

MONTREAL WITNESS

WEEKLY REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1848.

No. 23

THEIR NEWS.

CANADA.

POLICE.—On Saturday, a horrible case came before J. D. Lacroix, Esq., at this Court. A man named McLean was brought up for ill treating his son under the following circumstances, which were detailed by the witnesses. He was observed about nine o'clock at the water-side near St. Nicholas Tolentine Street, accompanied by his son aged seven years, and appeared to be scolding him. He shortly after took off the boy's jacket and tied a rope, secured by the other end to a post, round his waist, then, after having taken off his cap, he pushed him into the water from the scaffold used for unloading scows. A person named Thomas Flood immediately inquired what he intended to do. McLean said, "Mind your own business." And Flood then believing that the boy was in danger of drowning, dragged him out. It seemed also that the depth of the water was four or five feet, quite sufficient to drown the child, even without the current, which would, had assistance not been near, have carried him under the scaffold, and have prevented him from being saved. McLean was arrested by a policeman, who was sent for by Mr. Denvers. He said, in his defence, that he had taken that way of punishing the child for some fault he had committed, and that he had no intention of drowning him. Prisoner was fully committed for trial.—*Herald.*

A notice appears in the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday week, that His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to reduce from one shilling to seven pence halfpenny per day the amount payable by masters of vessels who are desirous of proceeding without delay from quarantine, for each passenger left by them at Grande Isle under the ninth clause of the quarantine proclamation, bearing date the 31 day of April.—*Transac.*

We understand that a report has prevailed in town that a young lady had died at the Longueuil Convent, in consequence of the punishment awarded her by some of the ladies of that establishment. The *Minerve* has a letter from several of the notables of the village, positively denying the truth of this report.—*Herald.*

We have been informed that a lady and gentleman, who happened to be driving round the Mountain when the storm of Monday occurred, had a narrow escape from falling victims to the lightning. The horse attached to the vehicle was killed, and part of the lady's dress singed.—*Courier.*

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 p.m., a Mrs. Hulbut, while passing St. Francis Xavier Street, where it crosses St. Paul Street, was furiously driven against by a truck, the shaft of which struck the unfortunate lady on the head, immediately felling her to the ground, when the wheel passed over the whole length of her body, injuring her in a most dangerous manner. Mrs. Hulbut was immediately picked up by some gentlemen near at hand, who carried her into Messrs. W. & C. Brewster's store, where, in a short time, her husband, Mr. Hulbut, arrived in a cab, and conveyed her home. We have not heard whether Mrs. H.'s life is in danger. The brutal carter, after the accident occurred, attempted to clear off, but was seized by a gentleman close by, who kept the fellow in custody until the arrival of the police, who took him to the Station House.—*Ibid.*

The vacancy caused by the death of the late lamented Captain Rayside, has been filled by the appointment of Captain Morin to be Harbour Master. Captain Morin is one of the exiles lately returned from banishment, the consequence of the sad events of 1837. We are told also that he is the only commander of Franco-Canadian origin ever engaged in the trade between this country and Great Britain.—*Herald.*

The band of the 19th Regt. will play on the Champ de Mars every Friday afternoon.

We paid a visit on Saturday to the Store of Messrs. Arthur, Notre Dame Street, to see their specimens of that most curious of modern introductions, the Gutta Percha. It is a substance closely resembling India Rubber, or Caoutchouc, now so familiar to us all; the product, not as that is, of a South American family of plants, but of a numerous tribe of trees, native to the Indian Archipelago, and prepared by the drying of the juice. It differs from Caoutchouc in many qualities—its hardness, its resistance to extension, its facility of being moulded into determinate forms, and generally its greater resemblance to leather. There is no doubt it is destined, like its predecessor, Caoutchouc, to make quite a revolution in many of the arts of life, and almost to supersede leather itself in the manufacture of shoes and other articles of prime utility. A mode of solution has been discovered, making it easily applicable by a kind of impenetrable glue, and as plastic as could possibly be desired. The shoemaker's art is, we apprehend, destined to undergo a great revolution, and the harness maker's scarcely less. The specimens we saw included whips, soles of shoes, tennis and cricket balls, even stamped medals, and other articles, showing the wonderful plasticity and power of the material, in which it approaches to metal itself, while it bids defiance to all the corrosion of air and water.—*Gazette.*

The town or borough of William Henry, better known under the name of Sorel, in the county of Richelieu and district of Montreal, has been constituted a municipality separate from that of the county, and is to have its own mayor, town council, &c. Its limits and boundaries are to be those assigned to it by Lieutenant-Governor Clarke's proclamation of the 7th May, 1792.—*Ibid.*

COLONIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS.—We see by the *Pilot* that the Ministry is seriously occupied about the Colonization of the Townships, and that the Crown Land Commissioner is preparing a vast plan for the immediate accomplishment of this object.—*Melanges Religieux.*

ACCIDENT.—During the storm of Monday last, part of the roof of the Lachine Railway Station was carried away, and three individuals were killed by the lightning at St. Martin.—*Id.*

The rates of Fire Insurance in Montreal are about to be greatly augmented.—*Id.*

THE BILLS OF MORTALITY.—We regret to be compelled to announce the discontinuance of these bills for this city. No entry has been made since the 26th April last in the registers to which we have had access for the purpose of drawing up our tables. We believe that financial difficulties on the part of the corporation of the city, who had been instrumental in obtaining them, are the cause; but we question much whether the outlay of a few pounds for the printing of necessary forms, is to be at all compared with the value of the returns, more especially with reference to the rates of Life Assurance for this city, or country, in which the inhabitants, who are immediately concerned, have an interest. We hope to see the matter rectified before our next issue.—*British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science.*

NEWSPAPERS FOR CANADA.—Since the commencement of the Postal difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, upwards of fifteen hundred newspapers and magazines destined for the western part of Canada, have been detained at the Lewiston Post Office, for the American postage. A similar quantity of matter probably lies in each of the frontier Post Offices, viz., Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, and Burlington.—*Pilot.*

WESLEYAN CHURCH, QUEBEC.—Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the cornerstone of the new Wesleyan Church to be erected in this city was laid, with the accustomed ceremonies. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, a large number of persons attended to witness the sight. The ministers of the District, the trustees, stewards and leaders of the Society in Quebec, went in procession from the St. Anne Street Chapel to the site of the intended building, where the religious services for the occasion were performed by the Rev. Dr. Ritchey, assisted by the Revs. Messrs. Jenkins, Lang and Davidson. The stone was laid, with the accustomed ceremony, by G. O. Stuart, Esquire, Mayor of Quebec, assisted by Dr. James Douglas.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Yesterday (Monday), Mr. Robert Riddell, of Portsmouth, accidentally met his death while assisting to raise the steamer Perth. He was engaged in getting the block under the bottom of the vessel; and while employed in canting the block, had his head between the latter and the vessel. The person who had the end of the "fall" let it slip, in endeavouring to make it fast, and deceased's head was crushed between the bottom of the boat and the lever. He was a young man much respected.—*Kingston Argus.*

KINGSTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—This enterprising company are about to commence active operations. Having already purchased an eligible site for their extensive works, the plans and specifications of which will be forthcoming—and the buildings are to be erected thereon as soon as practicable.

This economical, convenient and most brilliant light, when once in general use over the city, will furnish the appearance of vivacity to the business of the place, and a profitable per centage to stockholders.—*Kingston Herald.*

Yesterday the schooner "Isabella," commanded by Captain Robert Anglen, arrived in this port from Oswego. She brought three bells for the Roman Catholic Cathedral now being built in Kingston. The largest of these bells weighs 3,101 lbs.; the second, 1,575; and the smallest 1,000. They were manufactured at West Troy, in the State of New York.—*Kingston Argus.*

Mark Long, arrested for the robbery at Love's Hotel, Woodstock, of £2000 in Gore Bank notes, has been convicted of the charge.

The probability that the Canadian ports will soon be open to United States enterprise, seems now to be the only hope left to Canada. Flour, which in New York ranges from \$6.50 to \$6.75 per barrel, is not worth in Montreal more than twenty-five shillings of a very depreciated currency;—making nearly \$2 per barrel difference between the two markets. Could the Americans buy in the Canadas, and ship their purchase home, free of impost duty, the Canadian farmers and millers would gain the money they now lose. In addition to which, the markets would be rendered more stable, for the Canadians would then pay for their goods in produce what they now remit in specie. But the greatest advantage to the Canadians from the opening of the ports would be the immense trade that must be done by the natural outlet of the lakes, the river St. Lawrence. All the products of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other western States, which now find their way to the ocean, via the tedious and expensive Erie Canal, would go direct to Quebec, thence to be shipped to all parts of the world in American bottoms; and this, because it can be done cheaper than by way of Buffalo and New York. The mighty dollar rules the world, and in spite of the Americans the carrying trade would be done on the Canadian waters.—*British Whig.*

The Warden of the Midland District has called an extra Session of the District Council, for the purpose of taking measures to raise a loan of £15,000 to improve the roads in that District.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

TORONTO.—The Mayor congratulated the Grand Jurors of this Court, when they were assembled for business on Thursday last, on the gratifying fact, that there was not a single prisoner to bring before them. It was the first instance of the kind in Toronto. The Mayor also announced that, in accordance with the English custom, the Sheriff had presented him with a pair of white kid gloves on the occasion.—*Toronto Globe.*

The emigrants hitherto arrived in Toronto are of a highly respectable class. A very large proportion have proceeded to the States.—*Toronto Patriot.*

SUPPOSED DOUBLE MURDER.—A gentleman from Queenston brings intelligence that two bodies, supposed to be those of husband and wife, were found at the bottom of the cliffs, at Queenston, having apparently been precipitated by force from the top. The woman was in a state of nudity. It appears that the parties disappeared about a fortnight ago. Suspicion points strongly to a man who has been living at Queenston, as the murderer; but of this we forbear to say more at the present.—*Examiner.*

For several days past, immense flights of pigeons have passed over our town, and we are informed that the woods in the neighbourhood are actually alive with these birds. To judge from the incessant cracking of fire-arms, we might be led to imagine that the whole population of the town was engaged in pigeon-shooting.—*Port Hope Advertiser.*

We are informed that a porcupine, an animal very rarely seen in this part of the country, was killed a few days back, in the woods about half a mile east of the town. It was a large animal of the species, weighing about thirty pounds.—*Ibid.*

LONDON ASSIZES.—At the recent sitting, Mr. Notman preferred a bill of indictment against Mr. George Brown, Editor of the *Globe*, for a libel, or a series of libels, against Colonel Prince. The Grand Jury found a true bill, and a bench warrant was issued against Mr. Brown. Our contemporary will be compelled to give sureties for his appearance at the next Assizes. We have not learned on what grounds the indictment was preferred.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

HURON ASSIZES.—The only serious case was that of Joseph Smith, tried for the murder of James Cooper. It was one of those numerous and brutal outrages which necessarily result from the effects of intoxicating liquors upon the human brain. And the man must be wholly destitute of intelligence, and even of the common feelings of our nature, who could carelessly or harshly look upon the unfortunate culprit as he occupied the prisoners' box. In fact, it was almost impossible to look upon the man without cursing the unhallowed agent, which, under the sanction of respectable public opinion, and a liberal government, compelled him to occupy such a degraded position before a concourse of his fellow-men. Mr. Notman, Queen's counsel, in his able address to the jury, certainly made some effective remarks on drunkenness as the source of crime.—*Huron Signal.*

THE CROPS.—We are pleased to learn by our exchanges, that the wheat crop, generally, is looking well. We believe that our farmers have no reason to complain of the present appearance of the wheat crop in this section; and should it escape the ravages of the fly and the rust, we have reason to believe that the yield will be good. Spring grain is looking well.—*Victoria Chronicle.*

THE CROPS.—The wheat fields throughout this district look remarkably well just now; and if one could judge of the crop from present appearances, we would say that it would be a most abundant one.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

CASUALTY.—We regret to learn that Dr. Lee, a young gentleman who recently graduated at Montreal, and a son of the late Dr. Lee, of London, C. W., was accidentally drowned at York, Grand River, lately. The particulars of the accident we have not learned. Dr. Lee was a young gentleman of much promise, and his loss will be severely felt by his family and friends.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

THE WEATHER.—For the last few days the weather in and about Cobourg has been highly favourable to the growth of wheat and grass. All of our crops are looking well.—*Cobourg Star.*

REDUCTION.—In Nova Scotia, the era of responsible government has been ushered in by a very serviceable measure for the people, and a very disinterested act on the part of the members of the administration. Under the old system the expenses of government were as follows, namely: Attorney General, £750; Solicitor General, £875; Treasurer, £600; Clerk, £250; Clerk of Revenue, £450; Land Office, £2079; Provincial Secretary, £1250; Collector of Excise Halifax, £700; Customs, £7144; in all £12,943. Under the new system these charges are to be reduced by nearly £8000!! For the future they are to be only £5070, namely: Attorney General, £500; Solicitor General, £725; Receiver General, £600; Clerk, £250; Land Office, £750; retiring allowances, £725; Secretary's office, including the pension to Sir R. George, £1200; Collector at Halifax, £300. The customs to be administered by a board consisting of the members of the administration, without pay for these services. This is the sort of reform we want in Canada. We wonder whether members of parliament in Nova Scotia vote themselves such liberal remuneration as those of our own province.—*Montreal Herald.*

Earl Grey has addressed a communication to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, desiring him to warn ship masters not to visit the coasts and harbours of the slave holding States of the American Union, if they have persons of colour on board, as Her Majesty's Government have evidence before them to show that persons so exposed have been seized and imprisoned, in accordance with the existing laws of Alabama.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Smith O'Brien and Mr. John O'Connell have merged their past differences, and agreed to work harmoniously together in the good cause for the future. The meeting between those gentlemen, accompanied by Dr. Wiley, took place yesterday, and after some few explanations on both sides, the two former cordially shook hands. The amalgamation of O'Brien and O'Connell must exercise a most important influence in the future career of Repeal in Ireland, and probably be the means of increased anxiety on the part of the Government in that country. W. Mitchell, who has retired from the Irish Confederation, gives his reasons in the *United Irishman* for so doing. He states that it arises from his difference of opinion with Mr. O'Brien, the latter gentleman declining any public association with the former, on account of the extreme Republican principles which he has advocated in his journal.

The leaders of both the *Nation* and *United Irishman* continue to exhibit the same contempt for the Government, and determine to procure Repeal at all hazards.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—Letters from Peterhead, dated April 23, announce the recovery of the wreck of the Hannibal, a ship of 500 tons burthen, from Quebec, found ashore near Dronsfjord, on the coast of Norway. The vessel encountered the dreadful storm on the 24th of February last, while on her passage to Hull, in the course of which a frightful sea struck the ship, sweeping everything off her decks—masts, bulwarks, and boats; and every soul (except one man) belonging to her overboard, all of whom met with a watery grave. The solitary seaman left on board endured the greatest privations. After 14 days' suffering, the vessel was carried by the current of the ocean to the spot above mentioned, where he remained six or seven days before the wreck was discovered, that portion of Norway being uninhabited, and some miles out of the track of trading vessels. The poor fellow was insensible, and apparently in a dying state, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he was restored to life. Subsequently, the wreck was got off, and being found water-tight, was taken in tow and conveyed to Peterhead, where she arrived on the 28th. The 30 sufferers drowned, we understand, belonged to Hull.

RELIEF TO THE WEST INDIA COLONISTS.—On the 1st May, the House of Commons in committee voted, on motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, first, a grant of £5000 for the relief of those who had been reduced to destitution in Tobago by the hurricane which occurred there in October last; second, an advance of £50,000 to the colonists to enable them to restore the property which had then been destroyed; and third, an advance of £170,000 for the purpose of promoting the immigration of free labourers into Trinidad and British Guiana. The sum at first proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for this last object was £200,000; but Mr. Herries having suggested the desirableness of confining the vote to £166,000, the expense which had already been incurred for the immigration, leaving the remaining £34,000 to be voted afterwards, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to take £170,000 on account. A motion in amendment by Mr. Hume, to postpone the consideration of the subject, was rejected by a majority of 55 (21 to 76). A bill was brought in the same day, to extend to five years the period for the repayment of the hurricane loan to the West India Islands.

The people at the Cape are so delighted at the Caffre pacification, that they have determined upon erecting a monument in Cape Town to Sir Harry Smith.

The Right Honourable Robert Montgomery Lord Belhaven, has been appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The following is believed to be an accurate enumeration of the contents of the British Museum: Bound volumes of printed books, 410,000; whole number of separate articles, including pamphlets and dissertations, say 700,000; whole number of catalogue titles, say 850,000. These numbers do not include maps, charts, engravings, or manuscripts.—*Traveller.*

GUTTA PERCHA.—The importation of this newly-introduced article continues to take place in large quantities. A vessel just arrived in London docks from Singapore has brought 4566 blocks and 415 packages of gutta percha, consigned to order.

£79,000 were subscribed to the Cobden fund; £4800 has to be deducted for expenses, and some portion of the sum has been applied to the purchase of Mr. Cobden's birth-place in Suffolk. The balance will be immediately handed over to him.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—A conference of ministers of religion to promote the temperance reformation, commenced in Manchester on Wednesday, 19th ultimo, and terminated on Friday 21st. There were present about 180 ministers, of whom 70 were clergymen of the Church of England, 42 Independents, 28 Primitive Methodists, 52 Baptists, 22 Wesleyans, and 14 Calvinistic Methodists.

It is said that the Government contemplates an immediate application to Parliament for authority to raise a loan for emigration. The amount it is said, will be at least £500,000, perhaps £1,000,000.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Rev. Mr. Bermingham has published an abject apology for his letter which appeared in the *Nation*, notwithstanding the high tone he at first assumed to his Bishop in relation to it.

Messrs. Duffy and Meagher continue their appeals to the people to arm, and are joined by some of the Romish priests.

The potato crops generally promise a very abundant yield. Blight has appeared in only a few very limited localities.

The name of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien has been struck from the roll of the magistracy of the county of Limerick.

DUBLIN, May 10.—This day the Judges of the Queen's Bench unanimously decided against Mr. Mitchell's pleas and in favour of the Crown.

Great excitement was caused among the inhabitants in the trading parts of the city to-day by the stoppage of one of the Dublin savings banks.

The Rev. James Maher, Catholic priest of Carlow Graigue, has denounced from the altar the illegal practices of those of his flock who practised rifle shooting on the Sabbath, and the consequence is, that the rifle club is disbanded.

THE REBEL CLUBS.—During the last few weeks the stealing of lead from the house gutters has become very general, the thieves having a ready sale for it amongst our rifle clubs, who convert it into bullets. Several houses have been stripped on the Glanmire hill and in the neighbourhood of the Marsh.—*Cork Constitution.*

FRUITS OF TREASON.—The trade of Dublin, says the correspondent of the *Morning Post*, has never been in a worse condition. "Shops are being abandoned, the shop-keepers flying. The number of houses to let, at all sides, is quite frightful. The building trade is at a stand. With a decreasing population, there are already more houses than inhabitants to occupy them. House property has fallen immensely in value, partly because of the general decline in the value of all property, but especially on account of the poor rates and the high taxation on houses."

UNITED STATES.

SHOCKING FRUITS OF FANATICISM.—A most unnatural and shocking affair occurred last week, in the town of Edgcomb, about five miles from Wisconsin, Me. A man named Pinkham—about 45 years of age, by occupation a ship-carpenter, with a sharp axe completely decapitated his wife and four children, the oldest child about twelve years of age, leaving the heads hanging to the bodies only by a small portion of the neck, and then cutting his own throat most effectually with a razor. The house standing some distance from other dwellings, the awful deed was not discovered until some time the next day, when the mother of the man, having occasion to visit the house, found the inmates in the horrible situation described; not a soul being left alive to tell the tale of blood. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Pinkham had been victims of the Miller delusion; but the full force of its crushing influence upon their spirits seems not to have been suspected by others. A paper was found in the joint hand-writing of the parents, containing a statement in the hand-writing of Mrs. P. followed by another by her husband, setting forth that they had become tired of life—that there was no thing in prospect for them worth living for, and that they had mutually agreed upon the destruction of themselves and their children; requesting that their bodies may be deposited in a stone tomb. The funeral took place on the following Tuesday. Although it rained in the morning, there were from 1500 to 2000 persons present at the interment, who were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Dodge.

Flour from Ohio wheat, dried by Mr. Stafford's process, loses 8 per cent of its weight. This fact has been recently tested at Elyria. When, therefore, dried flour is exported, the miller will save exportation upon 164 lbs. of water to each barrel, and one-twelfth of the cost of the barrel, the customer paying at the same rate for 196 lbs. of dried flour that he would for 211 lbs. of undried. The consumer, then, has the certainty of purchasing and having flour always sweet and fresh, instead of running the risk of buying flour which is stale, musty, or sour.—*Cleveland Herald.*

IT'S AN ILL WIND, &c.—Mr. B. F. Palmer, of Meredith, N. H., receives an average of one application per day for cork legs, the charge for which is \$150 each. This is mainly owing to the numerous dismemberments occasioned by the Mexican war. Mr. Palmer has been offered \$75,000 for his patent for the United States, which he declines.—*Springfield Gazette.*

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

PROTESTANTISM IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

(From the Scottish Guardian.)

In our last we adverted to the present aspects of Popery on the Continent, in connection with the revolutionary change which is passing over Europe—the favorable and the unfavorable. We may trace the chequered prospects of Protestantism, particularly of evangelical religion, in the same way. We have such favorable facts as the public declaration at least of religious freedom in the new constitutions of all the new revolutionised States. The fulfilment may not come fully up to the promise, but it is a matter of no small moment to be able to appeal to a free charter; such declarations furnish a vantage-ground. A few months ago, a British traveller could not pass into Austria without being liable to have any religious books, and even his Bible which he carried for personal use, seized. Now, he is free to read himself, and to use his influence in circulating the truth among others. So in Italy. In consequence of the change, the long-persecuted Waldenses have been set free. So unexpected was the revolution, and withal so strange, that we are informed the older men could not believe the good news, and suspected a snake in the grass. No wonder that people betook themselves to their churches to render thanks to God, and wrote letters of gratitude to the King. It must have been a fine sight when 800 representatives from the Waldensian valleys defiled in the foremost rank before the King at Turin, amid sympathising shouts from all the other bodies of "Evviva i Valdesi."

In Bohemia, the Revolution is likely to lead to the open profession of evangelical Protestantism on the part of many who are understood to inherit the faith of ancient martyrs, but whom despotism has hitherto rendered silent. In France, besides giving scope for free evangelical labor by agents who hitherto have often been harassed and retarded, there is a fair prospect of the re-organisation of the old Protestant Church on a better basis than it has known for generations. Though Presbyterian in constitution, it has not been allowed for many years to hold meetings of Synod or General Assembly. It has had no opportunity of testifying, in a public and impressive manner, for the truth of God. It has derived no advantage from its nominal constitution; and hence, among other reasons, its comparative insignificance. Now it has the prospect of letting its voice be heard among the many adverse voices which are likely so soon to resound over France. Let us hope that the trumpet will give no uncertain sound. In Protestant Germany, again, where there was little to complain of in the way of direct repression of evangelical effort, there is the prospect of propitious change. The Old Lutherans, sounder in doctrine and ecclesiastical principle than the present Church—so much so that many of them, on the score of conscience, were constrained a few years ago to emigrate to America—have already been recognised, and allowed by the State to organise themselves into a Church, and that too with the prospect of a re-union with the United or National Church. In addition to this, there is the likelihood, which we noticed a few days ago, of an ultimate separation of Church and State. Besides symptoms then indicated, which have been subsequently confirmed by the testimony of Dr. Tholuck, it may be remarked that this demand has been earnestly made, according to the German correspondent of *Evangelical Christendom* (for this month) by Hanover, Brunswick, both the Mecklenburgs, and the Hanse towns. The popular election of the office-bearers of the Prussian Church, according to the same authority, will probably be conceded.

Such are the leading favorable indications, down to the present time; but the unpropitious must not be overlooked. Republican Switzerland is as hostile as ever to evangelical truth—if possible, is persecuting the faithful more fiercely than before. Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, for the high crime of officiating a few weeks ago for the Rev. Mr. Scholl at Lausanne, to some thirty humble worshippers, was liable to be marched off by a gendarme—a crowd of emissaries surrounded the building, and were only prevented, by ignorance, from assaulting it. Hundreds of the faithful in the Canton, worn out by harassing persecution, and seeing no likelihood of its termination, are contemplating an emigration to America. They are renewing the story of the pilgrim fathers. Nor is Vaud the only Canton which signals itself so infamously—the spirit is spreading to others. The Rev. M. Rind, of Coire, thus writes of the hitherto quiet Grisons:—"Already several, and partly the most pious and able of our ministers, have been obliged to leave their parishes, and many others, being suspected of Jesuitism, have lost the confidence of their flocks. True, it is madness that evangelical ministers, the greatest antagonists of the Jesuits, are accused of attachment to them by the Radicals, their brothers; but still it is so, and the truth is, that those people who are not imbued with the spirit of Christianity, are not able to judge for themselves on such a question, but allow themselves to be guided by watchwords. That is the curse of Republics." It suits the persecutor at present to accuse the faithful of being Jesuits, that order being odious; but it is stated as not in the least degree improbable, that the Jesuit and Radical Socialist will ere long join their forces, and then, in tenfold measure, woe to the consistent followers of Christ. In Berne, again, the second leading Canton of the Diet, there are similar indications. Twenty-four persons have been sentenced to various degrees of punishment, for the great offence of circulating a pamphlet against a Pantheist Professor in the University. Of these, fourteen are laymen, and one is a lady. Several of the faithful pastors are imprisoned in the common jail of the Canton—and all for opposing and seeking by moral means to overturn an Infidel appointment! Does this not show that rationalism and the wildest spirit of philosophical speculation, hates the truth of God, and with all their boasted freedom, can as cordially persecute it as old Popery.

With regard to Prussia, there is reason to fear that, with the rise of evangelical preaching of late years, there has been a corresponding rise, on the other side, of hatred to its consistent ministers and professors. The case of Berne would prepare us for this. Rendered more proud and confident by their recent increase of political power, the Neologians are giving out that there must be an end to the perpetual religious meetings and observances of the evangelicals, and that men must not be allowed to be so much frightened with their preaching about hell. It is understood that a large share of the unpopularity of the King is not owing so much to the tardiness of his political reforms, as to dislike for his reputed personal piety, and the favor which, on all occasions, he shews for the evangelical party in the ministry.

Nor is it only infidel professors and Neologians, with their followers, who cherish these enmities. The same spirit seems to reach to many of the peasantry; at least it is found in Silesia that no religious excellence—no amount of humanity to the suffering—are any protection against lawless violence. Silesia has been the scene of great distress during the last winter. Scarcity and pestilence have been doing their dreadful work, so that in one district 6000 were left orphans, yet there peasant insurrections have been very active, and faithful men are not spared. A correspondent of *Evangelical Christendom*, speaking of the victims, says:—

"Of these I grieve especially to have to notice the President of the Bible Society at Buchall, in Silesia, the excellent Count Redeen, who, together with his pious Countess, the zealous promoter of all schemes of piety and benevolence in her neighborhood, has been, as I learned yesterday from a friend, driven from their fine castle by a band of insurgent peasants—probably from another district—and forced to fly for their lives. The noble building was first pillaged, and then set fire to."

Even among the unhappy Poles there is no real toleration, and, far less, favour for the truth of God. Though they have been externally such sufferers themselves, and one would have expected tenderness to others, it is not so. Czernski and his friend Post—faithful pastors, and according to their light, evangelical—complain of the mockery and insults which they meet with at Polish hands. Diffused civil liberty, then, is not synonymous with real religious freedom. At the same time, civil despotism is no friend of that freedom; and if any proof at the present moment were needed, we might appeal to the Protestant provinces of Russia, along the shores of the Baltic. There a shocking persecution, of fraud and force combined, has been in operation for

several years, and is not now extinguished, through the medium of which the Autocrat of all the Russias seeks to gain over his Lutheran subjects to swell the ranks of the Greek Church. Courland and Esthonia have sad tales to tell of recent suffering for conscience sake. But we must draw these observations to a close. One thing is clear, that the prospects of true Christianity in Europe are very chequered—that there is no just ground for lulling confidence and security on the part of the faithful—that while hope is not absent, there is ample reason for lively interest, profound sympathy, earnest prayer, and unwearied labor.

Since the above was written, we have learned that the excellent M. Scholl, of Lausanne, a leading minister in the Free Church of the Canton de Vaud, noted for his inoffensiveness, having been surprised by the police in holding a religious meeting for the ordinary worship of God, has been banished to his original parish—in other words, has been *sine die* separated from his devoted flock, and that, along with Mrs. Vinet, the widow of the late eminent Professor of the name, in whose house the meeting was held, has been delated to the appropriate tribunal, in order, in addition, to be heavily fined! When shall these cruel proceedings have an end? Alas! for the persecuted. Alas! still more, for the persecutor.

THE LITERATURE OF THE SABBATH.

(From the Scottish Guardian.)

We rejoice in the literature of the Sabbath question. Too much can scarcely be published on the varied claims of so authoritative and beneficent an institution. There is reason to think that the improved feeling in its behalf, which is appearing in various quarters, is owing in part to the discussions and publications which have been called forth of late years by railway travelling on the holy day. In the new number of the *North British Review*, we have a beautiful and most attractive article on the Sabbath. The style betrays the pen of one of the most popular writers of the day. Few will read it without warm sympathy and admiration. We would not have quarrelled with a little more of the authority of the Sabbath; and, indeed, ere the article closes, the writer indirectly confesses the necessity both of Divine and human legislation, but he prefers to dwell upon the day mainly as a present from God to man, and as a matter of choicest privilege. The truth is, that all arguments are needed, and that some minds are more impressed with one view—others with another. We daresay Sir Andrew Agnew, whose experience in dealing with men upon the Sabbath has been most varied, will bear witness to the strength and power of the argument involved in the naked command, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." It is interesting and indicative of progress, to see a journal of such high literary and scientific talent, not inferior to the oldest and most established veterans in periodical literature, coming out so decidedly, and in a manner worthy of its other articles, in behalf of the law and day of God. Neither literature nor science has any reason to be ashamed of the Sabbath. Among its subordinate advantages it is the friend of both.

Another recent publication on the same great question, is from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Newstead. His particular topic is the "Position of the Churches of Christ in England in relation to the Sabbath." We strongly recommend the publication, and subjoin a few extracts:

SUNDAY TRADING AND TRAVELLING IN ENGLAND.

"It appears incontrovertibly from a most important document, which has just been published by authority of the House of Commons, entitled, 'Report from the Select Committee on Sunday Trading (Metropolis), together with the minutes of evidence, appendix, and index,' that this crime prevails to an extent equally surprising and distressing, principally in the suburban districts of London. The Committee state in that Report, after their unhesitating and unanimous opinion as to the injurious effects and tendency of Sunday Trading, 'that they have reason to believe, that more than 5000 tradesmen in the metropolis, with probably three times that number of journeymen and boys, are almost entirely deprived of the benefits derivable from one day of rest out of the seven days of the week.' From 10 to 29 per cent., they state, is charged on that day more than on others. One man declared his *Sunday profits* amounted to £500 a-year, and another had 'cleared £2000' by the same unhalloved traffic."

"Let this also be followed by the consideration, that, in addition to the tens of thousands who throng our Parks and Rivers, on the Lord's day, between 800 and 900 *Sunday Trains* are running on our railways, in defiance of God and man, employing and inciting tens of thousands more, and we have an aggregate of public and acknowledged Sabbath-breaking in England, which is frightful and alarming to contemplate."

"The shallow apology which is frequently offered for this flagrant disregard of the Divine commandment by many interested individuals, that it is a boon to the humbler classes to have such an advantage as is provided for them by railways, to spend the Sabbath in recreation and amusement, is more than met by the well-known fact, that the very sources of their presumed moral enjoyments (such as zoological gardens, public libraries, arboreta, etc.), are very generally and very properly closed on the Lord's-day. They are, therefore, for the most part, thrown loose on such occasions to the gratification of their more sensual appetites; which only return them to their neglected homes and families more unhappy in every sense than they went out. The affected philanthropy of Sabbath-breaking excursions (or any dubious gains which may arise from such traffic) can be but ill balanced against the moral blight, the spiritual desolation, and the domestic misery, which must be the result both to the parties presumed to be obliged by such arrangements, and the numerous servants and attendants on railways, for whom no Sabbath ever dawned. It is very easy, as it is very common, to say that all this array of Sabbath-breaking is for the 'convenience' or 'necessity' of the people. But if so, it is a very different public from what it was before railways had familiarised the land with Sabbath-breaking. Meanwhile it is quite as easy to say, and certainly as true, that the public have done without it, could do without it, should do without it, and would do without it, were it not provided for them, and paraded before them, in every form of temptation that 'cheap trips,' and 'pleasure trains' will admit of. Meanwhile we see no union of counsels, no helping hand stretched out from one Church to another, no holy promptitude against a desolating evil—even a great body which does seem to meditate something, takes more than two years to consider of it! O, this is sad trifling with an urgent evil, which is doing awful dishonour to God!"

Referring to the plea of advantage to the working classes, in the Sabbath travelling and excursions, Mr. Newstead is not less decided. We may merely mention that, since he gave his views to the public, the most satisfactory answer has been furnished to the pretence for Sabbath-breaking from kindness to the working classes, in the fact that 1000 men of these classes have written as many essays, defensive of the Sabbath, and have repudiated the worthless benevolence which would, in professed friendship to them, trample under foot the authority and love of God. We hold the number and ability of the essays which have been written in behalf of the Sabbath, as not only a proof of strong and growing attachment to the institution, but as one of the most memorable facts in the history of British literature.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

(Reported in New York Evangelist.)

Tabernacle, Thursday evening, May 11th.

The Anniversary of the American Temperance Union, was held at the Tabernacle on Thursday evening. Chancellor Walworth took the Chair at half-past seven. Rev. Dr. Hutton opened the meeting with prayer.

The President made a few impressive remarks. After portraying the success of past years, and the awfulness of the evil they were struggling against, he proceeded to discuss more particularly these two points:—1st, The importance of teaching the young the evils of intemperance, and the necessity of total abstinence; and 2nd, The necessity of uniting the whole Christian Church, of all sects and persuasions, in this cause.

The able Report of the Executive Committee was read by Rev. John Marsh, Corresponding Secretary. The motion for its adoption was made by John Tappan, Esq., of Boston, who modestly yielded the floor to Rev. Dr. Edwards, at the same time introducing this veteran in the cause, who made a few pertinent remarks. The Report presented the following startling facts:—

That in the United States 23,000,000 gallons of pure alcohol were consumed annually by 20,000,000 people; in Great Britain 28,000,000 gallons were consumed by 25,000,000; in France, 137,000,000

gallons by 32,000,000; in Prussia, 15,000,000 by 25,000,000; in Sweden, 11,000,000 by 3,000,000 people. In these five countries, 546,000,000 dollars were annually expended for spirituous liquors. In Great Britain and the United States, the most Christian countries in the world, 100,000 human beings die every year lost drunkards. Why is it, when religion, intellect, education, and refinement, are united in this cause, that the good work moves on so slowly? This is a dark view. On the other hand, much has been accomplished. The question of license has been tested in many of the States at the ballot-box. In Vermont the vote was nearly balanced. Had it not been for some illegality in voting, "No License" would have carried the day. In New Hampshire the Legislature had been instructed by a vote of the people, two to one, to grant no more licenses. Maine had shut out the traffic. The Legislature of Massachusetts were balancing and hesitating. Rhode Island was almost free. In New Jersey the popular voice had been silenced, and her wishes disregarded by the Legislature. In Pennsylvania and Maryland, the reference of the question to the people had been decided to be unconstitutional by the courts, and rum triumphed. In the Western States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c., the cause goes steadily onward. In their youthful strength they would soon free themselves. The Committee believe that Legislatures are behind the will of the people on the subject of license; that could Legislatures be elected on the question of license alone, overwhelming majorities would be given against the traffic. As it is here, the spirit of rum creeps into our Legislatures through a thousand crevices. In England, during the last year, there had been a more substantial progress than ever before. Twelve monthly and two weekly journals are devoted to the cause, and numerous valuable essays have been printed and freely circulated. In Ireland the influence of Father Mathew continues unabated. In Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, &c., the cause is making progress. In France a great work is to be done.

746,571,429 gallons of wine are annually consumed; of brandy, 9,245,425 gallons; of spirits, 2,250,000 gallons; of cider, 221,705,410 gallons; of beer, 74,025,550 gallons; making a sum total of 1,053,797,854 gallons. This amount is almost incredible, but the statistics were procured from reliable sources. Fourteen millions of people are engaged in the manufacture or vending of liquors in France.

These are the leading facts of this Report. The reading of it was interrupted by the cheers elicited by the entrance of John P. Hale, United States Senator, from New Hampshire, who was introduced to the audience, and received with three cheers. We have only room for his remarks.

Mr. Hale moved the following resolution:—

Resolved,—That as the prosperity and happiness of a people, and the permanence of civil government, depend upon their intelligence, self-control, and high state of morals, the Temperance Reformation must be cherished by every philanthropist and patriot, as one of the safeguards of our Republic.

When we reflect upon it, the truth must be manifest, that the elements of individual and national greatness are one and the same. Individuals make up the nation, and with us they make the government too. And yet there is a sort of infidelity abroad, which teaches that there is one law for the private man, and another law for the public man, as if the God of individuals was not also the God of nations. A more deceitful, a more pernicious doctrine cannot be entertained. To illustrate and enforce this resolution, I will make reference to the habits of a people far distant; I refer to the Chinese. Among the many peculiar customs of the Chinese, there is one peculiarly peculiar. Among the many false gods which they worship, if perchance, there be one to whom for years they have offered the most costly sacrifices, and poured out the richest oblations, to whom they have knelt and prayed, and for all these have received nothing in return, they charge it with being a false god. "For all our offerings we have received nothing; this is no true god. There is no profit in his worship," they say. The accusation is entered, and they have a trial. The mandarins sit in judgment. Proclamation is made that any shall show cause, if he can, why the god should be dethroned. The evidence is received, and then, if the god be condemned, sentence is passed, its altars are cast down, and its worship made infamous. My friends, isn't there a false god in this country too? Haven't we been worshipping a false god, presenting costly incense, and offering up our most precious possessions? And haven't we been doing this for years? What profit has there been in his worship? Why should we not have a trial of this false god, and have it to-day? I should like to attend such a trial, before the whole American people, and his priests should be called upon for his defence, and his worshippers should testify, and show cause, if they can, why he is not a false god. I would call up *old age*, with his tottering footsteps; and I would ask, show me what profit there is in this worship? And with trembling voice he would answer, "My first-born and my last-born has he taken from me; and in youth they went down to the grave; sons and daughters has he robbed me of; yes, and health, and wealth, and peace of mind; the wife of my youth, and the stay of my declining years, all, all have been sacrificed, and nought is left but an infamous name and a drunkard's grave." What profit is this? And I would call upon *woman* to give her testimony, with her crushed affections, and blighted hopes, and weeping eyes. And what return has she received but poverty, and disgrace, and an early grave? So we might go through every department of society, and every walk of life; not only in the hut of poverty, but in the parlor of wealth, the hall of science, and the temple of religion. Yes, I would summon the *church*, and she would say that her most promising and gifted sons, her brightest and best ornaments, at the very time when they were sounding the alarm on the watch-towers of Zion, when preaching of "temperance, righteousness, and a judgment to come," have fallen. The destroyer crept into the sanctuary, and laid his hand upon the preacher and laid him low. And so he has entered the hall of justice, and the senate, and every place where there were victims to be sacrificed.

Why, then, when the testimony is so conclusive, when the judgment and the reason are convinced, why is not the verdict rendered, and the sentence pronounced, and execution made? I answer, for two reasons. And the first is *fashion*; we don't any of us like to be unfashionable. And when we go into fashionable society, we want to do as they do. We don't like to be laughed at or ridiculed. We Americans are apt to decide with an "if," or a "but;" and I am reminded often of Naaman, the captain of the host of the king of Syria, when he was returning to Elisha after he had been healed of his leprosy, and said, "Is this thing the Lord pardon thy servant, that when my master goeth into the house of Rimmon to worship there, and he leaneth on my hand, and I bow myself in the house of Rimmon; when I bow myself in the house of Rimmon, the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing." Your master, young men, is fashion. You are temperance men everywhere else; but when you go into fashionable society, when you enter your "house of Rimmon," why, "the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing." Let me tell you, that by that deed of worship you undo all you have done or can do anywhere else, because those that can't get into the house of Rimmon will plead your example for the same service in a little *lower circle*.

Then there is a second reason. The wisdom of man and God has found but one successful weapon against intemperance, and that is total abstinence. It is absolutely necessary, to be an influential temperance man, that you first sign the temperance pledge. But, no, you revolt from that; you start back. "Am I not a man? Can't I take care of myself? Am I a child, that I must put myself under the care and watch of your temperance people? Sign the pledge! No! I won't do any such thing! I can take care of myself." How is it, my friends, in other things? Why, we have to give pledges everywhere, in all the states. I don't know how it is in New York, but I presume it's the same everywhere. You can't go into a court of justice and enter suit for a single dollar, without holding up your hand and swearing not to tell a lie. I knew a man in Congress whose head was whitened with the frosts of eighty winters, and who had been a representative sixteen or eighteen years—John Quincy Adams—who was obliged to swear that he would preserve the constitution. And he had to do it over and over again, every time he was returned. Did he object? Did he think he was degraded by doing that? Was

he a "child?" How is it in the social circle? Why, there isn't a young man who can get married without first pledging himself that he will do that which he has been telling the girl for months he hasn't been doing anything else but do. Another illustration. What did the signers of the declaration of independence do, after they had come together, and in the face of Great Britain and of death, drawn up the declaration? What did they do? Why, they "pledged" themselves; yes, pledged themselves, "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." Did that make them slaves? No, no. It was the very act that gave birth to a nation of freemen. This argument against the total abstinence pledge is futile. The excuse is a mere pretence. It doesn't stand the test of life. There is no other way to give efficient co-operation to the cause, except by total abstinence. Without it the existence of our nation cannot be maintained. It is a solecism, that a nation of drunkards can keep their political freedom. After a fervent appeal, the distinguished speaker retired amid continued applause.

J. P. Hale is the candidate of the Liberty party for the Presidency.

PIETY—PHILANTHROPY—POVERTY.

(From Speech of the Rev. W. W. Patton, of Hartford, at the Anniversary of the Moral Reform and Guardian Society, N.Y.)

There are many points of interest, said the speaker, connected with this Society, but none that takes so firm a hold upon the community at the present time as the House of Industry, the refuge for the friendless and destitute. Upon that my remarks will have their bearing. On whatever side we look in this world, wretchedness stares us in the face—a wretchedness arising from the fact that men have forgotten God and have denied the claims of their fellow-men. To remedy this wretchedness, we need the application of two great principles, Piety and Philanthropy. These should act harmoniously to act effectually; and there is no good reason why they should not, and, in their purity, must not meet in the same breast, since both spring from the same common source of love. Yet it is a sad fact that in the history of the world they have been too often separated, so that those who have seemed to care for the condition of mankind have been divided into mere and exclusive pietists and philanthropists. The pietists evince great regard for God, for creeds, for the visible church, and for the ordinances of worship; but manifest little or no practical concern for the lives and crimes of their fellow-men; contenting themselves with resolving all sin into total depravity, and all necessary remedies into the regular preaching of the gospel. Such were the Jews in the days of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the other prophets—very godly after their way, having their Sabbaths, new moons, solemn feasts and set assemblies, delighting to approach unto God, but utterly forgetful of the rights of their fellow-men. Their religion God repudiated, because they neglected the widow and orphan, and oppressed the poor and stranger. Such were the Jews of our Saviour's day, who exalted the temple and its worship; were very punctilious and devout at worship, but in their search after God overlooked his image as impressed upon every fellow-man. They "paid tithes of mint, anise and cummin," but omitted the weightier matters of the law, justice, mercy, and faith. It is this style of pietism that Christ meant to rebuke in the parable of the good Samaritan, where it is represented by the Levite and priest, who in their pride and staidness, in all their zeal and devotion, and with their pure orthodoxy and utter hatred of Samaritan heresy, left the wounded man to his fate. Such is too much the tendency of the church at the present day. Its teachers are so busy in arranging the creeds and ceremonies and government of the church, that practical philanthropy and reform meet with neglect, and they turn it over to the Samaritans and other heretical and infidel labourers. That is the reason why this Society had to endure long years of reproach, and to persevere in toil unrequited by even a smile from the earthly heads of the church.

On the other hand, the mere philanthropists have erred in devoting their attention too exclusively to their fellow-men. They have often spoken and acted as though it were religion enough to relieve human woes, even if the knee were not bent to God, nor his word read, nor his church sustained. They have been diligent in reform, but remiss in worship. Their errors have given occasion to pietists to scoff and to strengthen themselves in indifference to human woe. But let me assure them, that it is a sad and evil sign when infidels and heretics undertake and perform the work of the church, because the latter is faithless to her trust.

Each class contends for the truth in part, and should unite harmoniously with the other. This Society is engaged in a work approved by both principles; and yet there has not been the union of labour desirable, particularly in the connection of poverty and vice. We see extreme destitution and loathsomeness vice conjoined. Says the mere pietist, the case is very simple. Human nature is totally depraved, and that will account for it all. Build churches enough, and preach good orthodox doctrine, and the work will be done. The mere philanthropist declares that sin is created by poverty, and that poverty is owing to wrong social arrangements, and he calls for a social revolution. Each have an element of truth, and must unite their forces. Human depravity predisposes to sin, and poverty often gives the occasion and supplies the stimulus of sin. The relations of poverty to vice are not sufficiently understood; and Christian writers might on this point learn something from the French Socialists. *Extreme poverty tends to sin.* The Bible and observation alike declare it. Said Agur in his prayer, "Give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me; lest I be full and deny thee, and say, Who is the Lord? or lest I be poor, and steal, and take the name of the Lord in vain." Your Society is awaking to this connection in relation to the sin of licentiousness; and we must all consider it till our views are corrected. Poverty opposes and hinders the restraints of education and religion. The extreme poor cannot afford to send their children even to free public schools. It requires money for clothing, and it takes the time of the children from labour. Thus they grow up in ignorance, fitted for sin. Poverty brings the poor into contact with evil associates. The destitute must take a dwelling or a single room where it can be hired the cheapest, if it be at the "Five Points." They cannot select a virtuous and respectable neighbourhood, but must go where they can get the most for their money. Thus the children grow up amid vicious examples, and morally die amid pestiferous influences. Poverty throws the poor into extreme temptation. Families are crowded together. Persons of all ages, and of both sexes, are forced to huddle together promiscuously. Those who never examined the matter, know not the necessity which drives multitudes in large cities to such practices.

Moreover, consider the situation of the honest and virtuous needle-woman, who by fourteen or sixteen hours' work, when she has health and employment, can barely live, while life is wearing out by incessant toil, and to whom, in default of health or work, nothing remains but starvation. Is it to be wondered at that she yields to the temptation of food, dress, comfort, and pleasure, at the expense of virtue? Ah! how unmercifully we sit in our parlors, surrounded by luxury, and condemn the vice of the poor! One day's experience of their bitter lot would correct many of our beautiful theories, and infuse more pity into our hearts and more wisdom into our heads. This Society is engaged in a good work in building the "Home." It will prevent crime, as well as reform it, and many shall be the blessings of the poor, saved from temporal ruin and eternal destruction.

POLAND AND POSEN.—We have just received a letter from our correspondent at Frankfort on the Maine, dated on Sunday evening last, in which he informs us that the intelligence received at that place from Posen is of a most calamitous description. The most dreadful massacres had been committed on both sides; the Prussians had suffered such severe loss that an army of 10,000 men was now collected, with the intention of terminating the war. It was reported that Gen. Von Pflui, the commander, was authorised to concert measures with the Emperor of Russia for the conquest of the Poles, and that the Czar was about to move an army of 50,000 men on the frontier. At the Diet the business transacted had been only of a routine description. It was also reported at Munich that an attempt would shortly be made to establish a Republic, but it was not at all believed.—*Standard.*

THE RESULTS.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

In each of the commotions which have agitated Europe for some time past, one common feature may be remarked, however varied the immediate motives which have occasioned the popular risings. This is the hostility of the people to certain religious orders. Leaving on one side the reforms effected by Pius IX., which were carried out by the regularly constituted authorities, the Swiss civil war, occasioned by the struggles of the Jesuits to retain their hold upon the country, may be looked on as the first symptom of the fermentation, which has since been so widely extended. They had been already chased from France; but Montalembert defended the order in the French Chambers, and Guizot allying himself with their friends, and identifying their cause with that of conservatism manifested a strong disposition to lend them the succour of the Government which he wielded. The public opinion of France was, however, too much opposed to this line of politics, and the displeasure with which the minister visited the Swiss radicals seems only to have hastened the fall of the Monarch whom he served. During the excitement of these events, the discovery of a dreadful crime committed at an establishment of the "Freres Chrétiens," in the South of France, raised the popular feeling to its height in the city where it occurred, and the brethren were ignominiously expelled. Then came the Neapolitan revolution; and the name of the Jesuit confessor of the Bourbon Prince was associated with that of the Police Minister, in the imprecations of the people. The members of the Order were forced to retire as the first fruit of the newly achieved liberty, as well as the best security for its continuance. Fresh manifestations of the universal feeling took place at Milan, at Vienna, and lastly at Rome, where the hitherto absolute and infallible Pontiff has been forced to bend his own will before that of the people, and to refuse the ordinary rights of mankind to the volunteers pledged to extend his power. To what extent this popular prejudice may be well founded, we, of course, cannot pretend to judge. Probably like many other popular prejudices, it is absurdly exaggerated. That the society, Catholic *par excellence*, however, has been driven from the seat of Catholicism, with every expression of the most bitter hatred, is a circumstance which must, at least, be regarded as very unfavourable to their character. If we know nothing of the war that has been waged on them by some of the most pious and enlightened members of their own communion in earlier times, and of their suppression throughout the world, this general dislike which they have contrived to draw upon themselves a second time, must convince us there is something in their constitution which necessarily renders them obnoxious to the community. There is every reason to suppose that many of these persons, banished from Europe at this revival of freedom, will seek an asylum with us. We have already, within the last two or three years, seen several societies understood to be affiliated with the Jesuits, established in Canada. We have heard a Minister of the Crown propose to hand over to their spiritual and temporal jurisdiction, a large tract of land, and a large number of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. We are informed that the Superior of one of these bodies, a stranger to the country, is to be elevated to a new Canadian bishoprick. It is, therefore, extremely probable that this country will be selected as a refuge for these fugitives from Europe. We have no objection to this. The soil of a free country should be free to all men who will conform to its laws. We have no love for the proscription of bodies of men on account of any engagement we may suppose they have accepted, however improper we may believe those engagements to be. Gen. Pepe, the celebrated Italian intriguer, found, to his surprise, that people in England, alone of all the countries of Europe, laughed at the idea of subverting the Government by means of conspiracies. With open discussion we have no fear of mischief from hidden machination, even if we supposed that the societies of which we speak had any evil designs. But while we desire all men to have the right to live in their own way, entering into whatever ties they please, acting or intriguing as they please, so long as they commit no overt acts against the laws which govern us all, we yet think it worth while to consider beforehand how far these exiles from their own country should be favoured in this. We hope that any applications that may be made to give them a footing among us by means of acts of incorporation with the right to hold land, will be steadily resisted. Our Government should know nothing of such bodies in their corporate capacity; they can have no rights except as individuals. The first steps to the aggrandizement of Corporations, have always had the appearance of being moderate and harmless; but once the small end admitted, the wedge is driven home. Our legislators, then, should be prepared on these questions, in case the events now taking place in Europe should make it necessary to decide upon them.

OREGON.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The Americans seem to be likely to find amply sufficient work in their new settlement of the Oregon. They have had to sustain a most severe attack from the Indians, labouring under a delusion not uncommon among savages, and indeed, among more civilized races, that a fatal epidemic, raging among them, was the result, not of natural causes, but of poison administered to those who were most zealous and devoted in their efforts to alleviate it by medicine. It will be recollected, that in the great invasion of Europe by cholera, as well as in many older ones by the plague, dysentery, sweating sickness, spotted fever, and other malignant epidemics bearing different names, the same delusion prevailed extensively, and led to most deplorable tragedies. In Russia, and in Austria, in 1831, nearly all the medical men in certain districts were murdered. There has been raging, among the Indians of the Columbia Valley, a dysenteric fever, probably that which was imported by the emigration here last year; and a portion of them made an attack on the American settlement, at Walla-walla, murdered the resident Surgeon, his wife, and ten other persons, destroyed the settlement, and took a number of persons, who were, eventually, liberated by the exertions of the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. The correspondents of the American papers do ample justice to the zeal and humanity of P. S. Ogden, Esq., and the other gentlemen of the establishment.

THE REVIEW.

MISSIONARY RECORD. Monthly. 1s per annum. Montreal: J. C. Becket.

The June number of this excellent and deservedly popular periodical is before us; and we are glad to see that the publisher has accompanied it with a *Missionary Map*, surrounded and illustrated by a great number of interesting wood cuts. This will prove, we doubt not, a valuable and valued gift to the Sabbath School children of Canada, among whom the *Record* chiefly circulates.

CYCLOPEDIA OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES. By Rev. K. Arvine, with an Introduction by Rev. George B. Cheever. New York: Loavitt, Trow, & Co. (Montreal: W. H. Colt.)

Three numbers of this interesting work are before us, and we can recommend it to the public as one likely to be extensively useful. The anecdotes are, so far as we have read, highly instructive, and many of them deeply interesting, and as they are also short, we can scarcely imagine a more suitable book for a parlour table, where visitors might spend a minute or two, which is commonly lost, in reading an anecdote. It would also admirably read a little of this book to children occasionally, at meal time or after they retire at night; and impressions thus made might prove invaluable. We subjoin two of the anecdotes, taken almost at random.

THE SIXPENCE.—Some time in the latter part of the last century, says Rev. Mr. Grinnell, a missionary from one of the New England Societies was labouring in the interior of the State of New York, where the settlements were very few and far between. This missionary was much devoted to his work, meek and affable, and possessed of a remarkable faculty for introducing the subject of religion to every individual with whom he came in contact. On a hot summer's day, while his horse was drinking from a small brook through which he rode, there came along a poor-dressed, bare-headed, bare-footed boy, about seven years old, and stood looking at the missionary from the bridge just above him.

"My son," said the missionary, "have you any parents?"
 "Yes, sir; they live in that house," pointing to a cabin near by.
 "Do your parents pray?"

"No, sir."

"Why do they not pray?"

"I do not know, sir?"

"Do you pray?"

"No, sir."

"Why do you not pray?"

"I do not know how to pray."

"Can you read?"

"Yes, sir; my mother has taught me to read the New Testament."

"If I will give you this sixpence, will you go home and read the third chapter of John, and read the third verse over three times?" The little boy said he would; and the missionary gave him the sixpence and rode on.

Some twenty years had elapsed, and the same missionary, advanced in years, was labouring in a sparsely peopled region, in another part of the same State. While on his way to a little village one day, late in the afternoon, he called at a small house, and inquired the distance. "Six miles," was the reply. He then stated that himself and horse were very weary, and inquired if he could not stay all night. The woman of the house objected on account of their poverty, but the husband said, "Sir, you shall be welcome to such as we have."

The missionary dismounted and went in. The wife began to prepare his supper, while her husband proceeded to take care of the horse. As he came in, the missionary addressed him: "Do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?" "That," said the man, "is a great question." "True," said the missionary, "but I cannot eat till you tell me." "Sir," said the man, "about twenty years ago, I lived in the interior of this State, and was then about seven years old. While playing in the road one day, a gentleman in black, rode into the brook near by me, to water his horse. As I stood on the bridge above, looking at him, he began to converse with me about praying, and reading the Bible; and told me he would give me a sixpence if I would read the third chapter of John and the third verse three times—"And Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." I gave him my promise, took the money, and felt wealthy indeed. I went home, and read as I had promised. That verse produced an uneasiness in my mind, which followed me for days and years, and finally I was led by its influence, as I trust, to love Jesus as my Saviour!" "Glory to God!" said the missionary, rising from his seat; "here is one of my spiritual children; the bread cast on the waters is found after many days!"

They took their supper, and talked, and sang, and prayed, and rejoiced together all night long, neither of them having any disposition to sleep. The missionary found him to be poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith, and an heir of the kingdom. Early in the morning they parted, and the missionary went his way inspired with fresh zeal for the prosecution of his pious labours.

LONG-FORGOTTEN TEXT.—A sailor once returned from a voyage flushed with money, and as he had never seen London, he resolved to treat himself with a sight of whatever it contained great or curious. Among other places he paid a visit to St. Paul's. This happened during divine service. When carelessly passing by, he heard the officiating minister utter the words, "Pray without ceasing;" but they then made no impression on his mind: he gratified his curiosity, returned to his marine pursuits, and continued at sea seven years without the occurrence of any thing remarkable in his history.

One fine evening, as he was walking on deck to enjoy the serene air, and while his feelings were soothed by the pleasing aspect of nature, on a sudden the words darted into his mind—"Pray without ceasing." "Pray without ceasing! what words can these be?" exclaimed he. "I think I have heard them before; where could it be?" After a pause, "Oh! it was at St. Paul's in London; the minister read them from the Bible. What! and do the Scriptures say, 'Pray without ceasing?' Oh, what a wretch I must be, to have lived so long without praying at all!" God, who at first deposited this scripture in his ear, now caused it to spring up in a way, and at a time, and with a power peculiarly his own. The poor fellow now found the lightning of conviction flash on his conscience, and seemed to see the gulf of destruction ready to swallow him up. He now began to pray; but praying was not all. "O," said he, "that I had a Bible or some good book!" He rummaged his chest; when, lo! at one corner he found a Bible, which his anxious mother had twenty years before put in his chest, and which, till now, he had never opened. He readily embraced it, clasped it to his heart, read, wept, prayed, believed, and became a new man.

INSTITUTIO THEOLOGICÆ ELENCTICÆ. Authore Francisco Turretino. Cui accessit Benedicti Pieteti Oratio de Vita et obitu Authoris. In 4 volumibus 8vo. New York: Robert Carter. (Montreal: W. H. Colt, McGill St.)

This is a truly formidable undertaking, which makes us conceive a high respect for Mr. Carter's courage and enterprise. In these degenerate days, when it is difficult to pass off any kind of theological disquisition of a deeper range than Jacob Abbott's illustrations, or Mr. Barnes' curt and pointed expository paragraphs, it must require a resolute purpose to put forth one of the most elaborately didactic and thoroughly artistic of all theological system-makers in the original Latin, without notes, glosses, or lexicon. It presupposes some faith in the learning of the ministry, which it would be shameful to contradict by suffering the enterprise to become a failure. We earnestly hope, if for no other reason than the reputation of the cloth, that the edition will find a sure and rapid sale, so that no unwelcome inferences may be furnished respecting either the theological tastes, orthodoxy, or learning of the clergy among us.

We do not doubt that very many clergymen will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to procure this renowned master of polemics. No other work of the kind has so high a repute, and none is better worthy of study. The perusal of it in the Latin will form an useful and not difficult exercise, which every student and every minister ought to be glad to practise; while the more direct benefits of studying the controversies of the past, are so great and so numerous as to justify not a little time and labor in attempting it. The work is issued in beautiful style, and is sold very cheap. It will not be much to the credit of the ministry of this country, if it does not find a respectable sale.—*New York Evangelist.*

MATTHEW HENRY'S CHOICE WORKS. Edited by Rev. James Hamilton. New York: Robert Carter. (Montreal: W. H. Colt.)

The life of Henry, written by Mr. Hamilton, a Scotch minister in London, is conceived in an amiable spirit, and sets forth the spirituality of his temper and characteristics of his mind very well. The collection contains the Daily Communion with God; Christianity no sect, and yet everywhere spoken against; A Church in the House; The Sabbath, and the Promises of God. How rich, and suggestive, and spiritual these treatises are, none who know Henry's name need to be told.—*Id.*

THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HISTORY OF THE POPES OF ROME. By Louis Marie de Cormenin. In parts, 25 cents each. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Co. (Montreal: W. H. Colt.)

These parts are issued once a week, in a handsome style, and contain about 100 pages each. The work has a good deal of celebrity, and is undoubtedly a thorough-going exposition of the lives and characters of the two hundred and sixty-three worthies who have occupied the chair of St. Peter, keeping back none of the horrors, and cloaking over none of the enormities. A more revolting, appalling page of human history than the annals of the popes present, cannot be found. It is fair that it should see the light, though it makes us sick to behold it. Popery cannot be understood without a knowledge of its leading spirits and influences. The work will undoubtedly have an extensive sale, and we hope will do good, and no harm, except to those who ought to be harmed.—*Id.*

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, JUNE 5, 1848.

Owing to the press of interesting matter, correspondence, &c., several editorial articles are necessarily left over.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

We refer to other columns for the news by the *United States and Niagara*. France has emancipated herself from Parisian dictation, if we may judge from recent events. The constituencies throughout the country were instructed by the Provisional Government to return young men. They have almost invariably returned men advanced in years. They were instructed to return mechanics, (*ouvriers*.) They have not returned one, except *Albert*, who is not an *ouvrier* at all. They were instructed to return ultra-republicans, they have generally returned moderate men. The deputies were instructed to appear in a particular costume, and they appeared in every variety of costume except the one prescribed. The clubs of Paris have attempted to coerce the representatives, and they appear to have been put down with the utmost ease. The Parisians would, therefore, do well to remain quiet, for the French nation does not appear in a mood to be trifled with, and if the Seat of Government be withdrawn from Paris, and with it a great part of the subsistence of its inhabitants, it will not take long to bring back its starving million to their senses.

The Grand Jury of St. Louis have presented a true bill against the Governor of Missouri for abusing the pardoning power.

Gen. Scott has had a triumphant entry into New York. Another evidence of the strength of the war feeling among our neighbours.

The brig *Walkending* lately reached New York from Marietta in the State of Ohio, via New Orleans. This is, perhaps, the longest voyage that ever was made from one port to another in the same country.

We were not aware that the recent procession to the Bonsecours church had been so very obnoxious towards other denominations, until we saw the letter in the *Herald*, which will be found in another column. We know that this mummery was strongly condemned by several educated French Canadian Roman Catholics, and we presume that the majority disapproved of it; but we fear they are held in such complete vassalage by their church, that they never fairly informed the bishop of their sentiments, and, consequently, that weak, though, we believe, well meaning old man, had his own way. We wonder how far our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens mean to trespass upon the forbearance of their Protestant neighbours.

The elegant and commodious place of worship recently erected at Sorel, and for some time occupied by a Congregational minister, is, we observe, to be sold at that village, by auction, on Tuesday, the 13th instant. We trust that it may fall into hands that will make a good use of it. For particulars apply to Mr. Leeming, auctioneer, Montreal.

The Rev. Henry Wilkes is about to visit the Lower Provinces, on business connected with the Colonial Missionary Society; and during his absence, the Rev. Mr. Lightbody, recently of Campbellton, Scotland, will supply his pulpit.

"We understand that a picture of some celebrity in the United States, purporting to be a duplicate by Titian, of his famous picture in the Florentine Gallery of 'Venus from the Bath,' will shortly be exhibited in this city."

It is with much pain that we notice the above paragraph in one of our city papers. We have not seen the picture, but suppose from its name that it is of the same class with the Adams and Eves and other naked and half-naked figures which are hawked about to the great detriment of public morals, and which are visited chiefly for the indulgence of impure feelings. The Continent of Europe is full of such pictures and statues, and, probably, as a consequence, morality is there at a fearfully low ebb. Let no one visit such exhibitions, except those who would be willing to have their own wives, or daughters, seen in the condition represented in the picture.

The *Journal d'Agriculture*, which, by the by, is a well conducted paper, and likely to do much good in the way of promoting the agricultural wealth of Lower Canada, has had the kindness to comply with our request to translate and publish the article on the "Management of Sheep in Lower Canada," which recently appeared in the *Witness*.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE OF MONTREAL WITNESS.

New York, 24th May, 1848.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The American Anti-Slavery Society.—This Society, as many of your readers are aware, is the impracticable, or Garrison division of the Abolitionists. Not being much interested in their proceedings, I did not intend to be present; but hearing that a woman was to speak, I dropped in some time after the proceedings commenced. I found Miss Lucretia Mott addressing the Assembly. She is a short, thin, elderly woman, dressed in the Quaker style—to which body, I believe, she belongs. There was nothing bold, forward or impudent, in her manner; it was earnest, chastened, and solemn. Her voice was too weak for such a large building as the Tabernacle, so that I could hear but little of what she said;—the chief purport of her remarks was the signs which marked the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause. While she was speaking, I could not help thinking that the platform was not a proper place for a woman to appear—a less prominent, but still very useful sphere, would become her character better. Wendell Phillips next addressed the meeting for over an hour, on the usual favorite subject of his, the destruction of the Church and Constitution of the land, which called forth mingled hisses and applause. He was uncommonly eloquent, and said many true but severe things. Frederick Douglass, the eloquent colored editor of the *Northern Star*, of Rochester, next addressed the meeting. He said the Abolitionists had been engaged for 17 years in proclaiming the truth that a man is a man, and has a right to himself; but this truth was not yet acknowledged in this nation—the people had come to the conclusion that a man was not a man, and had no rights. Eighty men, said he, had attempted at Washington to gain their freedom—they were re-taken, brought back in chains, and had all been sold to go further South on the Cotton plantations. The circumstance had excited throughout the land about as much attention as if so many horses had broken away from their owners!! He was justly severe and eloquent on the subject of the wrongs of his race at the hands of the people of this country. The celebrated Theodore Parker, of Boston, had addressed the meeting previous to my arrival. Among other interesting statements he said, that one of the slaves sold had been the property of the late President, Madison, and sold among the rest because he had exercised his just right in seeking to gain his liberty: he said, in one sense he was glad they were caught, as it would tend to arouse attention to the horrid features of slavery, and the sooner work their deliverance. W. L. Garrison was in the Chair. Around the pillars was hung an Address from 40,000 women of Scotland to the women of the United States. The Society have received and expended about \$9,000 the past year. The house was well filled. As I remarked last year, this Society is not increasing, nor are they doing much good; on the contrary, their impracticable plans and proceedings tend to keep back the cause.

The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.—Being a member of this Institution, and feeling a deep interest in its proceedings, I attended its Anniversary at the Tabernacle. The house was well filled by a respectable audience. Lewis Tappan, the moving spirit of the Society, read a brief abstract of the Report, which lamented the deaths of Scott, Phillips, and J. Q. Adams, friends of the slave—referred to the establishment of the *National Era* at Washington, and its late triumph over the mob—the Depository and its advantages—the effects of British Emancipation in her Colonies—the progress of the Slave Trade, and that a large amount of New York capital was embarked in the infamous traffic—the salutary influence of the late missionary, Raymond, in checking the Slave Trade in Africa—the disease of Slave Produce, and the establishment of a store in New York where groceries and dry goods, not the produce of slave labor, were for sale—

the abolition of Slavery by France, Sweden, Peru, New Grenada, and several Mahomedan powers in Europe, Asia and Africa—noticed with approbation the sentiments of Lamartine on this subject—referred with commendation to the abolition of serfdom in many countries of Europe—spoke in condemnation of the Americans in Paris, who so meanly truckled to the slave power, as to omit the words "all men" in their address to the Provisional Government on the subject of liberty—noticed the gratifying and rapid progress of anti-slavery sentiments in this country—the recent establishment of *The Crisis*, an anti-slavery paper in the Slave State of Virginia—the recovery of \$2,500 damages by C. M. Clay in the Law Courts of the Slave State of Kentucky, for the injury to his press—the recent moral miracle at Washington, in the triumph of a free press, and the failure of the slave power to gag it—the warm reception of the Hutchisons at Washington and Baltimore, being a contrast to their reception in Philadelphia—the favorable decision of several ecclesiastical bodies—the Slaves' Bible Fund—the attempted escape of the 77 slaves from Washington, and the imprisoning of the white men who had aided them—that a Baptist and a Presbyterian were the two first to sell their slaves who had sought to gain their liberty—the nomination of J. P. Hale for President at the Buffalo Liberty Convention—and concluded by asserting that if the Church would act in a proper manner, there was no power out of the Church to sustain Slavery—that we might look forward with certainty that the nation would be free, and perhaps sooner than we expected. Mr. Tappan then read off a number of resolutions, which in substance are as follows:—Gratitude to God for the advancement of the cause the past year—the responsibility of the Church as an organization to put down moral evil—that the Bible being the standard of morals, it is the duty of the American Bible Society to promote the circulation of the Bible among the slaves—rejoicing that so many ecclesiastical and political bodies had borne their testimony to the unrighteousness of Slavery during the past year, and expressing a hope that these testimonies will be multiplied the coming year—congratulating the free people of color on their efforts to engage in agricultural pursuits and the promotion of education—condemnatory of the Mexican pro-Slavery War, and the conduct of those who condemn the war, and yet vote the supplies—rejoicing in the establishment of a free press in Paris, the abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies, the maintenance of a free press at Washington—sympathising alike with nations and individuals who cast off the shackles of oppression, holding in detestation tyrannical power, whether exercised at the head of a nation, or of a plantation, and welcoming fugitives to the free states from political or personal slavery, and asserting the duty and privilege of shielding such from assault and arrest—rejoicing in the progress of Emancipation in other lands, and hoping that this Republic will not be the last on the list—commendatory of the manly conduct of J. P. Hall in the Senate of the United States, and Messrs. Giddings, and others of the Liberty Party, and the nominations of Hale and King for the two highest offices in the gift of the people, hoping that all friends of the slave will give them their suffrages in December next—renewing their pledges that they will not desist from opposition to Slavery, until the accursed system is overthrown and liberty proclaimed "throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." Four colored boys called the "Laker Family," sang an appropriate song—the youngest boy about ten years old, presided very ably at the piano. John P. Hale, the manly and fearless advocate of the rights of the Slave, in Congress, and senator from New Hampshire, next addressed the meeting. He was received with tremendous applause—more so than any speaker I heard at any of the meetings. Mr. H. is a short, stout-built, jolly-looking, round-faced, good-humoured, free and easy sort of a person, with a twinkle in the eye which means much. Any one who reads the proceedings in Congress, is aware that he plays a noble, courageous and decided part on the Anti-Slavery side. He has recently been read out of his party (the *Loco Foco*) because he takes the part of the slave against party. He has recently been nominated by the Liberty Party for President of the United States. He commenced his remarks by stating, that in the assemblies he was accustomed to address, his reception was so different—that he felt the kindness of his reception on this occasion strange and overcoming. He proceeded to say, that any one who set out to find the government, would find it anywhere but at Washington: the members of the Government were not the government—the government was just what the people made it—each citizen must look into his own heart, and there he would find the government. The supporters of the Mexican War, who voted the men and money through their Representatives, are the government; let every man convert himself, and he converts Congress. Members of Congress are complained of as being *dough faced*—as wanting stability and decision—and why? because they have a *dough faced* constituency—they are afraid of their constituency. Scott, when he went to Mexico, complained of the fire in his rear—that's what your Representatives want, a brisk fire in the rear, to make them do their duty. Only let the constituency do their duty decisively, and there is no fear but their Representatives will see the necessity of acting right. Personal responsibility be enforced in eloquent and powerful language. He condemned the pro-Slavery war against Mexico, stamped the age as barbarous, and the nation as infamous—the nation utters the shouts of Liberty, with the chains of Slavery dipped in the blood of the Mexicans! The contest of Liberty is coming on—where, citizens, will you be found? Call upon the Church to make up; I would rather hear of the conversion of one Baptist or other Church, than of the whole of Congress. See that the Church purge herself from the leaven of oppression—see that the garments of her priesthood be not stained with human slavery: this done, the work is done; its accomplishment will not be left to such as myself. Slavery now finds a hiding-place behind the sanctuary of the Church. This is beginning agitation at the right place;—but some say, "My dear sir, don't agitate." Without agitation of the blood, death would ensue; the Pool had no life-giving influence until it was agitated: as agitation produces life, strength, and vigor in the human system, so does right agitation in the body politic. Agitation is wanted at the North—there is enough of it at the South—the members want something at the North to fall back upon and be sustained. Such is a brief sketch of some of Mr. H.'s remarks, but to do justice, the voice, the manner, is wanted. He has the happy tact of carrying an audience with him. His address was repeatedly applauded—his reception was such as does honor to New York, and could not fail to encourage him and others to battle for the right.

The Underground Railway Company.—In the evening I attended the Anniversary of this Society, which is known by the name of the "Vigilance Committee," but often by the name of the Underground Railway Company. The professed object of this Society, is to aid and assist slaves to run off from the South for the North and Canada. This Railroad intersects all over the Northern States; and so complete is the system, that thousands are run off yearly: the New York Depot received 156 since 1st October, 1847, all of whom are in the Northern States, none having gone to Canada: It is almost impossible for a slave-hunter to get a slave from the North when he once gets there. The Western route through Ohio to Buffalo is the most frequented. It is chiefly colored persons who manage the "Underground Railroad." Their means are limited, and the demand on their funds is great. Several colored ministers addressed the meeting with eloquence and a correctness of language, that would have done honor to many whites who have enjoyed higher advantages. Mr. Garnett remarked, that they (the colored people) were advised to keep still, and the day of liberty would come. They had kept still long enough—it was time to change the tune—it was time to act. It is said that "there is a good time coming yet; wait a little longer;" but they were somewhat like the man that rose after Russell sang that song, and asked him if he would please to fix the date. He believed the time was not far off when the Southern Slaves would demand their liberty, and there were enough of them to compel their tyrants to grant it. He believed that they wanted a little shaking down there in the South, and that time would soon come. Two slaves quite recently from the South were present on the platform. The failure of the attempt of the 77 slaves at Washington to regain their liberty, was deplored, and the American Government severely handled for upholding the abominable system that deprived them of their inalienable rights.

The Weather.—Since the 1st of May has been most delightful; a warm sun and frequent showers has caused vegetation to advance rapidly. I have never seen the country look better. The Rye is in ear, and gives promise of a good crop. The Potatoes are well above the ground. Early vegetables look uncommonly well. Asparagus, Spinach and Rhubarb, we have in plenty. The fruit trees give unusual promise of a heavy crop of fruit. Flowers are numerous and healthy—more so than usual. There are more singing-birds heard in the woods than is common. Being a city bird, I am not over-fond of the country, but I never enjoyed the country so much as I have this spring—everything looks so beautiful and lively.

Commercial.—Money continues tight. Some two or three important failures have occurred in this city, but nothing to produce a serious derangement of affairs. The Spring Sales are nearly over for the season—the quantity sold is about as large as usual, but the value much less, from the uncommonly low price of goods. Flour begins to fall at last. Fine Genesee sells for \$54 a \$86. Smoked Pork Shoulders, 4d. per lb. Butter is falling; good 14d. a 16d. per lb. New Cheese, 7d. a 8d. per lb. Lard, 6d. a 7d. per lb. Sugars never were lower in this market, as also Molasses. Manufacturers are busy preparing for the Fall Sales, which commence after the 4th of July—that glorification day.

GLASGOW CORRESPONDENCE OF WITNESS.

Glasgow, May 12, 1848.

Dear Sir,—Your Journal has fallen on eventful times. You have been led to display a banner at a great crisis in the contest between good and evil. You cannot, as a journalist, complain of a want of material wherewith to fill your broadsheet. If the atmosphere, political or religious, is unhealthy, it is not by being left stagnant. If its impurities have not been carried off, it is not for want of brisk currents flowing in different directions through it. Since I last addressed you, there has been such a crash of thrones and dominions throughout Europe as is fitted almost to stupefy the very senses of the listener. We cannot make our observations, or record them. As we are trying to examine the bearings of one revolution another supervenes; and, we are prevented from coolly examining it, by a feverish expectation of a third. The whole base on which European Governments stand, has been shaken. Some of them that were rickety have crumbled down; others more healthy have stood the shock; but the possessors, even of the stoutest edifices, may be seen running with props to the feebler parts.

The sound of these shakings, I suppose, will fall softer on your ears after passing over the Atlantic; but it cannot fail to make an impression on all thoughtful men, even in America. It enlarges the field, and increases the importance of your labours. A public journalist, who has proclaimed himself on the Lord's side, and seeks to make the Bible the rule of his conduct, and the coming of Christ's kingdom the object of his hope, must feel that this is the time for the exercise of his calling. I congratulate you on being in the field at such a time.

An enlightened Christian will look at these events anxiously, in relation to their bearing on Popery. We cannot yet tell the result, but we may, in the meantime, be occupied in observing facts and tendencies, looking forward in hope for the "end of the Lord." The spring of this revolutionary stream may easily be traced to Rome. It began with the Pope, and has chiefly been felt in Popish countries. The experiments of Pius IX. in liberalizing his Government, have let out a flood that is now threatening to carry him away. The latest advices from the Continent give an account of something like another revolution in the Government of the Pontifical States. The people demanded that the Pope should send his soldiers to assist in driving the Austrians out of Italy. The Pope replied—"I am the head of the Church, and how can I wage war against her children?" "Take your choice, Holy Father," the Democratic clubs reply, "declare war against Austria, or see a Provisional Government in Rome, who will declare it in spite of you; you have twenty-four hours to deliberate." Before the time expires, the inflexible Pontiff changes his mind, permits his radical members to declare war against his best friend, the Emperor of Austria; and so, in the meantime, save his triple crown. The crown is saved, but heretical people will begin to ask where his infallibility lies. It is said that he is watching an opportunity to escape from Rome. In the meantime, the progress of the bill in the British Parliament, for establishing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, is checked. At first it was pressed forward so urgently, that we could scarcely get time to petition against it. The British Government must curry favour with the Pope to get his help in governing Ireland. But now, week after week passes, and we hear not a word of the bill. I suppose members will not now appoint an ambassador to the Pope until they can ascertain where his holiness shall hold his Court; perhaps it may be necessary to follow him across the Atlantic, to beseech of him that he would bid the Irish obey the law.

The Pope's temporal power may be destroyed; possibly even the Pope driven into exile; but these are not the events that are to destroy Popery. We must not deceive ourselves. It is a *spiritual* wickedness. It is not political change that will destroy it. Incidentally, the present commotion may tend to undermine the power of Antichrist, by opening a way for the spread of the word of God; but we must not expect that by human weapons that enemy can ever be subdued.

The immediate effect of the commotions in France, Germany, and Italy, is to open a door for the free preaching of the Word. For this Christians should thank God, and take courage. Where terrible providences open a door, it is our part to enter it. The freedom of the press, too, in the despotic countries of Europe, is an interesting feature, and though, doubtless, it will be made the channel of much evil, it may open the way to a greatly preponderating good.

I have been deeply interested in your controversy with the Superintendent of Education, and I think Dr. Ryerson's case is obviously, even ludicrously feeble. If any man believes that the nuns will not try to convert their pupil, I do not say that his Protestantism, merely, is defective, but I would suspect some weak point about his common sense. I can believe that they will promise not to proselytize—that they will not proselytize in such a clumsy way as to make Dr. Ryerson take alarm and remove his daughter; but that they will refrain from every effort to bring the heretic back to mother Church, I cannot believe. They will do the thing prudently; but they will do it prudently, just in order that they may do it more effectively. If they act otherwise, they are not Papists. Again, if the father thinks the child will resist the appliances, and return unscathed, she may, but no thanks to him who put her into the place of temptation. Will reason be a defence against the foolish mummery of Popery? No. Reason is no defence against sins or licentiousness, though it can be clearly shown that they are eminently injurious. Though reason declare against them, the man rushes with them under the impulse of an impure passion. And, how often does the Bible call idolatry adultery and whoredom? There must be a meaning in this. There is an impure passion of the soul, as well as of the body. That passion is gratified by the unlawful indulgence. Reason clearly pronounces that creatures cannot hear and answer prayer; but in the face of reason's remonstrance, many a soul has been impelled to the worship of an idol, by a passion as blind and as impure as that which leads the Bachanal to a brothel.

Dr. Ryerson's travels on the Continent, like many other travels, have really not contributed to "finish" his education. The *spiritual wickedness* is too deep for him. He seems disposed to toss up his cap with a huzzah for the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, and think there can be little danger in Popery now. There is, probably, as much of the nineteenth century's enlightenment about Oxford as can yet be found in the Seminaries of Cobourg, or Montreal; and will Dr. Ryerson count how many sons and daughters too, of Protestant families, have been drawn into the embrace of the great whore there? "The lamb shall overcome the beast, and all his tributary kingdoms;" but mark the source and the instrument of his victory; the source—"He is Lord of Lords, and King of Kings"—the instrument, "they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful."—Rev. xvii. 14. W. A.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE OF WITNESS.

London, May 12, 1848.

Dear Sir,—Yesterday morning I met a foreigner, apparently a German, who, in the course of conversation, said, "This country," meaning England, "is the only country where peace and tranquility exist—abroad they will not allow us to do our business." This is a true bill, and is applicable to the whole of Europe. Since I last wrote, the National Assembly of France has been sitting. A M. Bucher, a man of great integrity and moderate views, was appointed chairman, and then Lamartine and his colleagues resigned their offices as members of the Provisional Government, after each giving an account of his respective department. After considerable discussion—conducted in a manner for which much allowance must be made—five members, Arago, Garnier Pages, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledru-Rollin, have been appointed a kind of Executive Committee to carry on the Government. It is due chiefly to Lamartine, that the last-named gentleman forms one of their number, M. Lamartine thinking that in the Government, and controlled by his four moderate co-committeemen, he would do less mischief to the cause of order, than taking the formidable post of determined opposition. He may, too, serve to break the fury of the clubs, and with a greater chance of success than a more moderate republican, in time extinguishing that element of social disorder. Being a member of a club, and having license to speak what he pleases, is, to a Frenchman, just admitted to liberty, what personal freedom is to an Englishman. The latter having from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, enjoyed individual freedom of speech and action, seems not to care about it. The Frenchman, in the delight of his newly-acquired enjoyment, cannot choose but exercise it; and in the thousands of persons out of employment, and the exciting nature of the changes, *talking* is the inevitable consequence. Those who wish well to their country, should, as soon as possible, find some other amusement, or some other more useful employment of the national mind, lest this talking come to form an element in their nature, and the calm enjoyment of rational freedom be lost in incessant discussion of it. Germany is still convulsed, and especially its Polish portion. The Poles though a subject of poetic lamentation, that "Sarmatia fell unwept, without a crime," and when, after a gallant attempt to re-construct the Polish nation, "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell," seem to be not yet ready for liberty, or capable of enjoying it if they had it. They have been guilty of great excesses at Posen, and will most probably be put down, ere long, as a nuisance, by the neighbouring powers.

It is a very beautiful thought, to talk of restoring a nation to its "rights," so called—to give to unhappy Poland a place among the nations; but that can only be done at a cost of human life that is fearful to contemplate. If Austria and Prussia give up their portions peaceably, perhaps, after a time,

Russ's may be disposed to follow their example, but much will depend upon the conduct of the Poles themselves.

The Pope just now is in a curious position; he has been compelled by his people to declare war against Austria.

London never was more full, and never more quiet; and though there is a difficulty in getting money, and a dislike to speculate, yet I do not think there is much distress.

R. B. B.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS IN MONTREAL.

(From Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.)

Sir,—I have allowed several days to pass, ere I would address you on the subject of the authorities permitting processions to block up the streets of this city.

You are no doubt aware that two Sundays ago (the 21st May) two of our principal streets during the time of holding divine worship in two of our principal Protestant Episcopal Churches were so blocked up by the procession of the Virgin Mary and the people attending it.

This one being an addition to the regular procession that is held yearly in our city, I feel called upon to notice it in terms both plain and strong.

My intention is not to find fault, without proposing a remedy, and I do not think they can have any objection to confining their walk to such streets as are not occupied by other churches.

Montreal, May, 1848.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.—The questors have ordered 900 muskets to be deposited in the Chamber of Deputies, in order to arm the representatives in the event of an attack.

The following is the executive commission:— M. M. Arago, Garnier Pages, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledru Rollin.

The magnificent Cavalry barracks of Sumur (Maine-et-Loire) were entirely destroyed by fire on Monday, the work, it is said, of an incendiary.

A letter from Toulon informs us that serious disturbances had broken out there. In the evening of the 5th, the workmen of the arsenal learned that M. Raynaud, a retired Naval commissary, had been appointed Mayor, in place M. Suchet.

The price of military substitutes has risen considerably in Paris within the last few days. The sum of 4000 francs (£160) is now demanded.

"The organization of the two new armies of the Rhine and the Nord is being carried on," says the Messenger, "with activity in the War-Office.

The Abbe Lamennais has published a project of a constitution for the Republic, which is praised highly by the National. M. de Lamennais proposes a single representative chamber, elected by universal suffrage every three years.

NEWS BY "UNITED STATES."

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Steamer United States arrived this morning from Liverpool. She sailed on the 17th ult.

The latest accounts from Rome state that the new Ministry had not proved satisfactory to the people, and all was in doubt and uncertainty.

A battle had been fought on the 6th instant between the Piedmontese and the Austrians, at Verona. After a sanguinary engagement, the troops of Charles Albert were obliged to withdraw; 78 were killed, and a large number wounded in the engagement.

On the 15th of May there was a strong effort made to overthrow the French Government. On that day the Clubs of Paris marched in procession to the National Assembly, and took possession of the Chamber.

the Assembly, and marched to the Hotel de Ville to appoint a committee of Public Safety; meanwhile the Assembly resumed its position, although many were maltreated.

A letter in the London Telegraph, dated Verona, May 7th, after the battle with the Piedmontese, says the Austrians fought with determined courage, and sustained a severe loss.

New York, June 2.—The Steamer Niagara arrived at Boston this morning at ten o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 20th of May.

The Government has arrested a great number of prisoners for having been engaged in the insurrection of the 13th. The Despatch says: Blanqui, who was one of the foremost among them, has escaped.

There was great excitement at Berlin on the 12th on account of the King of Prussia's determination to recall the Prince of Prussia from England; the demonstrations were such that the Prince's return was considered unsafe at that time.

Negotiations for peace are still going on between Prussia and Denmark, through the mediation of England, with a prospect of success.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1st.—The Grand Vizier and the First Secretary to the Sultan have been dismissed.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Mr. Spence, accompanied by Mrs. Spence, was to leave Greenock for Montreal about the middle of May.

Dr. M'Hale and O'Higgins the deputation from the Irish clergy to Rome, represent themselves as having been well received by the Pope, who, according to their account, received them very cordially.

Vienna was disturbed on the 2nd instant, by a popular ferment, caused by a report that the Archbishop was endeavouring to procure the return of the expelled Liguarians—a religious Society allied to the Jesuits.

The Pope having been in vain importuned by his subjects in Rome to declare war against Austria, was at last left to choose the alternative—his Ministers having meanwhile resigned—of complying with this demand, or of submitting to a Provisional Government.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society took place at Exeter Hall, which was densely crowded.

Montreal Ashes Store Comparative Statement.

Table with columns: 1st JUNE, 1848. In Store, Shipped, Pts., Pearls, Total. 1st JUNE, 1847. In Store, Shipped, Pts., Pearls, Total.

Increase in 1848.....brls...2051 E. M. LEPROHON, Inspector.

Forsyth & Bell's Prices Current of Timber, Deals, &c., at Quebec, for the Fortnight ending May 30, 1848.

Table with columns: s. d. s. d. WHITE PINE, inferior and ordinary rafts, according to size, quality and manufacture, measured off. Do. good and superior. Do. in shipping order. RED PINE, in shipping order, 40 feet average. Do. in the raft. OAK, by the dram, (Lake), measured off. ELM, in shipping order, 38 a 40 feet. Do. in the raft, according to average, quality, and manufacture. TAMARAC and HACHMATA square. Do. do. STAVES, Std. per M. fair specification. Do. Pipes. Do. W.O. Pun. per M. merchantable. Do. R.O. Do. DEALS, Pine, floated.

Table with columns: Do. Bright, Do. Spruce, 1st quality, Do. Do. 2nd do. Prices: £10 a £10 10s. and 3rds 2nd, £6 10s. a £7, £5 a £5 5s.

N.B.—Parties in England will bear in mind that Timber sold in the raft, subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times heavy loss for Culls—if sold in shipping order, the expense of shipping only to be added.

REMARKS. Since we issued our circular on the 17th instant, the arrivals from sea have been numerous and the transactions have been on the whole larger than many anticipated.

WHITE PINE has been selling at all prices, and one raft brought the high price of 6 3/4d. measured off; but it cannot be taken as any criterion of our market, being of very particular quality, with many pieces fit for masts, &c.

The accounts from Liverpool, which are to the 13th instant, are very discouraging for this article, worse indeed than any preceding advices.

ELM has been arriving in small quantity, and for good sizes there is a fair demand if over 40 feet, but the stock of old Timber is heavy and holders are wide in their ideas.

TAMARAC is little inquired for, the stock from last season being great, especially in the shape of Sleepers.

STAVES.—Several parcels have been sold at £30, and a large lot of 3-inch were disposed of at £35; but for general sizes of all pipe £32 10s. may be considered the quotation.

White Oak Puncheon are scarce, and for good Lake as high as £13 is asked by the Bateau Load. One or two lots have been sold at £12.

Floated DEALS have been sold pretty freely at our quotations, but in Bright and Spruce the demand is very limited.

PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.

(From Brokers' Circular.)

PRODUCE.—Flour.—In the early part of this week, shipping lots of Superfine changed hands at 25s a 25s 3d per barrel. The Market then became dull, till Wednesday afternoon, when quotations per "United States" were received, which produced more activity, and considerable transactions took place.

Wheat.—Early in the week, 2500 bushels of good U. C. Mixed, was placed at 5s 7 1/2d per 60 lbs. Since then there has been none offered.

Peas.—No sales worth quoting.

Oatmeal.—Several parcels have changed hands at 24s a 24s 3d per barrel; but the demand is quite limited.

Pork.—Mess has changed hands, at \$13 1/2. Prime Mess is inquired for at \$9 1/2, with small sales; but holders are generally firm in demanding \$9 1/2 per barrel.

Beef.—Nothing doing.

Lard.—Butter.—Dull at our quotations; good butter, however, is scarce, and would command a ready sale.

Ashes.—Have declined to 24s to 24s 6d for Pots, and 26s 3d to 26s 9d for Pearls, being a reduction of about 2s per cwt. on Pots, and 1s 3d per cwt. on Pearls during the week, the Market closing dull.

EXCHANGE.—Bank has ruled at 1 1/2 a 13 premium; and in the last day or two a considerable business has been done in Commissariat and Merchants' Bills at the rates quoted.

BANK STOCKS.—"Montreal."—Before the dividend was payable, a sale was made at 4 per cent. premium.

"Commercial."—Sales at 1 per cent. premium, with the semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent.

OTHER BANKS no sale to note.

MINING STOCKS.—"Montreal Consols."—A large business has been done at 18s 9d a 20s per share; the Market closing at the latter rate.

"Quebec."—Early in the week a considerable quantity changed hands at 3s to 4s 3d per Share, for cash, and 6s per Share at 60 days. They are now held at 5s per Share, cash. In others, nothing to report.

"Lachine Railway."—A few sales have been made in barter and otherwise at irregular rates, but it is now offering at 12 per cent. discount.

"Champlain and St. Lawrence."—Is offering at £53 15s. for £43 paid up. No sales.

"B. N. A. Assurance Company."—120 Shares have been placed at 2 discount.

Nothing farther to note. Every kind of business extremely dull.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—10th ult., Mrs. John Riddell, of a son.—13th ult., the wife of George Platt, Brunswick Street, Beaver Hall, of a son.—still born.—24th ult., the wife of Mr. John Elliott, of a daughter.—29th ult., Mrs. Andrew T. Holland, of a son. Kingston—19th ult., the wife of the Rev. George Romanes, A. M., Professor of Classical Literature in Queen's College, of a son. Nepean—6th ult., the wife of B. Bilings, Junr., Esq., of a son. New York—17th ult., the wife of W. J. Fennell, Esq., of a daughter. Philadelphia—20th ult., the wife of the Rev. W. E. Shenstone, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—30th ult., Charles Glackmeyer, Esq., Advocate, Assistant Clerk of the City, to Josephine, eldest daughter of Ludger Duvernay, Esq. Barnston—22nd ult., Richard Baldwin, Junr., Esq., to Miss Mary Ann Wright, of Barton, Vermont.—24th ult., Mr. Samuel D. Morgan, to Miss Betsey Lawrence, of Coburn.—24th ult., Mr. George W. B. Graves, to Miss Mary L. Talmage, both of Murray. Coburn—24th ult., Mr. Robert Kingan, to Jane, eldest daughter of A. Jeffrey.—28th ult., Mr. Gabriel Chartrain, to Miss Mary Dougherty. East Flamboro'—Mr. William Blymal, to Miss Sarah Anne Seely. Eaton—18th ult., H. N. Hill, Esq., to Miss Susan Lucretia Sawyer. Halifax—15th ult., Major J. C. Burmister, Royal Engineers, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Hon. A. Belcher, and relict of the late Rev. William Cogswell. Hatley—10th ult., Mr. John Robinson, of Stanstead, to Miss Rosetta Ellsworth.—23rd ult., Mr. Auldin Plumley, to Julia Ann, daughter of John McConnel, Esq., M.P.P. Quebec—20th ult., Mr. A. Fraser, to Martha Susan, second daughter of the late Francis Whyte. Scarborough—16th ult., Mr. David Hanna, of the Township of Walpole, to Isabella, third daughter of Mr. Isaac Christie. Sherbrooke—29th ult., William H. Fleet, Esq., of Montreal, Advocate, to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. James Robertson. Toronto—17th ult., Mr. John Phibbs, to Miss Julia Jane Clark.—24th ult., Albert Whiting, Esq., M.D., of Beverley, to Miss Eleanor Brown.—25th ult., Jacob, third son of Peter Lawrence, Esq., to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Wilkinson. Tralgar—25th ult., Mr. Silvester Freeman, to Miss Harriet Seely.

DEATHS.

Montreal—24th ult., William, son of Mr. Robert Woods, Saddler.—26th ult., Margaret Stark, infant daughter of Mr. James Rough.—31st ult., Aurelie Cellina, infant daughter of L. F. Berthelot, Esq.—2nd inst., Adam, son of Adam Drysdale, Carpenter, aged 10 years.—2nd inst., James, son of Mr. George McKay aged 16 years. Aberlady, Haddingtonshire, Scotland—28th April last, Anne Blair, mother of Mr. David Tait, of this city. Ascot—31st ult., Laura, wife of Mr. George McCurdy, aged 31 years. Brompton—14th ult., Mr. Lyndes Knapp, aged 54 years. Compton—19th ult., Mr. James Burbridge, aged 37 years. Cupar Fife, Scotland—7th ult., G. S. Tullis, Esq., proprietor of the Fife Herald. Edinburgh, Scotland—13th April last, Mrs. Stewart, sister of the Rev. Professor Williamson of Kingston. New York—18th ult., the Rev. Felix Larkin, formerly of Montreal. Owen Sound—15th ult., Charles, youngest son of the Rev. R. J. Williams, aged 5 years. Philadelphia—19th ult., the venerable Ashbel Greene, chaplain to the first Congress of the United States. Quebec—24th ult., Maria Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Davis, aged 19 years. Rawdon—28th ult., Mr. Thomas Dennison. Sophiasburgh—17th ult., Mr. Phillip Robin, aged 76. Sorel—26th ult., Helen Colquhoun, aged 9 years, only daughter of Sir James Edward Alexander, A. D. C. to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces. Township of Richmond, near Napanee—14th ult., Mr. D. Walker, late ship-carpenter, Royal Navy, aged 67 years.

Mothers' Department.

NURSERY MAXIMS.

(From the American Mothers' Magazine.)

My dear Mrs. Whittlesey—It may be interesting to the readers of the *Mothers' Magazine* to know that the following maxims were written at the request of Mrs. Harriet Winslow, for the benefit of the Maternal Association of Ceylon. I have been permitted to copy them for the Magazine, from the manuscript of a much-loved missionary.

Yours, etc., M. H.

New York, March, 1848.

- Judicious mothers will always keep in mind that they are the first books read, and the last laid aside, in every child's library. Every look, word, tone, and gesture, nay, even dress, makes an impression.
- Be always kind and cheerful in their presence; playful, but never light; communicative, but never extravagant in your statements, nor vulgar in language or gesture.
- Before a child be a year old, entire submission should be secured. This may be often won by kindness, but must sometimes be exacted by the rod. One chastisement may secure the object; if not the parent must tax himself, and not the perverseness of the child, for the failure. After one conquest, watchfulness, kindness, and perseverance, will secure obedience.
- Never trifle with a child, nor speak beseechingly to it, when it is doing an improper thing, or when watching an opportunity to do it.
- Never try to conceal a thing which the child knows you have, but by your own conduct teach him to be frank, and manly, and open; never slyly to conceal himself nor his designs.
- Always follow commands with a close and careful watch, until you see the child does the thing commanded, allowing no evasion or modification, unless the child asks for a modification.
- Never break a promise made to a child; or, if you do, give your reasons, and if in fault, own it, and ask pardon, if necessary.
- Remember that children are men in miniature, and though they are childish, and should be allowed to act as children, still all our dealings with them should be manly, though not morose.
- Children ought never to be governed by the fear of the rod, or of dark rooms.
- Correcting a child on suspicion, or without understanding the whole matter, is the way to make him hide his faults by equivocation or a lie, to justify himself, or disregard you altogether, because he sees that you do not understand the case, and are in the wrong.
- When a child wants that which it should not have, or is unwilling to do as the parent says, and begins to fret, a decided word spoken in kindness, but with authority, hushes and quiets the child at once; but a half yielding and half unyielding method only frets and teases the child, and if denied, or made to obey, ends in a cry.
- It is seldom well to let the child "cry it out," as the saying is. If put into a corner, or tied to your chair, it should not be allowed to cry, or make a noise. Indeed, crying from anger or from disappointment should never be allowed. A child soon discovers that its noise is not pleasant to you, and learns to take revenge in this way. Allowed to "vent their feelings" in childhood, they will take that liberty when men and women.
- Never allow a child to cry or scream on every slight occasion, even if hurt, and much less when, by so doing, it gratifies an angry or revengeful spirit. This should be especially guarded against, in infants of ten to eighteen months of age, when they often feel grieved or provoked when a thing is denied them, or taken from them.
- Never reprove a child severely in company, nor make light of his feelings, or hold him up to ridicule.
- Never trifle with a child's feelings, when under discipline.
- Kindness and tenderness of feelings toward animals and their young, even such as should be killed if old, to be carefully cherished.
- I am pleased with such children as allow those roses and other flowers that blossom on the Sabbath to remain on the tree to praise their Maker in their own beauty and sweetness. "This is the incense of the heart, whose fragrance swells to heaven."
- Much is said about winning souls to Christ, but I see nothing in the Bible about driving them. This should ever be kept in mind, in the management of children. Every thing like undue severity or constraint defeats the very object in view.
- Always speak of the Sabbath, of religion, and of death, in such a way as to show that you consider them desirable subjects of happy meditation, and show by all you do, that the Sabbath and religion are your great delight, that death is the gate to heaven, and dying only going home.
- The natural heart is always ready to rise up against the truth, and especially when spoken so plainly as to be capable of personal application, and more especially when in a direct address. Of course, when children are addressed in strong or alarming language, one of two things is certain to follow, viz., they will be convicted and overcome, or they will resist or harden themselves. In order to secure the former, parents or guardians should always take the part of the exhorter or preacher; and if the language has been harsh, they should word the important truth in more mild and winning language, but be careful to make the child feel that what was said is true, or contains an important truth, and was intended for the salvation of the soul, and must be attended to. This secures the parent's co-operation and prayers, and the blessing of God. But if the parent feels hurt, thinks the child abused, and takes its part, the blessing is lost.

THE DEPARTED WIFE.

(From the same.)

When from the pleasant hearth is borne away
Its sweet prevailing spirit—when the voice
That gave it melody is hushed and mute—
When bower and garden, with their clustering charms,
Rare plants, and tinted flowers, and trellised vines,
Implore in vain her ministry, who loved
Nature and nature's God—what can restore
Solace to him, who in his house and heart
Doth find a hermit vacancy, and mourn
In bitterness of grief?
What, save the thought
That she, who was the sunbeam of his soul,
Hath gone to be an angel, her white hand
Still beckoning through the cloud for him, for him,
To share the fulness of eternal joy?

Harford, March, 1848.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

REMARKS ON MR. P.'S ARTICLE.—(Original.)

With regard to your query of "the least amount of draining requisite," &c., your correspondent appears not to have answered it exactly. He no doubt thinks that the benefit will be just in proportion to the extent and thoroughness of the draining, which is correct; but as very few have capital in this country to go into a complete system of drainage, it may be well to mention that, even in heavy soils, under-drains, 60 to 100 feet apart, will be of immense advantage, and will keep the ground pretty dry, which previously was too wet to work to advantage. I have found such to be the case in some fields that I have drained. My experience also tells me that under-drains, the more expensive at first, are, at the end of three or four years, much cheaper and more efficient than open drains, as the latter are constantly getting filled up, from different causes, and requiring to be deepened, &c.; besides there is a considerable loss of ground, even when made along the fences, and when made across a field they interfere greatly with cultivation. If a main drain of a good depth were taken up on the lowest part of the farm, or if the land was nearly level up the middle of it, and cross drains cut to it from every low or wet place where the water stands after rains, it would be found of great advantage, and would not interfere with the thorough draining afterwards, should it be advisable to do it; this would not need to be all completed at once, but could be commenced at the outlet for the water or lowest end of the farm or piece of ground, and finish whatever portion of it might be found convenient as time or means permitted; in a few years probably the whole could be done without the expense being much felt.

The great object in beginning to drain is to have your general plan of drainage for the whole property well matured, so that whatever portion you may do first, will form permanently a part of the main plans; whereas, if commenced without taking future operations into calculation, it might be found, in a few years, that all that had been done would be nearly useless, through being commenced too shallow, or at an improper place, where a sufficient outlet could not be got, rendering the drainage of the rest of the farm impossible without beginning anew, as it were.

A CANADIAN FARMER.

HAYMAKING.

In the making or curing of hay, the first things to be considered are the proper periods for cutting the grass, and the length of time and modes adopted to cause it to dry. On these points practical men do not all agree; some preferring to cut when in full flower, by means of which, they say, they obtain more and better hay, and the crop is less exhausting to the land; while others consider it best to permit the grass to stand until the seed has just ripened sufficiently to vegetate, which will be more or less scattered for the benefit of the succeeding crop, and the hay, it is thought, is more nutritious, and consequently will afford more flesh and strength.

Lucerne and clover undoubtedly afford better and more hay when cut in the flower, and it is better adapted for dairy stock than when cut late; but to avoid loss in weight and quality, by heat or fermentation, it is better to salt them down in the mow or stack the same day they are cut, after being exposed a few hours to a hot sun. Two bushels of salt, if uniformly scattered among the hay, are sufficient to cure three tons.

Red-top, Timothy, and the more substantial grasses, generally, are not cut before they have arrived at their full growth, at about the time they begin to ripen their seeds. If cut when in a growing state, the unripe juices of the plant are apt to bring on violent heat and fermentation; and thus deprive the crop of much of its substance and nourishment.

With regard to the best mode of making hay, there also prevail various opinions. One class of farmers never move their hay out of the swath on the day it is cut, but on the second day shake all that was cut on the day previous, by giving it two turnings. If shaken the day it is cut, they say the hay is reduced by the heat of the sun; but by leaving it in the swath, "it soaks its own sap," and will be reduced very little afterwards. The more of the natural juice or moisture that can safely be left in the heap, the less they say it will suffer from that portion of the loss which arises from the drying. Another class contend that the more quickly the drying is effected, the less extensive will be the change in the starch of the plants; and consequently the hay will retain more of its substance in a soluble or digestible state.

The plan generally adopted in the United States, and the one which long experience seems to justify, is to mow during the early part of a fair day, while the dew is on the grass, say until nine, ten, or eleven o'clock; then spread and turn the hay; towards evening rake it up into cocks of about 100 pounds each; and if the weather be very dry and hot, draw it to the barn or stack the same day. But if the crop is very heavy and green, it is suffered to remain in the cock over night, and about eleven o'clock the next forenoon it is opened or spread, and four or five hours after is conveyed to the stacks.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE TIME OF CUTTING GRAIN.—We copy the following, on the time of cutting grain, from the *Ploughman*:—"We incline to think that most farmers let their small grain stand too long before cutting. Winter rye is generally full by the middle of July, in all parts of New England. At this time we are always busy with haying, and are loath to have our attention divided. Probably more is lost by delay, in rye, wheat and oats, than in herdsgrass and red top. When rye is cut early—say as soon as the first kernels are hardened—the straw is heavier and better, either for fodder or for bedding horses. The grain is whiter. The shocks will need more drying, but the labour of cradling is less, for the stalk is more erect and more easily cut, and the grain holds on better in the head. The principal objection to early cutting is, that the straw and grain require more time to dry before carting—for when the grain is fully ripe, it may be cut and put into the barn immediately. But the straw is brittle, lighter, and harder to be made into bands; and on threshing the heads come off from the stalk, holding the kernels in them. In regard to oats we are much safer in cutting early than late. Its straw is an important item of fodder, and of course is diminished in value by late standing, besides, oats are liable to be suddenly smitten with rust when they are nearly filled. This materially injures the straw as well as the grain. It is better to cut oats too early than too late—to leave some half filled, to go with the straw, rather than run the risk of bad weather and having nothing but empty ears and straw."

Selections.

An association has been formed at Gratz, in Austria, to keep down the cost of funeral ceremonies, by abolishing all useless parade.—*English Paper.* Sensible folks are the people of Gratz! Of all the most useless ways in which a family can get rid of its money, it is that by which a stupid custom compels them to expend many pounds in the burial of a relative, and many more in the purchase of new black clothes for all the survivors.—*Montreal Courier.*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—A telegraphic dispatch from Cincinnati, May 19, says:—A slave trader from the south, purchased a negro man, wife and child yesterday, in Covington, Kentucky, and placed them in jail for safe keeping. Last night the woman, in the excitement of despair we suppose, murdered her child, by cutting its throat—after which the man cut the woman's, and then his own. The former are dead—the latter is living, with but faint hope of recovery.

A REBUKE TO SUNDAY TRAVELLING.—During Sunday and Sunday night last, accidents occurred on six of the seven railroads between this city and Buffalo. We have already given the particulars of the fatal accident on the Utica and Schenectady road. The Syracuse and Utica road was flooded near Syracuse, by a break in the canal. The train ran off the track from one of the switches on the Syracuse and Auburn road. A similar accident occurred on the Auburn and Rochester road. Between Rochester and Batavia the locomotive was thrown off by a snake-head; and on the Attica and Buffalo road, two engines were thrown off the track by running over cattle.—*Albany Journal.*

EFFECTS OF IMAGINATION.—The following anecdote was related by the celebrated Father Taylor, in the course of a recent lecture:—"It happened years ago, in the days of old-fashioned meeting-houses, with their pews like pens, and their pulpits perched up at an elevation which placed them without the pale of human sympathy, and when a fire for the purpose of warming a church was a thing unheard of, that some enterprising young men who had worshipped in such a church, determined to have the house warmed by stoves. But the project encountered the most violent and virulent opposition from all the old people. They declared that it should not be; that stoves were not a gospel ordinance; and that the congregation must suffocate. The young men, however, prevailed; and one Sabbath the congregation beheld in the church two formidable black stoves, with the pipes traversing the entire length of the house. The old men and women looked on with horror, and held their breath for the result. The exercises of the church proceeded. Soon a lady fainted away, and in a few moments another gasped for breath and was carried out of the church, and then another. At last a stout burly man swooned and fell. The frightened minister at once dismissed the church, and there was a general rush of the indignant people towards the stoves. The windows were thrown open, and they were about to precipitate the offenders out of the house, when lo, and behold! the stoves were cold! and not a particle of fire had been kindled in either of them. The masons had not quite time to finish putting them up, and no fire had been made. The triumph of the young advocates of stoves was complete."—*Albany Monthly Advertiser.*

LOSS OF THE GENERAL WOOD CONVICT SHIP.—MASSACRE OF THE CREW. We had occasion recently to state the great apprehensions entertained for the safety of this vessel, which sailed on the 2nd of January from Singapore to Penang, with passengers and a great number of convicts on board. By a letter received from one of the passengers, Lieutenant Seymour, it now appears that, on the day after sailing, the convicts broke loose, and arming themselves with pieces of timber, commenced the attack. The crew was thrown into a state of inexplicable confusion. The captain was frightened, and lost all presence of mind. Nothing was done to oppose the mutineers, who had now seized upon the arm chest, which had been most negligently left open. The Lascar crew ran up into the rigging to save their lives; and the few Europeans who attempted to do their duty were overpowered and thrown into the water. Among these were the Captain and Mr. Gill, the third mate, whose gallantry was worthy of a nobler field and a better fate. It is a curious trait, that after Mr. Gill was bound and almost cut to pieces, a sort of superstitious fear prevented his assassins from throwing him overboard, as they did many others without any ceremony. As he lay on the deck dying, five of the convicts stood over him as a guard, cutlass in hand, and, unable to look upon his mangled form, they covered him over with a blanket till he was dead, and then took courage to touch him and throw him into the sea. The crew were all, or nearly all, murdered or drowned. The lives of the passengers were spared. The convicts navigated the vessel until the 20th of January, when they came in sight of the Great Natunas, and on the following morning they ran her on a rock near Pulo Salaout, on the Island of Bugaroo. They left about 30 Lascars, twenty convicts, and those of the crew who had not been previously massacred, on board the vessel, which shortly afterward went down in deep water, and took to the boats, the passengers being with them. They reached the island at sunset, where they were well received by the Malays, who afforded them assistance, and proposed to send them to the Rajah. This, however, was objected to by the convicts. In the meantime, the passengers having acquainted the Malays with the real character of the parties, the Malays took part with the passengers, and succeeded in rescuing them from the convicts. The convicts then took to their boats, leaving about twenty of their number behind, who have been made prisoners. It appears that the unfortunate vessel, though carrying nearly one hundred convicts, had no military guard, and the *Daily News*, in an able article, reprehends the practice of conveying convicts on board of a vessel in which were ordinary passengers with their families, without military escort, or other efficient means of keeping them in order. The convicts, it appears, were unhandcuffed.—*New York Spectator.*

A dress maker will often say that she would rather make a new dress than alter and refit an old one; and if this be true of clothing for the body, how far truer is it of the habits of the mind.

THE IMPRISONED LARK.—Of all the unhallowed instances of bird incarceration (not excepting the stupid cruelty of shutting up a robin in an aviary) the condemnation of the sky-lark to perpetual imprisonment is surely most repugnant to every good feeling. The bird, whilst his happy brethren are carolling far up in the sky, as if they would storm heaven itself with their rush of song, just at the joyous season

"When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear," is doomed to pine in some dingy street. There, in a den, with a solid wooden roof, painted green outside, and white, glaring white, within, which, in bitter mockery, is called a sky-lark's cage, he keeps moving his wretched wings, and beating his wings against the wires, panting for one, only one, upward flight into the free air. To delude him into the recollection that there are such places as the fields, which he is beginning to forget, they cut what they call a turf—a turf dried up in the vicinity of this smoke-canopied Babel of bricks, redolent of all its sooty abominations: this abominable lump of dirt is presented to the sky-lark as a refreshment for his parched feet, longing for the fresh morning dews. Miserable as the winged creature is, he feels that there is something resembling grass under him, and then the fond wretch looks upwards and warbles and expects his mate. Is it possible to see and hear this desecration of instinct unmoved? And yet we endure it every spring, and, moreover, we have our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—*Broderip's Zoological Recreations.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The public generally are not aware of the extraordinary means of defence possessed by the bank during the late excitement. It was for the first time placed under military government, and from room to room, and from office to office, this establishment would have been defended, the centre being the citadel. Although many attacks have been threatened, yet the History of the Bank of England states that the only one of importance occurred in 1780. The last period, however, at which preparations were made, was in 1830, when, says Mr. Francis, "all the assistants were required to remain, and some casks of biscuits ordered in to provide against the wants of a siege. It is generally understood in the city that the four corners of the bank will be so altered that the defenders may always command the sides against any attack, however unexpected."

IGNORANCE AND CRIME.—A remarkable document, and one suggesting many weighty considerations, and supplying much important evidence in reference to the alliance of crime with ignorance, has been recently published by the Government. It is a statement of the number of persons taken into custody by the Metropolitan Police, summarily disposed of, and tried and convicted, in the year 1847; to which are appended certain comparative statements from the year 1831 to 1847 inclusive. One extraordinary feature of these tables is the immense number of persons who have no trade or occupation; which may be stated, in round numbers, as amounting to eleven thousand out of forty-one thousand men, and to seventeen thousand out of twenty thousand five hundred women. Out of this last-mentioned number of women, nine thousand can neither read nor write; eleven thousand can only read, or read and write imperfectly; and only fourteen can read and write well! The proportion of total ignorance among the men is as thirteen thousand out of forty-one thousand. Only one hundred and fifty out of all that forty-one thousand, can read and write well; and no more knowledge than the mere ability to blunder over a book like a little child, or to read and write imperfectly, is possessed by the rest. This state of mental confusion is what has been commonly called "education" in England for a number of years; and that ill-used word might, as reasonably be employed to express a teapot.—*London Examiner.*

THE MISCELLANY.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

Let England apprehend her destiny and duty now, when world-wide measures are requisite for the well-being of mankind. Unless some great physical revolution supervene, to arrest or check the propagation of the English race, in 145 years it must number 800,000,000 souls—outnumbering the present population of the globe! Shall England be the centre, the soul, and seat of moral and commercial legislation of this mighty race, at such an epoch of its history? Then let her establish an OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE now. Rowland Hill has stated publicly, that nearly half of the entire correspondence of the United Kingdom passes through the city of London. Let him expand the Penny Post to the compass of the Ocean, and he may live to say that half of the entire correspondence of the world passes through England and England's ships to all the sea-divided habitations of men. Let the testimonial of England's debt to his beneficent genius be deferred, until the people of every clime, colour, and country, beyond the sea, and the inhabitants of the far-off ocean islands, may add a world's tribute of gratitude for an OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

London, May 6, 1847.

ELIJAH BURRITT.

"SEND THE LETTERS, UNCLE JOHN"—BY H. G. ADAMS.

UNCLE JOHN is stout and sturdy,
UNCLE JOHN has gold in store,
Mighty fleets upon the ocean,
Merchandise upon the shore;
Land and houses, sheep and oxen,
Corn in granaries and fields;
All that giveth ease or pleasure,
Or to man subsistence yields.

UNCLE JOHN has many children,
Scatter'd widely here and there,
And the language that he speaketh,
It is spoken everywhere.
Wheresoever foot hath trodden,
There the sons of UNCLE JOHN
Travel, trade, and preach the Gospel,
Earnest workers every one.

On the burning plains of India,
In the far-off South Sea isles,
Mid the sand-waste, where but rarely
Bright the green oasis smiles;
In the forest dark and pathless,
On the prairie without bound,
Ocean, lake, and rushing river,
Are these sons of Britain found.

Torrid, temperate, or frigid,
Be the climate what it may,
Daring dangers, overcoming
Difficulties, there are they.
Savage creatures yield unto them,
Or before their steps retire;
Nought can damp their spirit's ardour,
Nought their energies can tire.

UNCLE JOHN, he hath a brother,
Younger, yet a well-grown man,
In the west he is located,
And his name is JONATHAN;
And he, too, has many children,
Roaming some o'er all the earth;
Many more are fixed and settled
Round about their place of birth.

Sturdy fellers of the forest,
Sturdy tillers of the land,
Ploughers of the deep, and hunters
Mid those regions wild and grand,
Where the red man built his wigwam,
Many thousand miles away
From the track of the "pale faces,"
Who now daily pass that way.

UNCLE'S ships are ever passing
And re-passing o'er the wave,
And our yearning hearts do ever
Tidings of the absent crave—
News of relatives who travel,
Of the friends afar who dwell;
We would know how fare they, feel they,
How they prosper—ill or well.

Greetings e'er should pass between us,
And the heart's fond interchange,
But, alas! were needy, therefore
Distance must our thoughts estrange;
And the white-wing'd heralds, as they
Plough the waves to either shore,
Must be dumb unto the many
Watchers, desolate and poor.

UNCLE JOHN! do send the letters
By your ships that go and come,
Friends abroad would fain be writing
Unto anxious friends at home;
We would wish the absent loved ones
In our joys and woes to share;
Send them for a penny, UNCLE!
It is all we have to spare.

Free as air, and free as sunshine,
Intercourse 'twixt man and man
Should be render'd, howe'er sunder'd;
You can do it, UNCLE, can't you?
Will, we know it; see how smiling
Is your face, the while we pray
You, with hands in pockets, asking—
Calculating—*tell it pay!*

Will it pay? why, UNCLE! UNCLE!
Can you doubt it; Look at home;
See how, from all parts, your mail-bags
Daily weightier become;
Hear how all your children bless you
For the boon they here enjoy;
Oh, extend it o'er the waters,
And our eager pens employ!

Will it pay? why, fifty letters
Will be sent instead of one:—
Fifty pence for one poor shilling,
Think of that, good UNCLE JOHN!
Think, too, how 'twill foster commerce,
And all friendly ties increase,
Binding nation unto nation
In the bonds of Love and Peace.

Rochester, England, Feb. 3, 1848.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1789.

The causes which led to the first French Revolution were manifold; among so many it is difficult to assign to one a place of pre-eminence. First in time, was the form of government under which France laboured under the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. The immorality of the social life of those reigns, and of the regency of Orleans, bears its part; and the gradual but certain increase in financial difficulties, which began with the reign of Louis XIV. Another cause was the aid given by France to the American rebels as they were called; and yet another, and though last in time, yet by no means the least, the opinions of Voltaire, and the Encyclopædists, urged the people to revenge themselves for the attempts that were constantly making to place them under the yoke of despotism. At this time the clergy, the nobles, and

the Tiers Etat, were the three great classes:—"The clergy were both powerful and rich; their income amounted to above 5,000,000 a year, out of which little more than one-third was apportioned among the parochial clergy. The greater part of the rest was divided among the abbeys, the majority of which were in the gift of the King. Out of 368 abbeys and monasteries, no less than 225 were of that nature that they could be held by the so-called Abbés commendataires. These Abbés, generally the younger sons of noble families, were in no way bound by the rules of the abbey over which they were supposed to preside, and were in all respects more laymen than ecclesiastics. Such men as these were the chief leaders of the corrupt morals and laxity of discipline which disgraced a great part of the higher clergy during the reigns immediately preceding the Revolution. They had, of course, their exceptions; but, generally speaking, religion and morality were confined to the parochial clergy, whose poverty prevented them from mixing in the luxuries and debaucheries of the capital, as much as their consciences forbade them to merge their ecclesiastical character in that of laymen. The clergy were subject to but one out of the many taxes—the decime pascalin; a tax so small that every five years they granted gratuitous loans of some considerable amount to the Crown, to be paid without interest after a short lapse of time. The French noblesse were exceedingly numerous; every 250 persons had one noble amongst them; for the nobility of the parent in France was not confined to the heir, but descended to every son. There were above 4000 places in the kingdom, by the tenor of which nobility might be conferred; and the court was ever ready to increase the list of nobles by new creations. For the young men of the most ancient families, a colonelship-en-second in every regiment was reserved; and in Louis XVI.'s reign, it was decreed that no one should be made even a sub-lieutenant who could not prove his nobility for four generations. They had thus a perfect monopoly of the church and the army. Besides these advantages, their other privileges were enormous. One tax they were subject to—the capitation tax; a mere trifle when compared with other public burdens. The income-tax was also nominally paid by them as well as by the Tiers Etat; but they contrived so to regulate their assessments as to contribute but little to this impost. Add to these privileges those which arose from feudal tenures—a list so startling as to surprise even the most faithful adherents of that system. Lastly came the Tiers Etat, the whole population of the kingdom, except the clergy and noblesse, including the richest merchant with the poorest peasant. The abuses under which this class laboured were many. That of taxation was common to the whole body. Three taxes were paid by them—the taille, or land tax; the capitation tax; the income tax, at first a twentieth, eventually a tenth of the net income.

The direct taxation previous to the Revolution produced about eight millions and a half to the Government; out of this, above six millions were contributed by the Tiers Etat, the owners of hardly one-third of the soil of France. So enormous was the burden of direct taxation on the agricultural labourer, in those districts where the taille and vingtieme were levied on a strict valuation that only one-twelfth of the produce of an acre of land was left to him after deducting the claims of the Crown and the landlord. Dividing the produce of an acre into twelve parts, seven-and-a-half of these parts went to the Crown for direct taxes; three-and-a-half accrued to the proprietor, in the shape of rent and feudal fines; and the remaining one part was allowed to the tenant to support life. The taxes on consumption were equally unfair on the peasant. These imposts raising between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000, were imposed most unequally on different provinces. Some districts had obtained commutations very much in their favour, the consequence of which was, a most unequal pressure on those less favoured. The burdens of taxation were greatly increased by those flowing from the nature of the feudal tenure in France. The preservation of forest game was one great source of oppression. In large districts enclosures were forbidden, and herds of deer and boars allowed to wander at will over the cultivated land that bordered their woods and lairs. Hoeing and weeding were forbidden, lest the young birds should be destroyed; or the land manured with a strong mixture, lest the flavour of the game should be injured. The fines at every change of tenure were heavy and frequent; the corn must be ground at the landlord's mill, the grapes pressed at the landlord's press, the bread baked at the landlord's oven. The catalogue of the tenant's contributions is not yet closed. The corvees, or statute labour for the maintenance of the public roads, fell on this class alone; a burden estimated by Necker at nearly a million a year. Military quarters were to be provided by them for the soldiers; free lodging, fire, light, salt, washing, and forage for the horses of the cavalry. On them, too, fell exclusively the compulsory military service, which drew 60,000 men a year. The indirect taxes were not less oppressive, arising from the Customs levied on goods passing from one division of France to the other, and from the monopolies of salt and tobacco. Two pounds of salt smuggled across the frontier would remunerate a man better than a day's labour. The public taxes were, in sober truth, burdensome enough; yet this burden was greatly increased by the system of farming out indirect taxes to private individuals, or companies, for a certain sum, and leaving them to reap their advantage by oppressing the people. The power of the King had long grown to be despotic; he was the sole legislator of the kingdom, his Ministers and the State General but his advisers, without a power of enacting or refusing. On the universal immorality of the reign of Louis XV. it is needless to enlarge; detail would be neither instructive nor necessary. No one will dream of denying the fact, or of doubting that it was one among other causes of the excesses of the Revolution. When the people saw their King devoted to the most sensual indulgences; the highest nobles, the clergy, and every one who desired rank or station humbly bowing at the throne of his acknowledged mistress, a woman of the lowest birth, the lowest character; when they saw that she was not deemed unworthy to associate with the King's own daughters, and that the wives of the highest in the land coveted her society, they might well believe that morality was but a bugbear to keep them in order, and religion a mere state machine for discipline. The immorality of the times gained half the battle for the scepticism and infidelity of the Encyclopædists. The support given by Louis XVI. to the American insurgents, reduced into practice the theories put forward by the sect of the Encyclopædists. Numbers of the young noblesse, by mixing with the American revolvers, imbibed their principles of liberty and independence, and brought back to their own country notions very little consistent with the theory and practice of its Government. Did not all these causes put together justify the people in turning

out into open revolution against their Sovereign?—*Weekly Pa-per.*

TOO MUCH MONEY.

Said a friend to us last evening—"I never saw but one man in my life, who acknowledged that he had quite as much money as he knew how to dispose of. I had called at his house one day, when a gentleman present urged him to a scheme from which he might realize a great profit. "You are right," said he, "as regards the probable success of the speculation, but I shall not embark in it; I have too much money now." This very uncommon remark struck me most forcibly; and after the gentleman retired, I asked Mr. P. to explain. "Yes," said he in reply, "I would not cross the street to gain thousands; I should be a happier man if my income were less. I am old, and in a year or two whatever I possess will avail me nought—my daughters are dead, and I have three sons upon whom I looked with a father's pride.—My own education had been neglected, my fortune was gained by honest labour and careful economy; I had no time for study, but I resolved that my sons should have every advantage. Each had the opportunity of gaining a fine classical education, and then I gave them a choice of profession.—The eldest would be a physician; the second chose the law, the third resolved to follow my footsteps as a merchant.—This was very well—I was proud of my sons, and hoped that one day I might see them distinguished, or at least useful to their fellow men. I had spared no expense in their training; they had never wanted money, for I gave each of them a liberal allowance. Never had men fairer prospects of becoming honoured and respected; but look at the result. The physician has no patients—the lawyer not a single client, and the merchant is above visiting his counting house.—In vain I urge them to be more industrious. What is the reply? "There's no use in it, father—we shall never want money, we know you have enough for all." So look at my disappointment. Instead of being active energetic members of society, my sons are but idlers, men of fashion and display. True they have but few vices—perhaps not so many as their associates; they have never done anything to bring disgrace upon my name—but I had expected them to add to the little reputation I may have gained. It is not the money that I care for; as my sons say, I have enough for all. But let the physician attend the poor, and the lawyer see that justice is done to those who have not the means of paying the enormous fees now required by the members of the bar. The merchant may not need the reward of his labours, but there are a thousand benevolent institutions to the support of which it would be a pleasure for me to see him contribute. They would at least be useful, each in his vocation, to those around them; now selfish amusement is their only aim. This is the burden upon my heart, and this is the reason of the remark you listened to. Had they been obliged to struggle against difficulties to gain their professions, and were they now dependent upon their own exertions for support, my sons would have gained honour to themselves and me."

WHAT IS NECESSARY.—There are many things that are not necessary. It is not necessary that we should be rich or great in this world; or that we should be gay or gaudy in our dress; or that we should enjoy sensual pleasures. It will not be a pin to choose, ere long, what we have acted here—when the sceptre and the spade shall have one common grave, and royal dust shall be blended with the beggar's ashes. But it is necessary that we should be born again; it is necessary that we should be acquainted with God, and make him our portion; it is necessary that we should submit to the yoke of Christ, and own his commands, and live to the Lord; there is nothing necessary but this.—*Matthew Mead.*

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"And, behold, seven thin ears and blasted with the east wind sprung up after them."—Genesis xli. 6.

The blighting effect which a "shrewd and eager" wind has upon vegetation is often exemplified among us in early spring. Nothing but observation can make us sensible of the wide difference between a sheltered and an unsheltered spot, in reference to the health of some plants, during spring and autumn. In Kamtchatka, the writer of this note has often seen a plant in full blossom a few inches from the snow. Just under the brow of some eminence, in a little recess, it seemed to enjoy all the advantages of a more genial season, simply because it was sheltered from the wind, and the air about it was tranquil.

Compare this passage with verse 47, where it is said that "the earth brought forth by handfuls;" by which we are probably to understand that each stalk, in the plentiful years, produced as much corn as, popularly speaking, the hand could grasp. This, or even more than this productiveness is not at this day unusual in Egypt. Mr. Jowett, in his "Christian Researches," states that, when in Egypt, he plucked up at random a few stalks out of the thick cornfields. "We counted the number of stalks which sprouted from single grains of seed, carefully pulling to pieces each root, in order to see that it was one plant. The first had seven stalks; the next three; then eighteen; then fourteen. Each stalk would bear an ear." Even greater numbers than these are mentioned by Dr. Shaw, and still more by Pliny. It also often happens that one of the stalks will bear two ears, while each of these ears will shoot out into a number of lesser ears; affording a most plentiful increase.—*Pictorial Bible.*

DAILY BREAD.

JUNE 5.

"And the loftiness of man shall be bowed down; and the haughtiness of men shall be made low; and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day."—Isa. ii. 17.

"Pride was not made for man," says the son of Sirach; and "the proud in heart are an abomination to the Lord;" and yet what is more common than pride and self-righteousness among the fallen children of Adam? So deeply are they ingrafted in our corrupt natures, that nothing short of Almighty grace can root them up. It is the great design and effect of the blessed Gospel, wherever it is applied to the heart by the Spirit of God, to mortify this cursed temper. In that day, the haughtiness of man, his self-will, which he set up in opposition to the will of God, shall be brought down; and his self-righteousness, by which he thought to recommend himself to the favour of God, shall be made low; and Christ and his righteousness alone shall be exalted. Hath this precious promise ever been fulfilled in thy experience, O my soul? Is the will of God thy rule? Is the righteousness of Christ thy hope? and is the language of thy heart and life, "Let God in all things be exalted in me, and by me, through Christ Jesus?" Without this, O my soul, thy profession is vain, thy faith is also vain, and thou art yet in thy sins!

Lord, lay my legal spirit low,
And ev'ry lofty look subdue;
Bid all my heart to Jesus bow,
Exalt, and love, and trust him too.

—*Bogatzky's Treasury.*

LATER NEWS.

The following are the telegraphic despatches in this morning's papers.

New York, June 2-6, 41, P. M.

An account from Paris says, Louis Blanc is still at liberty; another, that he had been arrested; and still another, that he had fled. The strongest means have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of physical display by the members of the secret clubs. Advices as late as the evening of the 18th, state that the city had been tranquil after the mob had been driven out of the hall of the National Assembly. On the 15th they marched to the Hotel de Ville to appoint a committee of public safety. Messrs. Barbes, Albert, and others, ministers of the would-be new Provisional Government, had just commenced their discussions in the identical room in which Robespierre and his associates were seized, when the National Guards entered the building from the rear, which had been totally unguarded, pounced upon the new government, and after a struggle, in which M. Barbes in particular ran some risk, carried them off prisoners. Citizen Sobrier, in the interim, repaired to the Minister of the Interior with his Montagnards. He demanded admittance and the transfer of the Ministry to him, and of the military posts to his faithful followers. He was admitted, but only to be arrested. His hundred followers were disarmed, stripped even of their scarlet cravats, and turned adrift. After the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville had been purged of their new occupants, and after the arrest of several parties connected with the attempted revolt, who had in the first case escaped, masses of National Guards moved in the columns of thousands to the great points of the city the people of all classes, with here and there a solitary exception, cheering them on. During the night, several regiments of the line marched to the capital. The Republican Guard, a company formed at the commencement of the Revolution, and only subject to the orders of the Prefect of Police, was ordered by the Executive Committee to be disbanded, but the troops had refused to quit the Prefecture, or to allow the National Guard to enter it. They declined even to obey any verbal orders from their chief, M. Caussidiere, who was then at the Assembly; they declared that they would not move until M. Caussidiere himself came to order them: this contest continued several hours, during which a military force collected round the Prefecture. At 4 o'clock, 10,000 men surrounded it; they admitted some detachments of National Guards within the building; during the night, however, the neighbourhood continued as before to be occupied by the troops, who bivouacked in the streets. The number of prisoners at Vincennes, is 67; 32 are under arrest in the Hotel de Ville.

Advices of the 17th state that things begin to assume a spirit of order, the walls have been placarded with an apologetic manifesto for M. Caussidiere, in which he endeavours to defend himself. Ledru Rollin was arrested, his name having been in the list of the pretended Government; but Lamartine becoming responsible for him, he was released. 75 of the body guard, kept by the Clubbist soldiers in the house of the Rue de Rivoli, were arrested in the same house; large quantities of arms and ammunition were found. Persons who were in the room with M. Barbes were conducted to prison. On many persons were found pistols and daggers, and on some letters from the chief of the plot. One of the persons arrested had a paper in his hand, which he thrust into his mouth and tried to swallow, but being seized by the throat he was obliged to give it up, and it turned out to be a list of the chief conspirators.

A despatch from Charleston is just received, and states that the steamer Edith had arrived from Vera Cruz, with news of the ratification of the treaty.

New York, June 3, 2 1/2, P. M.

FROM MEXICO.—The Tribune has just received a despatch, stating that a courier has arrived at Washington, direct from Mexico, in 14 days. There had been a revolution in Mexico, headed by Paredes. The treaty was repudiated. Mexico is in arms.

A fire occurred at Allentown, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, which destroyed eighty buildings in the best portion of the town. Loss estimated at \$250,000; insurance about \$100,000.

A telegraphic despatch from Liverpool, before the sailing of the Niagara, bears dates from Paris to the 19th ultimo, at noon. Among the numbers chosen to draw up a constitution are Dupin, who was the special friend of Louis Philippe; also, Odilon Barrot, who proposed the regency of the Duchess d'Orleans. The Royal family of France has been formally exiled.

A Royal decree has been issued at Madrid, depriving Don Henry Bourbon of the title of Infanta of Spain. Berlin, May 16; the public mind not favourable to the return of the Prince of Prussia.

Hamburg, May 16; there were rumours of a serious action between the Prussians and Danes. The battle was before Frederica, in which the retreat of 1000 Danes was cut off and nearly the whole made prisoners. Nothing authentic at Vienna on the 14th.

Money matters were better. The elections had taken a conservative turn.

Milan, May 16; the Provisional Government of Lombardy has proposed to unite the state with Piedmont, as the only effectual means of expelling the Austrians from Italy. The question to be decided by universal suffrage.

THE PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The London Mercantile Gazette, of the 16th ultimo, is filled with the debate on the navigation laws. In reference to it that paper says:—"Our space to-day is so largely occupied with the discussion in the House of Commons last night, on the Government measure to abolish the navigation laws, that we have no opportunity afforded us for comment in our present number. We may, however, briefly state that the proposition of the President of the Board of Trade will, if passed into a law, be the death-blow to the shipping interest of this country. The Government propose to throw open to the foreigner—

1. The long voyage, without any advantage whatever to the British shipowner.

2. The Colonial trade, in as far as the local legislatures think proper.

3. All other portions of our trade hitherto restricted by the navigation code, with the exception of the coasting trade and the fisheries."—Gazette.

NOTICES FROM THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Montreal, 3d June, 1848.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

Samuel Bealey Harrison, Esquire, to be Judge of the Home District Court, in the place of Robert E. Burns, Esquire, resigned.

The Honorable Adam Fergusson, Narcisse Amiot, Edward Cartwright Thomas, William Bristow, and George Brown, Esquires, to be Commissioners to inquire into certain complaints respecting the Provincial Penitentiary, and the system of management thereof generally, with the Honorable Adam Fergusson as President, and George Brown, Esquire, as Secretary.

Pierre Hector Morin, Esquire, to be Harbour Master of Montreal, in the room of William K. Rayside, Esquire, deceased.

Edmund Cox, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Drummond, in the room of James Duncan, Esquire, removed.

COMMISSIONS OF BANKRUPTCY ISSUED.

May 23.—George Smith and James A. Glassford, Montreal, Forwarders; first meeting 9th June.

May 23.—Henry Greenshields, Toronto, Merchant; first meeting 7th June.

May 25.—James Kelly Paterson, Peterboro; first meeting 10th June.

May 27.—John Cherry, Montreal, Tanner; first meeting 14th June.

May 27.—Thomas Anderson, Quebec, Merchant; first meeting 15th June.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

Return of the number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, to this date, compared with the number arrived at the same period last year:—

Table with columns: Cabin, Steerage, From England, Ireland, Scotland, Lower Ports, To the same period last year, More in 1847.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrivals from May 28, 1848.

May 30. Pet, Brown, Sunderland, Jesse Joseph, coals. Rory O'More, M'Nab, Liverpool, G. Dempster, general.

June 5. Mary Ann, Thomson, do. Gillespie, Mof. fat & Co., general. Albert Hall, Glasgow, Gillespie, Moffat & Co., coals.

Cleared from May 28, 1848.

May 29. John Bull, Duffill, London, A. Cuvillier & Co. Bellona, Auld, Liverpool, A. Shaw.

" Cambria, Harrison, Glasgow, J. R. Orr. Paragon, Rayne, Liverpool, J. G. M'Kenzie & Co.

" Mahaica, Jump, Liverpool, Armour, Whiteford & Co.

May 30. Britannia, Hamilton, Liverpool, Edmonstone & Co.

" Canada, Barclay, Glasgow, do. do. June 1. Torrance, Paton, Glasgow, Andrew Shaw.

TERMS OF THE MONTREAL WITNESS:

The "Montreal Witness" is published every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at the Office of John C. Becket, No. 211 1/2, St. Paul Street, at

Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per Annum, Payable in Advance.

N.B.—Any person remitting four subscriptions, post free, strictly in advance, and direct to the office, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis; or, in other words, Five copies will be sent for \$10, if remitted strictly in advance direct to the Office, and free of postage.

Advertisements not inconsistent with the character of the Paper will be inserted on the last page at the usual rates, viz.: Six lines and under, first insertion, 2s 6d. Over six lines, 4d per line.

Every subsequent insertion one-fourth of the above rates. Advertisements should be sent in on Saturday.

All orders, remittances, and communications are to be dressed (post-paid) to the "Witness" Office, Montreal. JOHN DOUGALL, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS NUMBER.

Mary and Erromanga for Glasgow. J. R. Orr. Dry Goods, &c., for Sale. J. R. Orr.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



FOR GLASGOW—"MARY," Capt. MUNRO, and "ERROMANGA," Capt. RAMSAY. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES R. ORR.

May 30, 1848.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER—SOAP, in 56 lb. boxes, LOCHFINE HERRINGS, in kegs, SHOE THREAD, CROCKERY, IRON CASTINGS, GRATES, GARDEN SEATS, &c.; also, an assortment of DRY GOODS. JAMES R. ORR.

Montreal, June 1, 1848.

Business Cards.

F. F. BLACKADER, No 3, St. Sacrament Street having commenced Business as an ACCOUNTANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, will undertake the winding up of Bankrupt Estates, arrangement of Mercantile Books, Collection of Accounts, &c.

Any business entrusted to him will be carefully attended to. Montreal, May 15.

R. D. WADSWORTH, ACCOUNTANT and COLLECTOR, No. 15, St. Genevieve Street, Montreal. Books balanced, Accounts made out, Debts and Rents Collected, for a Moderate Charge.

N.B.—Letters by Post punctually attended to.

SHIP AGENT.—JAMES R. ORR, MONTREAL, Agent for the "Erromanga," "Cambria," "Mary," and other Clyde Traders. Passages can be engaged to or from Glasgow, by these First Class Fine Vessels, in the Cabin, Intermediate, or Steerage.

THOMAS C. ORR, 20, UNION STREET, GLASGOW, offers his services for the Sale of Produce, Purchasing and Shipping Goods, Engaging Passages, and other Agency and Commission Business.

JAMES R. ORR, COMMISSION MERCHANT, MONTREAL, offers his services for the sale of Produce, Purchasing of Goods, &c. &c.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.—The Subscriber will make advances on Produce, Consigned to his friends in Britain. JAMES R. ORR, St. Peter Street. Montreal, 4th June, 1847.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—MESS and THIN MESS PORK. PRIME MESS, Free and in Bond, packed expressly for the English Markets. HAMS in Canvass, cured in a very superior manner. PRIME MESS BEEF, in Bond. PRIME LARD, in barrels.

DOUGALL, REDPATH & Co. Montreal, May, 8, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE, in the immediate neighbourhood of Brockville, C. W. Also, a HOUSE and LOT, near the Village of Port Colborne, on the Welland Canal. Apply to

A. F. SABINE, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal

Education.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, who has had considerable experience in Tuition, an engagement as GOVERNESS in a Family; she is fully competent to give instruction in all the branches of a liberal English Education, with French, which she speaks fluently. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. H. WILKES, Beaver Hall, the Hon. Mr. JONES, Christeville, and Mr. PHILLIPS, Principal of the St. Urbain Street Academy. Montreal, May 1.

ST. URBAIN STREET BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal—Mr. S. PHILLIPS, late of High School. Assistant Masters—Mr. ROBERTSON and Mr. HARRIS. French and Italian—Mons. ESCALONNE. Drawing—Mr. MORRIS, Royal Academy, Edinburgh. Civil Engineering and Mathematics—Mr. W. G. PATTERSON, late Irish Board of Public Works.

TERMS:

Table with columns: Payable Quarterly, in Advance, Per Annum. Preparatory Department, English and Mercantile, Classics, Mathematics, and French, Senior Department for Youths, Drawing for Professional pursuits.

Boards, £40 to £50 per Annum. An Extra Charge made for Drawing.

MR. PHILLIPS, grateful for the distinguished patronage which has been conferred upon him by the Citizens of Montreal, begs to inform them, that he has now completed his arrangements whereby an Education equal to that of any other School in Canada may be acquired in his Academy.

Having secured the services of Mr. PATTERSON, instruction is now given in every Department of Practical Science and Civil Engineering, comprising Isometrical Drawing, the Construction of Railroads, Common Roads, Canals, Harbours, Bridges, Aqueducts, Viaducts, and the Improvement of Rivers, Bays, &c.

The Surveying Department will also be fully attended to, and will embrace Land Surveying, Trigonometrical Surveys, River, Marine, and Railroad Surveying and Levelling.

The Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History will be continued.

S. PHILLIPS, Principal.

St. Urbain Street, Montreal, April 27.

CHAMBLY INSTITUTE.

MR. & MRS. STENNET beg respectfully to announce that they are prepared to receive a limited number of Pupils to Board and Educate to whose moral and intellectual training the greatest attention will be paid.

TERMS, FOR BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.

Table with columns: Per Annum. Pupils under ten years of age, Pupils under fifteen years of age, Washing Extra.

Each Pupil is expected to furnish Bedding and Towels. Payments to be made quarterly, in advance; and a quarter's notice expected previous to the removal of a Pupil.

There will be two Vacations—a month at midsummer, and a fortnight at Christmas.

There are two churches in the Village, an Episcopal and a Wesleyan, at either of which the Pupils can attend.

N. B.—The most respectable references given on application. Chamblay, 1st May, 1848.

Miscellaneous.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

THE Managers of the SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY beg to intimate, that a REPOSITORY in connection with that Institution, is now Open at No. 19 St. Antoine Street, for the Sale of Ladies' Work.

Children's Plain and Embroidered DRESSES made to order; also Plain Work done on reasonable terms. Montreal, 29th May, 1848.

BERLIN WOOL AND ARTISTS' MATERIAL DEPOT.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past favours, beg respectfully to intimate to their Friends and the Public generally, that they have REMOVED their Establishment for the sale of BERLIN WOOL and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, to No. 170, Notre Dame Street, where they have on Sale a Choice Assortment of Spring Importations in the above Line.

Mrs. FOOTNER & DAUGHTERS. May 29. 6 i

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE, LIFE AND INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 20, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

The Directors of this Institution have ordered a Reduction of Fifty per Cent on the usual rates of Premium on Inland Marine Assurance, charged on Goods from Kingston, Brockville, or Prescott, to Montreal, via the Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine Canals.

WILLIAM STEWARD, Manager. April 24, 1848.

OFFICE TO LET.

TO LET, the OFFICE, No. 4, Exchange Court, heretofore occupied as the WITNESS Office, (which has been moved up stairs.) Possession given immediately. Apply to J. C. BECKET. Montreal, January 3, 1848.

MONTREAL PROVIDENT & SAVINGS BANK.

Proceedings for the year ending 31st December, 1847.

THE number of accounts opened from the commencement 1st October 1831 to 1st December, 1837, was 6236, and the amount deposited during the same period was, £637530 18 1

The number during 1847, has been 1259, and the amount of deposits, 273258 13 1

Total of depositors 7495, and of deposits, £910789 11 2

The number of accounts closed 1st October, 1841, to 31st December, 1847, was 3116, and the amount withdrawn during the same period, was, £481347 13 0

The number during 1847, has been 1010, and the amount withdrawn, 218528 11 11

Total of accounts closed 4126, and amount withdrawn, £699876 4 11

Leaving of depositors 3369 in number, and a balance in all cases, including interest, of £210913 6 3

THE BANK CONTINUES OPEN EVERY DAY from TEN till THREE, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from SIX till EIGHT o'clock. Copies of the Rules and Regulations, and every required information, may be had on application to the Bank.

By order of the Board of Managing Directors. JOHN EADIE, ACTUARY.

Provident and Savings Bank, Great St. James Street, May 4, 1848.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE POLICIES granted by the COLONIAL COMPANY in the Participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Periodical Divisions of Profit, according to the particular year in which they have been opened.

AT 25th MAY, 1848, the Lists for the present year will be closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date will secure a share of the Profits at the investigation in 1854, corresponding to 7 years.

The mode of dividing the profits of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt such a plan as shall conduce on equitable principles to the interests of all concerned in the Institution.

THE BONUS, when declared, can be added to the sum payable at death, or applied in present value towards reduction of the Annual Premium; or partly in the one way, and partly in the other.

The Company have already assured nearly Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling; and the successful progress of the Institution generally, has been very remarkable; showing how greatly the extension of Life Assurance to the Colonies of Great Britain has been appreciated there.

In order to secure the Benefit of the present year's Entry, it is necessary that all Declarations should be signed on or before 25th May next.

By Order of the Directors, A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada, Office, 19, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

TO THE LADIES OF MONTREAL.

MRS. HAMILTON, STRAW BONNET MAKER, begs to intimate, that she has REMOVED her STRAW BONNET ESTABLISHMENT to M'Gill Street, nearly opposite the Parliament House, where she intends carrying it on in her usual superior manner, and she would invite those Ladies who intend favouring her with their work this season, to do so early, that she may be enabled to prevent disappointments when the busy season arrives.

P. S.—Wanted a few good Bonnet Makers and two Apprentices. M'Gill Street March 6, 1848. 6.i

Publications.

CYCLOPEDIA of MORAL and RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES. By Rev. K. ARVINE, with an introduction by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D. To be completed in 8 numbers; 1s. 6d. per No.

"Private families will find in them an abundant fund of pleasant reading."—N. Y. Observer.

"Full of instruction and interest, it is likewise an invaluable work for the fireside as well as the library, and we cannot doubt that it will prove to be popular. We may add, that it is highly recommended by Drs. Cheever, DeWitt, Williams, Dowling, Peck, and others."—N. Y. Evangelist.

"A work of inestimable value to the Clergyman and Sabbath School Teacher, as well as the general reader."—Boston paper.

LEAVITT, TROW, & Co., N. Y. W. H. COLT, 30, M'Gill Street, Montreal.

THE SEALED BOOK OPENED.

JUST PUBLISHED, Price 2s. 3d. DISSERTATION on the OPENING OF THE SEALED BOOK; illustrating the Prophetic Signs used in Daniel and the Revelations—with Additional Notes. Montreal: J. C. Becket. To be had at all the Book Stores.

NEW SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Committee of the CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, beg leave to inform the conductors of Sabbath Schools throughout the Province, that they have received from London, Glasgow, and New York, a very extensive collection of Elementary and Sunday School Library Books, comprising the greatest variety they have ever been able to offer to the Christian Public. Through the liberality of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, London, they have received FIFTY Sunday School Libraries at half price, for the benefit of Poor Schools.

The Miscellaneous books on hand at present, are well calculated to assort the books of those Schools who have been supplied with "Libraries," and are generally well adapted to the capacity of children.

The whole of the Books are sold at cost prices—the American Books at the New York prices—the English Books at Currency for Sterling.

Orders addressed to Mr. JAMES MILNE at the Depository, St. Joseph Street, or to Mr. J. C. BECKET, Corresponding Secretary, will be promptly attended to. Montreal, January 17, 1848.

J. C. BECKET, PRINTER.