

# MONTREAL WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

No 46.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, June 3, 1862.

The debate on the Grand Trunk Bill last night was long and tedious. It was not till one o'clock that the last clause having been adopted, the preamble was agreed to, and the Bill reported to the House. The two principal objects of the measure seemed to be to arrange for the capitalization of the postal subsidy, and to sanction a variety of arrangements for the internal re-organization of the Company. The idea of capitalizing the postal subsidy met with strong and determined opposition, and on this and the question whether the creditors had or had not assented to the interference with their rights proposed by the Bill, the discussion mainly turned.

The proviso in the second clause, relating to the postal subsidy, originally read thus:—"Provided that should the Postal payment hereafter to be made to the Company, be capitalized by the Governor General in Council, with the authority of Parliament, the Company may agree with the Governor General as to any such capitalization, and the terms and conditions thereof, accordingly." Mr. Bell, of Russell, who had charge of the Bill, proposed to meet the views of the objectors to this clause, by substituting another proviso, which, while providing for the contingency of the capitalization of the postal payment being hereafter authorized, stated that nothing in the act should be considered as in any way, or to any extent, pledging Parliament to any such capitalization.

Mr. Dunkin moved the omission of the proviso altogether. Mr. Morris strongly supported Mr. Dunkin's view, contending that to retain words in the Bill which appeared to promise capitalization at some future time, if there was no intention to carry out that promise, would be simply an act of deception towards the creditors of the Company in England.

Mr. Dunkin's amendment was carried by a large majority, although all the late Ministers, excepting Mr. Cauchon, voted against it. This was the most important amendment the Bill received. Among the other amendments agreed to, was one protecting the legal rights of the City of Montreal, as the holder of certain bonds of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company. The third reading of the Bill will probably be taken to-night, if the question of the Supplies does not occupy the whole evening.

At the morning sitting of the House to-day, Mr. Scott moved to take the Separate School Bill out of its order, and make it the first public order. He stated that he had had an interview with the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, who is now in Quebec, and that, rather than have the passage of the Bill delayed another session, he had agreed to accept a number of amendments proposed by Dr. Ryerson, the incorporation of which into the Bill would secure for it the Doctor's entire approval. Dr. Ryerson, however, is not looked upon as a reliable representative of Upper Canadian sentiment on the Separate School question, and even his approval was not accepted as a sufficient reason for acquiescence in Mr. Scott's request. Several Upper Canadian members expressed themselves warmly against the measure being pressed this session, especially after the announcement by the new Government, that they had adopted a policy on the Separate School question, and considering that the proper time for embodying that policy in actual legislation would be when the new Ministers were themselves in the House next session.

After a good deal of desultory discussion, Mr. Ferguson raised the technical objection, that the motion could not be put, until "Notices of motion" were called. The objection was maintained by the Speaker, and the motion for the present at least, fell to the ground. It is possible, that "Notices of motion" may not be taken up this Session; and, if not, the rules of the House will not afford Mr. Scott an opportunity of pressing the Bill to a decision. He is no doubt anxious that it should be disposed of this Session, when a majority of the whole House can carry it. Next Session—when the new policy announced by the Government comes into operation—an Upper Canada majority against the Bill would prove fatal to it.

Mr. Drummond then moved, that the House go into Committee of Supply to consider the Supplementary Estimates, which, in their corrected form, amount to a total of \$1,125,521. They include, as did the Supplementary Estimates first issued, the two important items of \$500,000 for the Public Buildings at Ottawa, and \$250,000 for the Militia.

Mr. Simard moved in amendment, a resolution declaring that there should be no further appropriation to the Ottawa Buildings, till a rigid investigation into the state of the buildings, and the way in which the contracts had been fulfilled, had been made. Mr. Drummond said the Government intended to spend no more money till the investigation had been made, and hoped the amendment would be withdrawn. The discussion was proceeding when one o'clock, the hour of adjournment, arrived.

When the House met again at four o'clock, the discussion of the policy of the Government with reference to the Ottawa Buildings, was resumed. Mr. Mackenzie concluded a speech he had commenced in the forenoon sitting, in which he argued that Mr. Killy's estimates of the value of the work already done, might be so cut down, that enough of the proposed appropriation would be left, to finish the building.

Mr. Cauchon spoke at considerable length, contending that the resumption of the works should not be delayed till the proposed investigation was completed, and that a larger appropriation than \$500,000 ought to be made.

Mr. Chapais spoke against making any appropriation whatever, his idea being that Quebec should remain the Seat of Government for all time to come. Mr. Kierskowski followed in support of the policy of the Government, keeping the floor till six o'clock, when the House rose for dinner.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, June 4th, 1862.

Last evening the debate on Mr. Simard's motion against making any further appropriation for the Ottawa Buildings, until a full investigation into the whole matter should have been made, which was moved in amendment to the motion for going into Committee of Supply, was continued in French by Mr. Joseph Dufrane, Mr. Simard, and Mr. Beaubien, in support of the amendment, and by Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Dorion opposing it.

Mr. Ferguson also spoke at some length in support of the amendment, contending that, in order to prevent the Government from spending any more money at Ottawa, until an investigation should have been had, the best course was to refuse them any appropriation.

The late Premier, Mr. Cartier, opposed the motion, but embraced the opportunity of having, as he himself expressed it, a "glorification" over the circumstance that the new Ministry, all or nearly all of whose members had opposed Ottawa as the Seat of Government, were now compelled to declare it to be their policy to carry out the Queen's decision; and also over the circumstance that, although they had caused the fall of his Ministry on the Militia Bill, they had been compelled themselves to introduce another, which, in its main features, he alleged, was identical with the Bill of the late Government.

Mr. Loranger having replied to Mr. Cartier, Mr. John A. Macdonald made what he intended should be a slashing attack on the new Government, with reference to their policy on the Seat of Government and the Militia questions. The attempt, however, was a failure. The attack, though made with a good deal of the hon. gentleman's wonted forcibleness of power, evidently lacked any substantial basis, and fell powerless on the ears of the Ministry. He charged the members of the new Ministry with gross inconsistency, in undertaking now to proceed with the Ottawa buildings, inasmuch as in 1857 they had voted against Ottawa being the Seat of Government,—as if there was any analogy between the position two years ago, when no money had been appropriated, and the appropriation made by Parliament which had been diverted to some other purpose, had Parliament so willed it,—and the position now, when work has been done, claimed to be of the value of \$1,500,000, and for which the money of the Province has actually been paid on account, to the amount of about \$1,100,000. Having done his best to establish this inconsistency, which few could see but the hon. gentleman himself, he labored next to found upon it the further charge, that the new Ministry must be insincere in their professed desire to carry out the Queen's decision; and as an additional proof of this, he pointed to the fact that they only asked an appropriation of \$500,000, instead of the \$700,000 which the late Ministry intended to have sought.

No one, on behalf of the Administration, thought it worth while to reply to the attack of the Member for Kingston; and, after he had concluded his speech, the House divided on Mr. Simard's amendment, which was negatived by 96 to 18. The minority included only two Upper Canadians—Mr. Anderson and Mr. Ferguson; the remaining sixteen were District-Canadian members, almost exclusively from the French of Quebec. The House then went into Committee and passed the various items of Supplementary Estimates, without a vote being taken on any of them.

Mr. Drummond then moved the House into Committee to consider the Tariff resolutions, and it was agreed that they should be passed *pro forma*, leaving the discussion to be taken on the question of concurrence;—but, after this was settled, Mr. Galt and Mr. Hillyard Cameron discovered that the Chairman had in his hands entirely different resolutions from those distributed a few days ago, and very naturally protested against drawing so largely on the good-nature of the House as to ask them to pass resolutions, which members had not had an opportunity of even reading. Mr. Drummond yielded, and the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-day.

This forenoon, after routine business, the question of concurrence in the report of the Committee of the Whole on Mr. Bell's Grand Trunk Bill came up. Mr. Dunkin proposed what appeared to be a very reasonable amendment, providing that nothing in the Act should injure the lien of the Province, and that the postponement of the lien in favor of other claims should be contingent on the continued maintenance and working of the road.

Mr. Galt, Mr. Cartier, Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Martineau, contended that a somewhat obscurely-worded proviso in another part of the Act, had the effect intended by Mr. Dunkin. Their arguments did not satisfy that gentleman, and others who supported his view; and at all events it looked suspicious that Mr. Galt and his friends should so strenuously resist the insertion of a plain statement that the lien of the Province was guarded, if there was no intention, as they asserted, to interfere with it. The discussion of this point was proceeding, when one o'clock, the hour of adjournment, arrived.

When the House re-assembled at four o'clock, Mr. Drummond made the important announcement that a despatch had been received from the Home Government, intimating that arms and accoutrements would be supplied by way of loan for the use of our Volunteers and Militia.

The discussion on the Grand Trunk Bill being resumed, Mr. Bureau moved another amendment stating somewhat more distinctly what was provided for in Mr. Dunkin's. Mr. Galt, who seemed to have got new light on the subject during the recess, declared that the effect of either of the amendments would make the Province liable for the three millions sterling of preferential debt of the Company, to which the Provincial lien had been postponed. This statement frightened Mr. Bureau into withdrawing his amendment. Mr. Dunkin, however, stood by his, and maintained that it could not possibly have the effect stated. Dr. Connor

then addressed the House, but up to six o'clock, when the Speaker left the chair, had not declared whether he supported the amendment or not.

QUEBEC, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

The discussion of the Grand Trunk Bill occupied the whole of the time of the House last night. It will be remembered that in Committee of the Whole on Monday, the Bill was very much improved, by striking out all the provisions connected with the contemplated scheme for capitalizing the postal subsidy. A number of other amendments, less important in their character, were also made in Committee, and yesterday the question came up for the concurrence of the House in these amendments. At the forenoon sitting Mr. Dunkin moved that the Bill be recommitted, for the purpose of adding the following proviso to the 19th clause, "Provided always that the further postponement of the claim and lien of the Province, which is hereby in effect granted, shall be contingent upon the continued maintenance and due working of their road by the Company; so that, in case of failure by the Company to maintain and duly work the same, the said claim and lien, save only as to whatever past interest may theretofore have been foregone, in terms of the Act 20th Vic., chapter 11, as hereby amended, shall forthwith revive." The object of the amendment was to prevent the entire destruction of the lien the Province holds on the road for the twenty millions of dollars it has advanced to the Company. No one seems to attach any importance to this lien, in the sense of its ever being made available for the repayment of any portion of this amount, or even of the interest upon it. At the same time, it is of importance that it should be maintained, in order that the Province may use it, if necessary, as a means of ensuring the continued working of the road. If it were given up, and the Company found themselves unable to work their line, the Government would be in the position of having divested itself of that control, which, under such circumstances, it might advantageously exercise for the interest of the Province.

Mr. Dunkin, therefore, very properly, as I conceive, wished to guard against the possibility of the Provincial lien being legislated away by the Bill. His amendment encountered most determined opposition on the part, not only of the members of the late Government, but of the leading members representing the new. On one side of the House Mr. Galt, Mr. Cartier, and Mr. John A. Macdonald opposed it,—on the other, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Loranger, and Dr. Connor. The two Camerons also opposed it strongly. But notwithstanding their opposition, it commanded itself to the judgment of the majority of the House.

The ground on which it was opposed in the first instance, was, that it was mere surplusage, because a clause, saving the right of the Province had been inserted, at the instance of the new Premier, reading as follows:—"Nothing in this Act contained shall be held or construed to interfere or affect the rights of the Province as they now exist upon the said Railway Company, save and except to the extent hereinbefore specially set out." It was urged in reply that the important exception at the end of this clause, the 38th, made it doubtful whether it really reserved anything. As the discussion advanced, the opponents of the amendment placed the issue on a new ground, by asserting that the Provincial lien had already been parted with, so far as the three millions sterling of preferential bonds of 1856 and 1857 were concerned, and that, if it were revived, as proposed by Mr. Dunkin, the Province would be made liable for those three millions.

Mr. Wallbridge, though not supporting the amendment, did not admit the force of this objection, and succeeded in showing pretty satisfactorily from an examination of the Acts of 1856 and 1857, that the objection was a mere bugbear. Mr. O'Halloran finally moved another amendment, simpler certainly than Mr. Dunkin's, but not so well fitted, perhaps, to secure the object intended. He proposed simply to leave out from the 38th clause, quoted above, the words, "save and except to the extent hereinbefore specially set out."

If Mr. Galt and others were to be believed, this defeated the whole object of the Bill, for they said, that unless the £500,000 of bonds, proposed to be raised for the equipment of the road, were placed in advance of the Provincial lien, not a penny of the money could be raised in the London Money market. Mr. Dunkin had expressed his willingness to let £500,000 be placed in advance of the Provincial lien; but the Grand Trunk men wanted more, and by the obstinacy with which they resisted Mr. Dunkin's amendment, they lost all, so far at least as this important point was concerned.—There is little doubt that, if they had yielded to the desire of the House to have the Provincial lien substantially preserved, there would have been no difficulty in getting the £500,000 placed in advance of it; but the result of their resisting Mr. Dunkin's much more sweeping one of Mr. O'Halloran.

Mr. Dunkin then moved another amendment, providing that the Act should not take effect, until accepted by two-thirds in number and amount of the shareholders, and three-fourths in number and amount of the bondholders of the Company. This also was resisted by the members of the old Government, and the leading representatives of the new, but it was carried by a vote of 60 to 45. Mr. Rankin then moved to destroy the Bill altogether, by giving it the six months' hoist, but was defeated by a vote of 63 to 45. The original amendments were then concurred in, and the third reading of the Bill having been fixed for to-day, the House adjourned at 1 o'clock, (morning).

At the morning sitting to-day nearly an hour was wasted in a separate attempt by Mr. Scott to have his Separate School Bill brought up, with a view to its being pushed through this session. As all other public measures in the hands of private members have been thrown aside, and as the Government have an-

nounced that they have themselves a policy on this particular question, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Hooper, and others, took a strong stand against Mr. Scott being allowed to proceed with his bill, and he was at length compelled to give way. Mr. Drummond then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and occupied the time till one o'clock with explanations of the changes proposed by the new Government in the Tariff of Customs and Excise.

At the afternoon sitting Mr. Drummond continued his explanations of the Ways and Means. The hon. gentleman is not an adept at figures, and failed to make clear many points on which explanations were demanded. The general result was this. He estimated the total expenditure of 1862 at \$12,123,000, and the revenue under existing laws at \$8,003,000, leaving a deficiency of \$4,115,000. The additions proposed to Customs and Excises, it was anticipated, would yield this year \$1,050,000, still leaving \$3,065,000 to be raised by loan.

Mr. Galt expressed his conviction that the proposed additions to the taxation would not yield what was anticipated by the new Government, and that the deficiency would be greater than was stated. He also objected very strongly to the proposal to delay the carrying into operation of the increased Excise duties, which Mr. Drummond stated would be contingent on the action of the United States Congress. As to imposing 20 cents per gallon on spirits, he thought that, if the Province was to derive any benefit from the change, the addition to the Excise duties as well as to the Customs Tariff, should go into operation at once. The House then went into Committee on the Tariff resolutions. Mr. Cauchon moved to make the addition to the duty on molasses 3 cents instead of 5 cents, and the point was under discussion when the House rose at six.

## EMIGRANT STEAMERS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

MONTREAL, May 30th, 1862.

Sir,—I have read with much interest in the *Witness* the letter of an "Immigrant," and also have read in yesterday's paper a statement from the Agent of the Montreal S.S. Company, which is in one sense true, but which is calculated to mislead the public as to the real state of things on board the Montreal S. S. Line. He states it is against the regulations of the Company to sell spirits on board, but he says nothing of porter and ale, which have the same power of brutalizing, though in a less degree. I, also, had the misfortune to be an "Immigrant" on board the "Nova-Scotian" from Londonderry in November last. We had only about 120 steerage passengers, one-third of which were middle-aged and young men (and judging from their conduct,) of the very worst class, some of whom were beastly drunk, and others in a jolly state during the twelve days of our voyage. And why were they so? The accommodation for drinking was almost complete. The bar was always open and well supplied with ale and porter (no spirits) which if asked for was carried out, so that those who wished could get drunk without even the trouble of leaving their seats. Nor was it always closed at ten o'clock,—I have seen drinking parties going in and out at half-past 11 p.m. I cannot say whether the bar is a speculation of the Company, or a requisite of some of the ship's officers; but one fact is certain, it pays some party well, owing to the large quantity sold, and the high price it is sold at. The said drinks were put up in bottles that are sold in town for about three-pence or three-pence half-penny, but never sold on board for less than six-pence Sterling, and that must be in silver. The bad beef, gruel, soups, the imitations of tea and coffee, the dance, the disgraceful conduct of not a few of the male passengers; the gradual decrease of modesty in the female portion, the filthy, blasphemous conversation, (what else could be expected from drunken men,) and the misery of the sick, so well described by "Immigrant," are exact fac-similes of the state of affairs on board the "Nova-Scotian" in November last. There were plenty of delicacies on board which some, through the promise of unheeded commands from the Agents in Liverpool and Londonderry, had failed to provide for themselves, would gladly have paid high for; but these were not for sale, nor could they be obtained except by such parties who were mean enough to bribe the cook or some of his subordinates. Of course there was nothing sold,—that would be against the rules,—but a bottle or two of ale per day, or an occasional shilling have a silent meaning, which any company's servant understands. There are other "Immigrants" in Montreal per same steamship who could vouch for the accuracy of all I have stated. The insertion of the above in your valuable paper, will much oblige an Irish Immigrant.

H. H. B.

FIRE AND NARROW ESCAPE.—A Western exchange says:—On Sunday night last, the house of Mr. Thomas Brown, 8th Concession Raleigh, was destroyed by fire, and sad to relate, a young girl, 14 to 15 years of age, was burned to death, the rest of the family, and one or two visitors only escaping by an act of Providence. It is believed all the inmates would have been burned had it not been for a loaded gun standing not far from where the fire began, being discharged by the heat and waking them up. Everything was lost, as they had only time to make their escape before the house was one sheet of flame. The fire originated in a defective stove-pipe.

INCREASING THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—We see it stated in one of our Western exchanges that the Cincinnati daily newspapers, in consequence of the increased expense of publication and distribution of their issues—an advance in the price of paper, ink, gas, and other articles of necessity, and a charge of fifty cents per thousand by Express companies for their distribution upon the lines of railways—have determined to advance the prices of their journals one cent per week to each daily subscriber. This, although but a trifle to each subscriber, in the aggregate will amount to a considerable sum for the year.

The Indian who murdered another at the Indian Settlement near Port Sarnia, last winter, was executed on Monday last.

## Cotemporary Press.

## LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE WORKING MEN'S HALL IN SHREWSBURY.

(From English Paper.)

It is now a considerable time since the movement was first set on foot for the erection of a suitable building in this town, to afford accommodation to the working classes for reading-rooms, baths, lecture-rooms, &c., where a social hour might be spent without frequenting public-houses, which many believe to have a demoralizing effect upon the people. After considerable delay in procuring a site, the sale of the buildings lately occupied as the Fox Hotel, presented a favorable opportunity of obtaining a plot of ground, in every respect most convenient, ample in extent, and central in situation. It will not be necessary for us to do more than mention the fact that Mrs. Wightman, whose name has become a household word, was the originator of this great work.—An excellent little book, published under the title of "Haste to the Rescue," by Mrs. Wightman, has already realized a sum of no less than £700, and this she has appropriated to building purposes. In addition to this, subscriptions have come in rapidly, so that upwards of £1,800 is already obtained. It is, however, calculated that about £1,400 more will be necessary to complete the undertaking.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone took place on Tuesday last, in the presence of thousands of spectators. Many people from the surrounding districts, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded them of visiting the capital of Salop, by cheap trains being run on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company's line, arrived in town at an early hour, and the weather being remarkably fine, everything seemed favorable to the work in hand. At nine o'clock a meeting of the members of St. Alkmund's Total Abstinence Society was held in St. Alkmund's School-room, where three new and handsome banners were presented by Mrs. Wightman to the members of the Society—the one having the arms of the See of Lichfield, another "Let brotherly love continue," and the third "Through drunkenness the land mourneth," each handsomely done in needlework. A procession was then formed of the members, who, preceded by the fine band of the Artillery Volunteers, marched through the principal streets of the town. At half-past eleven this procession re-formed opposite Saint Julian's steps, where it was joined by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, and a great number of the clergy of the town and county in their gowns, and at the Town Hall they were again joined by the Mayor and Corporation, attended by the mace-bearers and other corporate officers, the procession being interspersed and enlivened by a number of flags and banners. They then proceeded to the site of the proposed building, in Princess Street, and as soon as the parties had taken up their respective places,

The Lord Bishop said: My Christian friends, we are met together for the purpose of laying the first stone of a building the object of which is to raise and improve the moral and social condition of the persons for whose benefit it is intended to be God's instrument in saving them from habits which degrade and destroy them; and especially from that habit which is the disgrace of our nation. And it is to cure that habit which is the most fruitful source of moral and social evil, the habit of drunkenness.—We hope and trust that this building, as I said, will be, under God, instrumental to cure and remedy in some degree this great evil. And we may well hope, humbly hope, for God's blessing upon such a building. But we know, however, that whatever our purpose may be, if God's favor be not with us, our purpose will be in vain. We may indeed build a material house, but if God's blessing be not upon it, the Spiritual House, the lively stone, which can alone repay our cost, will be wanting. So, as I said, we come here to-day in humble confidence to ask His blessing upon it. And all I have now to say is to beg of you to join not only with your lips but with your hearts in prayer to God that he may be present by His spirit at laying the first stone of a building which is intended for the use and the improvement, and may be the means of grace and mercy to thousands.

The following verses were then chanted by the choir of St. Alkmund's Total Abstinence Society:

Except the Lord build this house, they labour in vain who build it: except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain, &c.

The Bishop then offered the following prayer: Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help; that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify in Thy holy name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Mrs. Wightman then approached the spot where the stone was laid, when Mr. H. H. Powell, a working man, and a member of the society, stepped forward and presented her with a beautiful silver trowel, with chased ivory handle and bearing the following inscription:

"Presented by the members of St. Alkmund's Total Abstinence Society to their revered and beloved president, Mrs. Wightman, on the occasion of her laying the first stone of the Working Men's Hall, Shrewsbury, April, 1862. I. Thessalonians i. 3."

Mr. Powell said: Honoured lady, I am here this day to present you with this trowel, in token of the deep interest we take in this day's proceedings.—No language of ours can express the deep gratitude we owe to you. You have nobly broke through the barriers that have too long separated class from class, you have stretched out the hand of friendship, and recognised the workman as a brother—you have sat in our houses, cheered us in our sorrows, advised us in our difficulties, rejoiced with us in our prosperity—you have reclaimed the wanderer, and guided him with kindly counsel, and pointed all to the Saviour. Through the influence of this society many of us have been lifted from the depths of degradation, and become sober, respected, and happy men; and very many homes, once the abode of wretchedness and want, are now the dwellings of happiness and peace, where nightly the Divine Word is read, and from whence the prayers of a united and happy family ascend. It is our earnest prayer that you may be spared many years to labor amongst us, and that this building about to be raised through your exertions will be a blessing to very many of the workmen

of this town, and that through your instrumentality many will be fitted for that glorious temple above—

Whose stones shall never be displaced,  
Set in redeeming love.

Mrs. Wightman then proceeded to spread the mortar, and the stone was lowered, while she pronounced the words, "I lay this stone in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." A few strokes of the mallet, and the work was complete.

The Bishop then said: Almighty God, we beseech Thee to bless and prosper the work, which we have this day begun. Sanctify this house to Thy glory, and to the benefit of our brethren, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

"This is the fruit of Secession. If there had never been a secession, there would never have been a Slave-Trade Treaty. If the States had still been one and indivisible, we never should have obtained from the punctilious Republic the privilege of violating the Stars and Stripes," by seizing a cargo of slaves from under them. Under Secession, the old Slavery-cemented Constitution has dissolved. Under Secession, the Northern States, grown weaker, have been compelled to tolerate and even bow to the Anti-Slavery feeling, which had been suppressed alike by the Constitution, the laws, and the public opinion of the Union. It was Secession which took the sting out of the Fugitive Slave Law; it was Secession that first suggested the thought of buying, with State money, the freedom of black men; it was Secession which rendered it possible to wipe the blot of Slavery out of the metropolitan district of the States; lastly, it was Secession which has given us this Anti-Slavery Treaty.

"Perhaps we shall be told that this is a blow dealt by the North against the South. It is no such thing. The Slave-trade is exclusively a vice of the Northern States. The Southern States detested it, and one of their first acts was a stringent law against it. It was the pious men of Boston and the humane men of New York who were the owners of Slavers."—*London Times*.

Of course, the *Times* obtains this last monstrous calumny from its fellow-laborer in the championship of Slavery and Secession, the *N. Y. Herald*, but nothing could be more glaringly false. What "pious men of Boston" or "humane men of New York" were ever even suspected of complicity in the African Slave-Trade? We never heard of one. Nor did any one else ever hear of one. The slave-traders who in modern times made this city their outfitting port were nearly all foreigners—mostly Spaniards or Portuguese—who made no pretensions to piety or humanity. The natives, official and mercantile or maritime, whom they bribed into complicity in their demoniac trade, were never suspected of attending any church or conventicle of any sort unless Tammany Hall may be called a conventicle. And, while scoundrels assume all disguises and cloak themselves so as best to avert suspicion, we never yet heard of a slaver in any capacity or degree who called himself a member of the Republican party or supported Abraham Lincoln for President. The *Times*'s libel on our people is one which its countenance by the *Herald* does not excuse, since the character of that depraved sheet must ere this be known to our London cotemporary. The testimony of its correspondent Russell on this point is too recent and emphatic to be forgotten.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

## THE FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 26, 1862.—There will be no end to slavery agitation till slavery itself is at an end. When slavery was abolished in the District, some sanguine persons imagined that the agitation of the whole question was set at rest. It was not so. This very day there is more excitement, more agitation, on the subject of slavery here, than there was when slavery was defended by the statutes of the District. And there should be agitation here, for Washington, during the last week, has been turned into a pandemonium. There is not a capital in the world in which such atrocities are committed as those which have made honest men blush in our streets during the last few days. For the first time since the war broke out, I have despaired of success in this war against the rebellion—it has sometimes during the past week seemed as if God would not permit a Government and people who wink at such things to triumph. Let me particularize.

On Friday evening, while taking a leisurely walk upon our great street, Pennsylvania Avenue, I saw a white fiend pounce upon a young colored man, who, neatly dressed, was passing up the street with his young wife. The first act of the officer was to knock the negro down, or nearly so, to prove the white man's superiority. He then collared him, every now and then shaking him, as if he were a dog, instead of a man. "I am not a slave!" cried the victim. "Hold your tongue!" was the reply. The poor wife followed crying, beseeching, "Don't take him off—he is not a slave. Where are you taking him to? Don't strike him in that way. Oh dear! Oh dear! Oh dear!" Reply from the white brute: "Keep still, now mind, will you? I'll arrest you, if you don't!" That scene I witnessed while taking a little walk after dinner upon the Broadway of the capital, and it was but one case out of a hundred that have made the last week one of horrors in the capital of a country professing to be Christian and free. The shrieks of wretched slaves have been heard night and morning, at noonday and at midnight, until it has become too terrible for a man with ordinary sympathies to bear.

A few days since a Maryland slaveholder came here and got out a warrant for his fugitive slave. He succeeded in capturing him, put manacles upon his wrists, and just at night started off with him for his somewhat distant home. In the course of the evening the poor fellow escaped the second time, and the master being on horseback failed to capture him. After repeated struggles the captive broke his chains in twain, but the links still clung to his wrists. When the next morning's sunlight fell upon the marble walls of the Capitol it revealed a sight to make a man ashamed of home, country, Government—almost of his race. There sat the panting negro on the *Capitol steps*, the iron links of his manacles jingling against the marble column upon which he leaned. Was he guilty of any crime? Nothing. He simply desired to own his own body and soul, and in attempting to assert his right he fled to the American

Capitol. There was no protection for him there, and the wretched man was again recaptured and dragged off to jail.

If this Government will protect such heaven-defying atrocities, does it deserve success in the war it is waging? What act of the Jefferson Davis Government is any more heinous in the sight of God than the seizure of innocent men and women by the agents of the Government, that they may be returned to Slavery?—*Cor. Independent*.

## SUPPRESSION OF THE SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

The telegraph announced on Monday that Military Governor Stanly had issued an order prohibiting further instruction in the schools at Newbern established for the benefit of the loyal colored refugees there. On Tuesday, in the Senate and House of Representatives, resolutions of inquiry were adopted, introduced by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Hickman, on this subject.

It was in February last that the expedition of Gen. Burnside and Com. Goldsborough won the victory at Roanoke, and took possession of Newbern and the neighboring country in North Carolina. When, it is said, "Burnside unfurled the Stars and Stripes in sight of Roanoke, he saw a little canoe paddling off to him which held a single black man; and in that contraband hand victory was brought to the United States of America, led by Burnside. He came to the General, and said: 'This is deep water, and that is shoal; this is swamp, that is firm land, that is wood; there are four thousand men here, and one thousand there.' The whole country was mapped out, as an engineer could not have done it in a month, in the memory of that man. And Burnside was loyal to humanity and believed him. The soldiers forded where the negro bade them, the vessels anchored where he bade them, and to-day he stands at the right hand of Burnside clad in uniform, with the pledge of the General that as long as he lives and has anything to eat the man that gave him Roanoke shall have half a loaf."

Soon afterward, Dr. Vincent Coyle of this city went down as a missionary to the contrabands in North Carolina, and proved himself so useful a person that Gen. Burnside appointed him Superintendent of the Poor, and thus he continued his labors in the double capacity of Government officer and church missionary and teacher. What he saw and did, and what he thought of those among whom he labored, will best appear from his own words, addressed last April to one of our most honored citizens: "All the negroes, as fast as they come within our lines from any direction, are immediately sent to me. Sometimes as many as sixty or a hundred will come in at once, occasionally, at night. Some are fresh from the plantations, often ragged, hungry, and dirty from long travel through woods, marshes, and dusty roads. Many little children come with their mothers. All these have first to be fed; next shelter provided; and soon, work and occupation. I have over seven hundred able-bodied men entered on my books, and, with their families, upwards of three thousand men, women, and children have reported themselves. Five hundred of the men are employed, on Government works, and we cannot get a sixth part of the number we could most profitably employ. Two hundred are employed as servants in the hospitals and in the Quartermaster's Department, unloading ships, &c. The women soon learn to earn their own living, selling pies, cakes, &c., and doing washing for the soldiers. The negroes far exceed my expectations as to their intelligence and capacity for usefulness and self-government. They are orderly, well behaved, industrious, cheerful, clean, and in every way, often to the risk of their lives, ready to serve us. We employ them at every kind of labor, as carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, farmers, gardeners, timber hewers, home servants, laborers, &c., and in all these occupations they are equal to the work we give them to do. As to having any anxiety about their ability to take care of themselves, or thought of sending them to any other country for usefulness, or safety to ourselves, it is simply absurd. Only let them alone, and give them fair wages for their work, with intelligent, sensible men over them to direct their energies, and instead of a dangerous body of men, they will prove a most valuable community, and a blessing to the nation that harbors and protects them."

But it is understood that Gov. Stanley, after looking into the operations among the contrabands has announced that he is required to govern North Carolina according to the laws as they stand on the statute books of that State, and that those laws forbid the education of slaves, which must therefore be discontinued.

According to the law of North Carolina, enacted in 1831, to teach a slave to read or write, or sell or give him any book or pamphlet, is punished with thirty-nine lashes or imprisonment, if the offender be a free negro, but if a white, then with a fine of \$200. The reason for this law, assigned in its preamble, is, that "teaching slaves to read and write tends to dissatisfaction in their minds, and to produce insurrection and rebellion."

By a dispatch from Washington, which we publish this morning, it is said that Gov. Stanley has acted in this matter without authority from the Government. The action of Gov. Stanley is indignantly repudiated by Secretary Stanton. It would, indeed, be hard to believe that the Government would make such a return to the loyal blacks for their services in the Cause of the Union. It would show a purpose as we advanced toward the overthrow of the rebellion to recede from the course of justice and benevolence which had a little earlier been entered upon. For at Fortress Monroe, and at Port Royal, as well as at Newbern, the blacks have been treated as free men, and have been superintended in their labor, and instructed in the rudiments of knowledge, under the sanction of the Government, with results that must be eminently satisfactory to every candid mind that will inform itself of all the facts.

—Robert Kenicott, of Chicago, an eminent naturalist who is travelling in the northern British possessions, collecting specimens for the Smithsonian Institute and Audubon Club, of that city, has been heard from at Fort Anderson, far within the Polar Arc, under date of July, 1861. He purposes visiting the Arctic coast in July, and then starting for home the first of August, reaching here in December.

## THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

(From N. Y. Tribune, 3rd June.)

We have letters from two of our correspondents with different divisions of the Union army before Richmond down to Saturday and Sunday morning—the latter giving an account from hearsay of the struggle of Saturday. Our other correspondent's letters come down only till Saturday morning, and speak of the terrible rain, the thunder, the flood, but not of the fight which commenced so soon afterward.

That Gen. Casey's division was surprised and routed is, unhappily, too true; but we strongly hope that Gen. McClellan's severe rebuke of it was not fully merited. Its heavy losses—whereof some account is given in one of our letters—prove that portions of it, at least, must have maintained the unequal strife with stern resolve. But it was composed of some of the rawest regiments in the army, and so posted in the extreme advance that it was suddenly assailed by overwhelming numbers, while no supports were at hand. The bravest veterans could only have been expected to make an orderly and creditable retreat under such circumstances.

We rejoice to believe—for though our letters are not late enough to establish the fact, the telegraph does—that the battle was fully retrieved in the subsequent struggles, especially that of Sunday morning—and that the desperate efforts of the Rebels to pierce our lines and demolish at least a portion of our army were signally foiled. The loss of Casey's division was variously estimated by those with whom our correspondent conferred, but can hardly have exceeded 2,000; while Gen. McClellan's and other dispatches assure us that the Rebel aggregate loss was far greater than ours, including a considerable number of prisoners. We do not yet hear definitely that the cannon captured from Casey's routed division on Saturday were regained, though our correspondent's letter indicates that a good part of them were on Saturday. If so, the residue were probably retaken, or an equivalent obtained, during our decided successes of Sunday.

The Rebels chose their time and point of attack, and were signally favored by the flood that temporarily separated our army. It seems to have been a last desperate effort to drive back our whole army, and to have been a most signal failure.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The following is the conclusion of the dispatch given in our last said to be from Gen. McClellan:—

We have taken some 500 prisoners, among whom are several prominent officers. On Sunday as soon as it was light, the fight was renewed by General Sumner with marked success, the fight lasting nearly the whole day. The rebels were driven at every point with heavy loss. The ground gained by General Sumner was about two and a half miles. Gen. Heintzelman on Sunday morning retook the ground lost the day before by General Casey, after a severe struggle. Our loss in the two days engagement, in killed and wounded, will amount to about 3000. A great number are missing who will probably return, having strayed away. All the enemy's killed, and most of their wounded, fell into our hands.

The country in which the battle was fought is swampy with thick underbrush, and most of the fighting was done in the roads. Owing to the nature of the ground, very little artillery was used. Both balloons were up nearly all day yesterday. All the troops left Richmond and marched out in the direction of the battle field.—The railroad has been of inestimable service, the cars running within a mile and a half of the battle field, bringing forward ammunition and supplies. The wounded were immediately put aboard the cars, and sent to White House.

General McClellan arrived on the battle field on Saturday evening, where he has remained ever since, directing all movements in person. Four separate charges with the bayonet were made during yesterday. In one instance the enemy was driven back a mile, during which 173 rebels were killed by the bayonet alone. Lieut. Washington, aid to Gen. Johnston was taken prisoner. The enemy's dead amount to 1200.

HEAD-QUARTERS, June 3rd.—As all the wounded and many of the dead have been sent to White House by railroad, it is impossible to obtain correct lists of casualties of the past three days. The rebel officers were unable to rally their troops this morning, and they have retreated towards Richmond. Our men have moved forward to Fair Oak, 5 miles from the city.—Jeff. Davis and Letcher were both at the fight yesterday. The dead are now being gathered and buried.—Gen. Hooker made a reconnaissance yesterday on the Williamsburg Turnpike, to within four miles of Richmond without meeting the enemy in force. Every one feels sanguine of the fall of Richmond when our troops advance for an engagement.

Gen. Fremont's Head-Quarters.—WOODSTOCK, Va., June 2.—Gen. Fremont, after occupying Strasburg last night, was obliged, by the darkness and tremendous storm and the fatigue of his men to delay his advance till morning. At 6 o'clock, the pursuit of the retreating enemy was resumed, and vigorously continued during the day. Gen. McDowell's advance, being part of the Brigade under Gen. Bayard, reached Strasburg this morning and was ordered forward by Gen. Fremont, to join in the pursuit with the cavalry and artillery.

The enemy, to retard pursuit, endeavored to make a stand in three strong positions, with artillery, but were driven rapidly and with loss from each. Jackson's rear-guard passed through Woodstock this p.m., the head of his column having reached it at sunrise.

Col. Pilsen, Chief of Artillery on General Fremont's Staff, is wounded. The roads and woods were strewn with arms, stores, and clothing, and a large number of prisoners taken. Gen. Fremont's rapid march, and McDowell's movement, has wholly relieved the Shenandoah Valley and Northern Virginia. Jackson will be overtaken and forced to fight, or must abandon his ground entirely.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4th.—One of the first acts of Gen. Dix is the relaxation of all restriction upon trade in Norfolk.

MARTINSBURG, VA., June 4th.—Reliable statements from Strasburg say Jackson's whole force with his train and prisoners, succeeded in passing through that place towards Newmarket. From the best information obtainable the enemy held their ground and resumed their retreat during the night.

It is reported that Jackson's advance guard was in Newmarket on Monday night. Generals Smith and Longstreet were in the valley, with 15,000, but their exact position was unknown.

The speech of ex-Governor Brown is exercising a powerful influence over hundreds who have been led into secession.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

**GREAT TORNADO IN ENGLAND.**—The particulars of a frightful tornado which devastated a part of the border between England and Scotland are related in a letter to the *London Times* of the 12th instant. Trees were wrenched from the ground and carried five or six rods. Houses were unroofed or destroyed, and fences swept away. In one case land which had been recently ploughed was levelled as if by a roller; in others the surface was scored up as if by a torrent. Hail-stones fell from one to two inches in diameter. The following description of the tornado is given by an eye witness: We saw the sky quite obscured by a strange dark wall of cloud which was approaching us. Then a large quantity of hay and straw, which seemed to fill the air, followed by clouds of the blossom of the horse-chestnut and small twigs, then at once, with a roar which is indescribable, came a furious blast, which seemed as if it would sweep the land of all which stood on it. Great trees went down before it, torn up by the roots, levelled as if by a sudden blow. Our impression was that the house must be swept away. This continued rather more than a minute, and was accompanied by gleams of lightning so frequent as to seem continuous. When it passed there was a torrent of rain with extremely vivid lightning. The storm itself moved in a S.E. direction; but at Beeston, twenty miles distant, a gale blowing with a pressure of nine pounds to the square foot, proceeded from the West. It is believed that the centre of the tornado was the line along which these different currents came into contact, thus producing a rotation in the wind, as was shown by trees which had been completely twisted round before breaking.

**CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS: THE NEW BILL.**—The existing law relating to corrupt practices at elections being limited in duration to five years ending on the 1st September next, the Government have brought in a bill to continue and amend it, which has just been printed. Bribery, treating, or undue influence is to subject the offender to a penalty of £20, at the instance of any person who shall sue for it, together with full costs of suit; and persons convicted of either offence are to be struck off the register, their claims to vote disallowed, and their names published in a separate list. Candidates guilty of bribery are to be incapable of being elected during the Parliament then in existence. Agents of all descriptions are to be disqualified from voting; no cockades are to be given, and all payments for ribbons, banners, music, &c., are to be deemed illegal. Voters are disqualified from serving as special constables. Conveyances may be provided for voters on the polling day, but travelling expenses are to be deemed illegal payments. Election expenses must be paid through authorised agents, and all claims must be sent in within one month after the election, or the claimant's right to recover is debarred. The provisions as to election inquiries by the House of Commons are unaltered. When the House resolves to suspend the issue of a writ, the period of suspension is to be five years from the date of the resolution; and Parliament may also either wholly disfranchise the place, or suspend or take away the right of voting of all or any of the electors.—*Liverpool Albion*.

**CHURCH RATES.**—Last year Sir J. Trelawny's bill for the total abolition of church rates was lost under most singular circumstances. On the occasion 548 members exclusive of the speaker, were present, and the numbers for and against the bill were exactly equal, 274 on each side. The Speaker, acting according to precedent, gave his casting vote against the bill, and it was thus rejected. Yesterday Sir J. Trelawny again submitted the measure to the house, and, exclusive of the Speaker, 573 members were present. 286 voted for and 287 against the bill, which was accordingly rejected by a majority of one. The debate was perhaps the most spirited that has ever been raised on this question, the list of speakers including Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, and Sir J. Pakington. Mr. S. Estcourt moved the following amendment, which was carried:—That it is unjust and inexpedient to abolish the ancient and customary right, exercised from time immemorial by the ratepayers of every parish in England, to raise by rate among themselves the sums required for the repair of their church, until some other provision shall have been made by Parliament for the discharge of those obligations to which, by custom or statute, the churchwardens, on the part of the parish, are liable.—*English Paper*.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.**—The annual session of this union was commenced in the metropolis on Tuesday. The Rev. S. Martin, of Westminster, the chairman for the present year, opened the proceedings. The Rev. John Corbin, of Hornsey, read a report from the Bicentenary Celebration Committee, from which it appeared that the sum already received for building a memorial hall in the metropolis, and for erecting new chapels, is over £84,000. The Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden Town, and the Rev. J. Kelly, of Liverpool, in moving and seconding the adoption of the report, predicted that double the sum now collected would be obtained during the year. Mr. S. Morley, Mr. J. Spicer, the Rev. J. C. Galloway and others, having addressed the assembly, the Rev. Dr. Halley, president of the College, St. John's Wood, moved a resolution expressive of satisfaction at the endeavours making by the Federal Government to bring about the liberation of the slaves, and in doing so delivered a very energetic speech on slavery and the civil war. The Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of Montreal, seconded the resolution. He was quite satisfied, that slavery was doomed. The Rev. E. Mellor, of Liverpool, was chosen to be the chairman of the union for the next year.

**GREAT LOSS IN THE FENS.**—The worst fears occasioned by the destruction of a portion of the works for draining the vast fens between Lynn and Peterborough are being realised. The strenuous—in fact almost superhuman—efforts made to construct a dam to resist the spring tides have been unavailing, and the destruction of property has been immense.—Several thousands of acres of productive land have been submerged, and it is feared that by Friday the flood will extend over 150,000 acres. The loss is estimated at nearly £100,000.—*English Paper*.

**A TALKING MACHINE.**—The display of the famous talking instrument in the Austrian Court is looked forward to with much curiosity. Only one other instrument of the same kind exists in the world, though in this the difficulty of clearly pronouncing

the "th" has not been altogether overcome. It is said, however, that in the machine about to be exhibited not only is the pronunciation perfect, but even in several languages.—*Times Exhibition Report*.

**SPIRITS.**—A Parliamentary return, issued on Thursday, shows that in the year ending the 31st of December, 1861, the number of gallons of proof spirits distilled in England was 7,765,326; in Scotland, 11,879,436; and in Ireland, 4,297,971; making a total of 23,942,733 gallons. The consumption of proof British spirits in the United Kingdom for the same period was as follows:—In England, 10,816,605 in Scotland, 4,410,998; and in Ireland, 5,286,588 gallons.

**EXTRAORDINARY HAILSTORM IN CALCUTTA.**—The following is an extract from a private letter received by the India mail dated Calcutta, April 8:—"We had a rather uncommon occurrence here the other day—a hailstorm. The hailstones were lumps of ice. I measured one two hours after it had fallen; it was nearly round, 2 inches in diameter, and 7/10ths of an inch in thickness. I heard of even larger. One weighed 4 tolas, or nearly 3 ounces."

**ROMISH PRIESTHOOD AND LAITY IN IRELAND.**—There is a wide-spread and deep feeling among the most enlightened and independent portion of the (Roman Catholic) laity that the arrogant and domineering conduct of some of their clergy cannot be tolerated much longer. It is not merely the assumption of authority in secular matters that they complain of; it is offensive rudeness of manner, abusive language, violent personalities which gentlemen cannot patiently endure, even where the assailant is protected by his sacerdotal character.—*Times Dublin Correspondent*.

**SEVERE.**—The *London Times* recently hit the Washington reporters for the New York press a severe rap. It is as follows, and probably came from the pen of Mr. Russell:—"The Washington correspondents of the New York Journals are not trust worthy for the simple reason that they are rarely admitted into any society where they can obtain information, and that they make the most reckless assertions and surmises, in order to conceal their ignorance, as they must write something about every movement which takes place, or which they imagine to have occurred."

**FOSSEL.**—The fall of a portion of the cliff near Hastings, England, has revealed a slab of stone bearing on its surface a clean impression of the foot of a gigantic bird which is supposed to have been at least twelve feet high. There are numerous other impressions, more or less perfect, of the same bird's claws.

—It is expected at Rome that the great fête of the 8th of July, which is to witness the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, will attract 80,000 foreigners to the city. From Rome, under date of the 6th, we learn that both the Pope and King Francis were slightly indisposed. The latter is suffering from an attack of measles. His Holiness caught cold during his visit to Porto d'Auzzo. A camp has been formed near to the latter place, and a sham fight took place for the edification of the Pope. It is stated that Mgr. de Merode, who was of course present at the great military spectacle, is effecting wonders in the reorganization of the Pontifical army.—*English Paper*.

—The census develops the curious fact that there are more Scottish descendants in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. There are also, in the same metropolis, more than 60,000 Germans, 30,000 French, and 6,000 Italians, a very large number of Asiatics from all parts of the East, and many who still worship their idols.

AMERICAN NEWS.

**DESTRUCTION OF IRON SAFES AT THE TROY FIRE.**—Bankers, business men, housekeepers, and all who are accustomed to trust their valuables to the custody of iron safes, will read with dismay the following letter from a Troy correspondent of the *Scientific American*, and published and vouched for in that journal:—"The fire was one of the largest that has ever occurred on this continent, and, allow me to advise you, as you are in the habit of keeping valuable papers in your safe, not to be too confident in the protection which it affords. Hardly a safe standing out uninclosed by brick has passed through the fiery ordeal. Troy is, as you know, a great place for manufacturing safes, and the thing is being pushed up and kept out of the newspapers, but the fact is, the safes standing isolated in a building are little protection. I have seen three opened within a day or two, and none of them had a paper legible. The wood work was pretty much all burned up—one had got perfectly cool, and the owners had the satisfaction of seeing the charred contents entirely burned up upon the admission of air. The fact is the safe makers have departed from the original idea of filling the safe with plaster of Paris, which is the only thing which will answer as protection. The value of this is shown by the fact that you cannot boil water in a tin pan, thinly coated with plaster, over a hot fire."

**ORDER NO. 3.**—Our army, since General Halleck took command at Pittsburg Landing, has built, incredible as the story may sound, more than fifty miles of intrenchments, and full two hundred miles of wagon road! Four parallels each more than twelve miles in length; three or four roads—wide, corduroyed, and bridged—leading from the landing to each *corps d'armee*—all the work of your men, many of whom never before handled a spade or an axe in all their lives. No wonder that, with such labor as they were condemned to do, they were sick—no wonder the hospitals were filled, and that the reports 'died of fever,' 'died of dysentery,' 'died of pneumonia,' filled every puff of air from that quarter. Yet all the while there were, within sound of the report of a siege gun, thousands and thousands of the hardiest laborers in our land waiting and praying to be permitted to do this work for their good alone. Strong men willing to carry a spade, or musket, or wield the axe or pick, to cook, to dig or fight. Strong men and earnest men, who will, when they have an opportunity, vindicate the bravery of their race. We mean the slaves! They must not be allowed to come in. Fill the hospitals. Send the death wail to ten thousand loyal homes. But keep the niggers out of camp. Die, but do not violate Order No. 3. Is not this a white man's war? We exhort our readers to patience no more. The

memory of the dead who have died needlessly, and the imminent danger that the history of the siege at Corinth will be repeated elsewhere, at a greater distance from the base of operations, in a country more unhealthy, and at a season when the fierce heat of a semi-tropical summer will be added to the poison of malaria, demand that they should make their voices heard over Gen. Halleck's head, and in the ears of the commander-in-chief, the President himself, to the end that this war may be carried on no longer as it has been carried on heretofore—that all the advantages which are allowed to civilized combatants shall be used by the generals in the field. Let them say to Mr. Lincoln that they demand the modification of Order No. 3, and all other such mandates, or the prompt dismissal of those who dare issue them. If we must fight, let the fight be in earnest—using all legitimate means not only for crippling and putting down the enemy, but for saving the precious lives of those whose greatest happiness will be to live in the Union that their patriotism and valor have preserved.—*Chicago Tribune*.

**A CALIFORNIA WINTER.**—The winter through which we have just passed, and which still continues to be experienced, throughout the Pacific coast, in the mountainous regions, in all its severity, will long hold a place in our annals as a season of unusual distress and hardships—the floods tell but a small portion of the story. There is another enemy to the well-being of the State more dreaded than even the visits of the annual deluge, which seems this year to have exceeded in some respects the flood of Noah, in so much as it lasted some seventy or eighty days, while the latter endured but forty. Had it continued much longer another ark would certainly have been indispensable. The snow strikes greater terror to the souls of the mining and agricultural population than all the waters that ever coursed through the valley. We have no present data for ascertaining the precise number of lives that have been lost by frost and starvation during the past four months, but if the full truth were known the list would probably be found to number thousands. Many of the victims are known to have perished in this manner and their remains have been lost who will never be heard of again, and whose fate will forever remain a mystery to their friends. At last accounts the snow was still falling in the mountains.—*From the San Francisco Herald*.

**PROGRESS IN SYRIA.**—Very important movements towards Protestantism have occurred in Syria. In the village of Cana, east of Tyre, a large number of persons have just come out as Protestants. In Tibneen sixty-one took a similar step, though with doubtful motives, and in other villages in Merj Aiyun and Belad B'Shara, both Maronites and Greek Catholics are embracing the simple truths of the Gospel. Missionary Societies have been formed among the natives in Sidon, Deir, Mimas, Cana, Alma, and in other places, and the Missionary spirit has received a new impulse. We hear from our Irish and American brethren in Damascus, that three villages in that vicinity are asking for Protestant instruction. The light is also spreading in several parts of Lebanon. Even the Druses, who have never supported schools, have just set apart a portion of their "wukf" property for the establishment of a high school in Abeih. The poor refugees from Hasbeiya have not yet returned to their homes. A few of the men have gone there temporarily to secure the payment of their indemnities, but a dark cloud rests over the future. The Druse butchers of the unarmed men of Hasbeiya, still live unmolested in their houses, unpunished by the government. Who can expect these Christians to return thither, while these murderers remain unpunished? Syria is now outwardly quiet. There is no hope of its remaining quiet, except in the prevalence of the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ. The great bane of Syria is the multitude and virulence of conflicting sects. There can be no peace until these hostile elements are reconciled, and nothing can reconcile them but a common faith in Jesus Christ. Mohammedanism has ceased to be aggressive. Romanism with its creature worship can never make converts from among the Mohammedans. A pure Gospel can conquer both.—*Letter from Beyrout in N. Y. Evangelist*.

—The *North Carolina Presbyterian* has a letter from Houston, Texas, which says: "Many churches are vacant, their ministers having gone to the war. Most of our Sunday-Schools are disorganized, and but few, I fear, will be revived until the war closes. Intemperance and profanity abound, and are fearfully on the increase. Religion is at its lowest ebb. Such a thing as the conversion of souls seems scarcely to enter into the minds either of clergy or laity."

—The *Kennebec Journal* observes that "it has often been said by the apologists of slavery, that if the Northern people would only go and see the system as it is, and the fine condition of the slaves, they would not oppose it. Well: the slaveholders have given a very general invitation to the Northern troops to visit them, and wherever those troops go, an anti-slavery sentiment at once springs up. The officers and soldiers of the North rapidly learn to abhor the system, and wish to see it blotted out."

—Thurlow Weed, in a recent letter to the *Albany Journal*, says, before the present year closes, all doubt or question as to the authorship of the letters of Junius will be removed.

—There are some interesting paragraphs of news which do not come by telegraph. The following items in the dispatch of the *Associated Press*, from Virginia, are worthy of being spread over the Continent:—The dispatch of May 11 begins:

"There has been no movement of troops to-day, as Gen. McClellan was desirous of observing the day and giving his men an opportunity to rest."

And that of May 18th, closes thus:

"This being Sunday, the army of the Potomac has ceased its labors, the troops remaining in camp enjoying a day of rest."

This is as it should be, and Gen. McClellan has set an example which others might follow. As the *Sunday School Times* remarks:

"The plea of pressing necessity, had he urged it, would doubtless have satisfied the Christian community. Richmond was within a day's march. An impatient people were waiting to hear of his speedy, triumphant entry into the coveted city. Under these circumstances the General has not hesitated to exhibit a God-fearing spirit, and to observe 'a suspension of all military operations' on the Lord's day. We may rest assured that the time was not lost. The army needed rest."

**HON. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE**, recently appointed President of the Council in the Cabinet for Lower Canada, was formerly a resident of this city, where, in conjunction with a Mr. Mitchell, he published an Irish-American weekly newspaper. Owing to financial difficulties the proprietors were obliged to suspend its publication. Mr. McGee then emigrated to Canada, where he has since remained. Having chosen a political career he has been so far successful as to reach his present eminent position. As a member of the Canadian Parliament from Montreal he frequently indulged in debate, and greatly distinguished himself. We question if there is to-day a politician in Canada commanding a larger share of public attention than the subject of this notice. Mr. McGee's successful career after years of hard labor, with no corresponding results, proves that energy and talent must in the end receive their reward.—*N. Y. World*.

**SOLOMAN STURGIS** the banker of Chicago, has been pronounced insane. His son, George Sturgis, filed a petition in the Circuit Court of Cook county, setting forth his insanity and requesting that a jury *de lunatico inquirendo* be summoned to decide the question. This was accordingly done, and the result was as above stated. Mr. Sturgis is a gentleman of great wealth, and since the commencement of the war has supported the government most liberally. Whole companies have been equipped at his expense. The great mental toil he has undergone in the transaction of his business, together with the distracted condition of the country, has rendered him a monomaniac. A committee has been appointed to take charge of his property.

—Mr. W. H. Russell, LL.D., is now occupied in writing editorials for the *London Times* on the subject of the Rebellion. It is somewhat singular, and greatly to the credit of Mr. Russell's candor, that his articles indicate a fairer spirit and nearer approach to justice than any that had previously appeared in the *Times*.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

CANADIAN NEWS.

**THE LATE COALITION.**—The Upper Canada majority against it has been large, and systematic and flagrant bribery has been necessary to enable it to retain a majority of the whole House. The Lower Canadians have been afraid to rule the western section of the Province in opposition to the wishes of the majority of its representatives, and very liberal grants from the public purse for their section have been necessary to secure their allegiance. With those who have played the traitor to Upper Canada similar arguments have been needed, and the result has been an amount of extravagance which has swelled the debt and the expenditure far beyond the means of the Province to provide for. New offices have been created, salaries raised, contracts corruptly given out, useless property purchased at enormous prices; no means of jobbery known to the acutest intellect or the most reckless immorality has been spared to maintain the Coalition in power.—*Globe*.

**THE LATE GOVERNMENT FOOTPAD.**—The Brockville Recorder styles Mr. Foote, of the *Quebec Chronicle*, the Government Footpad. Not an inappropriate epithet after the recent discoveries of wholesale plunder which have come to light. Mr. Foote has acted the role of the highwayman admirably, though it must be confessed, the thing has been a little overdone. His game has been something more than "your money or your life." He has taken the money and the life too of the late Cabinet. All are agreed that it is the Foote disclosures which have killed Mr. Cartier's Ministry.—*Kingston News*.

**OIL SHIPMENTS.**—The *Hamilton Evening Times* of 23rd gives a very interesting letter from a gentleman who just visited the Inniskillen oil districts; we give an extract from it showing the movements of oil:—Mr. H. F. Bush lately shipped by the barque "Prince of Wales," for England direct, 8,000 barrels of oil, of which 2,000 were taken in at Mooretown. Messrs. Watkins, Myles and Craigie sent off to Quebec from Wyoming Station on Friday last, the first special through train of 16 cars, carrying 922 bbls., all for London. The same firm shipped on the 12th inst., by the schooner "Admiral," 763 barrels for Quebec, thence for London; and Messrs. Bradley & Co., sent 600 barrels by the same vessel; this was all floated down the creek during the high water, and put on board somewhere down Bear Creek. I have heard that Messrs. Flett and Pettit made sale of 10,000 barrels, to be delivered within twelve months. Mr. W. E. Sanborn has also sent off some large lots, and is now sending more—the particulars I have not yet got.

**NEW USE FOR COAL OIL.**—Coal oil is said to be a sure destroyer of bed-bugs. Apply plentifully with a small brush or feather, to the places where they most congregate. The cure is effectual and permanent. Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed slightly over with Coal Oil will not be disturbed by flies.—*Exchange*.

**COAL OIL AND GAS.**—The experiment of lighting street lamps with oil instead of gas is about to be tried in this city. Messrs. Young & Brother have got the contract for lighting the city at \$11 50c. per annum, being considerably lower than the offer of the Gas Company.—*Hamilton Times*.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—We regret to record an accident which occurred on the Gatineau River, at the Cascades, on Tuesday last. Two men in the employment of James Hagan engaged among others in driving the river, were unfortunately drowned in running the above named chute.—*Ottawa Paper*.

**DEATH FROM WHISKEY.**—Two children belonging to Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Alma, got hold of a bottle of whiskey on Friday last, and drank such a large quantity as to cause the death of one. The other child is not yet out of danger, though hopes are entertained of its recovery. This should be a warning to parents; keeping liquor in any house is bad, but leaving it in the power of children cannot be too severely condemned.—*Guelph Advertiser*.

**CANADA MUST LOOK TO IT.**—The United States now propose giving, as a free grant forever, to every able bodied man, wherever he may choose to have it, in the unsurveyed lands, a farm of 160 acres. We would fain hope that this magnificent fact will not be lost sight of by our Emigration Committee.—*Three Rivers Inquirer*.

—The *Barrie Spirit* says:—"Mr. Robert Thompson, of Vespra, has been missing since January last; and a rumor has reached us that a man answering his description was killed on the Northern Railway track, about that time, and that he was put in a coffin in this town and taken to Toronto for the purpose of holding an inquest. Any person cognizant of the fact will confer a favour by sending particulars to Mrs. Mary Ann Thompson, Barrie, P. O., or to this office."

—Mr. James Dagg, son of Richard Dagg, 3rd Con. Biddulph, was thrown from his buggy on the Queen's Birthday, and killed.

TERMS OF THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."

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

RE-ELECTION OF HON. MR. MCGEE.—On Thursday forenoon, on the hustings, Haymarket Square, Hon. L. H. Holton moved, seconded by Dr. Leprohon, that Hon. T. D. McGee be re-elected for Montreal West.

Mr. McGee addressed the electors present at great length. After commenting on the political corruption of the late Ministry, the enormous extravagance and reckless expenditure, he said that the guarantee for the new administration was that it is not a coalition.

He contended that the late Government fell, not on the Militia Bill, but by it; and asserted that the Bill of the new Government would be more effective at an expense of only \$250,000, while the Bill of the late Party would involve an outlay of \$2,000,000, the most of which would have been swallowed up by contractors.

With regard to the defence of the Province, it was his own belief that in some international status will be found a better protection than in an armed force, when we consider the extent of our territory to the proportion of our population,—he meant an international status, which would guarantee us the protection afforded to Greece in 1831, and Belgium in 1839.

Mr. McGee having rebutted the charge made against the Province by writers who accused the people of not wishing to contribute to their own defence, said, that next to keeping on good terms with the Imperial authorities, it was our interest to cultivate friendly relations with the United States.

The crowd then dispersed.

PERSECUTION AT ST. EUSTACHE.—Mr. Geoffroy, a missionary of the French Canadian Missionary Society, having moved from Industry to St. Eustache, took lodgings with his wife in the house of two Christian ladies, long known and much respected in that place.

The night was passed in no comfortable circumstances by the missionary and the three ladies, and in the morning application was made to the Mayor to prevent the threatened recurrence of the riot.

GAS FROM PETROLEUM.—A new use is being made of the Enniskillen Oil in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Messrs. Thomson & Hind, of Toronto, have taken out a patent for making retorts suitable for the purpose.

FLOUR INSPECTION.—A case has for some time been before the Courts in Canada West, in which the integrity of the Montreal Inspection of Flour is called in question; and a notice of that case has been going the rounds of the Upper Canada papers.

PREVIOUS TO THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. COLLIS AS FLOUR INSPECTOR, he was in partnership with Mr. Wilson; but on that appointment the partnership was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Collis has ceased to have any interest in flour transactions.

MR. WILSON BOUGHT A LOT OF FLOUR, OF THE ALMA MILLS brand, in the winter of 1860-61, from Mr. Corby, of Belleville, said flour to be subject to Montreal inspection when delivered here in Spring.

By this time far below the contract price; and claimed for the difference between the net proceeds of the flour and the amount which had been paid for it.

In answer to this suit Mr. Corby alleges, that his flour was actually Superfine; but that by collusion between the purchaser and Inspector—both of whom he presumes to be interested in it, as the names of both were on the paper—it was passed rejected; and he fortifies his position by showing:—1st. That he made another parcel putting a different brand upon it, which passed Super.; and 2nd. That he got another miller to manufacture a parcel of flour, to be brand-ed Alma Mills, and guaranteed to pass Super., which, he says, was rejected also, but which really inspected No. 2.

These circumstances, it must be confessed, are calculated to excite suspicion, and to persons not acquainted with the flour trade, will probably appear conclusive of unfairness on the part of the Inspector; and yet a few facts will show that this conclusion would be thoroughly unwarranted.

These parties assured him that the remedy appointed by law for any unfairness or carelessness on the part of the Inspector, was a perfectly adequate one, and would be conducted with entire fairness; but they also informed him that if the survey confirmed the inspection, he would have the expenses, amounting to \$24, to pay, and they thought it would do so, for the flour was not really up to the sound standard.

We have, from all the inquiry we can make, no doubt that the inspection in all the cases mentioned was conscientious and correct, and would be glad if we could stop here; but we think the Inspector's being in any way mixed up with flour transactions, directly or indirectly, by advancing money, lending his name to those engaged in them, or otherwise, is contrary to the spirit of the act appointing him, if not to its letter, and that a colorable interest on his part in any such transactions, although no real interest may exist, is calculated to unshrink confidence in his brand.

The above remark about the entire separation of inspectors from all interest in the articles they inspect, equally applies to all other kinds of produce.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.—The Globe, in referring to the abandonment of this principle by the Upper Canada Members of the new Administration, says:—

Let us perfectly understand what we are about. If the people of Upper Canada are prepared to agree to all this—if they are prepared to give up the contest—if they are prepared to surrender at discretion to Lower Canada, and humbly eat their leek—let us understand it, and give up forever the thankless task of contending for Upper Canada rights.

We are told that "nothing better could have been done," that the French Canadians were stern, and that unless all the humiliation had been submitted to, the old set of corruptionists would have been recalled to power.

How long is this despicable humiliation to go on?—Are we always to yield? Heretofore but one of the

great parties of Upper Canada has admitted the base argument, "we know that it was wrong, but we could not get office without it!" Are both parties hereafter to subscribe to this doctrine? Is there to be a race between them which shall grovel lowest, which shall most deeply debase itself in French Canadian mire? Has every spark of British spirit expired from among us?

BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS.—Mr. Portman has introduced a bill in Parliament, "for the more effectual protection of wild birds in Canada."

1. No Wild Birds of any description, (except such as are enumerated in chapter twenty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and twenty-third Victoria, chapter fifty-five, of the Statutes of Canada, or Birds of Prey,) shall be shot, hunted, trapped, killed, sold, offered for sale, or had in possession under any pretence whatever, unless it be for the use of any incorporated Museum, Association, or University, or as live singing-birds, the proof whereof to be on the party charged.

2. No eggs of any wild birds shall be taken or destroyed, except for the purposes of natural history.

Section 3 provides for the punishment of offenders against the law by fine or imprisonment,—the act, by section 4, to apply to Indians.

We sincerely hope this Bill will be passed before the prorogation of Parliament.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, May 17. CAMBRIDGE—THE BOATING WEEK.

May is the central month in England. In London it is the month of pageants and festivity—in the country it is the month of the hawthorn, the daisy and the lark, of starting crops and rich foliage;—in the sporting world it is the month of the severest trials and crowning victories;—in Cambridge it is at once the month of examinations and boat-races.

The students are expected to appear everywhere, except at certain hours, in cap and gown, and this order is maintained among them by proctors, who prowl about clothed with authority.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 7.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.—Second Page:—"Laying the Foundation Stone of the Working Men's Hall in Shrewsbury." "The Slave Trade." "The Fugitive Slave Excitement." "Suppression of the Schools in North Carolina." "The Battle before Richmond." "Telegraphic News."

Third page:—"British and Foreign News." "American News." "Canadian News." Sixth and Seventh pages:—"The Little Sleeper." "Light out of Darkness." "Captain Wilson's Account of the Re-Capture of the 'Emily St. Pierre.'" "Hints on the Art of Making Butter." "Intemperance in Thinking." "The Children's Flower." "What Shall I Wear?" "Henry Ward Beecher on the Mind." "Overland Route to British Columbia." "A Recent Trial at the Old Bailey in London—Affecting Scene."

DISASTROUS FEDERAL VICTORIES.—The telegraphic accounts of the recent battle near the Chickahominy, which have been published, were doubtless carefully corrected by the Government censor; and notwithstanding that General McClellan proclaims a decisive victory, the statements leave ample room to doubt whether the achievement was quite as triumphant as their tone would indicate.

Gen. McClellan, according to the report of yesterday, admits the loss of twelve batteries; our telegram this forenoon says the Federal loss was 3,000 men, not 300 as previously stated; and it also appears that all the ground lost on Saturday, except about half-a-mile was recovered on Sabbath.

WHAT HALLECK HAS DONE.—WHAT NEXT?—The Chicago Tribune, in reviewing the affairs before Corinth, says:—"Our army, since Gen. Halleck took command at Pittsburg Landing, has built, incredible as the story may sound, more than fifty miles of entrenchments, and full two hundred miles of wagon roads!

Now that Corinth is evacuated, the St. Louis (Mo.) Evening News says, the most rational conjecture is, that Halleck will march directly to Memphis. This will insure us complete possession of the Mississippi river, the fall of Fort Pillow, the occupation of all West Tennessee, and the capture or destruction of every rebel craft on the Mississippi and its tributaries.

If the dispatches received this morning are correct, it appears that Halleck sent Pope in immediate pursuit of the fleeing Confederate army,—respecting which there was apparent evidence yesterday that they had made a safe escape,—and he is reported to have captured multitudes of prisoners, many thousand stand of arms, &c., Beauregard's directions to his routed troops being *Sauve qui peut*. It would crown the movement to capture the Confederate General.

—Speaking of the observance of the Sabbath in Norway, an exchange paper says:—"No warehouse, office, not even the post office, is open; the steam-boats the only means of locomotion, are so arranged as to be as far as possible at anchor on that day."

tion is always a fair one. The races take place on a part of the river some miles below the town, where it is somewhat wider than at the Colleges, but yet not wide enough to admit of even two boats racing abreast.

Yesterday was the second day of the races. There had been a good deal of rain, and the canal road at the side of the river had become uncommonly muddy.

The evening before last, the first Trinity Club's first boat, which had last year come out head of the river, had lost that rank by a bump which she got from the third Trinity, which was close behind, and it must consequently commence this time second, instead of first.

The boats are arranged at proper intervals, stretching a great way down the river—although only one or two of them can be seen from one place, on account of the sinuosities of the stream. Ladies and gentlemen are posted here and there on the grassy places on the bank opposite that on which is the road, while a great crowd of students is down at the starting-place, each bound to follow his favorite boat to the end, through thick and thin.

At the sound of a gun every boat is pushed out to the centre of the stream; a second gun fires, and then a third, when all the boats start off at once, as also, the crowd on the shore, who shout with all their lungs to their brethren in the boats.

The "Third Trinity" leads off well, and the "First Trinity" follows. Every oar dips at once—forty strokes are made in the minute. At the bends of the river no ground is lost, the ends of the oars pass within an inch or two of the sod.

Boating is not the only amusement of Cambridge, although it is the one in which the Universities beat the world. Cricket is brought to great perfection, and rifle practice of late had much prominence.

TURKEY AND ITS PROSPECTS.

In Zion Church last evening, the Rev. Mr. Schaffler, of Constantinople, delivered a very interesting discourse on Turkey and its missionary prospects.

Rev. Mr. Schaffler began by saying that it was sometimes profitable to turn aside from the direct missionary work going on among a people,—to look for a little while to matters connected with the history of that nation, and to the way in which Providence has moulded its destinies up to the present time.

The religion of the Turks was one that might easily be made to give way to Christianity. The Mahomedans have often said to the Missionaries, "You worship one God, we do the same; you have no pictures in your Churches, neither have we;" indeed, any one who considered history attentively, might see that God, from the very beginning of Mahomedanism, designed the unity of the people professing that belief that they might more readily accept the Gospel when offered to them.

Some 35 years ago, when the Protestant missionaries began their labors in Turkey, the Turks made no objection to the movement; and when any differences arose between the Armenians and the Protestants, the Turks always sympathized with the latter.

The great crowning fact of the series of Providential events connected with the establishment of Turkish rule, was the prevention of the establishment of an

Eastern hierarchy, a fact designed in due time to give to the people of the Turkish Empire, both civil and religious liberty. It was also Providential to give to England so great an influence in the councils of Turkey. Not many years ago Dr. Hamlin asked Lord Stratford de Redcliff—the greatest Ambassador in every way, that England sent to Constantinople—was it possible for the Turkish Empire to be destroyed?

England, the great Protestant power of Europe, has the controlling influence in Turkey; and it is the audience knew what had been done by the English Ambassador from the beginning of the Turkish Reformation until now, they would find the statement just made fully borne out. Lord Stratford first drove in the entering wedge when he demanded from the Turkish government, after the beheading of an Armenian who had forsaken Mahomedanism and returned to Christianity, the exercise of religious liberty.

The lecturer having given an interesting account of the sufferings and escape of the first Turkish convert, and his final return to Constantinople, under the hattı scheriff, went on to say that the reformation in Turkey had now reached such a state that it was necessary to provide additional means of education for the natives, and to offer them the same opportunity for study as in Christian countries.

The Chairman announced that it was the intention of Rev. Mr. Schaffler to take out a library for the College in Turkey, and gentlemen who wished to participate in the excellent design, should communicate with Rev. Mr. Schaffler, before his departure from this city.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

The Election for the County of St. Hyacinthe will take place on the 12th of June. The Journal says, that Hon. L. V. Sicotte will be re-elected without opposition.

The Quebec Gazette states that several steamboats have been seized by the Inspector, Mr. Gagnon, for non-compliance with the laws regulating their inspection, and also for taxes.

On Friday last, a brakeman on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, was seriously injured while attempting to couple two lumber cars.

The Toronto Globe states that a few individuals in that city, with the view of introducing into Canada a better breed of horses, propose to establish a Canadian "Derby." In our view, a good breed of horses, suited for Canada, can be introduced without the demoralizing influence of the race-course.

The Journal de St. Hyacinthe says, that on Saturday last, a man named Cordeau and his wife, when about to take their departure from church, after being present at a funeral, were thrown out of their vehicle, and being precipitated from a height of twenty feet, the unfortunate woman had her skull fractured, and died in a few minutes. The husband escaped comparatively uninjured. The sad occurrence happened at St. Antoine, on the Richelieu.

A correspondent of the Globe states that a man named Chamberlain, formerly of Napanee, received injuries on board the "Northern Light" during her recent voyage from New York to Aspinwall, which resulted in his death. Having laid hold of one of the upright slides of the engine, the descending beam caught his hand crushing off two or three fingers. Through neglect of the surgeon, as is reported, mortification set in, and the man died a few days after the accident.

On the 21st of May, the foundation stone of a Congregational Church was laid in Ottawa City by the Pastor, Rev. J. Elliot. The basement story has been completed and it is expected that the building will be finished by the fall.

An exchange paper says:—The Albany and Boston Railroad Company have had two passenger cars refitted for the conveyance of wounded soldiers. About half the seats in each car have been taken up, and the places filled with berths, six on a side, furnished with hair mattresses and pillows, blankets, and covers.—They are designed to accommodate some thirty soldiers each—twelve in berths and the others in seats.

The June number of the Atlantic Monthly completes the ninth volume. Its contents are, "Walking," an essay by the late H. D. Thoreau "War and Literature," an article which traces the influences produced by the wars of different countries upon their literature, more particularly with reference to the present struggle in the United States. "An Order for a Picture."—"The South Breaker"—Part II. of a tale. "The Sam Adams' regiment in the town of Boston," an interesting account of the behavior of the people of Boston when two British Regts. were quartered amongst them, in 1768. "Out of the body to God," a strange, wild poem. "The Health of our Girls," a sensibly written article. "Sonnet." "The Horrors of San Domingo," the first of a series of articles on the history of Hayti. "Methods of Study in Natural History," this article gives an account of the coral reefs of Florida. "The Author of Charles Austerlitz." "Astraea at the Capitol," by J. G. Whittier. "Père Antoine's Date-Palm," a legend of New-Orleans. "Sold Operations in Virginia," an account of the War in Virginia, eighty years ago. "Sunthin' in the Pastoral Line," a humorous continuation of the Bigelow papers. The poetry of these Bigelow papers is remarkably clever, and some of it rises to a very high order, though disguised, as we think, by absurd spelling and grotesque colloquial phrases.

DEPARTURE OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The "Great Eastern" left New York for Liverpool on Saturday May 31, with 450 passengers, and a full cargo of freight amounting to over 6000 tons. She was obliged to wait at quarantine until Sunday morning for high water, having been detained by the crowded state of the north river. The vessel was visited by 3,000 persons daily while on exhibition in New York.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS Office, Friday, Noon, June 6, 1862.

The weather continues warm and dry, and in some regions fears are entertained for the hay crop, from want of rain—there having been no shower of consequence for several weeks. Complaints about the "dry spell" are chiefly from the West. The cereal prospects in the Western States are, on the whole, cheering.

Journal de Quebec, of 5th, says:—"Throughout the whole district of Quebec, the drought has caused our farmers the most serious apprehensions. The want of rain is withering up the pasturage, and in some places the cattle find it difficult to subsist. The grain already sown is in a most pitiable condition, and at the present time a plentiful shower of rain would have the most happy results."

We learn from the lumbering regions that the rapid fall of the water this Spring has left a large quantity of timber behind in the creeks, which cannot reach market till another year.

This morning the barometer indicated 30:01 at 7 1/2 a.m.; therm. at same hour, 63° above zero; at noon, in shade, 74° above; barom. 29:98.

THE CURRENCY.—The Banks have adopted a resolution which we hope will close the injurious controversy that has been going on for some time about English Shillings. They will all pay out, as well as receive, that coin, at 24 cents; and, it is not likely that any body will give 25 cents to others for what they can get at the Banks for 24. With just as much justice might it have been contended all along, that the public should take sovereigns at \$5,—that being exactly the amount of 20 shillings sterling, at 25 cents. Nova-Scotia has done this consistently, fixing the par of exchange at 12 1/2 per cent., and the consequence is, that Province has a depreciated currency; and drafts upon Nova-Scotia are often at from 4 to 6 per cent. discount here. Its Bank notes are also subject to a heavy discount everywhere.

PORT OF MONTREAL.—The arrivals at this port from the opening of navigation to the 4th inst., including steamships, ships, barques, brigs, brigantines, and schooners, amount to 88, against 144 for corresponding period of last year; the capacity this year being 32,752 tons, against 64,990 tons in 1861. There were only 55 sea-going vessels in port on Wednesday p.m., against 113 at corresponding period of last year.

The total departures from opening of navigation until the 4th inst., were 54, against 43 for corresponding period of 1861.

INLAND LAKE FREIGHTS.—Late advices from Chicago remark that freights were quiet and unchanged. Nine vessels were chartered on 2nd inst., at 8 1/2c. to 8 1/4c. for wheat to Kingston; and 5c. for wheat, and 4 1/2c. to 4 1/4c. for corn to Buffalo.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.—During the week ending 17th May, fourteen vessels were reported as having left European ports for the St. Lawrence.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange is quiet, but firmer. Commercial 60-day drafts may be quoted, with transactions, at 9 to 9 1/2 prem. for first-class signatures, whilst Bank paper is procurable at 10 prem. Exchange on New York sells at 4 to 3 dis.—Bankers' Sterling Exchange selling in that city at 114 to 114 1/2 prem., with Gold at 3 1/2 prem.

Stocks.—The Montreal Brokers' Circular of the 5th inst., remarks:—Bank of Montreal, sales have taken place since payment of the dividend at 117 1/2 per cent; holders generally asking 118 per cent.—Bank of Toronto asked for, no stock offering.—Ontario Bank, stock in good demand, and would readily command 103 per cent. ex div.—Bank of British North America, no stock in market.—Com. Bank of Canada, sales at 99 1/2 and subsequently at 99 per cent; a dividend of 3 1/2 for six months, has been declared payable on 1st July.—City Bank, nominally 102 per cent., ex div.—Bank of Upper Canada, sales at 48 (qual to 52 dis.) per cent., at which rate all that has been offered has been readily taken.—La Banque du Peuple, much asked for; sales at 111 1/2 per cent.—Molson's Bank, none offered.—Montreal Mining Company Consols without animation; no buyers.—Montreal Harbor Bonds in good demand, without sellers.—Montreal Telegraph Company Stock, latest sales at 124 per cent.; very little stock in market.—Montreal City Gas Company, nominally 115 per cent.—Government Debentures, nothing doing.—Con. M. L. F. Deb. nominally par; nothing doing.

THE CAUSE OF UNSOUND WHEAT.—The Chicago Commercial Express remarks:—"A portion of the No. 2 Spring Wheat shipped from Chicago this spring has arrived at New York in a heated or unsound condition, and sold at 80c to 84c per bushel, which cost the owner 95c to \$1 laid down in New York. While a handful of Wheat will undoubtedly keep sound for centuries in the burial case of an Egyptian Mummy, or a few bushels be tolerably well preserved a year or two in an ordinary farm barn-granary, a quantity of ten or thirty thousand bushels in one mass is by no means certain to keep sound from December to May. The large Chicago elevators will hold from 600,000 to 800,000 bushels of grain, and the bins are from 20 to 30 feet square and 70 to 80 feet high, containing each from ten to forty thousand bushels without any ventilation through the centre of the mass. Here probably lies the secret of unsound No. 2 Spring Wheat in Chicago elevators. Such large grain bins without ventilating perforated tubes, or some other device for carrying off latent moisture, or the gasses generated by large masses of vegetable matter, will be found to have been the great mistake of our first attempt to store eight million bushels of grain through the winter. Moreover, No. 2 Spring Wheat, which by the schedule "is not clean enough for No. 1," must be made cleaner. Farmers must see to this; if they do not they must stand the loss. Dirt in wheat is not always going to pay a profit. Wheat doctors had better turn their talents to filing coin or pasting bank-bills, or to some other business in their line. Let us have more clean No. 1 Spring wheat from the interior, and we shall bear less of Jo. Wright in Chicago and of rotten wheat in New York.

STATE OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS.—The N.Y. Tribune of June 4, gives the following commercial summary:—"The Stock market was buoyant yesterday, but transactions were not large. War news, cheering from all quarters, favorably affected prices. At the Second Board there was a cheerful feeling, with an upward tendency at the close, and a general advance upon morning figures. After Board the same feeling was prevalent, and street prices were very firm. In Exchange there was a little more firmness, but the market was not active. Sterling 114 to 114 1/2. Freight were lower, with moderate offerings. Gold was rather heavy at 103 1/2 to 103 3/4. Treasury notes receivable for Customs were in demand. Money was easier; the current rates on call were 4 to 5 per cent, with many transactions at 3. Leading paper was 4 to 6. State and Western Flour was less active with a lower figure. Sound State was firm, but not plenty; sales of 15,500 bbls. Canadian was in moderate demand. Southern was in full supply with moderate inquiry.

Wool.—S. N. Goodale, of Cleveland, Ohio, in his Wool Circular for May, says:—"I hear of many lots in Ohio being contracted at prices ranging from forty to fifty cents, which would make them average forty-five cents. I presume at these prices sellers will not look for a better market, as it is plain to see prices may be lower before they are higher."

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, June 6th, 1862.

FLOUR.—Pollards, \$2.40 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Fine, \$3.90; Super., No. 2, \$4 to \$4.05; Super., \$4.25 to \$4.30; Fancy, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Extra, \$5 to \$5.10; Superior Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Bag Flour, \$2.45 to \$2.55, per 112 lbs.

Flour is rather down, on account of news; shipping parcels of fresh-ground command extra prices; but the quotations may be considered \$4.25 to \$4.30 for Super., to-day.

OATMEAL per brl. of 200 lbs., is scarce and in demand at \$4 to \$4.25, for fresh and good.

WHEAT per 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, 90c. to 93c.; White Winter, \$1.05, to \$1.10, nominal. Sales at 90c., 91c. and 93c. for U. O. Wheat.

ASHES.—Pots, \$6.75; and Inferiors, 10c. more; Pearls, \$6.92 to \$6.95.

POULTRY is dull and drooping; and the following quotations, though the nearest we can give, are nominal: Prime, \$8.50 to \$9; Prime Mess, \$9.50 to \$10; Mess, \$12.

BUTTER.—The market is better supplied; the demand, however, is still brisk, and our late quotations are fully maintained; old Butter, 10c. to 12c.; medium qualities, 11c. to 13c.; Fine Dairy, 13c. to 15c.

EGGS are still scarce at 9c.

LARD from 7 1/2c. to 7 1/4c.

TALLOW from 8c. to 8 1/2c.

CUT MEATS are very dull, there being large quantities offering; prices for Hams are from 6c. to 8c.; Shoulders, 3 1/2c. to 5c.

SALT.—Liverpool coarse, 50c. to 52 1/2c. per bag; stoved, 75c. to 80c.

FREIGHTS.—We hear of engagements to Liverpool and the Clyde, at 6s. 9d. to 7s. per quarter for Grain, and 2s. 9d. to 3s. per barrel for Flour.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 270 St. Paul Street.

(Successors in the Produce Business to JOHN DOUGALL.)

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(Carefully Corrected for the "Witness.")

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Beans, Indian Meal, Peas, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Lard, Maple Syrup, Honey, Eggs, Hay, Butter, etc. and their prices.

Pretty large attendance this morning, but very little produce of any kind offering. Downward tendency in the market.

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

Flour steady; receipts 22,858 barrels. Wheat a shade better with fair export demand; receipts 77,415 bush. Corn active and a shade higher; receipts 117,337 bush. Rye steady at 60c to 62c and 70c to 73c. Pork drooping. Lard steady. Ashes steady; Pots \$5.75; Pearls \$6. Oats quiet at 44c to 46c. Barley dull. Peas quiet at 68c to 70c.

TORONTO MARKETS.—[By Telegraph.]—June 5.

Grain.—Fall Wheat selling freely, at 90c. to \$1 for best qualities; 86c. to 90c. for inferior Spring; and 75c. to 85c. for inferior to good. Barley 60c. Oats 42c. to 43c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITISH SHILLING.

TO MECHANICS, FARMERS, LABORERS, &c. Please to exchange your Bank Bills before purchasing at the 5 cent stores! You will get 5c for 5c bills and 4c for 5c bills for your Bankable Bills, at either of the following Establishments, where the Twenty Four Cent system is strictly adhered to:— Henry Morgan & Co. H. & H. Merrill. Jos. Beaudry. A. W. Ogilvie & Co. Jas. Morrison & Co. John Gardner. Jean Leclerc. Candler & Hannon. Ringland & Ewart. Murphy Bros. Joseph Le Blanc. M. B. Benjamin & Co. Lymons, Clare & Co. Jam. s. Williamson & Co. Schneider & Bond. Shannon & Brother. William Morgan. Leandre Chaput Fils & Co. John Elliott. Lucie G. atton. Louis Rivet. Villeneuve & Leclaire. G. LeBlanc. 132-1 s.w.

CLAYTON, RORKE & CO., ARUNDEL WORKS, ST. HELENS, ENGLAND.

PATENT CRINOLINE STEEL & SKIRT MANUFACTORY, PATTERNS of the improved Rink Skirts, Steel Wire, &c., on view, and orders executed through ANDREW HAYES, Agent, 208 St. Paul St. Montreal.

WANTED, a large quantity of unseasoned ASH PLANK, first quality. Address, Box 636, Montreal Post Office. 131-34 s. w.

## Literary Extracts.

## THE LITTLE SLEEPER.

She sleeps, but the soft breath  
No longer stirs her golden hair,  
The robber hand of Death  
Has stolen thither unaware;  
The lovely edifice  
Is still as beautiful and fair,  
But mournfully we miss  
The gentle habitant that sojourned there.

With stealthy pace he crept  
To the guest-chamber where it lay—  
That angel thing—and slept,  
And whispered it to come away;  
He broke the fairy lute  
That light with laughter used to play,  
And left all dull and mute  
The silver strings that tinkled forth so gay.

Then with his fingers cold  
He shut the glancing windows to;  
With fringe of drooping gold,  
He darkened the small panes of blue.  
Sheer from the marble floor  
He swept the flowers of crimson hue;  
He closed the ivory door,  
And o'er the porch the rosy curtains drew.

The angel guest is gone,  
Upon the spoiler's dark wings borne;  
The road she journeys on,  
Wends evermore without return.  
To ruin and decay  
The fairy palace now must turn,  
For the sun's early ray  
Upon its walls and windows shall not play.  
Nor light its garden roof to-morrow morn.

—Chambers' Journal.

## LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

Beside an open window, partially shaded by a honey-suckle vine, and in at which came the soft Summer air, laden with many sweet odors, sat two young girls sewing. Near them was a young man from the city, their cousin Constant, on a visit to the sea-side for his health.

As they chatted pleasantly, they heard coming down the wooden sidewalk rapid and unequal footsteps, and in an instant the figure of an extremely handsome youth hurried past the window. He cast a wild despairing glance at the girls, who were shocked at his haggard looks.

"It is Victor," cried Maggie, jumping to her feet. "Something dreadful has happened. Where can he be going without his hat, and with that bundle on his back?"

"Who is this Victor?" inquired Cousin Constant. "He seems to be some one for whom you feel a warm interest. I wonder if the sight of me rushing bareheaded by the window, with a check handkerchief full of something slung over my right shoulder, would have power so to change your fair faces?"

"Don't make fun, Cousin, please, it is too serious a subject. If you wish it I will reply to your question."

"Certainly I wish it."

"Victor March is the only son of a grim sea Captain who lives yonder in that great double brick house on the hill."

"Captain March is said to be the richest man in town; but he might better be poor, for his wealth is only an aggravation to his family. He owns a meek little broken-spirited wife and three daughters, besides this only boy. He never has any trouble with the girls; but this boy, it seems, was born with a wayward soul, and all the terror which his father inspires cannot prevent its expression. Perhaps had his father treated him differently Victor would have been different; but he has made bad fellows his companions, and every few nights he is brought home stupid with strong drink. His father has not yet discovered this, for his mother and sisters take every care to cover Victor's faults, knowing that the wrath of the Captain would do no good. Victor has been at work in a blacksmith shop, and the women at his house take turns in sitting up to let him in. His father thinks he has to work of evenings."

"But why does Captain March allow the boy to work so? If he is rich he should educate his son."

"O he don't believe in 'wasting money' educating children. He has until this year permitted Victor and his sisters to attend the town school, and has given them their board, which he gives himself great credit for doing. Now, he also requires that they should all work at something and pay their board once a month. Not that he wants the money, he says, but he intends that his children shall be good for something. Victor he has always treated more like a football, or a dog, than like a human creature. It nearly kills Mrs. March and the girls; but the Captain cares nothing for that. Yesterday I was in there. The girls were half dead with crying, and presently Dovey, the eldest, related to me the cause of their distress."

"Victor," said she, having taken me one side, 'has been doing so well of late that we all began to hope for some peace and comfort in him. He promised mother that he would try and become a Christian, and we were so glad. I had been hard at work trying to earn enough to buy me a new Spring dress, which I need badly; but I thought I'd do without it and give my money to Victor, who has been sadly mortified about his ragged clothes. So I wrote him a little note telling him my thoughts, and that I would rather he had my money than to use it for myself, if only

he would not spend one cent foolishly. He had now plenty to buy him a neat summer suit, and I was happy all day thinking of the good I had done. Well, night came, and I sat up for my brother. I did wonder that he did not hurry home to thank me. His staying out so of nights was all that troubled us through last month. We said everything to prevent it; but stay out he would. We were afraid to tell father. You know father never could bear the least thing from poor Victor; he has no patience with him, no mercy on him, and we all dread an outbreak between them worse than death."

"It struck eleven before Victor came, and then—O can you imagine my distress!—he was so drunk he could hardly stand. Miserable, wicked boy! he had taken my hard-earned money, which he knew was a great sacrifice for me to give him, and had squandered it all, and his own also, with dissipated companions, and here he was like an idiot before me."

"It was not the loss of my money,—O no, that was nothing; but the knowledge that my only and beloved brother could be so ungrateful and cruel, so base and vile, that wrung my heart till I could not bear it."

"I got him to bed as soon as I could, and falling on the floor just outside his door, I lay there all night, more dead than alive."

"I am afraid I charged God with unfaithfulness. I thought how can he allow my brother to be so wicked? How can he be so deaf to all our prayers? How can he fail to bless all our efforts? How can he visit my gentle and pious mother with such dreadful misery? She has tried, as much as possible, to bring up her boy aright. Is it merciful to visit father's errors on her?"

"Then I said, Is there really any compassionate God? What sort of pity and love is that that will not hear and help in the time of utmost need?"

"These and a thousand other awful thoughts raved through my heart as I lay with my face against the floor. If there is any good and merciful God, I hope he will forgive me."

"If," said I, trying to say something to help poor Dovey, yet hardly wondering at her state of mind. 'You know, dear, that there is a good, true God, merciful and gracious, and not willing that any should perish. But he does not always hurry up things as we want them. The worse times grow with you, the more strong must be your hope in God. It is when there is no other hope than this staff is most needed. It will not break. Victor will certainly be saved. You have the sure promise. Have you not, all of you, been asking "life for your brother" ever since he was born? "What two of you shall agree to ask in my name shall be given you," Jesus himself declared. Do you suppose that promise was not for us as well as for the Christians of his day! The only limit was to ask right things, and if eternal life for a brother is not a right thing, nothing is. If you fail all fails. There is nothing left for either hope or fear, so do take courage and comfort. And do learn that you must be patient and wait on the Lord. You can't change his time to bestow his gifts, for his time is best. Whatever he allows us to suffer we shall yet see was exactly as we would have had it.' In this sort of a way—the things all seemed to be put on the end of my tongue—I tried to comfort my poor friend, and I partly succeeded."

"But she was in dreadful terror lest her father should find out all that she knew."

"I did not mean to tell mother nor the girls," she said, 'but they saw that something had happened the moment we met in the morning. Victor, too, was sick in bed, and the end was that I had to let them know all my trouble.'

"Poor girl!" said Constant; "poor mother—poor sisters, how my heart aches for them all."

"I'll tell you," said Grace, "what I fear has now taken place at Captain March's. In some way he has learned the truth about Victor; they have had a battle, and the boy has run away. O what will they all do!"

(To be continued.)

## CAPTAIN WILSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE RECAPTURE OF THE "EMILY ST. PIERRE."

One hundred and seventy of the merchants of Liverpool having resolved to present a testimonial to Captain William Wilson, of the British ship "Emily St. Pierre," for his daring gallantry in re-capturing his ship, which had been seized by the United States cruiser "James Adger" off Charleston, the presentation took place on Saturday. The testimonial consisted of a magnificent gold pocket chronometer, a complete tea and coffee service in silver, a dozen silver tea-spoons, with the accompanying adjuncts of a pair of sugar-tongs, caddy-spoon, sugar-spoon, and coffee-tray. A purse, containing twenty guineas, was also presented to the steward, Matthew Montgomery, a native of Dublin; and a presentation of a like sum was made to the cook, Louis Schelvin, a German. It was also intimated, amidst loud cheering, that the owners of the "Emily St. Pierre" intended to present to Captain Wilson a sum of two thousand guineas, and likewise a pecuniary reward to the cook and steward. The Mercantile Marine Service Association have also resolved to present Captain Wilson with a gold medal, and the cook and steward each with silver medals, each bearing suitable inscriptions, in acknowledgment of their gallant conduct; and the officers and crew of the "Emily St. Pierre," who

have just arrived at Liverpool, have presented a splendid sextant to Captain Wilson for his bravery.

Captain Wilson, in succinct terms returned thanks for the testimonial from the merchants, and gave an account of the manner in which he secured the prize-crew, and afterwards navigated the vessel with considerable difficulty to the Mersey. He said—I left Calcutta on November 27, with orders to make the coast of South Carolina, to ascertain whether it was peace or war; if peace, I was to take a pilot and enter the port of Charleston; if blockaded, I was to proceed to St John, New Brunswick. On the 18th March 1862, I considered myself about twelve miles off the land, when I saw a steamer coming towards me, which proved to be the war vessel "James Adger." I hauled up my courses, and backed the mainyard, and was soon boarded by two boats, whose officers and crew took possession of my ship, and, filling the mainyard, steered for the fleet and brought the ship to anchor about half-past two. I was then ordered into the boat (the officer taking all my papers with him), and taken on board the steamer "Florida," where I remained till about half-past four without any one speaking to me. I was afterwards told by Flag-Officer Goldsborough that I had salt-peter on board, that I was a lawful prize to the Federal Government, that I could take a passage in the ship to Philadelphia, and allow the officers the use of my instruments and charts. I replied, that they should have the use of them, but that my cargo was not salt-peter, and that my ship was British property. I returned to my ship in an hour, found my crew all taken away, except the cook and steward, and a new company on board, consisting of Lieutenant Stone, master's mate, twelve men and a passenger,—fifteen in all. We weighed anchor and proceeded to sea. On the morning of the 21st March (being Lieut. Stone's watch on deck) I called the cook and steward into my state-room, about half-past four, and said to them that I had made up my mind to lose my life or have my ship, and asked their assistance, which was obtained. (Applause.) I then gave a pair of irons and a sheet to them, and told them to follow me. The master's mate was asleep in his berth, and after handing out his revolver and his sword, I grasped his hands. The irons were fixed, and the gag was in its place in a minute. (Cheers.) I then went to the passenger (an engineer), and having taken the arms from his berth, I secured him in the same way. (Cheers.) I then went on deck as if I had just turned out, and walked the deck for about ten minutes alongside Stone, remarking the fair wind, &c., and soon after I asked him down to the cabin to look at the chart, and saying that the coffee would be down directly. He started from the poop, and I followed, laying hold of an iron belaying pin on my way down. I entered the fore-cabin just as he was at the door of the after-cabin, where the chart was spread out ready. I brought him up by saying "Stone!" and holding the belaying pin over his head. I told him my ship would never go to Philadelphia. (Cheers.) The cook and steward were both ready, and before he could utter a sound, the irons were on his wrists, the gag in his mouth, and he pitched into a berth. (Cheers.) I locked him up, and having secured my cabin intruders, went on deck. Three men were walking the deck, one was at the helm, and one on the lookout. I called the three men aft, and pointing to the hatchway of the store-room near the helm, said that a coil of rope was wanted up. I shoved off the hatch, and pointing to a corner where it was, they all three jumped down. I immediately closed the hatch, and warned the man at the helm of his danger if he moved or spoke. The look-out was then called aft, and when asked if he would help to work the ship to a British port, he said no. I therefore put him with the others, guarding the hatch-way. I then called watch, and as sailors do not come on deck all together, we got two aft and secured before any suspicion was aroused; the third man of the watch below drew his knife at the steward, upon which he fired, and the shot went through his shoulder; the others were soon secured; and in the space of a morning's watch I was again in charge of my ship. (Cheers.)

## HINTS ON THE ART OF MAKING BUTTER.

In order to make pure butter, something is required besides the good breed of cows—the sweet grasses—the soft springs—the rolling lands—and the rich milk, and the most experienced churners—the most improved machinery—the purest atmosphere. The best material may be manufactured into yellow grease instead of butter, unless the process be properly performed. It is a fact well known to scientific dairymen, that the pure butter is not made by agitating the milk—not made by the process of churning. Butter already exists in the milk, and the art of separating it from the milk, is that on which the success of the dairy depends.

Butter exists in globules so small as to defy the detection of the eye unaided by the microscope, and the removal of these globules without crushing them, is the delicate and difficult task the dairymen has to do. There is no luxury that comes to the table which is so exquisitely sensitive as butter. If the cow feeds on white clover, the butter has a white clover flavor; if she feeds on cabbages, the butter has the flavor

of cabbage; if the butter is kept in the vicinity of the stable, it forthwith becomes tainted with the smell of the stable; if packed away in pine tubs, it catches the taste and odor of the pine. It requires skilful handling or it will certainly be spoiled. If there is too much rubbing in the churn, these fine globules, mashed and crushed against the sides of the churn, will give greasy butter; and if the air is excluded the gasses will injure it. What can be done, you inquire, to cause the adhesion of the globules without grinding or breaking them? Experienced churners answer the question, when they caution beginners not to churn too fast, not to heat the milk too much, not to overdo, etc. They may not in every instance understand the philosophy of the fact, but they do know the fact, that "overdoing" makes grease and not butter. The seasoning of butter is a matter of taste, and there are a great many persons who imagine that the more salt they put in the butter the better it keeps. That is a great mistake. Just enough and none too much is what is required. Too much will spoil the taste and not save the butter. Without penetrating any deeper at present into the philosophy of butter making, I will simply add that a gentle and uniform agitation of the milk will best reward the butter maker for his pains. [The cream should have a temperature of about 65° F. when churning begins.—Ed.] The butter should be kept away from all unpleasant odors, and when put down should be packed in white oak tubs.

Clean cows, clean stables, sweet churns and pans, neat and tidy operators, are among the things desired by those who would send pure butter to market.—Agriculturalist.

## INTEMPERANCE IN THINKING.

There are other and subtler forms of intemperance. There is intemperance in thinking as well as in drinking and in eating; an intemperance which civilisation tends, in some respects, to increase, and which assumes not unfrequently the aspect of a virtue rather than of a vice. It is not the sensual and the grovelling, it is rather the spiritual and the aspiring, that most readily fall into this form of intemperance. The reason is patent on a slight consideration. Labour of the limbs and muscles betrays its effects by obvious exhaustion; but mental labor seems so unlike what is called bodily labor, that its bodily instrument—the brain—is forgotten, even if the connection is not, as it too often is, unknown.—The thinker, the writer, the speaker, are ignorant or forgetful that the brain with which they work is subject, and in still higher degree, to the same law of frequent alteration of exercise and repose as the rest of the bodily organs. Its very patient endurance is abused, its gentle warnings are unheeded, and too often irreparable injury is sustained before even its beginning is suspected. All professions—the bar, the pulpit, the press—science and literature, politics and commerce, have each its long list of victims to an unenlightened ardor, to an impetuous zeal, not the less to be deplored because its objects are in themselves commonly innocent, or even praiseworthy. In our very universities and schools, before the race of life is well begun, the seeds of early decay and of premature debility are too often sown, and in those very youths whose lives are of the utmost value to their race. Such cases we must all of us have seen. But, alas! their example is too often held up for imitation rather than warning; and the mysterious decrees of Providence are too frequently invoked to explain what is too easily explicable. It has been well said, that if we could with impunity violate the divinely appointed conditions of our being, there indeed would be a mystery. Perfect health and long life in one student, who adds the night unto the day, and habitually disregards the claims of that part of his nature which, because it is the lower, is not the less, but all the more indispensable, would truly be a greater mystery, and even miracle, than the early death of a thousand such.—It is earnestly to be wished that the lives of men like Kirke White, and of others nearer our own time that I could name, were re-written, and made to yield a new, wholesome, and much-needed lesson.—Dr. W. Hodgson.

OPINION OF THE HERO OF KARS.—Dr. Worcester, said that just before leaving home he had met an Episcopal clergyman, who had told him of an interview with Williams, the heroic defender of Kars. In that interview he said to Mr. Williams, "Sir I have been led to entertain the highest respect for you, by reference to you in the 'Persian Flower.'" "Ah! you have read that book, have you?" was his reply. "Well, then though I am not of their religious persuasion, let me tell you, and you may tell others, that on the face of the earth there is not to be found a worthier body than these same American missionaries."—Report of a Meeting at Cleveland.

—Believer, it may be thou art not yet fit for so choice a mercy as assurance; thou art not able to bear so great a favor. Many heads are not able to bear strong waters. The very quintessence of all the strong consolations of God are wrung out into the golden cup of assurance; could you drink of this cup and not stagger?—Brooks.

—Sin will result in sorrow; carnality will reap corruption. So entreat of God for the Redeemer's sake to cancel that guilty past—to exterminate the crop of guilt and crime, so that it shall not seed itself in further evil.—Ib.

The Miscellany.

THE CHILDREN'S FLOWER.

That roses and lilies are fairer,  
I hope I shall never deny,  
That tulips and pansies are rarer,  
And beautiful sights to the eye;  
Yet give me the sweet Dandelion,  
Nay, smile not with scorn as you pass,  
I love much its bright constellations,  
That shine up like stars in the grass.

I like pretty things that are common,  
Not confined to the favored and few,—  
Blue skies, and the sunlight of heaven,  
Wild flowers, green trees, and bright dew;  
Then give me the gay dandelion,  
That springs up wherever we pass,  
And giveth such joy to the "wee things,"  
And shines up like stars in the grass.

This sweet little flower may teach us  
A secret both precious and rare,—  
The humble, the meek, and the thankful,  
Find pleasant things everywhere.  
Come, then, like the bees we will gather  
Sweet honey from these as we pass,  
Delighting in all the sweet blessings  
That shine up like stars in the grass.

WHAT SHALL I WEAR?—CHAPTER II.  
(By the Author of Susie's Six Birthdays.)

When Clara was dressed for the party, next day, her mother had no reason to be ashamed of her. For though under the influence of the girls at school she had felt uneasy for a season, she was still an unspoiled child.

'Just for variety's sake,' said her mother, as she was arranging her hair for her, 'I would let the question of what you shall wear drop; and instead of it I would ask: How can I give more pleasure to those whom I am about to meet?'

Clara laughed. 'I never heard anybody ask that,' said she.

She set off in fine spirits, in spite of the checked silk she disliked so much, and the wara greeting she received from her teacher made her quite forget it. At first, she watched the other girls as they came in, to see whether they were as gaily arrayed as they expected to be. Yes, almost everybody looked less simple than herself, and she shrank back a little and felt somewhat embarrassed. Some of the bird speeches in her mamma's story came to her remembrance, however, and she could not help smiling to herself as she listened to the chat about her.

'Are you going to have an English sack? I am; they're all the fashion.'

'What a lovely dress Sue Johnson has on!'

'How does my hair look?'

'My sash is of that beautiful new shade—isn't it rich?'

'Rather gay, I think.'

But as soon as all the guests had arrived their teacher proposed that they should act French charades. Those who knew themselves to be good scholars were eager to begin, and Clara entered into this useful and agreeable amusement so heartily that from that moment she forgot what she wore. She played with the spirit and enthusiasm that belong to her age, and not a few who looked on, half envied her as they watched her beaming face. For, already assuming the cares that belong to maturer age, most of the girls were afraid to play, lest they should be thought childish; or the tumbling down, and forty other equally grave reasons.

'O mamma, I've had such a splendid time!' cried Clara, when, a little after ten, she ran gaily into the parlor. 'We played such beautiful things, and our teacher played with us, and then we sang all sorts of patriotic songs. The Star Spangled Banner almost took the roof off. And we acted charades, too. I do wish you had seen Fanny Green go round asking charity. She is so nice, Fanny Green is, and not a bit proud. And then we all had to be sailors and pull ropes.'

'What ropes?' inquired Frank; 'bell-ropes?'

'No indeed. Make-believe ropes. And then Professor Nichols was a clergyman. O I like Professor Nichols so much! He was so kind to all of us little girls, and he kissed me, and said I was like his daughter Mary. And then we all had to steal something! It was such fun! I stole Professor Nichols' handkerchief, and everybody was flying around snatching whatever could be laid hands on. But the worst of it was, nobody could guess this charade.'

'What was the word?' asked her mother.

'Mer-cure. First we were to represent the sea, you know; then a minister, and finally we were to steal something, because Mercury is the god of thieves. But I did not know that, and none of the girls knew, and so Professor Nichols had to tell us.'

'One of these days it will be a very pleasant thing to remember that you played French games with Professor Nichols,' said her mother; 'for he is a distinguished man, and it is an honor to know him. He is said to be one of the first mathematicians of the age.'

'But he played with us children just as if he was a little boy,' said Clara. 'And just as much with me as with Laura Raymond, though she was dressed twice as nicely as I was.'

'By-the-by, were not you enough dressed?' inquired her mother.

Clara hesitated a little.

'Why at first I thought they all looked better than I did. Even the little girls were all trimmed up at a great rate. But after a few

minutes I forgot all about it. Yes, I think I was dressed enough mamma. Only some of the girls did have on elegant things. Not showy, but rich, do you know.'

'That might be, and very little thought have been bestowed on the matter by either their mothers or themselves. And I ought to say, since we have been discussing the question, that while I prefer simplicity in a child's dress, I do not wish to set myself up as a judge over other people. If Mrs. Raymond chooses to dress Laura expensively, you and I have nothing to do with it, either in the way of censure or the way of envy.'

'Laura Raymond's head isn't a bit turned, mamma,' said Clara. 'I never heard her say a word about dress, one way or the other. And I forgot to tell you what happened this evening. You know Maria Chapman goes to our school, and she came to the party in such an old dress, with such a big figure running all over it! It was one of her mother's old delaines made over for her, I know. I remember seeing Mrs. Chapman wear it. Well, when Maria came in looking so shabby, none of the girls would speak to her, and she sat alone in the middle of the room.'

'O Clara,' cried her mother, really shocked, 'you do not mean to say that you did not speak to her?'

'Why, she is one of the big girls,' replied Clara. 'We little girls don't speak first to the older ones.'

'I would have spoken to her if I had died after it,' cried Frank, indignantly.

'I should not have known what to say,' persisted Clara. 'But at last she dropped her handkerchief, and I went and picked it up for her. She put her arm round me, and kissed me, and said so sweetly, "Thank you, darling," that I could not help loving her, so I stood by her side, looking at the rest, when all of a sudden she slipped down from her chair on to the floor. I thought she was asleep.'

'Asleep! O Clara, how could you be so silly. Why, she had fainted, of course,' said Frank.

'Yes, she had fainted, but I never saw any one faint before, and I thought she had been sitting still so long she had dropped asleep. In a minute Laura Raymond, who happened to see her, ran across the room and helped me to lift her upon the sofa; and then she ran for water, and fanned her. Our teacher was greatly troubled, and when she found Maria kept on feeling faint she ordered a carriage to take her home, and Laura insisted on going with her. I thought it looked so strange to see Maria lying there in her old delaine, with her head on Laura's velvet dress. I never liked Laura so well before, and everybody said after they had gone how beautifully she had behaved.'

'And it was not her velvet dress, but her conduct that everybody admired,' said her mother.

Clara smiled, and went up to bed, saying to herself, 'Well, whatever I wore, I've had a splendid time.'

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE MIND.

The human mind may be compared to a king's castle. The counsellors of the king, and his ministers of state, may be represented by the intellectual faculties. His judges and chaplains may be represented by the moral sentiments. Then he has his private family—his wife, and children, and personal friends. These may be represented by the domestic affections. But down below are his body-guard. These are his soldiers. They are to defend his person, and household, and castle, to execute his decrees, and to enforce obedience and good. Does any one misbehave in the castle? The king does not undertake to chastise the culprit. A file of soldiers is ordered up to seize him. Do conspirators sneak into the royal dwelling? At once the guard are aroused, and they seize the wretches. Does tumult in the street prelude causeless insurrection? These soldiers are the king's hands that he reaches out to seize and restrain or punish.

And so, God has put a garrison into every man's head. He has his counsellors and ministers of state—the intellectual faculties; his judges and chaplains—the moral sentiments; and his private family—the affections. But he has his soldiers, too, down in the bottom of the castle—in the basilar region of the brain. Strong passions are the man's soldiers. They are kept in waiting. They are to give their power to any faculty of the mind that summons them. They give amazing breadth and energy to any faculty with which they work. The two principle ones are combativeness and destructiveness.

When Phrenology first began to give some sort of practical aspect to the ever before confused and vague conceptions of the human mind, many ignorant and trembling persons were shocked at the idea of faculties of combativeness and destructiveness, as if it were sacrilegious to suppose that God would create such faculties. Men that had lived in a world where destruction was organized, and where, from the merest mite up to human beings, animals are created to eat each other up, stood aghast with holy horror at the thought that God would create a faculty, the tendency of which was to break down and destroy. But God put it into the mind, and the mind has put it into the world. It is in nature and society, and there is a reason and preparation for it in man.

These faculties—combativeness and destruc-

tiveness—give activity, breadth, energy, not simply when used in their own power, but still more when adjoined to other faculties, so as to lend their power to the moral or affectional quality of those other faculties. And this is their highest use, and their legitimate function.

A mere thought in the mind is almost helpless, unless there is some force to drive it to execution. A man with a large under-head will, with less thought, will do ten times as much in life as a man with a large upper-head—with a head high, thin, and narrow—without driving force. For a thought is like an arrow. It has great capacity of being sent, but no capacity of driving itself. It has no wings to fly with; but take its combativeness or destructiveness as a bow, and lay a thought upon it, and with what force does it sweep through the air and strike the thing at which it is shot!

You shall find, in almost every neighborhood, men that have the admiration of all that know them, on account of their supposed capacity. It is said, "Why, here are men who know so much that if they had a mind to they could turn the world over! Their reasoning power, their genius, their ability is wonderful!" They live ten years, and it never drops out, and nobody sees it. They live ten years more, and yet it does not manifest itself. It is as if one should walk in a navy-yard, and, seeing long rows of cannon, should say, "Oh! what power there is in these cannon!" There would be great power in them if they were only fired; but a cannon cannot be fired without powder, and somebody must put the powder in and touch it off. These men who are thought to have such capacity, but who never display it, are generally like artillery without powder. They have not enough animal power to propel the organization; and the intellectual and moral sentiments; and the consequence is that they are always making an impression of capacity, but never of efficiency.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Left St. Catherine's on the 23rd April, and arrived that night at Detroit in safety, after rather a tough ride on the second class cars, as we meant to rough it all the way; but the seats only measured eleven inches wide, on the bare board. Left Detroit for Lake Michigan; arrived at Lake Michigan about four o'clock; crossed the lake in the steamer "Detroit" in the night time; good accommodation on board the boat; some of the boys were sea-sick; got to Milwaukee about four o'clock in the morning. This city is rather a-head of Detroit in size, but Detroit is far neater in appearance. Milwaukee has some very fine, large buildings and stores. The inhabitants of Milwaukee are two-thirds Dutch. Left here for La Cross. As we neared La Cross, the land was covered with water for a great distance. Several houses were standing in the water; among them were three saloons, which created some laughter, especially one called "Bob's Saloon," which "bobbed" Bob, family, whisky, and all out of doors. Cold water reigned supreme in all the houses. Got aboard the "Frank Steel" for St. Paul's. Here we had a rougher time of it than on the cars of the G. W. R.R., as the boys had to sleep on an open deck, with railroad iron for their bedsteads. They did this to save seventy-two dollars. Looked rather hard in the morning, but endured it like men. Your humble servant would do so too, only his health would not permit of it at the first stage of the route, but has stood every other hardship since that time. Arrived at St. Paul's about ten o'clock on the night of the 27th. St. Paul's must become a place of note, as it has all the north-west trade coming into it. It is a very healthy place. Here we made four tents for the journey. We were all seated on the floor sewing away like good fellows; looked rather comical; we astonished the neighbors—they thought we belonged to the Government, as we were asked the question sundry times. The Toronto, or rather the Redgrave party, split up here. The "big bugs" and "little bugs" separated. Paid \$25 each for our passage from here to Fort Garry. A little competition got us this, as we were sure to pay \$30 each had it not been for this competition.

Our company now number twenty-four, and if we would accept of other parties we could number forty, but thought we had better not. I suppose there will be over 150 men start from Fort Garry. From St. Pauls to Georgetown we had to travel in stages and broad-tire waggons. It is all prairie from St. Pauls to Georgetown; some of it very soft. We started in three separate parties, each a-head of the other one day. The first day we travelled from 75 to 80 miles. Felt dizzy and sick at the stomach the first day, but felt better as we travelled. The company changed horses every 15 or 20 miles; four horses to a stage or waggon. It was a rough and tough ride (and such a shaking no poor sinners, I think, ever got before,) of 318 miles. But we sung, talked, and laughed as our heads bumped against the sides; and I am happy to say that not one hard word has been spoken, but all is laughter and good feeling since we started. No accident has occurred except the capsizing of a canoe of some of the party, and then nothing worthy of mention but wet skins. Thank the Lord for his kind care over us! The last party that started from St. Pauls was T. McMicking, R. McMicking, A. Thompson, J. Robinson, and myself. We did not overtake the first party for six days.

We used to sit around the camp-fire and sing, "Could we but climb where Moses trod," &c., then knelt around the fire, and Bro. Robinson led in prayer. We met several frozen lakes and a very cold air about half way between St. Pauls and Georgetown. We are now waiting for the boat to get ready, which will be several days. It is a new boat, called the "International." The land here is very low. All our company are in good health. The finest land that man ever laid eye on is in Minnesota. Game very abundant, wild geese, ducks, woodcock, snipe, prairie chicken, &c.; fish in abundance. Provisions are very high here. Pork 15c. per lb., sugar 20c., tea 30c., flour \$7 per 100 lb. Everything else in proportion.—Letter dated Georgetown, May 9, to Christian Guardian.

A RECENT TRIAL AT THE OLD BALEY IN LONDON—AFFECTING SCENE.

LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE TINDALE, PRESIDING.

George Hammond, a portrait painter, was placed at the bar, to be tried on an indictment found against himself by the Grand jury, for the wilful murder, with malice aforethought, of George Baldwin a rope-dancer and mountebank. The prisoner was a man of medium height, but slender form. His eyes were blue and mild. His whole bearing gave evidence of subdued sadness and melancholy resignation. He was 41 years of age, had a soft voice, and his appearance and manner bore evidence of his being a man of distinguished education, in spite of the poverty of his dress.

On being called upon to plead, the prisoner admitted that he did kill Baldwin, and he deplored the act, adding however, that, on his soul and conscience, he did not believe himself guilty. Thereupon a jury was impaneled to try the prisoner. The indictment was then read to the jury, and the act of killing being admitted, the Government rested for his case, and the prisoner was called upon for his defence.

The prisoner then addressed himself to the Court and jury:

"My lord," said he, "my justification is to be found in a recital of the facts. Three years ago I lost a daughter, then four years of age, the sole memorial of a beloved wife, whom it had pleased God to recall to Himself. I lost her, but I did not see her die. She disappeared—she was stolen from me. She was a charming child, and but her I had nobody in the world to love me. Gentlemen, what I have suffered cannot be described; you cannot comprehend it. I had expended in advertising and fruitless searches everything I possessed—furniture, pictures, even to my clothes. All have been sold. For three years on foot I had been seeking for my child in all the cities and all the villages in the three kingdoms. As soon as by painting portraits I had succeeded in gaining a little money, I returned to London to commence my advertisements in the newspapers. At length, on Friday, the 14th of April last, I crossed the Smithfield cattle market. In the centre of the market a troupe of mountebanks were performing their feats. Among them a child was turning on its head supported on a halberd. A ray from the soul of its mother must have penetrated my own, for me to have recognized my child in that condition. It was my poor child. Her mother would perhaps have precipitated herself toward her, and locked herself in her arms. As for me, a veil passed over my eyes. I knew not how it was—I, habitually gentle, even to weakness, seized him by the clothes—I raised him in the air, then dashed him to the ground—then again; he was dead. Afterward I repented what I had done. At the moment I regretted that I was able to kill but one."

Lord Chief-Justice Tindale—"These are not Christian sentiments. How can you expect the Court and jury to look with favor on your defence, or God to pardon you, if you cannot forgive."

Prisoner—"I know, my lord, what will be your judgment, and that of the jury; but God has pardoned me; I feel it in my heart. You know not, I knew not then, the whole extent of the evil that man had done. When some compassionate people brought me my daughter in prison, she was no longer my child; she was no longer pure and angelic as formerly; she was corrupt, body and soul—her manner, her language, infamous, like those with whom she had been living. I did not recognize her myself. Do you comprehend now? That man had robbed me of the love and soul of my child. And I—I have killed him but once."

Foreman—"My lord, we have agreed on our verdict."

Chief-Justice—"I understand you, gentlemen, the law must take its course. I will sum up the case, and then you will retire to deliberate."

The Chief-Justice, having summed up the case, the jury retired, and in an instant after returned into Court with a verdict of "Not guilty."

On the discharge of Hammond, the sheriff was obliged to surround him with an escort. The women were determined to carry him off in triumph. The crowd followed him all the way to his lodgings with deafening shouts and huzzas.

— He will not long be a babe in grace who lives out that little grace he has.—Brooks.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the "PERSIA."

NEW YORK, June 5th.—The "Persia" arrived this morning.

The steamer "Southwick" arrived at Liverpool from Nassau with Cotton and Rosin.

MADRID, 24th.—It is stated that Gen. Prim will be authorized to return to Mexico as Spanish Ambassador, being instructed to present credentials only to constituted Government, not to Juarez.

In the House of Commons Mr. Mildmay asked what steps Government intended to take in the case of steamer "Bernuda," seized by the Federals on her passage from one British Colony to another.

Layard said Government had received information of the seizure, and the case had been referred to the law officers of the Crown, whose opinion was awaited.

Arguments relative to the restoration of the Ship "Eunice St. Pierre" were advanced pro and con in Liverpool journals.

The Globe says England has washed her hands of the Mexican business retaining only that hold of Vera Cruz customs essential to compel the discharge of debts to English subjects.

Parliament further debated the subject of armaments, &c., without result. Lord Paget said the Admiralty had settled with Capt. Coles relative to his cupola invention. It is reported that he gets £5,000 down, and £100 for every cupola introduced in the navy during 14 years.

The Common Council of the city of London unanimously agreed to present the freedom of the city to Mr. Peabody in a gold box, for his munificent gift.

It is reported the French Government resolved on the occupation of the city of Mexico, under every contingency—occupancy to extend over 3 years.

It is reported that France formally demanded the expulsion of the Ex-King of Naples from Rome.

It is reported that the English Cabinet invited Spain to declare the Mexican treaty lapsed.

Times says, the details of the capture of New Orleans place the surrender in a more creditable light for its defenders—surrender after such a contest as took place being divested of any reproach. It says a stubborn and protracted resistance is threatened by the South, but the progress of the North though somewhat slow has been hitherto sure, and if place after place be abandoned there must come a time when the rest will be hardly worth defending.

The Paris Constitutional argues that the North in advancing deep into the South will meet with insurmountable obstacles, that the end is farther off than ever, and that those who urge the North to establish its sway on sanguinary ruins and devastation, are not aware of the sad future they would prepare, viz emancipation for 4,000,000 negroes, and slavery for 6,000,000 whites.

The consistory at Rome unanimously voted canonization of Japanese martyrs—22 cardinals and 120 bishops present.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Rao nephew of Nera Sahib, has been captured in Cashmere territory.

SHANGHAI, 7th.—Rebels were driven out of Thugjudga on the 3rd, and the place is in the hands of the allies. Admiral Hope and Dr. Hesketh slightly wounded.—Troops have been ordered from Tientsin to that place. Nankin is surrounded by a superior force. Foreigners are allowed to visit Peking under the passport system. The foreign allies are gaining favor in the eyes of the Chinese.

SCOTLAND, May 23.—Two assaults by Vuleslovick upon the forts of Zube have been repulsed with great loss. The powder and tools for undermining the forts remained in the hands of the Turks. The Montenegrins after taking and burning a few houses in Nicksich, attempted a general assault on the town, but were driven back by the garrison and the inhabitants, with a loss of 424 killed. On the 18th Dervish Pasha beat the Montenegrins at Dogga. Next day the latter having received considerable reinforcements accepted battle and were again completely routed, leaving several flags and a quantity of arms in possession of the Turks.—On the 19th Hassan Pasha, who had occupied the right bank of the Lion, threw a bridge across the river. He crossed on the 20th with 7 battalions of infantry and 4000 regulars, and attacked the village and convent of Brane, a naturally strong position recently fortified by the Montenegrins. The Turks dislodged the insurgents from their posts with the bayonet, and pursued them for 3 hours. The Montenegrins loss is thought to be very large. The Turks numbering 14 battalions and 3000 irregulars entered the Montenegrin territory to-day, in the neighborhood of Spuzzi.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs generally very dull and lower. Flour easier but nominal. Wheat dull, favors buyers. Corn 3d. to 6d. down. Mixed 26s 9d. to 27s. Pork dull. Lard quiet, but steady. Ashes advanced; Pots, 33s. to 35s.; Pearls, 33s., and higher asked. Sugar quiet. Consols 93 1/2 to 93 3/4.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The commissions and instructions to Governors Stanley and Andy Johnson, were to-day sent in to the Senate, in reference to Senator Sumner's inquiry. The commissions simply constitute them Military Governors of their respective States, to keep the peace and maintain the national power. Their instructions are in very general terms, and prescribe duties such as are suggested in their commissions, as quoted above. Not a word is in either about enforcing local laws.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, MIDNIGHT, JUNE 4.—A man who left Grand Junction this morning says, Memphis and Fort Pillow surrendered to our forces Friday (?) night.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Key West correspondent of the Express states, that the frigate "Potomac" has arrived from Vera Cruz, with information of the defeat of the French and their retreat to Vera Cruz.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—The Harper's Ferry Bridge was carried away by a freshet this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5.—The telegraph is so much occupied with Government business that it is impossible to send a list of the wounded at the battle of Seven Pines. It is sent by boat, due at Baltimore tomorrow morning.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The U. S. steamer, "Santiago de Cuba," captured on the 27th ult. the rebel schooner "Lucy C. Holmes," just out of the Santee, loaded with cotton. She has been sent to Boston for adjudication.

POCAHONTAS, Ark., June 5.—A rebel gunboat came to Jacksonport day before yesterday and destroyed all the cotton and sugar there. She was reported to be on the way here, but we have since learned that she returned down the river, destroying all the cotton and sugar as she went. It is supposed that a very large amount of each has been destroyed. For a time there was much consternation in this vicinity, and troops were under marching orders all Tuesday night. Everything is quiet now.

CAIRO, June 5.—Ten Memphis refugees arrived to-day. They were railroad engineers, and say that they ran three locomotives out of Memphis, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, to Humboldt, where they switched them off and brought them North to Trenton, where they found the bridge over the Obion River destroyed. They then ran the locomotives off the track, burned two bridges behind them, and cut the telegraph wires. They bring the Memphis Argus of the 2nd inst; it refers to the so-called Confederate victory at Richmond, but gives no particulars. Vicksburg is not yet in the possession of the Federals. Gen. Vulpique has asked for reinforcements at Fort Wright. It was reported at Memphis that Gen. Halleck had taken Grand Junction.

A meeting of the citizens of Memphis was held at the Mayor's office on Sunday, at which resolutions were adopted that the city never should yield voluntarily; and the citizens who do not take up arms are expected to give pecuniary aid to the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—The following despatch was received to-day at the War Department:—To Hon. E. M. Stanton:—My telegraphic despatch of June 1st, in regard to the battle of Fair Oaks, was inaccurately published in the newspapers. I send with this a correct copy, which I anxious may be published at once. I am the more anxious about this, since my despatch, as published, would seem to ignore the services of Gen. Sumner, which were too valuable and brilliant to be overlooked, both in the difficult passage of the stream and the subsequent combat. The mistake seems to have occurred in the transmission of the despatch by the telegraph.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. Com.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Special dispatches from the Memphis Herald, dated June 4th, say the bombardment of Fort Wright commenced early this morning and continued all day, eliciting a brisk cannonade from the enemy. The shells of the latter were quite accurately thrown, but failed to do any damage. At 6 o'clock last night, three Federal rams went down to reconnoitre, and were fired on several times after passing Craig Head Point, but all returned uninjured. Subsequently the rebel boat, "Jeff. Thompson," came around the point, but being fired upon by the "Mound City" and "Cairo," returned.

On Monday, a party of our scouts captured the mate and six seamen of the rebel gun-boat "Beauregard," nearly opposite Fulton. The bombardment of the Fort commenced again on the morning of the 4th, and was going on at the time the steamer left. The rebels reply occasionally.

CAIRO, June 4.—Richmond dispatches of June 1st, say, the rebels have, thus far, driven the Yankees back a mile and a-half into the swamp, occupying their camps, capturing their baggage, and over 500 prisoners. Gen. Rhodes is wounded; Gen. Halton, of Tennessee, is killed. The Yankees fought desperately. The carnage was terrible on both sides.

The rebel commander at Fort Pillow calls for 5,000 more men.

Memphis papers of the 2nd contain dispatches from Richmond of the 1st inst., of which the following is the substance:—Gen. Hill's division commenced the fight on Saturday morning; Rhode's, Garland's, Rain's, and Anderson's brigades bearing the brunt of the battle. Until the arrival of their reinforcements, the Federals were driven from their redoubts, and their batteries turned on them.

Gen. Lee and President Davis were on the field; their presence increased the enthusiasm of our troops. The enemy tried to make a flank movement about 6 in the evening, but were repulsed. On Sunday the battle was resumed, chiefly with musketry.

A dispatch from Grand Junction of the 2nd, states that there are no Union troops between Grand Junction and Corinth.

The Little Rock Democrat of May 29th, publishes a hostile correspondence between Rector and the Editor of the Democrat, who denounced Rector for running away from the capital, leaving the State without any Government.

Gen. Curtis is still at Batesville. He has 6,000 Unionists between White and Red Rivers.

MCCLELLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Thursday evening, June 5th.—The severe storm which set in on Tuesday p. m., lasted through the whole of yesterday, and the water in the Chickahominy rose to an unprecedented height. The Railroad trains from White House to the late battle-field were detained several hours, and the telegraph line was down in several places.

A contraband who left Richmond on Sunday night states that all the cars, ambulances, and carriages that could be found were pressed into the service, for the carrying of the dead and wounded from the battle field. All the information shows that the enemy suffered terribly.

The rebels opened with artillery this morning from 5 different points opposite Newbridge, with the view of preventing its destruction. Three of our batteries opened on them, causing them to retreat after a hot fire of two hours. No further interference took place during the day. Further information shows that our troops on Saturday and Sunday engaged six Divisions instead of four, making a force of 75,000 rebels.

CORINTH, June 5.—Gen. Halleck moved his Headquarters here to-day, occupying the house formerly occupied by Gen. Bragg. The enemy are reported 80,000 strong between Baldwin and Okolona.

At last accounts Gen. Pope's advance was on this side of the 20-mile Creek, and the enemy's rear-guard on the south side, still retreating.

An English officer who deserted says, high Confederate officers told him that they left here 120,000 strong; but when they arrived at Booneville 50,000 had deserted, mostly Alabamians, Louisianians, and Mississippians.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Montreal.—31st ult., the wife of W. W. McClellan, Esq., of a son.

At St. Simon Street, on the 4th inst., the wife of Jas. Kemp, of a son.

At 44 Henry Street, on the 3d instant, Mrs. James Morrison of a son.

At No. 1 Stonehouse Place, Alexander Street, on the 4th inst., Mrs. William Perry junior, of a son.

In this city, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Alfred Doudlet, of a daughter.

Montreal.—1st inst., the wife of Mr. John Wilson, Printer, of a son.

MARRIED.

Montreal.—4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bonar, American Church, Mr. P. H. Cowper, to Miss Mary Boyd.

Montreal.—4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. B. B. Mr. Chas. Ewing, with, to Jane Louisa, fourth daughter of Austin Adams, Esq.

In this city, on the 4th inst., in the American Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Jas. H. Bonar, Jno. P. Warner, Esq., to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Brewster, Esq., all of this city.

In St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Irwin, Mr. Russell Woods, of Kildare, C. P., to Anne Jane, daughter of William Davis, Esq., of Longueuil.

Montreal.—In St. George's Church, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. W. Bond, Mr. Thomas W. Pyles, to Mary, third daughter of Capt. M. Myers, all of this city.

DIED.

At 144 Henry Street, on the evening of the 3rd instant, infant child of Mrs. James Morrison.

In this city, on the 2nd inst., Caroline Sarah, only child of Mr. R. E. Kyte, aged 4 years and 1 month.

At No. 155 St. Lawrence Street, on the 2nd June, Hannah Bell Robson, aged 64 years, widow of the late John Robson.

On the 23rd inst., Mrs. Needler, wife of Walter Needler, of the town-ship of Cavan, C. W., aged 58 years.

At Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 11th May, Anna Margaret, widow of the late Alexander McNeill, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh.

At Hawkesbury Village, 1st inst., Edward Payson Goddard, formerly of Worcester, Mass., aged 27 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF CANADA.

—The Annual Meeting of the Congregational Union of Canada will be held at Hamilton, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 11th JUNE, at 4 P. M. The Royal Mail Steamers will convey Visitors to this Meeting, on the following reduced terms, Meals and State room included, viz:—

- From Montreal to Hamilton and back.....\$13 00
" Prescott or Brockville and back..... 8 00
" Kingston and back..... 6 50
" Cobourg, Port Hope and back..... 4 00

EDWARD EBBS, Secretary C. U. of C.

WESSELHOEFT WATER CURE.

BRATTLEBORO, Vermont.

This Establishment, so widely known as the PIONEER of Water cures in this Country, is now better than ever prepared for the reception of visitors. Having been unable to accommodate many who applied for rooms heretofore, the proprietor has added another story to his front building, besides making many other internal improvements, which will greatly add to the comfort and convenience of patients and boarders.

All letters addressed to the proprietor will receive prompt attention.

P. B. FRANCIS, Proprietor. DR. AUGUSTUS SCHUBERT, Physician.

REFERENCES IN MONTREAL.

Frederick Muller, M.D. C. Seybold, Esq.
Lomer, Esq. G. A. Holland, Esq.
W. A. Timpst, Esq.

REFERENCES IN U. S.

Hon. D. Scheldien Washington, Rev. G. P. Tyler, Brattleboro, Vt.
Hon. H. Wilson, do. Gov. F. Holbrook.
Hon. Richard Warren, New Gen. Chas. N. Rowley, New York.
Hon. George Folsom, do. Chas. G. Nazro, Esq., Boston, Mass.

114 3/4 S. W.

WANTED, to purchase or to lease, a Grist or Flouring Mill in Canada East or West. Address prepaid Miller, Witness Office.

WANTED, for the Districts No. 1 and 6 in the Municipality of Malachite de Ormstown, in the County of Chateauguay, two Male Teachers, to commence upon the 1st of July next. Salary for each \$250 per annum. None need apply unless qualified by Law. For particulars address Post-paid.

A. McEACHERN, Sec.-Treasurer.

102-4 & 1/2 S. W. SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, Ormstown.

LEATHER from various Tanneries, for sale, on Manufacturers' account, by the undersigned:—

- Spanish Sole Leather.
Slaughter "
Moccasin "
Harness "
Waxed Upper "
Grained do. "
Do. Calfskins "
Waxed do. "
Kips (whole) "
Do. (sides) "
Splits, large & small "
Enamelled Cow "
Lacing Leather "
Sheepskin Linings. —ALSO—

FRENCH CALFSKINS, SHOE LEATHER, cheap.

BEEF BOOTS, MOOSE MOCCASINS, PURE COD OIL, in barrels.

All orders from the country carefully executed.

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant, 4-s-w-1m. 272 ST. PAUL STREET.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The undersigned continues to offer his services to manufacturers for the sale of their goods, which his arrangements will enable him to effect promptly and satisfactorily. Drafts at three months for about three-fourths of net value of consignments will be accepted in advance. A supply of warps, from good factories in the States, constantly on hand.

For sale, consignments from various factories of Tweeds, Etoffes and Satinets; also, from Manufacturers in England, of Black, Blue and Brown Ladies' Cloths, Mixed Melton Cloakings and Fancy Coat wgs.

Orders for dry goods, accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 71-d-s-w-1-f-b 272 St. Paul Street.

TO CONSIGNERS OF PRODUCE.—The undersigned respectfully tender his services to consigners of Produce, whose interests will have their most careful attention. Short drafts for about three fourths of net value of consignments will be accepted in advance, and the balance remitted with the utmost promptitude.

Prices Current are published in each issue of the Montreal Witness.

N. B.—Potash Kettles and Coolers will be furnished at Manufacturers' prices.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO., Successors in the Produce Business to JOHN DOUGALL.

PORK—(Eager's Inspection.)

CANADA MESS, HEAVY WESTERN MESS, THIN MESS, RUMPS, PRIME MESS, PRIME.

For sale by GILMOUR & CO., 40-L.F. & S.W. 43 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, a Brick Making Machine, and Clay Mill complete. Apply to H. N. TABB & CO., Gold and Silver Platers, No. 69 Craig Street, Montreal. 127 & 1/2 S. W.

SILVER MEDAL OF 1860.

FOR SALE—Two Horse Portable Steam Engines One 10 do Stationary do do, with Loco-Boilers, new and warranted at the

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

ORDERS Solicited for Steam Engines and Boilers of any required size, which from long experience and extensive facilities we are able to supply of the most improved construction, at low prices and unsurpassed for strength, for durability and economy, at the

"EAGLE FOUNDRY," King and Queen Streets, GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor. 277-L.F.B.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS

HAVING LAND FOR SALE.—A large arrival of Emigrant with CAPITAL, are expected at Quebec this summer. Persons having FARMS FOR SALE will find the Quebec Chronicle an excellent medium for disposing of them. The CASH must accompany the Advertisement. S. W.

NELIGAN'S ENGLISH WORM CANDY

PRINCETON, July 8th, 1860.

R. STARK, Esq., Woodstock.—Sir, I cheerfully recommend "Neligan's English Worm Candy" to the public. I have used it extensively in my practice, and have found it efficacious in every case. It possesses none of the nauseating qualities of "orthodox" taste so repugnant to children, but it is pleasant to the taste, and will, no doubt, eventually supersede any other worm medicine now in use.

(Signed) DANIEL CLARK, M.D.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere. None genuine without R. Stark's signature; price 25 cents per box, or Five for \$1. Messrs. Lyman, Clare & Co., wholesale agents. Sept. 3, 1861. 1yr sw

TO WOOL CARDERS.

Card Clothing of the best quality will be sold at 96 cents the sheet, 5x24 inches, or \$15 the square foot. Manufacturers requiring large quantities, will be furnished at \$1 10 per foot, (either sheet or fillet cards,) at the Cloth Factory, St. Gabriel Locks.

GEO. W. WEAVER, s-w 1yr

October 23, 1861.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, 1862.—Passengers booked to Londonderry Glasgow and Liverpool. Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

This Company's Line is composed of the following first-class Steamships:—

- NORWEGIAN, 2,500 tons.....Capt. McMaster.
HIBERNIAN, 2,500 tons..... " Grange.
BOHEMIAN, 2,200 tons..... " Borland.
NOVA-COTIAN, 2,200 tons..... " Ballantine.
ANGLO-SAXON, 1,600 tons..... " Graham.
NORTH-AMERICAN, 1,800 tons..... " Burgess.
JURA, 2,500 tons..... " Aiton.
NEW SHIP, 2,600 tons..... " "

CARRYING THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

One of the undernoted or other Steamships will sail from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, throughout the Sea-son, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland.

Glasgow Passengers are furnished with free Tickets to and from Londonderry.

The following are the dates of Sailing from Quebec:—

- Hibernian.....Saturday, 7th June.
Bohemian.....Saturday, 14th June.
North-American.....Saturday, 21st June.
Jura.....Saturday, 28th June.
Nova-Scotian.....Saturday, 5th July.

Rates of Through Passage from Quebec:

CABIN (according to accommodation) STERAGE.

To Glasgow.....\$66 to \$80 To Glasgow.....\$36.
To Londonderry.....\$68 to \$80 To Londonderry.....\$30.
To Liverpool.....\$66 to \$80 To Liverpool.....\$30.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon carried on board each vessel. Until further notice, the steamers of this Company will take the route by the south of Anticosti and Newfoundland, thus avoiding the Canadian Channel and Straits of Belle Isle.

For further particulars, apply to

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., Agents.

Corner of Yowville and Common Streets, Montreal. 128-L.F.B.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Direct Steam Communication between MONTREAL, QUEBEC, and GLASGOW.

The New, Clyde-built, Iron Steamship "ST. GEORGE," CAPT. WYLIE will sail from Quebec for Glasgow, direct, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 15th JUNE, 1862.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, \$60; Intermediate, \$40; Steerage, \$25.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Intermediate passengers by these steamers are provided by the Company with Beds, Bedding and other requisites. For Freight or Passage apply to

EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.

To be succeeded by the S. S. "ST. ANDREW," CAPT. DUTTON, from Quebec on WEDNESDAY, 9th JULY, 1862. 125

CANADA AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS.—The British and American Express Co. have opened an Office in Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, for the forwarding of Parcels, Freights and Valuables of every description, by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Steamers. Consignments solicited. Orders promptly attended to.

AGENTS: Tower Buildings, 22 Water St. London, Hill Son & Meadows, 35 Milk Street, Cheapside.

G. W. Wheatly & Co., 150 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Manchester, Globe Express Co., Market Street. Glasgow, do do Miller Street. Dublin, do do Eden Quay. Edinburgh, Wm. Crouch, North Bridge Street. Montreal, D. T. Irish, Place D'Arms. Toronto, M. H. Irish, Toronto Street. Hamilton, J. D. Irwin, 1 West King Street. Quebec, W. C. Scott, St. Peters Street. Kingston, J. C. Clarke, King Street. Portland, J. E. Prindle, 40 Exchange Street.

And in all the Principal Towns in Canada of whom any information may be obtained.

PACKAGES delivered to any Railway Company in the United Kingdom, addressed care of B. & A. EXPRESS COMPANY, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, will be promptly forwarded. Pre-payment optional.

J. W. HOWES, Manager. Montreal, Nov. 15, 1860.

BUSINESS CARDS

DR. W. E. BOWMAN, (Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeon of Lower Canada, Graduate of McGill College.)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL

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

JOHN HENRY EVANS, IMPORTER OF IRON AND HARDWARE.—Stores and Iron-Yard: St. Nicholas Street; Office and Warehouse St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. December 1, 1859.

The "MONTREAL WITNESS" is printed and published by JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Proprietors, at 36 Great St. James Street. House head of Drummond Street Montreal.