their profanity is in inverse ratio to the affluence of their ideas.

We venture to affirm that the profanest men within the circle of your knowledge are all afflicted with a chronic weakness of intellect. The utterance of an oath, though it may prevent a vacuum in sound, is no indication of sense. It requires no genius to "swear." The reckless taking of sacred names in vain is as little characteristic of true independence of thought as it is of high moral culture. In this breathing and beautiful world, filled as it were with the presence of the Deity, and fragrant with incense from its thousand altars of praise, it would be no servility should we catch the spirit of reverent worshippers, and illustrate in ourselves the sentiment that the Christian is the highest style of man.

FOOD STIMULUS.—We desire to give the widest publicity to the rapidly enlarging faith of the faculty in victuals and drink as medicines. Thousands upon thousands of sick people have been sent to the grave for want of nourishment, upon the mistaken theory that the sick can bear privations which would kill the sound. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand they are actually less able to bear such privation. The lamp of life will not burn without oil; the majority of medicines are not food; to pour them alone into the sick frame is like trimming a lamp with water. So well is it now understood that the appearance of excessive energy, as in inflammatory fever, is an outward of weakness, not of strength, that where the doctors of old bled and starved, brandy and cream are now poured in. All cure is by the reparative power of nature, and it is upon food, not upon drugs, that nature is sustained. We know the infinite value of drugs rightly used, but they who value them best, value them for their own powers, not for imaginary ones. In every disease, whatever its character, a first care must be to discover by what form of diet, and in what proportions, the natural support of life can be most completely and harmlessly supplied. It means death or prolonged sickness to let any patient subsist for a week upon no better commissariat than a bunch of grapes, a blister, a box of pills, three mixtures, and a draught night and morning. Let every one who has care of the sick take this fact earnestly to heart. It may be a tedious and difficult task to discover how to feed, in some cases the mere act of feeding may be a slow and very painful process; but the stimulus of food is the one medicine that cannot be dispensed with. If we could exchange the entire use of drugs, and all the harm done by abuse of them, for universal recognition of this very simple truth, we suspect that the bills of mortality would show a very considerable balance in our favour.—Examiner.

A MODEL FAMILY.—About 25 years ago, two brothers, then and now residing in Kennebunk, married. Their wives never saw each other until they were married. These two brothers are blacksmiths and work together, occupying the same shop that their father and grandfather occupied. But the most remarkable and commendable feature in reference to the matter is that these two families have lived together as one family ever since they were married, all eating at the same table, and all in perfect harmony. A few years ago these two men left home for California. While waiting on the Isthmus for a steamer, one of them was taken sick; it was agreed that the well brother should proceed to California, and that the other should return home as soon as he was able, which he did. The California brother remained in the golden state, working at his trade, until he accumulated \$3000, when he returned home. After the congratulations were over, the Californian brought out his treasure, and said, "Here brother, is \$1800, your half of my earnings!" The wives took turns in presiding at the table—alternating weekly; the one off duty taking no more interest in matters than if she was a boarder. We gather the above facts from a gentleman of this city, who recently made a short call at the home of these brothers. We set these people down as bona-fide christians.—Portland Argus.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Headquarters United States Forces, Mobile Bay, Aug. 23 d.—General: In reply to your communication of this date, received by Captain Taylor, asking for terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are: 1st. The unconditional surrender of yourself and garrison of Fort Morgan, with all the public property within its limits, and in the same condition in which it is now. 2nd. The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of most civilized nations towards prisoners of war. 3rd. Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected. Very respectfully, E. P. DRAYTON, Capt. U. S. N., On part of Admiral Farragut. U. P. ARNOLD, Capt. U. S. A., On part of Gen. G. Granger.

FORT MORGAN, Aug. 23rd.—Capt. E. P. Drayton, U. S. N., on part of Admiral Farragut, and R. Arnold, Capt. U. S. A., on part of Gen. Granger, U. S. Forces.—Generals: Your conditions in the communication of to-day are accepted, but I have still to request that the terms asked with reference to my sick be granted and inserted in the capitulation. I will be prepared to surrender at 2 o'clock and to embark as soon as possible. Respectfully yours, P. L. PAGE, Brig.-Gen., C. S. A.

The Commercial's Washington special says, it is understood that Gen. Sheridan has orders to hold Early in the Valley as long as he can.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2nd.—The Post's Washington special says:—Authentic information has been received from Sheridan that Early is withdrawing his forces slowly up the Valley, by way of Middleburg and Strasburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—A well founded report this p.m. says that General Sherman occupies Atlanta.

LATER.—A despatch has just been received dated Marietta, Ga., stating that our advance guard entered Atlanta this morning.

War Department, Washington, Sept. 2, 8 p.m.—To Major Gen. Dix: This department has received intelligence this evening that General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

Washington, 2nd.—The Republican says, the following despatch passed through the Portland office yesterday:—St. Catherine, C. W.—To Hiram B. Weil. The platforms of the Presidential nominee are unsatisfactory. The Vice-President speeches are very satisfactory. Tell Filmore not to oppose. (Signed) GEO. N. SANDERS.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 1st.—A rebel force, estimated at 10,000, with 12 pieces of artillery, were within 17 miles of this city on the Murfreesboro Pike at daylight this morning.

Gen. Rousseau, with a body of cavalry and infantry, started yesterday p. m., and met the enemy's advance early this morning. Sharp skirmishing commenced with varying success. At last accounts Rousseau had driven the rebels 3 miles towards Murfreesboro.

Messengers from our advance report that Gen. Wheeler's whole force is now now between this city and Murfreesboro.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Herald's correspondent with Averill's Cavalry, Sept. 1st, says, it was Rhode's corps of rebel infantry, together with Vaughan's cavalry, that attacked General Averill's division at Martinsburg yesterday p.m. They apparently hoped to surprise Averill, but failed.

Early was at Winchester last night, and the hasty retreat of Rhode's corps this morning, indicates that the rebels have important reasons for moving up the valley. The rebels lost both time and men by this last operation.

This morning Gen. Averill again attacked the enemy with a portion of his cavalry, driving the rebels out of Martinsburg, occupying the town, and continuing the pursuit to a point four miles towards Winchester.

WASHINGTON, September 2nd.—The Herald's correspondent with the army of the Potomac writes that the rebels are industriously engaged in erecting batteries to command our position at Dutch Gap.

The latest information from the army of the Potomac is that yesterday passed without any changes in the relative position of the opposing armies.

A monster 15-inch mortar mounted on a rail road car, was run up the road opposite Petersburg, and a few shells thrown into the city. The object was to deter the rebels from firing on our pickets, and seems to have been partially successful.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—To Maj. Gen. Dix:—The following telegram from Maj. General Slocum, dated this day, in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of this city:—“Sherman has taken Atlanta. 20th Corps occupies the city.”

The main army is on the Macon road near East Point. A battle was fought near that point, in which Sherman was successful. Particulars not known. An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near East Point by Sherman with Hood, the rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy. Gen. Hardee was killed. (Signed) E. M. STANTON.

From the Shenandoah Valley we learn the rebels have fallen back, Sheridan in pursuit. It is thought that Lee has recalled Early.

The Herald's Washington special, 2nd, says there is great rejoicing in Washington this p.m. over the news that Atlanta is in our possession. It appears that while the rebel cavalry was operating upon Sherman's rear, that officer was prosecuting his movements successfully, and at 11 o'clock this morning entered the city of Atlanta, and found that his combinations had compelled its evacuation by Hood.

Transmission of this intelligence over the wires, which have been cut for several days, proves that Rousseau has been successful in his efforts to dislodge the cavalry expedition of Forest, Wheeler, and Morgan and driving them from the road. The capture of Atlanta secures the possession of the whole State of Georgia, and renders the condition of the rebel leaders more desperate than ever before. It was by an apparent retreat, one of those masterly strategic movements for which this General has been so noted, that he has been enabled to achieve so brilliant a result.

The purpose of Sherman in the movement which he began on the night of the 26th was to deprive the rebel commander of this strength and of his protection of the works at Atlanta.

In other words, Sherman hoped by flanking Atlanta and cutting off his supplies to bring Hood out to fight, and thus, with his largely preponderating force of his veteran troops, whip him in an open field. With this view Sherman moved on the night in question with all his army, except the 20th corps (Slocum's), which had been withdrawn from the front of Atlanta to Chattanooga Bridge, there to remain as a corps of observance, and to occupy Atlanta in the event of Hood abandoning it. It was also employed to look after the communications, and hurry forward by Railroad supplies to whatever new position Sherman might assume. The army is reported to have moved in the following order:—The 22nd corps, Schofield's, in advance, followed by the 14th, Davis'; 15th, Logan; 16th, Roseau; 17th, Blair, and 4th, Stanley, in the order named, all making the flank movement with strong skirmish lines on either flank, and front and rear. East point was left to the east, and at sundown Hood found Sherman gone.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Herald's Falling Waters correspondent, dated August 31st, p.m., says, for two days past Averill has been demonstrating against the enemy, feinting with a view of facilitating the execution of the plans and executing the orders of Sheridan. To-day we attacked the enemy on three different roads, for the purpose of making him develop his strength.—On Charlestown and Girardstown roads there was nothing but very light skirmishes, while on Winchester Pike there was all we had hoped for and desired. On this road, early in the morning, we attacked the enemy's outposts and drove his pickets in upon their reserves and towards Darksville.

In the p.m. again we made another attack on the same line, when the rebels placed a division of infantry into line, and advanced, no doubt to ascertain the strength of the party so persistently annoying them. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the enemy's line had reached the outskirts of Martinsburg. At this time we opened fire from 2 sections of Withers' battery, and the enemy returned the fire from 4 guns on an eminence somewhat to the right of Martinsburg. At this time the rebel line of infantry pressed our right and centre, where was deployed a portion of Col. James M. Shoemaker's brigade.

On our left where was stationed Col. Powell's brigade, there was not so heavy a pressure. The shells from rebel and union guns passed over the town without striking any of the houses in it.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Tribune's Washington special insists that there has been a tender of a foreign loan, and that it is under consideration in the Treasury Department.

The World's special from Sheridan's Headquarters, 30th Aug., 10 P.M., says:—The enemy, whose main force is presumed to have been concentrated at Bunker Hill, about eight miles distant, across the Opequan, for the first three days, is now understood to be gradually withdrawing his forces and making up the valley, via Middletown and Strasburg. Our cavalry, always on the alert, may have something favorable to report very soon.

There has been but little skirmishing in front since Monday, and the prospect of a battle in this Valley seems dimmer every day, although this manner of doing may seem rather eccentric to the unversed in strategy. It appears that the hope which inspired Gen. Lee when he detached so large a portion of his army for the late demonstration against that end, has been pretty effectually destroyed.

Richmond in such a case, becomes again the central object to be fought for by the concentrated armies of the North and South in Virginia. This valley is an excellent raiding ground, but a bad place for battle, and no army unless by reason of great disproportion, or great misfortune of its adversary, can hope to gain an advantageous opportunity of victory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Navy Department received from Admiral Farragut to-day the detailed account of the surrender of Fort Morgan. The Admiral says:—“I regret to state that after the assembling of the rebel officers at the appointed hour, 2 p.m., for the surrender outside the fort, it was discovered on an examination of the interior, that most of the guns were spiked, many of their gun-carriages wantonly injured, and there was every reason to believe that this had been done after the white flag had been raised.”

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 4.—To Major Gen. Dix.—The following telegram from Gen. Grant has just been received:—City Point, Sept. 3rd.—Hon. E. M. Stanton.—I have Richmond papers of to-day. They contain rumors of a battle at Atlanta, but say that the War Department having no official information, decline to form an opinion from the rumors. I have no doubt, however, but Sherman has gained a great success.

Before the despatch of last night was received announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops, the fact was known to our pickets. The rebels ballooned over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood, that the latter had lost 40,000 men, and that our troops were in Atlanta. All quiet here. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lt.-Gen.

Our South-Western telegraph line continues down, and this with a heavy storm that commenced in the p.m., and is still prevailing beyond Louisville, and may damage the lines, so as to hinder the arrival of details from Atlanta for a day or two. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

BUNKER HILL, Sept. 2, p.m.—Gen. Averill's division of cavalry attacked the enemy this morning a short distance south of Martinsburg, rapidly following him up.

We captured two battle flags, many prisoners, nearly all of one train of wagons, a herd of cattle, and by 4 p.m. came upon Rhode's division of rebel infantry and engaged it. Our loss so far is light.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Sept. 2.—The position of Sheridan's army at this place is unchanged. It is encamped in line of battle in a semi-circle, with both flanks protected from incursions by the enemy. There is an abundance of good water and the troops are supplied with plenty of wholesome food.

Our cavalry under Torbett, Custer, Averill, Merritt and Wilson, keep strict watch of the enemy's movements, and when he moves he will have to meet our army on a field not of his own choosing.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The train from New York last evening, ran off the track near Ferrymansville, and it is reported that 5 persons were killed and 10 wounded. The passengers did not reach here until after 9 o'clock.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 2.—The con-

vention to effect a union between the Canadian and other British Provinces assembled here to-day. Hon. A. H. Gordon, Governor of New Brunswick, with the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia delegates arrived here on Wednesday last. The Canadian delegates arrived here in the steamer from Quebec yesterday. The delegates had a meeting to-day with closed doors. The Canadian delegates are admitted to the Convention as visitors, with the privilege of expressing their views.

All the members of the Canadian Government are authorized to attend the Convention, and will be here within three days. The delegations from Nova Scotia are Hon. Messrs. Tupper, Henry, Archibald and McCulloch. The delegates from New B. are Messrs. Tilley, Johnson, Steves, Gray and Chandler. The delegates from Canada are Messrs. Cartier, Brown, Brown, Galt, McGee, Campbell and McDonald. The delegates from Prince Edward's Island are Messrs. Gray, Hope, Palmer, McDonald and Cole.

The Post's Washington special says the seizure of Atlanta is fully confirmed by official despatches just received.

The Herald editorially condemns the Chicago platform, and advises McClellan to kick it to pieces.

The city presents a gala appearance, being dressed in honor of the victory at Atlanta.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3rd.—The “Etna” and “Teutonia” sailed to-day, taking \$130,000 in specie. Among the passengers by the “Etna” was Muller, accused of the London Railway murder.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Gen. Butler arrived here yesterday. His business here is not publicly known, though it is understood to relate partly at least, to his personal affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Gen. Sheridan moved last night with his whole army in pursuit of the rebel army in the valley.

CHARLOTTETOWN CONVENTION, Sept. 3.—The Convention was organized by the appointment of Col. Gray, Prince Edward's Island, as Chairman, and Messrs. Tupper and Tilly, Secretaries. At noon on the first day of the Convention, the Canadian Government steamer “Queen Victoria” arrived at Charlottetown, having on board the Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Brown, McDonald, Galt, MacDougall, Campbell, McGee, and Langevin,—their purpose being to invite the consideration of the Convention to the possibility of a more extensive union.

The Canadian deputation has no official standing in the convention. Canada having no interest in the special question for which the convention was summoned. The Canadian deputies were, however, soon after their arrival invited to meet the convention and present their views.

The Convention was summoned to consider a union of the three maritime Provinces; but the proposal of the Canadian Government is that the whole British North America from Halifax to the Rocky Mountains shall be united in one Federal Government, and under one legislature.

There have been accordingly several meetings, and it is understood that the whole subject of the larger confederation has been fully discussed. The delegates are enjoying the hospitalities of the town.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—It is ascertained that no one was killed by the accident on the Philadelphia Railroad. Three cars were thrown from the track, capized, and badly shattered.

The accident was caused by an open switch. Five officers, a soldier, and two civilians were more or less injured; five of them seriously.—Names not ascertained.

BIRTH. In this city, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Mr. David Ross Kerr, of a daughter.

MARRIED. On the 24th instant, at Niagara, C. W., by the Rev. Dr. Laycock, Arthur R. Sowden, Esq., Civil Engineer, of Montreal, C. E., to Laura, youngest daughter of the late George Duff, Esq., Hermitage, County Longford, Ireland. No cards.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, John Langford, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Josiah Jones.

On the 1st instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Al-xander, John Anderson Carlow, Cashier, G. T. R., Toronto, to Susannah, second daughter of John Chester, Esq., contractor, of this city.

DIED. At Point St. Charles, on the 2nd Sept., Mary Ann Saxon, aged 1 year and 1 day, daughter of the late William Saxon, fireman at the G. T. R.

At Cliff Cottage, on Friday, the 2nd September, A. G. Davidson, Esq., Druggist, eldest son of Rev. J. C. Davidson, of Cowansville, aged 31 years.

At No. 9 Tecumseh Terrace, Henry Street, on the 31st August, Wm. Cooper, only son of Wm. Cooper, Esq., of Gloucester, England in the 23rd year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO'S MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. NORTHERN BELL BUILDING, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

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For Prospectus apply to Messrs Dawson Bros., 25 Great St. James Street, or at the School. MANSFIELD STREET, Montreal, 18th August, 1863. s w

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE KINGSTON C. W. THE TWENTY THIRD SESSION will be opened on WEDNESDAY, 6th OCTOBER, by a PUBLIC ADDRESS in the Convocation Hall, at 3 o'clock p.m., when all Intrants and Undergraduates are required to be present.

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