

MONTREAL WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1860.

No. 12.

Canadian Press.

A SORROWFUL WIND-UP.

(From Hamilton Advertiser.)

The citizens of Hamilton and its suburbs have, within the last day or two, been startled by an advertisement in the city press announcing that a very large amount of property, held under mortgage by the Western Permanent Building Society, is to be brought to the hammer in a few days.

Whatever is the cause which compels the Directors to attempt, at this particular moment, to force a sale of its property, there can be no doubt that the step is one which must prove not only of severe loss to the shareholders at large, but also will entail upon the unfortunate mortgagees (the majority of whom have invested their hard earnings of many years) total ruin. It is well known that the present time of the year, and the present depressed state of the money market, are alike unfavourable to property sales.—The large number of lots advertised shows that the mortgages, to which they refer must have been accumulating for some very considerable period. Why, therefore, we would ask, is such a large amount of property to be sacrificed just at the very moment when our financial affairs are looking up, and when it is highly probable that ere long we shall be restored to our wonted prosperity?

We observe that a somewhat extraordinary clause is inserted in the conditions of sale, which authorizes and empowers shareholders to purchase, and make payment in shares of the Society held by them. Now will not this have the effect of enabling the large shareholders to realize their shares in the Society—which everybody is perfectly aware are unsaleable and profitless—at the expense of the smaller holders? Surely this is opening a wide door of fraud to the powerful and opulent.

With regard to the Society itself. The Western Permanent Building Society was established in the year 1851, and held out at that time, and subsequently, large inducements both to shareholders and borrowers—every shareholder was to realize a large profit on his investment—every borrower was to ultimately extinguish all incumbrance from his property. The principles and practice of building societies are thoroughly well known, both in this Province and in Europe; and their extension has invariably resulted in the greatest advantage to the public, and more especially to the humbler classes. Now it would appear as though the Society is about to make a sorrowful wind-up. Reports for some times past have been rife that the Society is in a deplorable insolvent condition; but the directors and managers leave their clients and the public entirely in the dark, as to the actual state of affairs, which naturally has the effect of adding fuel to the fire.

DR. RYERSON AT BERLIN—CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM!

(From Dumfries Reformer.)

There was a large attendance of Teachers, Trustees, Superintendents, Councillors, Magistrates, and others, at the School Convention held by Dr. Ryerson at Berlin, on Tuesday last. Our space will not permit a full report of the proceedings on the occasion, particularly as much of the business was not of sufficient interest to warrant us in filling our columns with it. The Chief Superintendent delivered a long and able address upon our present School system, of the satisfactory working of which there can be no doubt. He then called the attention of those present to three changes which it is proposed to make in the present School law. These changes are of the utmost importance, and the present tour of the learned Doctor is evidently to ascertain whether their introduction would be popular among the people in general.

The first of these changes refers to the subject of Free Schools. At present it depends upon a majority of the householders and freeholders in a School Section, whether the Schools shall be free or supported by rate-bill. Dr. Ryerson said the Free School system was progressing every year, and most of the Schools throughout Canada were now entirely free. Many throughout the Province were anxious that uniformity should be secured, and that the Legislature would amend the School Law by adopting the Free School system exclusively. The meeting appeared unanimously to entertain this view, and on motion of Otto Klotz, Esq., of Preston, seconded by Dr. Bowlby, of Berlin, the Provincial Parliament was requested to establish by legal enactment the Free School system throughout Upper Canada.

The second change refers to the introduction of a compulsory clause into our School law, compelling parents to send their children to School between the ages of 6 and 14 years. At first view many appeared to think such a clause arbitrary and tyrannical, and that it would not work well. No doubt some remember the laughable objection of a foreigner to America, "that there were so many laws that a man dare not put his nose in his own cupboard without consulting the Statutes." Dr. Ryerson however, went on to explain that the compulsory principle had been found to work admirably in Prussia, Switzerland and the United States, and he eloquently maintained that when the law punished a parent for maiming his offspring physically there were more reasons why he should be debarred from maiming them intellectually and in their higher nature. Notwithstanding the excellence of our School system, there are many children throughout the country growing up in ignorance and vice, and if the School law can be amended so that the unnatural parents of these boys

and girls will be compelled to educate them, there can be little question that the most happy results would ensue. On motion of Mr. Klotz, seconded by H. F. J. Jackson, Esq., of Berlin, the meeting also acquiesced in this change.

The Chief Superintendent next called attention to the unsatisfactory working of the Grammar Schools of the Province, and the inadequate provision at present made for their support. Two propositions, he said, had been made for their relief. One was to make them the Schools of the Municipality in which they were situated, and to be provided for as the Common Schools are at present. The other proposition—and this evidently met the approbation of the Doctor—was to compel the Counties to raise a sum each year corresponding to the Government grant; the balance (if any) required for the support of the Schools to be provided by the Municipalities, in which they were located. In consideration of this, the Grammar Schools would be free to all children resident in the County. In case the former view was introduced into the School law, the Trustees would be elected by popular suffrage; if the latter, by the County Council as at present. After some discussion during which some objections to this change were disposed of the Rev. Mr. Stimson moved; seconded by Mr. H. S. Huber, of Berlin:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the election of Grammar School Trustees should remain as at present, and that it shall be the duty of the County Council to levy and assess an amount equal to that apportioned by the Government for the support of the Grammar Schools of the County, and that in consideration thereof the children of the County shall be admitted free of tuition fee." This motion was adopted.

These were the main topics before the Convention, and if carried out, the decisions arrived at will have a most important bearing upon our School System.

"THE NOR-WESTER."

(From the Colonist.)

Who, ten, or even five years ago, would have allowed his imagination so completely to run riot in his brain, as even to dream that, in the last week of the year 1859, a weekly newspaper would have been published at Fort Garry, in the very heart of that vast wilderness which extends from the great lakes to the shores of the Pacific? Even now, with this very creditable little sheet before us, for which we are indebted to the unaided enterprise of two Canadian reporters, we can scarcely realize the fact of its having been printed and published several hundred miles to the Westward of what we have always regarded as the very *Ultima Thule* of American civilization. Those amongst our readers who have ever experienced the trouble and difficulties attendant upon the first settlement in the backwoods, can well imagine the thousand and one obstacles which must have been encountered and overcome by Messrs. Buckingham & Coldwell, in the task of conveying their type, press, and other material by a toilsome overland journey from St. Paul's to Red River. Of the fact, however, that all the difficulties, risks, and labors which our adventurous *confreres* had to encounter were successfully surmounted, we have the best proof in the first number of their paper, which made its welcome appearance in town yesterday.

The *Nor-Wester* is a very neat little sheet of twenty columns, and contains a better variety of original matter than we could have supposed it possible to obtain among the settlers at Red River. First of all we have three columns of advertisements, chiefly from St. Paul, Minnesota, there being only one from Fort Garry, which, singularly enough, is the business card of a watchmaker, jeweller, and dealer in fancy goods. Then we have a report of the proceedings of the Councils of Assiniboina, held at Fort Garry, on the 7th of December, whereat the "Public Accounts" for the year 1859 were presented, showing a balance in the Treasury of £1,356 4s 7d. Happy Assiniboina! Red River newspapers are to go free we perceive. The business of the Council appears chiefly to have related to local improvements, among others to a grant in aid of the dilapidated boiler of the Red River steam mill, on which the Council divided in true Parliamentary fashion—Ayes 6, Nays 5. We perceive that among the most active members of the Council are the Bishop of Prince Rupert's Land and the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Boniface.

Upon the fourth page of the *Nor-Wester* we have an elaborate series of law reports of a very amusing character, a specimen of which we will give hereafter. The second and third pages contain some well-written editorial and original paragraphs. Among them we are sorry to see a statement of the supposed loss of the merchant-ship "Kitty," chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company, chiefly for conveying the goods of the merchants and the private property of other inhabitants of the Settlement to York Factory. There is also an account of the proceedings of a successful farmer at Red River, which we have copied for the information of our agricultural readers. We also find a long list of births, marriages and deaths, and a most elaborate market report. In the prices current we find, besides the usual articles of food, quotations of Buffalo meat and Pemican. Judging from the prices of provisions, including groceries, Red River would be a perfect Paradise for persons in search of an economical residence.

—Mr. Thomas Stephens, formerly a clerk in the City Bank, convicted eighteen months ago, on his own confession, of forgery, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years—it is said has just come into a fortune of £80,000 sterling.—*Pilot*.

CANADIAN NEWS.

THE SLEIGH NUISANCE.—We have more than once called attention to this very dangerous nuisance, which has recently exhibited itself in full force, Sunday after Sunday, in every available spot in the city. We learn that on Sunday evening, the police commenced their efforts to check it, and from the neighbourhood of Beaver Hall, they returned laden with a spoil amounting to about thirty sleighs. This is a good beginning.—*Transcript*.

BANKS LUMBERING.—Of late years some of the leading Banks have departed from their legitimate line of business and now enter freely into large lumbering speculations with a view of increasing the annual dividend. As an excuse for this evident forfeit of their charter, it is asserted that the duty of the Directors is to assume the control of large Bankrupt concerns in order to protect the stockholders against loss, but we are of opinion that it would have been more prudent to have reduced in time the line of discount granted to the large speculators who have since failed to meet their liabilities. One of the largest Banks in Canada is now manufacturing 100,000 logs on the River Ottawa. A large and once flourishing mill established in this District, is now rotting away in the hand of a large banking institution and all this in the face of stringent legislative enactments which prohibit chartered Banks from engaging in commercial speculation. In all the above statements we have confined ourselves to positive notorious facts, and we now ask the public if our system of banking, is based and carried out on honest and equitable principles. Is it surprising that International and Colonial Banks should spring up in our midst when Chartered Banks of long standing give daily examples of dishonesty of purpose and improper management. We trust that an enquiry into our present system will be moved during next session of parliament, and if such be the case the public may look for astonishing disclosures.—*Letter in L'Ere Nouvelle of Three Rivers*.

SAD CASE OF DEATH FROM EXPOSURE TO COLD.—Coroner Panet has returned from New Liverpool where he held an inquest on the body of a woman named Mrs. Robinson, who died under the following circumstances. It appears that on Wednesday morning, a daughter of the deceased, aged about 12 years, came into the house of a neighbor barefooted and bareheaded complaining bitterly of being very cold. The neighbor questioned the child as to the reason of their being no fire at home, and was told in reply that the mother of the family had been lying on the floor all night, and was lying there still when the girl left her miserable home. On hearing this statement several of the neighbors went to examine into its truth; and on arriving at the residence of the deceased found it only too true. The door was partially open, and close by it, lying on the floor, the neighbors found a child about six years of age, all but frozen to death; further on lay the form of the wretched mother cold and stiff in death. Nothing, we have been informed, could exceed the picture of misery, want, and utter desolation which the interior of the house presented—it was literally appalling. The children were placed under medical treatment, and we learn that there is but little probability of the recovery of the youngest one. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from Exposure to cold." The husband of the deceased, we understand, had gone to Somerset where he had obtained employment.—*Quebec Gazette*.

DEAD BODY FOUND—SUSPECTED MURDER.—On Saturday morning the dead body of a man, apparently of middle age, was found buried under the snow in a clump of trees about 150 yards to the South of Dundas street, near the residence of Mr. R. L. Denison. The body was discovered by a boy named Marshall, who was crossing the field on a message to Conely's tavern, opposite the Lunatic Asylum. The lad reported the fact to Mr. George Denison, and Sergeant-Major Cummins being sent for, the body was taken in charge by him and conveyed to the dead-house near the City Hall. It was frozen stiff, but on examination a deep cut was seen on the back of the head, and blood had oozed from the left ear. No cap or hat could be found near the spot where the corpse lay. The remains were identified by Mr. Marsh as being the body of a cooper named John Welsh, residing on the Lake Shore Road, about five miles from the city. He left home, it appears, on Friday, the 16th of December last, in company with his son Thomas, a boy of eleven years, for the purpose of purchasing in the city some articles of clothing, since which time he had not been seen. The boy arrived home in the evening alone. On being asked what had become of his father, he stated that he had left him in the city, where, after purchasing a cap for each of them, he had got drunk. He had eight dollars of money on his person when he left home, and it is conjectured that he must have met with foul play on his return. He was a married man and the father of five children. He was much addicted to drinking. When discovered, only a few coppers were found on his person. Coroner Scott being notified of the circumstances related above, issued a warrant for the empanelling of a jury, and on Thursday an investigation as to the cause of death will take place before that gentleman, in the Police Court. In the mean time a post-mortem examination of the body will be made.—*Toronto Colonist*.

PAINFUL CASES.—Two cases of a very painful and distressing character have, within the last three or four days, come under the notice of the Police Magistrate. Both of them exhibit a condition of things in our midst which, though not peculiar to this city, or, indeed, to any city in the world, is nevertheless truly deplorable. Both of them involve, in the disgrace attaching to them, not simply the individuals more directly concerned, but also, unfortunately, parents, and in most instances a long train of relatives and friends; and as they are peculiarly private in their character, the journalist, while desirous of directing attention to them in order that a remedy may, if possible, be provided, is frequently constrained to pass them over either in very general terms or altogether in silence, not only from a desire not to offend or corrupt the moral sense of the virtuous; or, at the same time, to pander to the depraved sense of the vicious,

but from a desire, as far as it is in his power, to shield the innocent from the shame of publicity through the columns of a widely circulated medium like the *Colonist*. Select which alternative he may, the duty is painful to him, and more or less evil is likely to be the result. The cases to which we allude are those of two young females of more than ordinary personal attractions, the daughters of poor, but honest, hard-working people, who have been seduced from their homes into one of those dens of iniquity which abound in the city, and kept by a strumpet of notorious character. Both those girls were tempted from comfortable homes where they were employed as domestic servants, one of them being, or having recently been, in the service of one of our Aldermen, and the other in the service of a well known Presbyterian divine. The parents of each applied to the Police Magistrate for assistance, but in both he was powerless for good. In the first case the unfortunate girl on being brought before His Worship, manifested so strong a predilection for the horrible life she had been led to choose, that it was thought best to commit her to prison as a "disorderly" character. The other case has not yet been disposed of, but it is not likely to be attended with a more satisfactory result. It is to be regretted that the law cannot reach such people as the woman into whose house the girls were inveigled. They are the greatest pests of society, and are deserving of the severest punishment, when offences of this character can be brought home to them. It is bad enough that houses of prostitution should be allowed to exist, but it is worse that there should be so little protection for the young against the snares of the keeper of them. The subject is, no doubt, a delicate and difficult one to deal with. Nevertheless, it ought to be stoutly grappled with.—*Id.*

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.—We understand that the Methodist Quarterly Conference of the Pictou Circuit, refused on last Saturday to adopt the resolutions passed by their Conference of ministers—namely the dividing up of the University Grant. There is not a doubt about the opinion of Methodist laymen in the County of Prince Edward, concerning a church organization besieging the Parliament for power or pecuniary aid. They desire their religious teachers to mind their spiritual duties, and never heed this bringing their hearers into line, to coerce the Legislature. The Methodist people think a great deal of the Ministers, but still they are anxious that all semblance between Church and State shall be abolished in Canada.—*Pictou Times*.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The *Toronto Colonist* of the 8th instant, says that a photograph \$5 bill of the City Bank, was passed off on one of their storekeepers on Saturday evening last. This will be a caution to people to examine carefully all the \$5 bills presented to them which purport to be of the City Bank. The counterfeiters are easily detected from the paleness of the colour. In the course of the same day, Detective Greaves arrested, at a boarding house in Victoria street, two persons of the name of Gleeson and Screech, charged with having, about two months ago, uttered to William Cole, at Hamilton, a counterfeit bill of the Freehold Building Society of the State of New Jersey. The prisoners will be examined before the Police Magistrate on the 8th instant.

RETIREMENT OF BISHOP DE CHARBONNEL.—We learn (says the *Toronto Globe* of Saturday) that this distinguished dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church will take his final departure from Canada next week. It is stated that he will assume the habit of the strict order of the Capuchins. Bishop Lynch, who was lately appointed coadjutor Bishop, will assume his duties.

A STIFF STORY.—Rev. Dr. Cahill, of Ireland, who is lecturing in New York and other cities with great success, is engaged in corresponding with a Dublin paper, writing about the United States and its people. His last letter, addressed to the laboring classes of Ireland, has created a sensation in that country. The writer gives a schedule of the wages paid in the United States to laborers and mechanics, but does not yet advise his poor fellow-countrymen to emigrate to America. Speaking of the cold weather and drunkenness, in the United States, he says that when a tipsy man sits down to rest, he "is frozen into a fleshy icicle in a few minutes." Dr. Cahill is said to be a big, powerful man. The main object of his lectures is to prove the Papacy right in their treatment of Galileo; but even if he was twice as big, and twice as powerful as he is, it would puzzle him to make sensible people believe that the earth stands still, and that the sun moves around it.—*Kingston News*.

—A decision has recently been pronounced by the Upper Canadian Court of Appeal, which is of considerable importance to merchants. An action was brought against an endorser to recover the amount of a promissory note with "Exchange on New York" added. The Court ordered a verdict for the defendant on the ground of uncertainty. It held that every promissory note must, in order to be recoverable at law, be for a sum certain, either expressly stated, or arising out of the operation of some understood rule. For instance, such a note for a sum of money with interest would be good, because the interest being by law 6 per cent., would be ascertainable with certainty; whereas the rate of exchange is fluctuating and might be doubtful and disputable. This is probably sound law, and as the practice of drawing notes in this way is not uncommon, it is well that it should be known.—*U. C. Paper*.

BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—We are glad to learn that the freight traffic on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway is steadily increasing. Forty seven cars loaded with grain and live stock passed Brantford Station on Friday morning last, between the hours of 3 and 12 o'clock. We understand that in anticipation of a still further increase sixty new freight cars will be shortly commenced to be built in this town.—*Brant County Herald*.

HUMBUG LOTTERIES.—A postmaster in Welland writes us that Mr. A. B. Howard, whose humbug lottery we noticed the other day, has actually succeeded in cheating some persons. Three letters for him passed through the office of our correspondent in a single day, one registered from Durham P. O., the others from Lower Canada.

British Press.

FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.

(From *Liverpool Mercury*.)

A metropolitan contemporary expresses a natural feeling when he says that there are moments when the freest people in the world may admire, and even envy, the privileges of a despotic Government. There is something irresistibly fascinating to a generous mind in the notion of being able to benefit and bless millions of mankind by a stroke of the pen. Who would not envy the enlightened autocrat who, having no body to please but himself, can decree great and salutary social changes by his own single authority, and enact by edict the triumph of principles which in constitutional countries win a tardy and difficult victory by dint of ceaseless conflict with stupidity and prejudice? But, on the whole, reflection will probably teach a free people that they have little cause either to envy or admire the most enlightened and beneficent of despotisms. It has sometimes been inconsiderately urged as a crushing reproach to English Parliamentary institutions that it took our free traders seven years to effect a root-and-branch revolution in the fiscal policy and legislation of the British empire. It would be nearer the truth to say that never was a change of corresponding magnitude and importance accomplished so easily, so quietly, at so slight a cost of social disturbance, or with so complete a security against ulterior reaction. We feel all due respect for enlightened despots and crowned philanthropists, but the theory of government which they embody has, to say the least, its weak side.

The French Emperor is once more attempting a wise and beneficent work, to which he long ago committed himself, which he has for years had at heart, but which the opposition of frightened and exasperated "interests" has heretofore deterred him from prosecuting. It was, we think, in 1857 that he last endeavoured to introduce into the fiscal system of France some slight approximation to the first rudiments of justice and common sense. The great monopolist classes were, however, too strong for him. His proposed tariff reforms (which, after all, only went to substitute protective duties for downright prohibition) were fiercely resented by the manufacturing capitalists, who fancied their profits in danger; the cause of equity and sound policy had no appreciable weight of public opinion to support it, and the consequence was that the Emperor gave way. He now renews the enterprise which he was then compelled to relinquish, and it is possible that this time he may be more fortunate. The "interests" are probably as selfish, as narrow-minded, and as unteachable as ever, and we are not aware that anything has been done towards the creation of a public opinion capable of neutralizing their fanatical resistance; but the Imperial authority has in the interval been immensely strengthened, and perhaps the opposition to which he then succumbed may now be successfully defied. Magenta and Solferino have won for Napoleon III. the enthusiastic loyalty of the army, and he evidently feels himself more at liberty than he was to brave the hostility of powerful classes. We have already seen him challenging the bitterest enmity of the ultramontane priesthood: perhaps he may be equally safe in setting at naught the remonstrances and threats of the monopolists. If so, it will certainly be a remarkable instance of a wise, beneficent, and eminently pacific principle, owing its triumph to an unprovoked and sanguinary war.

We abstain at present from conjecturing to what extent the Emperor is likely to succeed in giving immediate effect to economical truths which, we fear, the popular mind is little prepared to receive, and which influential classes deem themselves vitally interested in resisting. Probably it is in attempting little that he may eventually find his best chance of achieving much. In his letter to the Minister of Finance he prudently pledges himself to nothing beyond a few very general principles, and these are by no means stated too absolutely. Fiscal prohibitions are to be abolished, but protective duties are to be put in their place; and of course a protective duty may be virtually prohibitory. In fact the difference between protection and prohibition is only one of degree. The reduction of the duties on articles of popular consumption, such as sugar and coffee, is to take place gradually and by successive instalments. We notice less reserve in the declaration of the Emperor's intentions as to the raw materials of manufacturing industry, more especially wool and cotton, which are, we presume, to be immediately relieved from all taxation. The real importance, however, of the Imperial manifesto is to be found not so much in the actual changes which it announces as in the great and fruitful principles which it proclaims. The Emperor tells France and the world that "without competition industry stagnates;" that "high prices are opposed to the progress of consumption," and consequently to the true interests of producers; and that the experience of "a neighbouring country," which has adopted the policy of commercial freedom in its broadest sense, is altogether favourable to the principle, especially as regards "the welfare of those who work." Looking at all that is implied in the language of this remarkable document, we attach a value to

it much beyond that of the specific legislative changes to which it is intended to serve as a preface. We gather from it that Louis Napoleon, with a full knowledge of the very formidable difficulties that stand in his way, feels himself equal to the task of gradually remodelling the fiscal and commercial system of France on principles which Englishmen know to be sound and just. It may be well to caution sanguine persons against expecting too much in the shape of immediate results, but we sincerely wish the Emperor all success in an enterprise in which England and France have a common and almost an equal interest.

NAPOLEON III. AND THE JESUITS.

(From the *Liverpool Courier*.)

Louis Napoleon has struck at Paris the severest blow the Papal party has yet received. To deprive the Pope of the Legations, and place schismatic and heretical Piedmont close upon the frontiers of the States of the Church, is a trifle in comparison with the destruction of the Pope's militia. There are, as there have ever been, regicides among the Jesuits, and the Pope could look forward to some "accident" or "providence," which, by destroying the Bonaparte dynasty, might restore him his rebellious provinces. The Jesuits formed a standing army of the Pope in France itself, and preying on France. By name, the Jesuit confraternity does not exist, but under other denominations the entire temporal and a considerable portion of the spiritual power of the French Church have fallen into their hands. Under the names of Redemptorist Fathers, Christian Brethren, Passionists, and members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, they have gradually supplanted the Gallican secular clergy. Ever ready to aid an ambitious prelate,—ever prepared when the Papacy is attacked to rush forward to defend the breach—eloquent, learned, determined, self-denying and active—they have merged all individuality, and formed one great corporation, whose maxim is, that the end consecrates the means. Driven with insult from every nation of Europe, which they had harassed and exhausted, they have returned like evil demons to the house, and found it cleaned and garnished. They have not even the ties of neighborhood which bind the village priest to his flock. Like predatory Arabs, they know of no association but their own, and pillage for the good of their own community. Friends of the legitimate dynasty in France, they betrayed it when popular execration drove out Charles the Tenth for degrading France in obedience to their counsels. Friends of Napoleon, until they had obtained control over the primary, intermediate, and final schools of the country, they are ready to chaunt *Te Deum* for his successor as they were to sing it for himself. All by means of a thousand strings gathered in the hands of their general at Rome, guided to action and careless of its morality, Napoleon finds it impossible to attack the body of the Papacy at Rome while he permits one of its hydra heads to breathe poison on the air of France.

One of the most powerful branches of the Jesuit order is that of the confraternity of St. Vincent de Paul. It includes members, lay and clerical, male and female. No class or age is outside its pale. In plain words, it is a gigantic confederacy bound together by secret ties, and under the management of unseen agents who control their immediate directors. These rulers, by bequests and donations, acquired by the most unscrupulous means, have enormous wealth at their disposal. They are able at a moment to excite opposition in every parish throughout France, on a given day, to political measures which displease them. Working on the children in their schools, and on the women in the confessional, they work upon every man in private. Under the cloak of charity, they are enabled to penetrate to all societies, and by the unseen ramifications of a great conspiracy, to influence all. Numbers of the members of this confraternity are in official positions in France. The direction of the police, the secret service, the household, and even of the home army, is in the hands of confederates. Loyal they may be, so long as loyalty towards their own Sovereign does not clash with loyalty to the Pope. In a contest of this kind, as spiritual is higher than temporal authority, the latter must yield. Louis Napoleon is playing a bold game, and exposes himself not only to open but to secret perils. He sees it is not safe to have an agent of the most deadly kind about his person or in official employment. Hence his order that those officers who are members of the Society of Vincent de Paul must either resign their membership or cease to be officers of his Government. Long has Louis Napoleon hesitated whether he should depend on his army or on the church. The army shares with him the guilt of the onslaught on Rome, and are equally the subjects of ecclesiastical censure. The die is cast, and he is determined to remove from positions where they can do mischief those whose creed and profession make them his antagonists. If anything were wanting to prove the truth of this, it is his close alliance with England, a Protestant power. Precisely as the church lowered her brows and muttered curses, he drew closer to us. He knows England and her Protestantism, and can rely upon her loyalty, whether priestcraft counsels domestic or public treason.

By a clause in the emancipation act, it was ordered that a return should be given in every year of ecclesiastical emissaries sent from Rome to this country. That return has never been given, and the order remains a dead letter. Ireland is overrun with Jesuits. They are fast supplanting, and in every direction overbearing, the parish priest. The English manufacturing towns swarm with them. It is by them, though unknown to their agents, that children are kidnapped into schools, and hidden even from the power of the law. They can create mobs, urge violence, convene meetings, prepare *alibis* for offenders, and domineer over timid women, or those men who are unwilling to brave their wrath. They have their agents in every household; they hold converse with our clerks and servants; they pry into the secrets of families, and make use of that knowledge to alarm and coerce; they have agents in nurses to attend the sick and others, ready to draw out wills and swear to a conversion. No more dangerous confederacy—dangerous to property and liberty—existed in the middle ages than this of St. Vincent de Paul.

If the French Emperor, in the zenith of power, has found it perilous to have this confederacy around him, it is time that we, too, should see the danger. Members of this Jesuit society are in our police and public departments; and it is not a little significant that the "Christian Brethren" annually instruct a certain number in the use of the telegraph, and procure them situations. We at least should do what the Emperor of the French, a Catholic Sovereign, has done, and declare that any office under the state is incompatible with membership in any of the countless branches of the Jesuit confederacy.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

THE POPE'S DIVINE RIGHT TO RULE OVER THE ROMAGNESE.—The rights of the people are expounded so exclusively, and dwelt upon so pertinaciously, as to throw out of sight altogether the equally clear rights of sovereigns, and the certain claims of established jurisdictions. Even if people generally have a right to rebel, to depose a dynasty, or to change the form of government, it does not follow that the inhabitants of Rome and of the States of the Church have any right to depose the Supreme Pontiff, or to annex themselves either to France or to Piedmont. It does not follow, we say it again, that that Romagnese have a right to rebel, even if the right of rebellion is conceded to every other people under heaven. The city of Rome has been chosen divinely for the seat of Peter and his successors, and whatever may be necessary for the due conservation of that seat is taken away from the control of any and every secular tribunal so long as the successor of St. Peter shall think it right. The Whig professors say it is hard that the Romagnese should be thus excluded from the benefit of a doctrine which they have so much to heart. It may be so, but we cannot help it. There are many other like grievances in the world to which nations and individuals are obliged to submit. If the Italians, like the Jews in Palestine, are indifferent to the great honour to which they are called, so much the worse for them. At present their country is the seat of the Government of the Universal Church, and so long as the Popes choose to dwell there, so long must they submit. Further, still, their individual rights and conveniences must give way before the general right and convenience of the Catholic Church, just as in secular States, private individuals must forego private right in furtherance of the common good. The Catholic population throughout the world would be justified in severing any State or country from the advantages of any peculiar practices or opinions, if that was necessary for the freedom of the Church.—*Tablet (Romish organ).*

ITALY.—A Florence letter in the *Nord* says—"The Tuscan Government is now concerting with the Sardinian minister and the governor of Emilia the appointment of a mixed commission to be charged with the unification of the laws of the different countries. The commission is to be composed of four Lombard and Piedmontese jurists, two Tuscans, one Romagnol, one Modenese, and one Parmesan. All the preliminaries have been settled, and the commission will be named very shortly." *L'Univers* complains, in a letter from Rome, that recently, when a French detachment issued forth from the Porta del Popolo early for military manoeuvres, their eyes were struck by a huge post planted on the road between the Flaminian gate and the Milvian bridge, bearing in large letters "Limit of papal territory"—a notification which the commanding officer took on himself to remove. A letter from Valeggio, of the 12th, in the *Constitutionnel*, contains the following:—"You will in a few days see in the journals, if it has not already appeared, a fact of extraordinary temerity—the desertion in a body from Mantua of 600 Hungarians, all armed and equipped, and headed by their commandant. From Cassal-Maggiore, where they arrived in the night, they proceeded to Cremona, where they met with a magnificent reception." A correspondent of the *Nord* affirms that the Court of Rome is divided into two strongly marked parties, constituting a state of things calculated to aggravate existing difficulties. One of these parties is in favour of concessions, whilst the other insists on maintaining at all risks the prerogatives of the Holy See.

PRUSSIA.—The Roman Catholic members of the Prussian Chamber are much annoyed that their principal orator, M. de Reishensperger, has not been re-elected to the post of vice-president. They have broken off their alliance with the Liberal party, and will now vote with the Right. The votes given, however, in the formation of the bureaux of the chamber, show that the feudal party, even when reinforced by the Roman Catholics, does not number more than 80, while the Ministerialists and Liberals number 180. In all the bureaux, Liberals, such as MM. Vincke, Kuhne, Jaucke, &c., have been elected presidents. In the chamber of the Lords, on the contrary, the opposition candidates have been chosen.—At the end of the present month, 90,000 young men—arrived at the age at which the obligation to enter

the military service commences—will be enrolled.—This is 40,000 or 50,000 more than in previous years.

PAPAL TERRITORY.—If I may rely on private information which reaches me from the Marches, we may soon be looking out for storms in that quarter. The boldness of the people is fully commensurate with the stolidity of the Government and the ferocity of the foreign hirelings on which the Papal throne relies for support. The people of Pesaro, like those of every town throughout the Venetia, worry their rulers by keeping away from the theatre. The authorities avenge themselves by the early closing of the *cafés* and other places of public entertainment. The remedy is worse than the evil. The Italian, driven from his favourite haunts, resorts to private clubs.—*Letter from Florence.*

CANADA CUTTING HER OWN THROAT.—The condition of the labouring population of Canada is in a fair way to be reduced to the English standard. Under pretence of raising a revenue and protecting the Home trade, the Canadian Government has recently established a new tariff, very considerably increasing the duties on tea, sugar, coffee, metals, woollens, cottons, and many other articles—in some instances, nearly doubling them. Under the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States—a sort of bastard free trade—the exports from the United States to Canada increased in three years, ending 1856, from £1,480,817 to £4,542,939—the imports from £1,516,143 to £4,262,084.—*Liverpool Paper.*

IRISH PUBLIC OPINION.—The Emperor of the French was a great favorite with the Irish till very lately. While he continued to support the Pope and to hold an attitude of questionable friendship towards England the voices of young Irishmen were loud in his praise. But ever since he curbed the insolence of the French Clergy and especially since his approval of the regency of Buoncompagni the tune is changed, and now all is wrathful obprobrium. The "Church" and all its "Children" have lost confidence in Louis Napoleon! A changeful world is this we live in. Lords John Russell and Palmerston are worse even than Louis Napoleon, and Earl Derby is but little better. The "faithful" now have all their admiration and their prayers to lavish on the "last of the Hapsburgs" and on Pio Nono.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—Amid the interesting movements of the Metropolis, the Ragged-school Union must not be overlooked. On Thursday, last week, there was an aggregate meeting of teachers and members of committees of Ragged-schools held at St. Martin's-hall, to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, who were addressed by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, Mr. Brownlow North, from Scotland, and Mr. Reginald Ratcliffe, from Liverpool; and these three gentlemen also led the devotions of the assembly. Probably there were a thousand teachers and others connected with the school of the Metropolis present. There were several ministers, moreover, upon the platform.—*British Banner, 13th Jan.*

A GREAT MIXE.—The works of the canal Saint Martin are going on with the utmost activity, and present the greatest interest to the loungers of Paris.—A treasure equal to that bequeathed by the old man in the fable to his idle sons has been found concealed at the bottom of the canal; a bed of the richest and blackest mould of fifty centimetres in depth, which is as carefully carted away to the boat waiting to receive it at the lock at the Bastille as though it were of the purest gold. This mould is spread over the fields of the Basse Seine, and is considered as the richest manure ever employed.

NEW-YEAR GIFTS IN PARIS.—The following calculation has been made of the cost of new-year's presents in Paris:—Sweetmeats and confectionery, 1,500,000f; toys, 2,000,000f jewelry, 4,000,000f; china and glass, 2,000,000f; articles of curiosity and bronzes 1,000,000f; toys of superior quality, 4,000,000f; flowers, portraits, and photographs, 1,000,000f. The house porters receive in money 3,000,000f; the house servants, estimated at 110,000 in number, 2,200,000f; postmen, messengers, &c., 500,000f; finally waiters in hotels, *cafés*, wine shops, &c., 1,000,000f.

—Mr. J. H. Siddons, a personal acquaintance of Lord Macaulay, states that the reason of the long delay which has taken place in the publication of the two additional volumes of his history is to be found in his conscientiousness. As he seldom liked to recall a syllable he had written, he was wont to elaborate the subject before he put pen to paper. He had in a measure prepared himself for the volume embracing the career of William III., when Chevalier Bunsen drew his attention to some remarkable documents in the archives of the Hague. He went to Holland to inspect them, and found much to induce him to alter his preconceived opinions. The translation of these papers, and Macaulay's verifications of their accuracy consumed some time; and before he could shape the whole story to suit his judgment, he was seized with the affection of the heart which obliged him to suspend his labors from time to time. Stooping made him cough, and coughing prostrated him. Mr Siddons believes that the history will be completed by Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Governor of Madras, a man of large mind and liberal views, who for twenty-five years was his constant associate, occupying the same house, and receiving the impress of Macaulay's mind.

—A private letter from Pesth of the 6th of Jan. states as follows:—"The Austrian functionaries are continuing, in all parts of the country, to seize and 'sell up' the furniture, grain, and live stock of the poor people who are unable to meet their demands for the payment of the scandalously exorbitant taxes which the Viennese government is not ashamed to impose. But the oppressive character of these proceedings, and the mingled insolence and cruelty with which the Austrians carry them out are exciting a spirit of indignation among all classes, which threatens, sooner or later to find vent in a formidable explosion."

—A letter from Venice in the *Milan Gazette* says—"The celebrated pamphlet *Le Pape et le Congrès* has been printed and circulated here, and 8,000 copies were sold in a very few days. The Patriarch having complained to the police about it, the pamphlet was seized, but its circulation was again permitted by an express order of the lieutenant."

—Extracts from the pastoral of Monseigneur Cœur, the Bishop of Troyes, are given in *Le Nord*. The bishop, who is of the "Gallican" section of the French clergy, intimates very plainly that the church and the clergy should not mix themselves up in temporal affairs.

American Press.

MORAL STATE OF BELGIUM.

(Letter of M. G. de Felice in N. Y. Observer.)

MONTAUBAN, (Tarn and Garonne,) }
December, 1859.

Belgium forms an honorable exception among the States of the European Continent, in not having had any revolution for more than twenty-eight years. She remained tranquil and submissive to the laws, even in the great excitement of 1848. She was strongly tempted by the foolish utopias of that period. Fanatical socialists offered this country the tempting prospect of an earthly paradise. But the Belgians are cautious, and rather phlegmatic; they shrugged the shoulder at the fancies of these pretended reformers, and now they reap the fruits of their wisdom. Parliamentary government has continued among them, while France has fallen under despotic rule.

A part of the praise is due to King Leopold, the Nestor of European monarchs. He is not a man of superior ability; he has not, nor does he claim, the gift of genius. But he is a wise, experienced, and, above all, an honest man, who studied in England the British Constitution, and has been always faithful to his word. It is almost superfluous to add that Leopold is Protestant. If he had been Roman Catholic, the priests would have advised him twenty times to break his promise, *pro maxima gloria Dei*, that is to say, for the interest of the priesthood; and perhaps this prince would have lost his crown, or Belgium would have fallen under the yoke of absolutism. But Leopold's Protestantism has preserved him.

A triumphal column was lately inaugurated at Brussels, in honor of the Congress of 1831, which established the present Constitution. The names of all the members of that assembly are engraved upon the marble; and at the base of the monument are four bronze statues, representing the four great constitutional liberties which Belgium enjoys, namely, liberty of worship, liberty of the press, liberty of assembly, and liberty of instruction. The Belgians may congratulate themselves on having maintained these rights; for with the four liberties symbolized upon their column, they have the essential basis of political prosperity.

The Belgian Government has especially respected religious liberty. When the clergy tried, sometimes by exciting an ignorant populace, sometimes by gaining favor with inferior officers, to oppress the Protestants, the Ministers of State immediately rendered justice to the minority. Thus, for example, some weeks ago, a police officer was deposed in the following way. The Romanists and Protestants have a common cemetery at Jemmapes. A police officer, at the instigation of a Popish curate, prevented a pastor from performing a funeral service in this cemetery. The Government, being informed of this violation of religious liberty, immediately deposed this intolerant officer. This is the true way to preserve the laws and their authority. Let the State officers who commit unlawful acts be deprived of their posts, and the clergy will no longer find servile instruments!

Thus (and your readers will not be surprised at it) the bishops, priests, Jesuits, and other monks of Belgium cry out that the Roman Catholic Church is not free, that they are persecuted, enslaved, made martyrs, &c., and they publish long articles in the *Univers*, the ultramontane journal of Paris. This is the common language of these honest men. Liberty of the Church, in their view, consists in supremacy and monopoly. When they can no longer persecute, they declare that they are the victims of persecution, and equality or liberty of other worships is in their eyes a sin against Popery. You may be sure that the Roman Catholics think that they are persecuted in the United States, merely because they cannot oppress the Protestants!

The Belgian Government has had the good sense not to take account of these silly complaints. Further, in the late occurrences, it has proved to the whole world that all the violators of the law are equally liable to punishment. Here is the proof. Some children, committed to ecclesiastical schoolmasters—trappist monks or others—had been treated with unheard-of brutality. This being made known by the indignant parents, the monks and priests who had committed these crimes were summoned before the common tribunals, and several were condemned to hard labor. The Jesuitical journals, with all their impudence, did not dare to deny the truth of these accusations; but they blamed the government for bringing to light these crimes. In their opinion, such things ought to be concealed. And why? When priests commit crimes, is it not proper to treat them like other criminals? What right have they to claim exemption? On the contrary, they should be doubly punished, since a stricter regard for morality is expected of them. In this case, the Jesuitical journals complained that Belgium was governed by *infidels, atheists, wicked men*, who will plunge their country into the abyss of misery and ruin!

The Free University of Brussels celebrated, last November, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. The festival was very solemn; a new cause of displeasure for the Belgian clergy. The affair is curious. The priests had estab-

lished a Free Catholic University at Louvain; this they had a right to do, and we do not complain. But in 1834 some honorable and intelligent citizens, headed by M. Verhaegen, resolved to open a free university at Brussels, in order to advocate modern opinions in opposition to ultramontanism, and voluntary subscriptions were made in behalf of their plan. Then the archbishop of Malines, and all the prelates of Belgium, became furious, saying it was an instigation of freemasonry, a work of the devil. They denounced the Independent University to the Government, representing it as the centre of revolt and anarchy. They made use of the terrors of the confessional to prevent parents from sending their sons there. All in vain: the Free University of Brussels has prospered; it has now more pupils than the Popish institution at Louvain; and on its twenty-fifth jubilee, M. Verhaegen, surrounded by his former pupils, who now fill eminent posts in the State, congratulated Belgium on possessing an institution which trains intelligent and useful members of society.

While speaking of Louvain, I will add that the Legislative Chambers at Brussels are now discussing a report in which are brought to light the most scandalous frauds at the polls. It would seem that the priests of Louvain bought for money the votes of poor voters, and resorted to shameful means of bribery or intimidation. And such are the men who pretend to be the ministers of the Christian religion, the expounders of the law of God!

The Gospel continues to make progress in Belgium. The Protestant National Church numbered only seven pastors in 1837; it has now sixteen. The Belgian Evangelical Society, which labors chiefly among the Romanists, was founded in 1838, with three pastors; it numbers now fourteen pastors and four evangelists. The number of Bible colporteurs has increased in the same proportion. Fifteen new National or Independent chapels have been opened, not to mention any other places of worship. The same in regard to schools. These figures show that Protestantism advances slowly but steadily in the population. About 200,000 copies of the holy Scriptures have been distributed in Belgium.

The last report of the Evangelical Society states that at Louvain, at Ghent, at Antwerp, at Brussels, &c., there is preaching in the Flemish language to the masses. These services excite more and more interest. Some remarkable conversions have taken place. There is also a Young Men's Christian Union, an association which shows a laudable activity. Most of these young servants of Christ were Romanists by birth.

These are not very brilliant achievements it is true; but the impulse is given, and, with the blessing of God, the work will increase.

I am, &c., G. DE F.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(From American Presbyterian.)

It was the privilege of the writer to be at the Calvary Church—of which Dr. Jenkins is pastor—on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. Instead of the usual lecture, some very interesting reports were read and addresses made, relating to the city mission work, in which that church, through its missionary association, are engaged.

First in order, came the report from the Tabor Mission, by their missionary, the Rev. Geo. Van Deurs. This was a paper of great interest, written in an excellent spirit, and must have cheered the hearts of all present who love to hear of such labors. It was very evident, that, while their missionary placed so low an estimate upon his own exertions, they had yet been most faithful and untiring. In his report, some striking cases of conversion were detailed, and several instances were cited of signal encouragement to faithful Christian effort.

It seems that a preaching service is held in the Chapel, at the corner of 17th and Fitzwater streets, twice on the Sabbath, a prayer meeting on Thursday evening, and a Bible class for female adults on Monday evening. Besides the services in the Chapel, district prayer meetings are held, in different private houses, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. These wandering prayer meetings were spoken of as intensely interesting, often as many as fifty or sixty persons attending them, almost literally filling the houses where they are held.

The Tabor Sunday-School was also referred to, as being in a very encouraging state, containing, as we have since been told, about 30 teachers and 325 scholars, under the superintendence of Mr. Cummings.

In this connection, a hearty acknowledgment was made to the Ladies of the Dorcas Society of the church, for the valuable and most timely aid which they had rendered to the destitute children of the Tabor School—more than one hundred of whom had been supplied with complete outfits during the present season.

In sustaining the prayer meetings already referred to, several of the brethren of the Calvary Church, and some from other churches, have taken a deep and active interest. Some of them have also visited, two by two, from house to house, through all that neighborhood. God has blessed these brethren in their labors, and they feel richly rewarded for all their efforts.

The next report read, was from the pastor of

the Olivet Church, Rev. E. D. Newberry. This church was, for some time, wholly a mission enterprise, sustained by the association. It is now fast becoming self-supporting, and has enjoyed another year of steady growth and prosperity. The Sunday-school connected with it, numbers more than 500, so many that they have no longer sufficient accommodations for all the classes.

After the reading of these reports, the executive committee of the missionary association, through their chairman, made a statement of the duties which had been assigned them, of their successful accomplishment, and of their hopes for the future, in regard to the spirit which was to animate and control the friends of the association in all their movements. Two other brethren followed with very appropriate and earnest addresses upon the great importance of mission and Sunday-school labor, in the destitute portions of our city, of its encouragements and rewards, which no one could have failed to appreciate, who has a reflecting mind and a Christian heart.

The pastor closed, by placing in bold relief some of the facts brought out in the reports in reference to the Olivet church and the Tabor mission and school, and did not forget to refer to the Carmel enterprise which the association had allowed to pass into other hands, and which was now carried forward under another name. He said that as a church, they could not but feel a deep interest in its success, in its present important field, and could not but rejoice that such substantial aid was going from them for its support. He then reminded his hearers that in all their labors to bring men under the influence of the gospel, and thus be instrumental in the salvation of souls, the lot of him would be the most enviable of whom it could be said, he has done what he could.

If the above meagre report of said meeting shall serve to induce any who have not had a share in city mission effort, to join in such labor, or shall stimulate those now engaged in it to greater zeal and devotion, it will give joy to the heart of

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

AMERICAN NEWS.

IMPRISONED IN A VAULT EIGHTEEN YEARS.—A newspaper published at Colema, Mexico, on the 24th of October, tells the following frightful story, and calls upon the public to punish the criminals:—When Gen. Pueblita entered the town of Ayo, in Sept. last, he exacted a forced loan from the people, and a share of it fell upon the curate of the place. The curate acted as though he would pay, but he did not make his appearance at the point designated for payment, and General Pueblita ordered him to be arrested. A party of men went to his dwelling and knocked at the door; there was no answer, and they broke in. They found no one in the house, and were about to leave it, when they heard a frightful voice, proceeding from the ground, saying "I am hungry!" The officer in command went back to General Pueblita and told him about the voice. The General appointed a commission to examine the house. This commission went to the curate's dwelling, and, after a careful examination, they found a movable stone in the floor, and under this was a stairway leading down to a vault, which was entirely dark, and had no connection with the air, save by the staircase, and a small hole that served as a ventilator. In this vault, were some books a few articles of furniture, and a woman who had been shut up there for 18 years. She was taken to General Pueblita's quarters. When brought into the light, where she saw a number of persons, she fainted. After she had returned to her senses, a thousand questions were asked of her, to which she replied only that she had been buried in that vault for eighteen years, without going out for a moment; that she had been married, and had children by her husband, but she knew nothing of their father; that, while imprisoned in the vault, she had had children by the curate, but she knew nothing of what had become of these children; and after saying this much became obstinately silent. While this was passing, a sergeant of the Pueblita Brigade, then present, discovered that this woman was his mother, and she recognized him as her son and embraced him. The son then ran for his father, who came and recognized his wife. The husband, fifteen years ago, was imprisoned three years, under charge of having murdered his wife, this woman.

WAITING TO BE LECTURED.—The N. Y. Observer says that we doubt very much if any persons, young or old, ever waited in better humor to take a lecture than did the good people of Hartford one evening last week, when the cars, in which Rev. Dr. Scudder was making his way to that city to deliver the concluding lecture in his course, were detained by the snow storm. A friend has shown us a private letter giving an account of the matter, which is too good to be lost, and we have accordingly claimed permission to make an extract. "After tea, (on Wednesday evening,) we went to Touro Hall to hear Dr. Scudder's concluding lecture. No Dr. Scudder came, but a telegraphic despatch, saying the cars would be detained until nine o'clock. A chairman and secretary were then appointed, and the question was debated, whether the audience should remain until Dr. S. arrived. One gentleman said it was preposterous to wait until nine o'clock for a lecture; but he was most effectually answered by another who said he had often been lectured after nine o'clock, though in more comfortable quarters. Some gentle fingers, it is reported, gave him a pinch upon the arm as an offset to his insinuation. When the question was taken, it was decided in the affirmative by a unanimous and emphatic Yea. The assembly then proceeded to entertain themselves, and a very amusing time we had of it. Mr. — was called upon for a song, and "We won't go home till morning" was struck up and responded to with great glee. It was suggested that the President's Message should be read, but that was quickly voted down. Various subjects, not of the highest importance, were then discussed, and numerous speeches made. Finally, at

nine o'clock, Dr. Scudder appeared and was received with cheers, when the chairman and secretary made a rapid flight from the platform, and the Doctor proceeded. We came home at eleven o'clock, having been intensely interested in the lecture, and abundantly repaid for waiting."

LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Chicago Press and Tribune says a private letter from Lake Superior, dated January 8th, reports the snow four feet deep in the mining districts. The health of the people is good and business matters are moving along prosperously for the season. All the mines are reported to be doing well. During the past season the bar at the mouth of Portage River has been removed, and next season steamers of large size will run up the river and upon Portage Lake. This will prove of great advantage to the mines situated in the Portage Lake district. Much as has been done the mines of Lake Superior have scarcely begun to yield up their exhaustless treasures and to produce their legitimate effect upon the prosperity of the West. Our enterprising business men should keep careful watch of events in that interesting region.

NEAL DOW.—A letter from Neal Dow is published in the Albany Argus, at the request of Bradford R. Wood and B. A. Stoats, which contains the following statement:—"I became a teetotaler in early life, and have remained such unwaveringly to the present moment, and was never more of a temperance man theoretically and practically, and a Maine Law man, than now." The fact that Mr. Dow recently fell from a considerable height and received severe injuries, has been tortured in a joke about his "falling from grace."

WISCONSIN.—Having a population of about 50,000 in the State (says a Milwaukee paper) it must be gratifying to the Hollander to know that not one of his countrymen is to be found in the State Prison, except John Van Wondt, and he is an officer. This speaks well for the honesty and good conduct of that people.

—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon indignantly denied the truth of the statement that he had carefully avoided any mention of Slavery in his books published in America. In a letter to *The Watchman and Reflector*, he says that, having no slaveholders in England he deemed that he would have been beating the air to preach on the subject of Slavery, and adds: "I do from my inmost soul detest Slavery anywhere and everywhere, and although I commune at the Lord's table with men of all creeds, yet with a slaveholder I have no fellowship of any sort or kind."—He exonerates his publishers from the false accusation of keeping back part of the truth in his books. He adds: "If any think me capable of double-dealing, I doubt not that they judge me by themselves, and from such persons esteem is not desirable. I do not therefore, regret, the loss of it. I have this much to say to all who respect me in America: I did not want to be blaming you constantly, while there are sins enough in my own country, but I shall not spare your nation in future. I shall remember that my voice echoes beyond the Atlantic, and the crying sin of a man stealing people shall not go unrebuked."—I did not know that I had been so fully adopted a citizen of your Republic, but finding that you allow me to be one of yourselves, I will speak out quite severely enough, and perhaps more sharply than will meet with approbation. Finally, let me add, John Brown is immortal in the memories of the good in England, and in my heart he lives."

—The Lynchburgh Virginian has an exceedingly clear sense of the dangers that girt a Border Slave State. Speaking of the missions from South Carolina and Mississippi, to Virginia, to arrange for a Southern Confederacy it says: "These States, South Carolina and Mississippi, in which a sentiment unfriendly to the existing Federal Union has long prevailed, have, no doubt, been encouraged by the just indignation which has been excited among our people in consequence of the Brown raid, and the temper evinced by our Legislature—to obtrude their peculiar views upon us, and are seeking to band us in their cause. We have greatly mistaken the predominant sentiment in Virginia, if their action or that of our own Legislature, so far as it may lend any sanction to their peculiar views, can receive the indorsement of our people. As a border State, with a large portion of our Territory adjacent to the two most powerful Free States in the Confederacy, it would be difficult to convince them that they have not a much larger stake in the Union than those so far removed from the border. Virginia will not for any trivial cause, or in obedience to a mere sentiment, put so much in jeopardy by rashly seceding from the sisterhood of States."

—The Kennebec Journal says a few years since the wife of the then American Minister received from a friend in New-England a box of autumnal leaves, selected for beauty and variety of tints. The lady wore them as ornamental, and they attracted much attention, and were greatly admired by the English people. Since then these leaves have been in great demand there, and every autumn packages of them are sent over in the steamers, to adorn with their beauty the high circles in London.

—The Governors of the States of the Union, including the Governor elect of Kansas, are sixteen Democrats, sixteen Republicans, and two, in Texas and Maryland, Americans. The Democratic Governors are thirteen slave-holding States, and three free States. The Republicans are all in the free States.

—The Presbyterian Almanac, for 1860, places the total number of ministers in that denomination at 10,555; its communicants at 1,253,688. Of the ministers, 6,664 are residents in the United States, 475 in the British Provinces, and 3,414 in Great Britain.

—Some of the Southern papers are reporting a touching story about a neglected daughter of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child. The story is bogus, as Mrs. Child never had a daughter or son. She wrote the "Mother's Book," but never was a mother; is the author of "The Family Nurse," but never had a family.

—Realf, Brown's "Secretary of State," barely escaped lynching twice on his way from Austin to Galveston, in charge of the officer dispatched for him by the United States Investigating Committee. In Hempstead he was threatened with a suit of tar and feathers, and in Houston there was some talk of hanging him to a tree.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 11.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.—Second page: "Free Trade in France;" "Napoleon III. and the Jesuits."

Third page: "Moral State of Belgium;" "Annual Meeting of the Missionary Association of the Calvary Presbyterian Church."

Sixth and Seventh pages: "Cheerfulness;" "Customs in India;" "Results of the Religious Movement in Ireland;" "M. About's Description of French Protestants;" "Selections;" "A Wife;" "A Page from Minnie's Life;" "Free Church Temperance Meeting;" "Christian Treasury."

HOME NEWS.—There is nothing to note of consequence except the arrival of our Postmaster-General and Finance Minister from Europe. The mission of the former has been very successful in inducing not only Britain, but Germany, to patronize the Canadian lines of steamboats and railways in sending letters to the Western States. The mission of the latter has also been eminently successful in proving the credit of Canada with European capitalists, and in many respects the affair was very well managed; but, we regret to add, there is a wide-spread conviction that the public interest was to a considerable extent sacrificed to private interests in the mode of issuing the new loan which is to consolidate our Provincial debts.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The "North Briton" brings English dates to the 26th January, and news of great importance.—The Queen's speech indicates a resolution to stand by the cause of popular freedom in Italy, and Louis Napoleon, after balancing for ten years between the tyrants and the people of Europe, appears to have decided at last in favor of the latter. He prefers to incur the wrath of the Jesuits rather than that of the Carbonari; to brave the dagger of Ravillac rather than the infernal machine of Orsini. Accordingly he is drawing closer the bonds of union between France and Britain, as his only strong and reliable ally in a struggle with the ultramontane and legitimist powers of Europe. France, England and Sardinia may therefore be looked upon as committed to the policy of sustaining the Italians in their just claim to manage their own affairs, free from foreign coercion. This most remarkable and cheering result is not, however, without its dark side. The fear of revolution in Hungary, and perhaps in Poland, is, it is said, inducing the Emperor of Russia to take sides with Austria, and both, of course, with the Pope, so that the forces on both sides are mustering.—We notice that British Consuls have been gradually declining.

SCIENCE.—About nine o'clock this morning a young son of Mr. Tylee, who resides at the corner of St. Catherine and Drummond Streets, while playing in the garden attached to his father's residence, wandered into the summer-house, where, to his astonishment, he found the body of a man suspended. He at once gave the alarm to the inmates of the house, who speedily hastened to the spot and despatched a messenger for a medical man. Dr. Sutherland was, we believe, very soon in attendance, but the vital spark had fled. The body was identified as being that of Mr. James Prowse, who resides in Bonaventure Street. The act must have been a deliberate one, for he had taken off his shoes and stockings, and the rope by which he suspended himself was quite new, evidently being bought for that purpose. The deceased was about three weeks ago a patient in the Montreal General Hospital, laboring under *delirium tremens*, but was discharged cured about a week ago. Since then, we are informed, he has not drunk any liquor, and has attended regularly to his work, but every day he was attacked with an aberration of mind, which lasted a short time. He left his home yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, with the intention of visiting a place which he named. Since then nothing was heard of him, till his body was found this morning as we have described. The corpse was removed to the dead-house of the Montreal General Hospital, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Jones. The deceased is very well connected, and leaves a wife and several children.—*Pilot, 11th Feb.*

What must be the feelings of those who, by drinking with the person above named, led him step by step into intemperance! What must they think who sold him the drink? What can the papers say who advertise the liquor traffic and oppose a prohibitory law? Surely all ought to take warning by this case, and reform, lest they bring upon themselves tenfold condemnation.

"It must be that offences come into the world; but wo to him by whom the offence cometh. It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and be cast into the sea."

A HUMBUG.—A fellow at Point Albino, C. W., signing himself Albert H. Howard, who, we have no doubt, is a Yankee, with his headquarters at Buffalo, is issuing schedules of what he calls an International Joint Stock Company—in other words a lottery—in which he offers so many cash prizes, and so many gold and silver watches, to those who will adventure with him a small sum of money. Letters enclosing such schedules have been received by parties in this city, one of which has been handed to us. We warn our readers, although it can hardly be necessary to do so, that it is, like others of its class, a humbug, and that all concerned with it may be punished by law. The Magistrates of Point Albino should look to the matter at once. In like cases in the States the correspondence of such persons as Albert H. Howard has been seized, and the money returned to the dupes of their false pretences.—*Montreal Pilot.*

A country merchant has sent us the prospectus, &c., of the above described scheme, with a packet of the tickets—the whole thing being got up in the way of the swindling lotteries, which the police has suppressed in New York and elsewhere. If any one is fool enough

to send money to A. H. Howard, he will be absolutely certain to lose the whole. Our Canadian police should make Canada too hot for such schemers.

CLEARING THEIR SKIRTS.—The following resolution which was much needed, has been passed by the Guelph Orange Lodge:—

"That it is the opinion of this Lodge that every man has a perfect right to free speech in this our land of freedom; and that Mr. T. D. McGee having been invited by the Literary Club of the village of Bradford to lecture under the auspices of that Club, he should have been allowed to deliver the lecture as advertised, and that the conduct of Mr. T. Ferguson, M.P.P. for Simcoe, as reported by the *Globe* newspaper, if true and correct, is altogether disapproved of by this Lodge, as being diametrically opposed to the obligation of an Orangeman, and calculated to injure the character of the Institution."

With reference to the above resolution, the *Globe* says:—

"It would be well for the Orange body if similar resolutions were passed in every Lodge. Some of the Ministerial papers endeavor to throw doubt on the statements of our Bradford correspondent who first brought the matter before the public, but without the slightest attempt to sustain their insinuations by proof. There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Thomas Ferguson was an active ringleader in bringing Mr. McGee's intended assailants into Bradford. The only cause for the outrage yet offered was that of Mr. Daly, stated at a soiree in Brantford. He alleged that the Orangemen met at Bradford, not from any ill-will to Mr. McGee, but to punish certain Orangemen who were instrumental in inviting him to the village. This does not say much for the right of private judgment permitted to members of the society. The apology only makes the matter worse."

We have been waiting to see the *Colonist's* apology for its shameful article on this Bradford outrage.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONS.

The following are specimens, from the last Report, of the practical results of missionary efforts:—

The first refers to the case of a lad belonging to a family at S—R—, in part Roman Catholic, once a pupil at the Institute, who died during the year, after a protracted illness. He had been little more than a year at Pointe aux Trembles. Mr. Solandt writes, concerning him:—

"The youngest son of P. L. died recently. He was 16 years old, and had been sick for some time. When it was evident he could not live long, his grandmother, who is very bigoted, and in whose house he was living, insisted upon his receiving the priest and being confessed by him. Other relatives and the neighbors almost incessantly beset the young man to induce him to die a Romanist, and to trust himself absolutely to the priest. But this, even in his last agonies, he steadily refused to do, telling them that Jesus Christ was the sole Priest he needed, and the only one in whom he could trust, and who alone had power to forgive his sins. When they asked him how he knew and could be sure that Jesus Christ had forgiven his sins, and when they declared it was a dangerous presumption on his part to believe this, he replied, 'Yes, Jesus Christ is both able and willing to forgive me, and I trust in Him because I have His own word as a pledge. He has said, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life; and as He is the Son of God as well as the Son of Man, He cannot break His word. I shall not be deceived in trusting my salvation to Him alone, and refusing all other mediation.' While his bigoted friends, with increasing zeal, were urging him to send for the priest and not die a heretic, he requested his father to read aloud some portions of the New Testament, from which he derived great comfort. When within a few hours of death, and the Roman Catholics saw it was a hopeless task to shake his firmness, they allowed the father to go for a Protestant minister, who, through an interpreter, ministered consolation to the young man. The next day he died in the firm assurance of a glorious resurrection; and, up to the last moment, witnessing to those around his bed, for the faith that was in him. When the priest heard of the manner of his death, he was exasperated, and forbade the grand parents to allow their son, the father of the young man, to live any longer with them. He was accordingly turned out with his family, and to avoid the persecution of the priest, he has been obliged to remove from that part of the country."

The other case is related by Madame Doudiet, as follows:—

"I heard that a Roman Catholic woman related to one of our converts, and in a dying state, was very anxious about her soul, and without confidence in her religion. I wished to go and speak to her of the love of Jesus, but it was a difficult matter, as her husband is of a violent temper, opposed to the Gospel, and had declared he would never allow one of the Swiss to enter his house, or come near his wife. I resolved, however, to risk everything for the sake of an interview with the poor woman. I found her much prostrated, but when she learned who I was, and the object of my visit, a smile of happiness lighted up her face, and she grasped my hand with an emotion that indicated what she expected from my visit. 'My dear friend,' I said, 'are you ready to meet God?' 'Meet God! No, I am not ready, and this torments me more than my disease. Oh, if God would grant me a little delay, that I might be taught the truths of the Gospel! But it is too late now, for light and forgiveness. What can I do in this helpless condition to obtain Heaven?' This led me to unfold to her the counsel of God, to speak of free redemption. I showed her from the Scriptures, that it was not too late, and that through faith in the sole merits of Jesus crucified, her salvation would be secured. After I had met several objections which proceeded from self-righteousness, she exclaimed, 'Yes, I will trust in Jesus alone—Jesus who has come to save sinners such as I am. Oh, now I feel happy. It seems to me as if a mountain, whose weight was crushing me, had just been removed, and that At this juncture, her husband, who had been standing near the bed, seeing her thus breaking the bonds of Romanism, burst into a rage, and compelled me to leave the house in spite of the entreaties of his wife, who called to him, 'What harm has this lady done? she has spoken to me only of the love of Jesus.'"

After my departure, the husband sent for the priest, who, for two hours, worried in vain the poor woman with his ministrations, until from exhaustion she could not speak or move. He could then, without opposition, pour upon her his holy oil, and mumble his ceremonies. She was soon after released by death from her oppressors.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

The following documents possess peculiar significance at the present time:—

THE POPE'S ALLOCATION.

The *Journal de Rome* of the 3rd inst. contains the following allocation, pronounced by the Holy Father on New Year's day, in reply to the congratulations of General Count de Guyon, Commander-in-Chief of the French division in the Papal States. This allocation would probably not have been made, if his Holiness had received the letter addressed to him by his Majesty the Emperor, under date of 31st of December last, which letter we subjoin:—

"Monsieur le General,—If, on the advent of every new year, we have received with pleasure the good wishes you have presented to us in the name of the officers and of the army which you so worthily command, those good wishes are doubly welcome to us to-day, in consequence of the exceptional events which have occurred, and because you assure us that the French division in the Papal States is placed there for the defence of the rights of Catholicism. May God bless you, then—you and the whole French army! May He bless equally all classes of that generous nation!"

"In prostrating ourselves at the feet of that God who was, is, and will be to all eternity, we beseech Him in the humility of our heart to shed abundantly His light and blessing upon the august leader of that army and of that nation; so that, guided by such light, he may advance safely along his difficult path, and admit again the falseness of certain principles laid down recently in a pamphlet which may be styled a monster monument of hypocrisy and a despicable jumble of contradictions. We hope that, by the aid of such light—nay, more, we are persuaded that by such light he will condemn the principles contained in that pamphlet.—We are the more convinced of this as we have in our possession some documents which his Majesty, some short time since, had the kindness to send us, and which are a full condemnation of those principles."

"It is with this conviction that we pray God to shed His blessing upon the Emperor and upon his august Consort, upon the Prince Imperial, and upon all France."

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER TO THE POPE.

"Most Holy Father,—The letter which your Holiness deigned to write me on the 2nd of December touched me deeply, and I will reply with entire frankness to the appeal made to my good faith."

One of my most serious anxieties during as well as after the war, was the condition of the States of the Church; and, assuredly, among the potent reasons which induced me to conclude peace so promptly, you must reckon the fear of seeing the revolution assume daily increasing dimensions. Facts have an inexorable logic; and, despite my devotion to the Holy See, despite the presence of my troops at Rome, I could not avoid a certain amount of connection with the results of the national movement caused in Italy by the struggle against Austria."

As soon as peace was concluded, I hastened to write to your Holiness, to submit to you the views which I considered best suited to lead to the pacification of the Romagna; and I still entertain the opinion that, if your Holiness had from that time consented to an administrative separation of those provinces, and to the nomination of a lay governor, they would have returned to your rule. Unhappily this was not the case, and I found myself powerless to prevent the establishment of the new Government. My endeavors only succeeded in preventing a spread of the insurrection; and the resignation of Garibaldi preserved the Marches of Ancona from certain invasion."

Now the Congress is about to assemble, the Powers cannot disown the incontestable rights of the Holy See to the Legations; nevertheless, it is probable that they will not be of opinion that you should have recourse to force to subject them. For if that subjection were obtained by the aid of foreign troops, it would imply the military occupation of the Legations for a long time. This occupation would keep alive the hatreds and resentments of a great portion of the Italian people, as also the jealousy of the great Powers; this would be, then, to perpetuate a state of irritation, distrust and fear."

What remains, then, to be done, for this state of uncertainty cannot last for ever? After a serious consideration of the difficulties and dangers which the different combinations present,—I say it with sincere regret, and painful as the conclusion may be,—the solution which appears to me most conformable to the true interests of the Holy See will be to surrender the revolted provinces. If the Holy Father, for the sake of the peace of Europe, should give up these provinces, which for fifty years have been a great embarrassment to his Government, and if, in exchange, he should request the great Powers to guarantee to him the possession of the remainder, I do not doubt of the immediate restoration of tranquillity. Then the Holy Father would insure to grateful Italy peace for many years, and to the Holy See the peaceful possession of the States of the Church."

I am sure your Holiness will not misconstrue the sentiments which animate me. You will understand the difficulty of my position; you will give a kind interpretation to my frank language, remembering all that I have already done for the Catholic religion and for its august head."

I have expressed without reserve my full mind, and I thought it indispensable to do so before the Congress. But I beg of your Holiness, whatever decision you may come to, to believe that it will in no respect change the line of conduct which I have always observed in respect of you."

Thanking your Holiness for the apostolic blessing which you have sent to the Empress, to the Prince Imperial, and to myself, I renew to you the assurance of my profound veneration.—I am, of your Holiness, your devoted son,

NAPOLEON.

Palace of Tuilleries, Dec. 31st, 1859.

NEWS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE'S PARTY.

The following extracts are from a letter just received by John Livingstone, Esq., of Lanark, C. W., from his brother, Charles Livingstone:—

RIVER ZAMBESI, below Mazarron, }
8th August, 1859. }

MY DEAR BROTHER,—We left Tette on the 11th July, where I had been since the previous September, with the exception of going up twice to Kebraska,—the last time in the whale boat, when the river had risen last January. There seems no doubt but we can go through these narrows and over the cataract when the river is full, if we get out a proper steamer. This one is a most flimsy affair. She can't stem the current at times, and by careful trial by both patent and common logs, the current between the sea and Tette is not more than 3½ knots at the most rapid parts, and generally about 2 knots. The amount of wood she burns is something

appalling to those who have to cut it, as well as to those who have to wait till it is cut. Since we have had her in the river running, about a year, we have burned 150 tons of lignum vitae. We have seen this valuable wood about 5 feet in diameter, and, with less labor by far, might, with a proper vessel, have cut one thousand tons and shipped them home, where it would have realized about £8,000. There is plenty of ebony, rosewood and other valuable woods also in the country, which would pay well to export."

The fever is easily cured, when the proper remedies are taken at its commencement. We have given up the daily use of quinine, having lost all faith in it as a preventive of fever, though it is invaluable for curing it. If one takes, as soon as he is seized, pills made of jalap, rhubarb, calomel and quinine, and perhaps an extra dose of 10' or 15 grains of quinine, he gets well as soon as the medicine operates. In March and April, while at Tette, I had several attacks of fever, as well as Raco and Baines. It has odd features. There is the dreamy state. One dreams the wildest dreams imaginable, and it seems as if one could not help dreaming or doing something very much like it even when awake. In the irritable state, one is apt to fancy himself insulted—thinks everything and everybody going wrong together. The hungry state is a curious one. In the evening or during the night, the mind, under the control of the stomach probably, begins to think most intensely of roast beef, potatoes (fine mealy ones), vegetables, &c.; and how ravenously they would be devoured, if you only had them; and the singular thing about it is, you cannot help thinking of such matters for an hour or two at a time. I have observed next day, invariably, after these symptoms, one has no appetite at all, and the lean goat's flesh, cooked in the oily Portuguese style of Tette, did not tempt the appetite much."

While at Tette I made a large collection of the birds of that region, and obtained a good many photographs, which may seem to give some idea of the appearance, the employments, musical and other instruments of the black people of that vicinity. I found it difficult at times to get the natives to sit for their portraits. One day I got a group of musicians arranged with their musical instruments; took the cover off the lenses, and looked under the focussing cloth. To my surprise I could see nothing of them. They had vanished in dismay, under the impression, I suppose, that they were to be shot or made the subjects of some magical trick. Not until after a good deal of persuasion, and the promise of another piece of calico, could they be induced to sit. I had frequently to give a small piece of calico, or the natives I wished to take would not sit. Unfortunately, I got very unpopular among the blacks at Tette. They regarded me as one of the Baloi or witches. I put out a rain gauge in November, and had some fears lest it should be stolen, but never dreamed of the bad name it would give me. Well, the rains were much later than usual, and very little fell. Four times they had to plant their corn, the seed being killed by the drought. My unfortunate rain gauge got the credit of frightening away the rain. There was no danger of their stealing the rain gauge; they stood in too much awe of it. Another bad thing I did was shooting a large alligator. "What business has your white man to shoot our alligator," some fellows angrily asked of the Makololo. It seems there are some among the natives who pretend to have power over these monsters, and sell medicine which is to prevent others from being hurt by them. Of course they did not want to have them shot. These creatures carry off the poor women, as they go for water, at times when the river is full, every year."

In coming down the river this trip, having nothing on board in the meat line except a few awfully lean fowls, which were good only for one wishing to study comparative anatomy, but not to satisfy hunger, we frequently saw flocks of guinea-fowls. During the dry season they come to the river every day to drink. One afternoon I was out with the gun, and got a few birds for skinning, but more for eating. After sunset I saw a fine flock which had just perched on a large mimosa tree for the night. Crossing, on the back of a Makololo, a small creek, I crept up near, without their seeing me—fired, and down tumbled two fine, large fellows. A third lit on another tree near, and I brought it down with the other barrel, but it fell with a heavy splash into the Zambesi, which, unfortunately, was right under the branches of both trees, and before we could get them, the alligators snapped them up with the horrid sound they make when bringing their jaws together. I returned to the ship in no pleasant humor with the whole tribe of alligators. They would seem to lie close to the shore at night, probably to seize any creature which comes to drink. You see them during the day basking in the sun on sand-banks. * * * *

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSOCIATION COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next lecture in connection with this course will be delivered on Monday evening next, in the Bonaventure Hall, by the Rev. W. T. Leach, LL.D. The learned Doctor is so well known as a scholar of high attainments that we are sure his name alone will be sufficient to attract a large audience.

—We remind our city readers of the Union Prayer Meeting on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association; also, of the Religious Temperance Meeting, in Bonaventure Hall, at 4 o'clock, and of the Daily Afternoon Meeting, at 4 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Hall.

—The Rev. C. Freshman will preach on Sabbath morning in the Wesleyan Church, and intends delivering several lectures during the ensuing week, particulars of which will be advertised.

—Two lectures of more than ordinary interest will be delivered in Nordheimer's Music Hall on the 15th and 16th instant, by the celebrated traveller, Bayard Taylor, on "Life in the North," and "The Animal Man."

—We invite attention to a paragraph of news on our first page, entitled "The College Question," copied from the *Picton Times*.

—We ask the attention of the Protestants and Roman Catholics of Canada to the article headed "Napoleon and the Jesuits" on our second page. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which, it seems, is a branch or auxiliary of the tremendous Society of Jesus, is very numerous in Canada; and it seems in Louis Napoleon's experience, himself the eldest son of the church, no member of this society is fit to be trusted with any civil office.

—We ask attention to the Report of the Annual Meeting of Rev. Dr. Jenkins' Church, Philadelphia, which

will be found on our third page. The example set by it of raising up two or three efficient Mission Sabbath Schools and Churches is well worthy of imitation by all strong churches and vigorous pastors.

— The first of a series of free lectures in connection with the Board of Arts and Manufactures was delivered on Tuesday evening last by Prof. Robins in the Mechanics' Hall, on Iron and the Allied Metals, illustrated by experiments. It is intended to establish a class for the practical study of the subject. We hope many young men will avail themselves of this really fine opportunity of making themselves acquainted with this very important and interesting branch of practical science.

— Mr. James Lea, whose death at the early age of 30 was recorded in our last, was no ordinary man. He came to this country a few years ago as book-keeper, we believe, in a mercantile establishment, and whilst in this subordinate position, not only devoted his spare time to evangelical labors, chiefly preaching, but saved all he could in order to build a chapel, which he accomplished, we believe, unaided. He was not only earnest and abundant in his labors in the Gospel, but in the Temperance cause and other good works; and his gentle pleading voice was frequently heard at the Sabbath Afternoon Meeting in the Bonaventure Hall, beseeching men for Christ's sake to be reconciled to God, and warning them from every evil course. His funeral was one of the largest that we have seen,—a proof that worth is esteemed in Montreal irrespective of wealth or station.

— The *Montreal Gazette* of the 9th received, from a special correspondent at Quebec, a telegram containing the intelligence that the Provincial Parliament is called for despatch of business for Tuesday, the 28th instant.

— We (the *Gazette*) understand that an application, signed by over 47 colored people residing in this city, has been handed to Lieutenant Colonel Ermatinger, for transmission to head-quarters, praying that the signers be allowed to form a Militia Company, and be put upon the same footing as the Companies in Class A.

— The four Wolf Street unfortunates, charged with the robbery of \$150 and some drafts from the person of a reputed New York merchant, are committed to take their trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench. One of them has turned Queen's evidence.

— Yesterday morning Louis Lodion, a trader, from St. Bruno, Chambly, was convicted of selling liquor without license, and fined £12 10s. and costs.

— The religious meetings in Toronto have been characterized by great union and harmony among ministers and people; and we understand that one of them, the noon-day meeting, is to be continued permanently, strangers from the country being invited to attend it.

— The "North Briton" brings the sad intelligence of the drowning of Captain Harrison of the "Great Eastern" steamship. It seems that he had left his ship in a small boat with Dr. Watson, Captain Lay and son, and six seamen, to come ashore, a severe gale from the South-east blowing at the time. On entering the docks at Southampton, and in the very act of lowering the sails, the boat was capsized. Captain Harrison, when picked up, was lying across an oar—his head and legs under water. Galvanism was resorted to, but failed to restore animation. The others, except the son of Captain Lay, who was also drowned, were picked up by boats from the "Indus."

— We regret to record the total wreck, on the 6th January, of the steamship "Northern," Capt. Fall, on the rocks off Cape Mendocino, with a loss of 36 lives. Cape Mendocino is about midway between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. The coast is more than ordinarily dangerous, in consequence of the existence of sand-banks and the prevalence of fogs; the charts in use are also found to be unreliable. Captain and Mails saved.

— The trial of Stephens, as a participant in the Harper's Ferry affair, terminated on Saturday last, with a verdict of guilty on all the counts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST THINGS, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D. New York: Robert Carter & Bros.

A few years ago Dr. Newton published a volume of Sermons for Children, entitled "Rills from the Fountain of Life," which soon became popular. The success of this book, and repeated inquiries for a similar volume, led to the publication of the "Best Things," a book full of Gospel truth, told in a way that cannot but interest children, whilst adults will derive profit and pleasure from its pages. The "Best Things" considered by Dr. Newton are "the Best Fountain, the Best Workers, the Best Work, the Best Warfare, the Best Loan, the Best Lesson, the Best Flower, the Best Robe, the Best Helper."

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE, the authorized interpreters of the Bible, by Catharine E. Beecher. N. York: Carter & Bros.

Miss Catharine E. Beecher, a member of a talented but somewhat erratic family, has been publishing another foolish book on Theology. If she would keep to "domestic economy," she would be conferring a favor on society, instead of doing mischief by crude and incorrect theological speculations. The mischief done by this publication, however, we think will be small, on one account, were there no other, viz., nobody will read the book.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY CARTER & BROS.—The *Christian's Mirror*, or, Words in Season, by A. L. O. E.

This writer has become well known as the authoress of a number of excellent books for children. She has now endeavored to write for older people, and we think the volume will be as popular with Christian readers as her Children's Books are among juveniles. The writer's desire has been to give a little counsel to Christians in various situations, such as a confidential friend might impart, if intimately acquainted with their circumstances. The dialogue form has been adopted as a more convenient and more interesting vehicle for the conveyance of thoughts and opinions.

Idols in the Heart.—A capital tale for Girls, by A. L. O. E.

Cosmo's Visit to His Grandfather's.—A good Book, full of excellent lessons for children from eight to twelve years of age.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY SHELDON & CO., NEW YORK.

Life of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, by A. de Lamartine. This volume forms an addition to the Household Library now publishing by this enterprising house. Lamartine's biography is highly favorable to the character of the Scottish Queen.

The Oakland Stories.—This is a new edition of a popular series of story books published some years ago.

The Florence Stories.—Messrs. Sheldon & Co. are also republishing the *Florence Stories*, by Jacob Abbott. We know of few who write so well for children as Jacob Abbott.

Sermons by Richard Fuller, D.D.—These sermons, by an able Baptist Minister of the United States, are on some of the most important truths of the Gospel.—They are thoroughly evangelical, and abound with many fine original thoughts.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Earnest Thoughts, by Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., London.—This little volume is full of the finest thoughts, selected from the writings of one of the most popular writers of the day.

Faith, and the Assurance of Faith, by Rev. Ebenezer Erskine.—This little volume is an abridgment of the London edition of 1762 of Erskine's celebrated sermons in defence of the doctrine of salvation by faith.

Hymn Cards for Young Children.—This is a packet of fifty-four cards, each containing a simple hymn, admirably adapted to the minds of children.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10, 1860.

The weather has continued mild, and we cannot hope for winter roads much longer. The ice on the river continues good, and farmers are hurrying in what of their produce still remains unsold.

— A Commercial Treaty between Britain and France, negotiated by Mr. Cobden, was signed on the 23rd January, by which the intercourse between the two countries will be greatly increased. It is expected that the demand for iron, and articles made of iron, will be very active.

— From statistics recently published, we learn that the fishing business is carried on extensively by Canadians in the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf. The number of Canadian fishing-boats is stated at 1,000 to 1,200, and the Canadian fishing coast line at 800 miles. This includes as far down as the Straits of Belleisle. The number of British vessels frequenting our shores is stated at 500 to 600, and the number of American vessels at 300 to 450. This trade is surely deserving of more attention than has yet been paid to it. Canadian fishing-schooners, or "Freighters," as the Americans call vessels engaged in the fishing-coast trade, are, generally speaking, very poor vessels, and very inadequately found and manned. An American vessel, could it come to Quebec from Labrador, would probably make three trips easily to two of a Canadian vessel, and carry a better cargo each time. Vessels engaged in this trade should also be able to carry, comfortably, two or three passengers each, as a summer trip to Labrador is becoming quite fashionable, both in the United States and Canada; and what with merchants, tourists, naturalists, missionaries, and invalids in search of health, the berths would doubtless be well filled. In fact, a propeller, we think, would be well employed between Quebec and Forteau Bay, calling at intermediate places. Where is there sufficient enterprise in Canada to start this line?

— FLOUR.—The recent start in the New York market was caused by speculative purchases on Western account. Chicago and other Western merchants are apparently convinced that there is no overstock in the country. The market here continues without any improvement. There has been rather more inquiry from the local trade, and several parcels have changed hands at \$5 to \$5.05, and \$5.10 has been paid for choice brands of Spring Wheat Flour. Middlings and Pollards have also been inquired for, to a small extent, at \$4 to \$4.45, but the transactions are limited to the actual retail wants of the trade.

— WHEAT.—We are entirely without transactions, and are unable to give quotations.

— PEASE continue without alteration; 78 cents is paid for good samples.

— BUTTER.—The market is without the slightest animation. The trade only buying what they required from day to day, prices continue unchanged.

— PORK.—There is now little doubt that the Corn crop of '59 has been far short of that of the preceding year, and, as a consequence, Pork is firm and tending upward all over this Continent. In New York the fol-

lowing were the prices on the 6th inst., viz: Prime, \$14.25; Prime Mess, (this is the English standard, we believe) \$15.50 to \$16.25; Mess, \$18.25. These prices are fully higher than the Montreal quotations, although our standard of Mess is better than the American. The market here is steady, with light receipts; \$7 has been paid for a fine parcel of dressed Hogs averaging 300 lbs. Light weights remain firm at late quotations. For Packed the tendency is upwards in Chicago and Cincinnati. \$18.50 has been paid here for a parcel of Mess, and \$19 is asked by the dealers. Prime Mess is held at \$13.50 to \$14, and Prime \$11 to \$11.50, without much demand.

ASHES are active at 30s. 3d. to 30s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. The quantity arriving is small.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Slight increase in activity, but with no advance in prices.

FISH AND OIL remain the same. Coal dull.

LEATHER.—Market not so firm; prices the same.

FURS.—Muskrats are in demand and the prices tending upwards. Mink dull, and little inquired for.

RAILWAYS.—The Montreal and Champlain Company held its Annual Meeting on the 8th inst. From the Report we learn that the revenue for the year just closed was \$224,429 94c., the current expenditure \$118,814 90c., (or less than 53 per cent of the earnings), leaving a balance of \$105,615 4c. as net gain. This is \$2,283 in excess of last year. The Great Western, for the week ending 3rd February, shows \$28,267 this year, against 33,304 last year. This decrease is doubtless caused by Grand Trunk competition.

RECEIPTS OF Produce for the week by Rail:—Flour, 4,822 brls. and 155 bags; Wheat, 8,903 bushels; Barley, 811 bushels; Peas, 1,028 bushels; Tallow, 50 brls.; Pork, 161 brls.; Dressed Hogs, 114; Lard, 24 packages; Butter, 330 packages. Receipts of Ashes at store, 266 brls. Pots, and 90 brls. Pearls,—in all, 356 brls.

FREIGHTS.—The steamers are chiefly taken up with Western freight brought through by Grand Trunk.

The following report of the Stock market is from Messrs. Taylor Brothers' Circular:—

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal.—Sales at 118 to 118½, moderate supply and demand. Commercial Bank.—Sales at 113, and demand. City Bank.—Sales at 112½ to 113, at which latter price it is to-day freely offered. Bank of Upper Canada.—Sales at 85, and inquired for. In other Banks we are not aware of transactions.—Mining Shares.—Montreal Mining Company shares may still be quoted \$3.50, without, however, much doing; and Huron Copper Bay shares are offered at 35 cents, with buyers at 30 to 32½ cents. Railroad shares and Bonds.—Not much doing in the latter. Shares of the Champlain R. R. Co. have changed hands to some extent to-day at 12½. Bonds and Debentures.—Con. M. L. Fund Debentures, transactions at par. Government Debentures not offering in any considerable amounts; and in demand. Montreal Harbor Bonds mostly held off the market; Buyers at 108 for the last issue. Money is seeking investment, and most securities consequently are held high. Exchange.—Bank counter rates on London 110; street rates 109½ to 109, with out, however, much offering; on New York 100½ to 100, and none offering outside at lower rates.

JOHN DOUGALL,
COMMISSIONER MERCHANT.

MONTREAL MARKET REPORT.

(Corrected by Clerks of Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets, Friday, February 10.)

Wheat.—None. Oats, 2s. to 2s. 1d. Barley, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. Peas, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. Buckwheat, 3s. to 3s. 6d. Flax Seed, 6s. to 6s. 6d. Timothy Seed, 12s. 6d. to 13s. Bag Flour, 14s. to 16s. Oatmeal, 11s. 6d. to 12s. Dressed Hogs, \$6.50 to \$7. Butter—Fresh, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Salt, 10d. to 11d. Eggs, 1s. to 1s. 3d. Potatoes, 3s. 9d. to 4s. per bag. Hay, \$7.50 to \$10; Straw, \$4 to \$5.

REMARKS.—Small attendance, and not much produce brought. Sales dull,—demand for city consumption only. Beef and Mutton abundant, and sales of Beef at \$4 to \$5; Mutton from 3 to 5 cents per lb. in the carcass.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Feb. 10.—[By Telegraph.]

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Rye dull at 83 to 89 cents. Corn dull and unchanged. Barley dull at 70 to 85 cents. Oats steady at 44 to 45 cents. Peas quiet at 78 to 80 cents. Pork steady. Lard firm. Ashes unchanged.

TORONTO MARKETS.

We make the following extracts from Thomas Clarkson's *Weekly Review*, dated Feb. 10:—

SPRING WHEAT.—1,730 bushels from farmers; prices ranging, during the week, from 96 cents to \$1.03 per bushel. The week's average being \$1 per bushel, on the street. Prime samples are bought readily at from \$1 to \$1.03; average \$1.02 per bushel.

PEASE.—4,500 bushels at prices ranging from 55 to 61 cents per bushel; the week's average being 58 cents per bushel. 1,000 bushels sold to-day at these prices.

OATS.—5,500 bushels from farmers; prices ranging during the week from 35 to 38 cents per bushel. 750 bushels sold to-day at from 36 to 37½ cents per bushel, the week's receipts bought for local use.

DRESSED HOGS.—1,116 carcasses were delivered during the week. On Tuesday an advance took place of from 25 to 37½ cents, and on Wednesday a further advance of 25 cents per 100 lbs., chiefly on light weights, although in a few instances \$7 and \$7.25 was paid for heavy weights. To-day's quotations are:—100 to 150 lb. Hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.85 per 100 lbs. 150 to 200 " \$5.85 to \$6.25 " 200 to 250 " \$6.25 to \$6.50 " 250 lbs. and upwards, \$6.50 to \$6.75 "

SEEDS.—Clover, \$5.50 to \$7 per bushel of 60 lbs.—Timothy, from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bushel of 48 lbs., and scarce; the higher figures only for very choice samples.

— FLOUR.—There have been few transactions during the week. Although outside figures are still asked for round lots, there appears, on the part of sellers, a greater inclination to meet the views of buyers. To-day's quotations are, nominally:—Superfine No. 2, \$4.20 to \$4.25; No. 1, \$4.45 to \$4.60; Fancy, \$4.75 to \$4.90; Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Double Extra, \$5.35 to \$5.60.

— BUTTER.—Fresh, in 1 lb. rolls, retailed by farmers, 17 to 20 cents per lb. for really prime. Tub No. 1 is worth from 15 to 16 cents; No. 2, 12 to 13½ cents per lb. Prime, plentiful; No. 2, abundant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH BRITON."

PORTLAND, February 9th.

The "North Briton," from Liverpool 25th and Queenstown 26th, arrived here at 10 o'clock last evening, bringing a very heavy mail. The mails for Canada and the West left here at 12 o'clock last night.

Among the passengers were the Hon. Sydney Smith, Postmaster-General of Canada, and Hon. A. T. Galt. The "Bohemian" arrived at Queenstown p.m. of 24th and Liverpool p.m. following day.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament was opened by the Queen on the 24th. We make the following extracts from Her Majesty's Speech:—

"Circumstances have arisen which have led to the postponement of Congress without a day having been fixed for the meeting; but whether in Congress or in separate negotiations, I shall endeavor to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interference by force of arms in their internal concerns, and I trust the affairs of the Italian Peninsula may be fully and satisfactorily settled."

"I am in communication with the Emperor of the French to extend commercial intercourse between the two countries, and draw still closer bonds of friendly alliance between them."

"A dispute having arisen between Spain and Morocco, I endeavored by friendly means to prevent a rupture, but regret to say without success."

"An unauthorized proceeding by an officer of the United States in regard to the Island of San Juan, between Vancouver's Island and the main land, might have led to a serious collision between my forces and those of the United States. Such collision, however, has been prevented by the judicious forbearance of my naval officers on the spot, and by equitable and conciliatory provisional arrangements proposed in this matter by the Government of the United States. I trust the question of boundary, out of which this affair has arisen, may be amicably settled in a manner conformable with the justice of the two countries as defined by the first article of the treaty of 1846."

In the House of Lords, Earl Grey, after giving his approval in general to the foreign policy of the Government, and questioning the advantage to be derived from the new commercial treaty with France, complained that ministers had not called Parliament together before undertaking the expedition to China, and moved an amendment, expressing regret that they did not adopt such a course.

Lord Derby spoke on the same side, regretting the conduct of the Government in the Chinese affair. He also entered into the Italian question, and urged strict non-intervention policy.

Duke of Newcastle and Earl Grey defended the Government, and the latter stated that Mr. Cobden was entitled to the merit of the new commercial treaty with France, which he was convinced would prove of great benefit to England. Amendment was negatived without division, and the address was voted.

Captain Harrison, commander of the "Great Eastern," lost his life by the upsetting of a boat at Southampton.

The London *Athenaeum* alludes to a report that Mr. Cobden had lost nearly all his private fortune by investment in American Railway securities, and says there is a rumour that in a few days names had been put down for £40,000, in sums from £500 to £5,000, to repair his loss.

The Irish papers publish a letter from the Pope to the clergy of Cashel, in which his Holiness returns thanks for the sympathy which they had expressed towards him, and denouncing those who wished to curtail the civil power of the Holy See.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Consols 94 5/8ths to 94½ for money, 94½ to 94 7/8ths for account; new 3's 94 7/8ths to 95.

FRANCE.—The commercial treaty between England and France was signed at Paris on the 23rd.

A decree has been published convoking the Senate and Legislative body to meet on the 23rd of July.

SARDINIA.—Count Cavour is President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and *ad interim* of the Interior.

ITALY.—A letter from Leghorn states that an English frigate had entered the harbor, and saluted the town, the batteries of which at once responded. The English salute was interpreted as a recognition by the English Government of the fall of the Grand Duke, and as the first fruit of the combined French and English policy on Italian affairs. Verona, with the whole territory belonging to the fortress, had been declared in a state of siege.

Renewed attempts at counter-revolution were being made by the adherents of the fallen dynasty at Tuscany.

The Liverpool *Post* says the Emperor of the French had written a second letter to the Pope; it was brief but emphatic. His Majesty is willing and anxious to remain, as hitherto, the eldest son of the church, and continued deferential to the Holy Father in all things spiritual; but if his Holiness oppose the late propositions, let him remember Henry the Eighth.

The Pope having called for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, the Emperor, in the same letter, says he will withdraw them if his Holiness persists, but that he, the Emperor, will cause a month's notice to be given to all strangers resident in the Eternal City.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—Nothing decisive has yet occurred between the Spaniards and Moors. The Spaniards assert that the English Consul General had aided the Moors in every possible way, and his removal from Tangiers was strongly urged.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Flour steady at 23s to 26s 6d. Wheat steady; Red 9s 6d to 9s 10d; White 9s 10d to 11s 6d. Corn quiet; Yellow 30s 6d to 31s 9d. Pork steady. Lard dull at 48s to 50s; sales unimportant. Ashes.—Pots and Pearls quiet.

LATEST.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions quiet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARDWARE.—UNRESERVED CATALOGUE SALE.—The subscribers will sell by Catalogue, without reserve, on Liberal Credits, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, and following days, at their Sales Rooms, No. 27 St. Paul Street, several consignments forming a large and valuable stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware. Catalogues ready one week before the sale.

Terms and other particulars in a future advertisement. ALEX. BRYSON & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE, 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, YONGE ST., (LATE R. CAMPBELL & CO.) TORONTO. J. BAYLIS.

NEW CARPETING.—Just received, J. BAYLIS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in great variety. Cut to any dimensions. J. BAYLIS.

COCOA MATTINGS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, AND STAIR-RODS.

MATTRESSES AND CHURCH CUSHIONS made by an EXPERIENCED UPHOLSTERER, who will promptly attend to the making and laying of Carpets and Oil Cloths.

THE CASH SYSTEM, having proved of such manifest advantage to buyer and seller, and the subscriber doing chiefly a Cash business and importing very extensively for his establishments in Montreal and Toronto, and confining his attention to this branch of business, can offer many inducements to purchasers. His stock is complete with everything in the above line. J. BAYLIS.

WANTED.—AGENTS to sell fine Steel Plate Engravings, including Engravings of the LORD'S PRAYER, CRUCIFIXION, LAST SUPPER, &c., &c. An active person, with only small capital, can make \$50 to \$60 per month. For particulars address D. H. MULFORD, 167 Broadway, N. Y.

\$33.50 FOR 14 WEEK'S BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring Term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 22nd. Superb Brick Buildings for Ladies and Gentlemen. Address for Circulars, REV. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY of considerable experience, who has had charge of the establishment of a medical gentleman in C. W., for nearly three years, with the sole charge of two young children, is desirous of forming a similar engagement.

Address "HOUSEKEEPER," to the Office of this Paper. References kindly permitted to Rev. Dr. Wilkes, Montreal, Rev. H. F. Martineau, Toronto, and Dr. Nelles, London, C.W.

Literary Extracts.

CHEERFULNESS.

Nothing upon the earth forever grieves;
No bird forever sad and songless lives;
Even the poor small worm,
Puts on, before he dies, his glorious form,
And, for a little space,
Chases the sunbeams round the mountain's face.
The rose that has been ruffled by the storm
Droops not for aye her leaves;
After the rain,
She lifts her tearful head, radiant again.
Yea! not forever bow the autumn sheaves—
Though weighted from above,
As hearts are with their love,
With all the riches that the heaven gives;
Sometimes, on sunny days,
A gentle wind will raise
Their golden ears, ripe for the garner's eaves.
The chilly frost before the warm sun yields,
When the cloud shadows hang above the fields,
They linger not—
Look once again—sunlight is on the spot!

—Chambers' Journal.

CUSTOMS IN INDIA.

From an interesting report in the *Christian Inquirer* of a lecture by Mr. Gangooly.

The car of Juggernaut has been misunderstood. There is no fixed rule to make this car. It is made in the shape of a pyramid, sometimes very expensive, and of great size. The proof of the advancement of the people in sculpture may be read on this car. Beautifully carved idols are placed in the car. The cars are sometimes fifty feet in height and sixteen feet square at the base. As it rises, it projects in a great many steeples, somewhat like those of a church. This car took its origin from the fact that Krishna, the god, when a child, lived in the village of Kouka. The king in a neighboring province had a great festival, and invited Krishna to be present, and sent a car to carry him to the festival. To commemorate the fact, the Hindoos carry the image of Krishna on it, to (as they say) give him a good ride. As to the self-sacrifice of the Hindoos, it is not true. The Hindoos believe that if a sinner should give two or three pulls to the ropes connected with the car, he will be taken to heaven by a similar car. This false idea induces many of the menial Hindoos to go forward and pull those cars; and often, by their carelessness, they fall under the wheels, and are immolated. I once saw four perish in this way, so that their faces were entirely obliterated. When caution is taken no one is killed. When a heavy car gets in motion, it cannot be stopped, being drawn by hosts of horses. The ropes with which the people pull the car are five hundred yards long.

When young, I wanted to help to draw the car. I rode on it, but was afraid to draw it. I thought that heaven would be thus secured; such was my earnestness and love for these idols. It makes me smile when I think of those things. Once it rained and blew hard, and all the people left the car, except myself. I remained and held the idols from being blown about by the wind, or being beaten down by the rain and wind. The very consciousness of doing something good made me feel cheerful and contented.

This car is drawn on the first day of the month, and on the eighth day it is drawn back. The latter is a matter of policy; it has no sanction in the Hindoo scriptures.

The rich man who dedicates the car entertains freely all the lower castes, by thousands, every day. This is the leading feature of Brahminism, viz., the carrying of alms to the poor. All other ceremonies do not amount to much if this is not done.

A rich man promised the river Ganges one thousand ripe mangoes. As the servants were bearing the baskets to the river with this fruit, (which is the richest fruit in India,) a poor man, tired and hungry, came and asked for one of the mangoes. The servants bid him go about his business. He hazarded his life, and took one and ate it. At night it is said that the river Ganges came to the rich man in human form, claiming the payment of nine hundred and ninety-nine mangoes, saying that it had received but one. In this, Brahminism inculcates a beautiful form of charity. I am sorry to say that it also teaches that if you help a Brahmin, and do not help other castes, you do right.

I will, in closing, describe the ceremony of hook-swinging. In this matter, the Brahmins act cunningly. They do not perform the ceremony themselves, but let other people do it. The hook-swinging takes place in honor of Siva. A great king is supposed to be the founder of the institution. You know, the monastic idea is, that self-torture propitiates the Deity; here is the same idea. Three days the worshippers of Siva walk the streets, carrying with them a basket full of threads; and, on meeting a man, they put one of these threads around him and compel him to go with them. The hook-swinging is a horrible performance. They take a long pole, as high and thick as those used for the electric telegraph. The devotee kneels on the ground, and two iron hooks, as thick as my finger, are passed through his back; he is then dragged to the pole and the people give him a swing. Once I saw a man with his legs towards heaven, his head downward. The people who do this do not appear to suffer. I know not the reason. I felt such enthusiasm, that I tried once to fasten one through my own skin. My father said:—"You must not do it; it will displease the god."

There is another fearful ceremony in this worship. A man will take a dreadful flat-headed snake (I do not know what you would call it) and pass it through his tongue, and, coiling it around him, perform a dance.

I have told you what I know to be the simple truth. India is truly in a state of degradation. What are the idols, hooks, and festivals? These are nothing—are not essential to salvation. Let us lie at the feet of Christ, and ever trust in our heavenly Father. The age of symbolism has passed away; let us do what we can to bring about the emancipation of those who still bow to idols.

RESULTS OF THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

A correspondent of the 'Colonial Presbyterian,' writing from Rathfriland, County Down, Ireland, gives a valuable account of the progress and results of the religious movement thus far. We take some extracts on particular points:—

TEMPERANCE.

In a population of about twenty five hundreds, we had upwards of thirty shops for the sale of spirits. Of these, one has ceased, two others are about to cease, and there are no new applications; of the remainder, an allowance must be made for the Roman Catholic population, whose drinking habits are not, of course, sensibly affected by the Revival. On fairs and markets a decided temperance change was observed by every one. One evening I watched the country people returning from market: where previously there would have been many inebriates, I saw only one, and on inquiry, found he was not 'one of us.' A certain individual, notoriously fond of drink, has never once been observed under its influence since the movement commenced. Another, given over to the habit constantly and recklessly, is living soberly and consistently. Besides these glaring cases there is a general feeling in favour of temperance, and a public tone produced that will not soon decline.

PRIVATE COMFORT.

Several families have told me with glowing countenances, of the joy brought by the movement into the domestic circle, families, rich and poor alike. One said, "O, sir there is glory in our house now; two sisters and two brothers,"—meaning this number in one home had been brought to Christ. Parents have told, with moist eyes, what change had come over their children, and wives of husbands, sisters and brothers, have told the same. Nothing sweeter in the whole movement can be recalled by me, than these expressions of domestic gladness, mixed with praises to Him who accomplished it.

ATTENDANCE ON RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Many persons are now observed at Church or prayer-meetings who formerly were never seen there; and others, who were absent as the rule, and present as the exception, are now our most regular attendants. The Churches are crowded, some of them about to enlarge their accommodation. At the Autumn Communion there was a great increase of members, some of them interesting cases, rescued from abandonment. The district prayer-meetings are also well attended, and, on the whole, this element of the Revival keeps up undiminished and unimpaired. At these services the demeanor is much more devout than formerly. During the taking of a collection, or any similar pause in the services, persons were generally observed covering their faces, and silently lifting up their hearts to God.

READING.

An immense stimulus has been given to reading. The circulation of the Scriptures during the summer was ten-fold more than usual; the daily reading of the Scriptures is proportionably augmented. In connexion with this, may be mentioned the practice of family worship, which is revived in the proportion of as many families more as formerly observed it. Novels and light reading suffered an almost entire suspension or extinction. One convert said, "O, sir, do warn the people not to read novels, and journals, and newspapers, but to read their Bibles." Tracts and short books of a practical nature, such as Newman Hall's 'Come to Jesus,' and James' 'Anxious Inquirer,' were in exceeding great demand. Recently I procured a Colporteur (himself a convert) and sent him out with a parcel of tracts. He soon returned for more. More were given him. In an incredibly short time, he disposed of these at publisher's prices. Finally he was able to support himself by the sale of an exclusively religious literature. This, itself, is one of the most gratifying facts and blessed results of the movement.

On a general survey, now that the first months of its intensity are over, the Revival here abides the test of time and bears the closest scrutiny. On a recent day appointed for Thanksgiving to Almighty God, on this behalf, there was manifested a spirit of religious earnestness never before witnessed since the first fervours at the plantation of Ulster. Churches filled with attentive worshippers, re-act upon the ministry, and make it sweeter to preach. Sabbath Schools, crowded with children, make teaching delightful. The ignorant are seeking instruction—no need now to bribe them by any gifts, and so the spare hours of the Sabbath are filled up with district

classes and prayer-meetings. A fresh life and warmth are infused into all the social arteries, and now that the first excitement has subsided, the pulse is throbbing strong and healthy. Much yet remains to be done. Hundreds are yet out of Christ, living in sin. The River of Life flowing through the land, is fringed with verdure, but away and beyond it the desert still lies barren and waste.

M. ABOUT'S DESCRIPTION OF FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

M. Edmond About, who is now staying in Alsace, has a *feuilleton* in the *Opinion Nationale*, dated from a village called Bouxvillier, and in the following passage he alludes to the leading question of the day:—"I had every reason to suppose that the Protestants of Alsace, being rebels, trampled under foot the laws of the empire, refused to pay taxes, evaded military service, set at naught morality, and pilfered other men's goods; for in point of fact, a sect which is destined to certain damnation would be very silly if it were to deny itself any possible enjoyment in this present world. But the things I have heard here completely astonish me. I have been assured by a Catholic policeman that the Emperor has no more devoted, more peaceable, or more irreproachable subjects than these cursed heretics. A Catholic officer swears to me that his best soldiers are Protestants. I learn from a Catholic taxgatherer that the Protestants not only pay their taxes regularly, but that many of them make it a point of paying all their contributions for the year on New Year's day. A Catholic superintendent of woods and forests declares to me that in a canton of which three-fourths are Protestants, 93 per cent. of the offences against the forest laws are committed by Catholics. I could not believe my ears. 'But gentlemen, I exclaimed, with all the authority of the true faith, 'it is more certain that Catholics are more enlightened than Protestants, since their light comes from on high. Moreover, they must necessarily be more rich, because as we know,

Dieu prodigue ses biens
A ceux qui font vœu d'être siens."

They civilly answered me that I was altogether in error—that the heretic youth of this district was better educated than our own, and for this reason, that the Protestant ministers were able and zealous men, who threw their whole souls into the work; while, on the other hand, the good Catholic priests of Alsace knew nothing more than how to say mass and curse Protestants. They further told me that the Protestants are the best farmers, that their dwellings are the neatest and cleanest, that they are the best men of business, and make fortunes more frequently than Catholics. They showed me Protestant villages in a state of the highest prosperity, lands yielding rich harvests, and flourishing manufactures—such, for example, as those of Mr. Goldenberg and M. Shatenman. They showed me Catholic hamlets, and even towns, in which idleness, drunkenness, and misery enjoyed a fraternal reign, notwithstanding that all the women attended mass every day, and that the men kept more than a hundred saint's days in a year. 'You see,' said a heretic to me, 'that the influence of Rome is felt afar off. It may be compared to the sirocco, which blows across the deserts of Africa and throws us upon our backs at Strasburg. It is a happy thing for us that we have found a shelter against the blast from Rome. And remember this, that if our kings of the sixteenth century had allowed France to become altogether Protestant, it would at this time of day have become infinitely more rich and more moral than it is.' This hypothesis so shocked my Catholic pride that I exclaimed to the Protestant—'Sir, what you have just said appears to me a monument of hypocrisy, and an ignoble tissue of contradictions.' In this way I shut him up, for, between ourselves, his arguments were not easy to refute, and when you do not feel yourself able to answer a man, the shortest way out of the difficulty is to insult him."

*God lavishes his gifts on those devoted to him.

SELECTIONS.

THE PULPIT AND RELIGIOUS PRESS.—A poor sermon and a poor religious newspaper are two of the poorest things ever imposed upon the poor people of this poor world. A sermon without thought and without study, without earnestness and without spiritual power, without the vitality of Gospel truth and without the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, such a sermon is a poor sermon. A religious newspaper loosely, lazily, lamely edited, without judgment, taste, and appropriateness in the selections, without ability, point, spirit, and readableness in the contributions, without power, beauty, and popular sympathy in the editorials, without a judicious digest of important current intelligence, without beauty of typography and taste in arrangement, such a religious newspaper, if such a thing can be called religious, is a poor one. Such things degrade the pulpit and the religious press. The lawyer and politician exceed the one, and the various secular newspapers the other, in popular interest and power; whereas the pulpit has the grandest elements of sublime energy, the grandest sources of inspiration, the deepest fountains

of sympathy of any oral institution known among men, and the religious press has similar superior advantages. A sanctified emulation, a spirit of holy enterprise, a God-fearing desire to excel, are very much needed in both—more, perhaps, in the latter than in the former. A pulpit invested with the true charm and attraction of the Gospel, so that "great multitudes" flock to its ministrations, is a desideratum; and so is a powerful popular religious press.—*N. O. Advocate*.

MAXIMS OF BUSINESS.—Such suggestions as the following would secure a race of business men who would honor the land that furnishes them so noble a theatre for successful enterprise: 1. Engage in no business inconsistent with the strictest morality, nor in which you cannot daily seek the blessing of the Most High. 2. Follow your chosen vocation and that alone whatever temptations to speculation or rapid acquisition may present themselves. 3. Adopt no "tricks of trade," however sanctioned by custom, that involve deception or untruthfulness. 4. Never incur a debt beyond your resources. 5. Always live within your income. 6. Devote a fixed portion of your income, before hand, to charitable uses, to be employed and accounted for as systematically as family expenditures. The man who will regulate his business by such simple rules as these, may free himself from the feverish excitements of adventurous traffickers, and assure himself, with God's blessing, of an honest competency, if not of a benevolent affluence and a good name.—*Christian's Penny Mag.*

MISSING HEARERS.—A minister in *Zion's Advocate* advertises as missing "twenty-five all day Sabbath hearers, thirty afternoon hearers, and about twenty church members from the communion table. If such can be persuaded from any sense of duty, obligation or self-interest to return and fill their seats, they shall be entitled to some of the richest and most precious promises recorded in the Bible, and made sure by the veracity of Him whose word is truth.

HOW CRINOLINE BENEFITS TRADE.—It is a singular fact, and one which illustrates the dependence of trades of almost every kind upon the eccentricities of the devotees of fashion, that since the extensive use of crinoline in England the wire drawers and a considerable section of the wire workers of this kingdom have been exceedingly busy, and are at this moment obtaining very high wages! The wearers of crinoline, from the amplitude of their costume and the consequent difficulty of calculating distances, are more exposed in their home to danger from fire than are those other ladies whose dresses project little beyond the limits assigned by nature to their fair forms. Hence the necessity for extra precaution in the shape of wire fire-guards—hence the pressure on the wire trade—hence the high rate of wages referred to. It is satisfactory to observe, too, that an impulse has been given to art as well as to labor in the matter of fire-guards. All remember the primitive nature of those articles as hitherto used in nurseries, etc., but now that they are required for the protection of "grown-up children," and have to figure "before company," it has been found desirable to vary their forms, materials, and prices, and to impart "style" and taste into their construction. They are at present used in West End drawing rooms, as well as in humbler parlors, and must be made consonant, therefore, with the neighboring furniture, the fittings of the refracting and ornamental stoves, and the richly ornamental fenders. If this were not so they would be pronounced "de-ci-dedly vul-gar," and, despite their preservative value during the mazy dance, a "horrid baw." We have seen some elegant specimens of modern fire-guards, and we know that several firms in London are overburdened with orders for them, "to be supplied immediately and regardless of cost." Well may the workers referred to rejoice in the prevalent fashion, and loudly exclaim, "Vivat crinoline!"—*Mechanic's Magazine*.

THE LIME LIGHT.—A new, brilliant, and very economical light has recently been tested on a large scale at the Crystal Palace, London. It is described as more powerful than the gas from coal, giving an intensity of brightness—with steadiness, continuity, and diffusiveness. In short, it is in every way practically available for the ordinary purposes of life. The new light is obtained by projecting a jet of oxygen, and hydrogen, or oxygen and carburetted hydrogen gases combined, upon a surface of lime, and so regulating the supply and protecting the lime from crumbling away, as to ensure with perfect continuity a maximum brilliancy of intensity. The power of illumination is immense, a single jet of medium size being equivalent to the light of four hundred wax candles of four to the pound. It is represented to be peculiarly adapted for coast lights, steamers, sailing vessels, railways, signals, bridges, wharves, churches, factories, public rooms, squares, large and important thoroughfares. From its portability, it is eminently adapted for military operations in the field, both in attack and defence of important positions, as well as the service of the sea generally. On the score of expense, the saving is very great. The lime light costs two cents an hour, coal gas eight cents, and oil thirty cents for the same amount of illumination. The experiment and effulgent display are described as surpassing the expectations even of the most sanguine visitors.

The Miscellany.

A WIFE.

The wife sat thoughtfully turning over
A book inscribed with the school-girl's name;
A tear—one tear—fell hot on the cover
She quickly closed when her husband came.

He came, and he went away—it was nothing—
With cold, calm words upon either side;
But, just at the sound of the room-door shutting,
A dreadful door in her soul stood wide.

Love she had read of in sweet romances,—
Love that could sorrow, but never fail,
Built her own palace of noble fancies,
All the wide world a fairy tale.

Bleak and bitter, and utterly doleful,
Spreads to this woman her map of life;
Hour after hour she looks in her soul, full
Of deep dismay and turbulent strife.

Face in both hands, she knelt on the carpet;
The black cloud loosen'd, the storm-rain fell;
Oh! life has so much to wilder and warp it,—
One poor heart's day what poet could tell?

—Once A Week.

A PAGE FROM MINNIE'S LIFE.

Let us look in a moment upon Mrs. Carpenter's cosily-furnished chamber. There is a bright fire glowing in the grate, and near by sits the thoughtful mother, quietly sewing. Little Willie is playing with his blocks upon the carpet, and the pale, wintry sun looked cheerfully and lovingly in upon them both through the westward windows.

"Now," said Willie, "I will build a fort. The fort shall have guns all around, and I will have the British come to fight the Americans, and then, I tell you, won't the Americans shoot them down!"

And Willie went busily and happy at work.

It was not long before the door bell was violently rung, and soon came rapid steps in the hall and up the stairs. In a moment more the door was thrown open, and in rushed Minnie like a north-western breeze, swinging her hood in one hand, and upsetting, in her haste, Willie and his fort, and overthrowing a whole row of tall blocks that he had just set up for British soldiers. Willie began to scream and cry, but Minnie went on.

"Mother, mother," she said, "Rosa Woodville is down stairs, and wants me to go to the ferry with her. Can't I go? Oh, mother, do tell me quick!"

"No, Minnie."

"Oh, mother, why not?" said Minnie pettishly.

"Because I do not think it best. By-and-by, perhaps, you may know other reasons. Go and tell Rosa, if she is waiting, that you cannot go."

Minnie knew that her mother's "no" really meant no, and she knew that it would be useless to dispute the matter. So she only pouted her red lips a little, and turned around, still swinging her hood, the tassel of which, chancing to fly in an unfortunate direction, hit Willie in his eye. This was sufficient cause for another outbreak, and the little fellow rushed to his mother and hid his face in her lap.

"Naughty old Minnie!" he sobbed, "I wish she'd stay away!"

In the meantime Minnie went to the top of the stairs and called out—

"Can't go, Rosa!"

"Why not?"

"Because mother says not."

"That's too bad," said Rosa.

"Oh, Willie, do be still!" cried Minnie, re-entering the chamber. "You are such a cry-baby!"

"Minnie!" said her mother sternly. "You may ring the bell," she continued, "and ask Bridget to bring up Willie's supper. He is tired and may go to bed."

Here poor Willie climbed up into his mother's lap, twined his arms about her neck, and, placing his little tired head upon her shoulder, soon sobbed himself into quietness. Bridget brought up his supper, and his mother pulled off shoes and stockings from the round, chubby feet. Then he repeated his nightly prayer, and was laid away to rest in his own little bed.

By this time, Minnie was in her usual good humor, and was looking over the contents of her mother's jewelry-box, that had been left open on the bureau.

"Mother," said she, "this beautiful ring that was given to you when you were a little girl, just fits me, now! Isn't it nice that the initials should happen to be the same as mine? Can't I wear it at school to-morrow? Say, mother, may I not?"

"Upon one condition," said her mother.

"What, mother? what is it?" asked Minnie, eagerly.

"Come and sit down by me, and we will talk about it."

Quick as a flash, Minnie was in her low chair at her mother's feet.

"Did you wish very much to go to the ferry with Rosa this afternoon?" said Mrs. Carpenter.

"Oh, no, mother, not very much, only Rosa wanted me to go."

"One might have thought, Minnie, by the way you entered the room, that your life depended upon it. The consequences were that Willie's afternoon happiness was spoiled, and I

was hindered from completing a piece of work that I was anxious to finish before dark, because it is work that I cannot do in the evening. And, you know, it was only last week that I had two or three days of serious trouble with Bridget, solely on account of your rude, boisterous ways."

"I cannot help it, mother," said Minnie, "I think sometimes that I will be good and sober, but I forget again. I can't be sober, mother!"

"That's not it, Minnie. Because you are naturally gay and cheerful, it does not follow that you must go around the house like a whirlwind, and knock down everything that chances to lie in your way. You can be cheerful and happy, and gentle. What would you think if you should see me running around, slamming the doors, and swinging my bonnet by one string?"

"Why, mother," said Minnie, laughing, "I should think that you were not very lady-like!"

"You are not a very little girl now, Minnie," continued her mother, "and these things look coarse and unlady-like in you. Besides, they interfere with the happiness of others, which you have no right to do. You know very well that you keep the house in confusion a great part of the time. Do you think it right that the happiness of a family should be sacrificed to the uncouth ways of a rude little girl?"

"No, mother," said Minnie soberly.

"Well, Minnie, what are you going to do?—Will you try to break this unpleasant habit, or will you let it grow upon you and make you unlovely and unloved?"

"I suppose I ought to break myself," said Minnie, almost sobbing, "I know I ought, but I don't see how I can."

"You cannot unless you try in good earnest. I may talk as much as I will, but it will do you no good, unless you will try. You cannot throw it off all at once, but suppose you make the trial, just for one day, and see what you can do. Begin to-morrow morning. If you will, you may wear the ring."

"Well, mother, I will," said Minnie, brightening.

"I would not decide now," said her mother. "Every undertaking should be fully weighed beforehand, and you must be in earnest about this. It will be hard, for you will have to watch yourself constantly. Before you think of it, you will be slamming a door with all your might, or will give Willie a push, or throw your slate down furiously upon the table. These things that are constantly occurring are what you have to guard against. I wish you to think it all over carefully and then decide in good earnest. In the morning you may come and tell me your decision."

Just then, they heard Mr. Carpenter's footstep on the stairs, who had opened the street door with his night-key. He brought a letter for his wife, and soon the supper bell rang, so there was no more time for talk that night.

The next morning Minnie made her appearance in her mother's room. "I have decided to try, mother," she said.

"Here is the ring," said her mother, placing it on her finger. "You must let it have a voice for you to-day. Whenever you look at it, it must say, 'Gentle ways, Minnie, gentle ways!'"

Minnie turned to go down the stairs. Her first impulse was to run down, as was her habit, with heavy step, at the top of her speed, but she looked at the ring and forebore.

"What event is going to take place, mother?" said George, the older brother. "Min walked down the stairs. I saw it with my own eyes, and she has really got to the table without upsetting anything or knocking any of us down."

Minnie was about to retort in her old way, but she looked down again at the shining circlet on her finger. "Gentle ways, Minnie, gentle ways!" it seemed to say, so she only pressed her lips tightly together, and made no reply. Her mother saw the struggle, and repaid her by a look of approval.

We will not follow Minnie through the events of the day, but will listen to her own story, as she told it to her mother that night.

"I told you I would try, mother," she said, "and I did try. I was determined to watch myself all day, but if it hadn't been for the ring, I should have forgot a great many more times than I did. When I go to school, mornings, I almost always stop for Rosa Woodville. I saw her this morning in the basement, so I thought I would rap on the window and tell her to come out. Well, I was just going to give a great, loud knock, you know, when I heard the ring say, 'Gentle ways, gentle ways!' You needn't laugh, mother, it really did say so—so I only gave a little, low rap, just loud enough for her to hear. Rosa saw me, and she jumped quick enough to get her books and things and come out. So we walked along together, and pretty soon we saw Miss Lee, our teacher, just ahead of us. I was just going to call out, 'Miss Lee, Miss Lee,' as loud as I could, but I thought of 'gentle ways,' and did not, but Rosa and I walked as fast as we could, until we came up with her. Well, she seemed so glad to see us and smiled so sweetly, and then, mother, I happened to think, all at once, that what makes us all love Miss Lee so well is because she is always so gentle. Why, mother, she is just as firm in school, and has such strict rules, and makes us all mind them, but all the time she is so kind and gentle that it does not seem as if she was strict at all. Well, it was early when we got there, and Miss Lee said she would write a little while if Rosa and I would be quiet. We

said we would, and then, don't you think, mother, the very next minute I forgot! I went to my desk with my books, and, before I thought, I threw them down with a crash, and away went the books on to the seat, and the slate fell upon the floor with a loud noise, and Miss Lee looked up so quick and sharp that I thought I should cry in spite of myself. But she only said, just as sweet as ever, 'Never mind, Minnie, it's only an accident,' and went on writing as if nothing had happened. I cannot tell all that took place through the day, but, mother, I didn't think it would be so hard. Why, I had to think and watch all the time, and then I'd forget, and it seemed as if it was of no use at all for me to try. But I believe it is of some use, after all," said Minnie, resting her head upon her mother's knee, "for it always makes my heart so happy when I've really tried to do well."

"Ah! my child," said her mother, kissing her, "there's the test. When your heart and conscience approve, then you may think that God approves, and real, earnest effort always makes us better and happier. So it will ever be with us through life; always striving, but never attaining to our own perfect satisfaction. But, Minnie, never give up. Let your standard be a high one, for although you may not succeed in reaching it, I think that God will reward us for what we try to be, as well as for what we are."

FREE CHURCH TEMPERANCE MEETING.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Witness.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to bring you and your numerous readers from Edinburgh to Glasgow, to observe what the friends of the good cause of temperance have been essaying to accomplish in the latter great city. I was not present at their great gathering; but you will perhaps give me a small corner of your columns, to state a few things in connection with that subject, and with what was delivered on that occasion, which, I hope, will not pass away, but have palpable, extensive, and permanent effects. I saw it my duty to join the late William Collins, J. Dunlop, Esq., Greenock, and other Christian philanthropists, in the laudable effort to change the ensnaring customs, which were so universal, of the use of intoxicating drinks on almost every occasion,—joyous or sorrowful, civil and sacred,—in cold and heat. I encountered much banter even from clerical brethren,—much more indeed, than now after going much farther in the reform. I am old enough to have heard the Professor Gregory (1793) lecture, to whose treatment of patients of the alcoholic class Dr. Guthrie so felicitously referred. Many are the anecdotes current of the reception, more plain than pleasant, but most salutary, which he gave to the stomachy men, subjecting them to examination as to their diet, but chiefly as to their drink, as distinguished from and more symptomatic of the disease than their food. A clerical friend of mine, never known to be intemperate in the usual sense of the term, told me of the questioning he had to submit to from the Doctor, and of the conclusion come to, quite of a piece with that which Dr. Guthrie recited. It is well known that the Doctor had very little confidence in the healing art as a profession, preferring greatly prevention to cure, and simple rules of regular, moderate, and, above all, anti-dram and anti-toddy practice, as most essential to health and to cheerfulness. I, as an octogenarian, may be permitted to state, that I have acted on this plan for a long period, and have still a great measure of health, to which neither wine, nor spirits, nor pale ales, have been aiding; for these, and *hoc genus omne*, have been quite ignored. Although exhausted often with pulpit labors, I have resorted to nothing stronger than unfermented beverages, and stretching on the bed or sofa for half an hour, never knowing what it is to be *Mondayish*—a term which I would earnestly hope is obsolescent in our clerical commentaries and vocabulary. I have, however, too good reason to know that some of the most eloquent and impassioned orators, even preachers of the word, have been in the way, after exhaustion, of resorting to potations of the alcoholic kind, by no means favorable to their physical or spiritual benefit. Solicitous for the good of the rising generation, let me just present you with a living domestic picture which may be seen any day in your city, which pleased me very much—namely, that of a clergyman's family at one o'clock p.m.—sons and daughters, like olive plants round the table (after blessing implored), eating their meat with cheerfulness and relish without the too usual accompaniments of either porter or wine, or ardent spirits: their drink the crystal well. Now, just reverse the picture, alas! too common, even in the families of the well respected ministers and elders, &c., on whose tables intoxicating liquors are moved about, day after day, without fear, although many families, as fair and promising as theirs, have to deplore the sad wreck of genius, and even of promising piety, through the baleful and insidious influence of early introduction to the seductive draught. Even on the score of economy—no mean study—it seems imperative on our brethren systematically to exclude the toddy ladies, &c., from their board. I have heard long ago from a friend of a venerable minister, whose descendants are well known in our church, that the question came to this—when his family were in the course of education, and when the stipend was found too limited to answer the increasing demand,—in what branch of our family expense

can we effect a saving, and the answer was,—“We can give up the dram after dinner as one saving,” which was immediately done, and we may safely affirm, that besides the economical gain, a still more important benefit was, that not one of the numerous family of young men and young women became the victims of intemperance, or of an approach to the fearful evil. I need scarcely add that, along with temperate habits, godly lessons and family worship were conjoined in seemly and blessed union. And now, let my counsel be acceptable to my younger brethren and fathers, for whose benefit I feel deep solicitude, having through a long life witnessed and heard of so many affecting falls of ministers (once esteemed for talents and respectability) through strong drink; and of not a few other cases of injury to usefulness through the partial influence of the insidious foe; and, moreover, aware of much good having resulted from the expulsion of alcoholic potions from domestic use, humbly but earnestly would I entreat fathers and brethren to countenance by their example the truly safe, lawful, yea, laudable and salutary practice of totally abstaining from that which is in no respect a necessary of life, but, on the contrary, in nine cases at least out of the ten, proves the cause of sad havoc in the social circle, and leads down to darkness, to mourning, lamentation, and woe!—I subscribe as under,

WM. BURNS,

Senior Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.

[This letter was published in the *Scottish Guardian*, we think, last year.—Ed. Wit.]

CHEAP AND EXCELLENT INK.—We like ink that is as black as midnight, and glossy as a raven's wing. Bad ink is a decided nuisance. There is scarcely anything more undesirable than to receive a long letter with bad spelling and worse penmanship, on another man's business; but the annoyance is greatly aggravated if written on dull blue paper with ink about the color of muddy water. Good ink may often be had by paying a good price for it, say about fifty cents per quart; but after the manufacturer has got up his reputation, he is tempted to sell a cheap and miserable article. The best way is for all to make their own ink, and save at least one thousand per cent., as ink is commonly sold at retail, between first cost and final price. But how shall we make it easily and cheaply? Thus: Buy extract of logwood, which may be had for three cents an ounce, or cheaper by the quantity. Buy also, for three cents, an ounce of bi-chromate of potash. Do not make a mistake and get the simple chromate of potash. The former is orange red, the latter clear yellow. Now, take half an ounce of extract of logwood, and ten grains of bi-chromate of potash, and dissolve them in a quart of hot rain water. When cold, pour it into a glass bottle, and leave it uncorked for a week or two. Exposure to the air is indispensable. The ink is then made, and has cost five to ten minutes' labor, and about three cents besides the bottle. This ink is at first an intense steel blue, but becomes quite black. We have recently given this ink a fair trial, "and know whereof we affirm." So far as we know, it is new.—Country Gentleman.

THE OCEAN STREWN WITH LOBSTERS.—The captain of the clipper "Daring," which vessel arrived at San Francisco from New-York, reports that when in latitude 23 degrees and 23 minutes south, longitude 130 degrees west, he passed through a sea of diminutive lobsters, perfect in shape, and in all respects the miniature counterpart of the larger crustaceous inhabitants of the bays and shallow waters of the Atlantic coast. From four o'clock in the afternoon, when the ship first came up with them, until long after it was dark, she sailed literally through a sea of little lobsters. The surface of the ocean was covered, and seemed to spawn and crinkle with their incessant moving. As far down as the eye could reach, as the ship slowly ploughed them aside, they were seen struggling and clawing to the tune of millions. The captain scooped up bucketfuls of them and offered them to his dogs, who manifested no great liking for such a strange fare. A kettleful was boiled for the cabin table, but they were barely tasteless and the shell filled with a liquid substance, and without meat. At daylight the next morning the ship had passed through them. They must have covered the ocean for many miles, and extended to an unknown depth.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

Joy.—Rejoice in the Lord alway, and again I say rejoice.—Philippians iv. 4. Let the children of Zion be joyful in their king.—Psalm cxlix. 2. Let the heart of them rejoice that seek the Lord.—Psalm cv. 3. The joy of the Lord is your strength.—Nehemiah viii. 10. They that sow in tears shall reap in joy.—Psalm cxxvi. 5. Thou hast put gladness in my heart, more than in the time that their corn and their wine increased.—Psalm iv. 7. I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation.—Habakkuk iii. 18.

It is strange indeed that religion should be called a gloomy thing, when Christians are actually commanded to be joyful. Even those who are only seeking the Lord are told to rejoice, far more they who have found him as their own God and Saviour. There must be something wrong with any Christian, old or young, who is always sad. Either his faith must be very weak, or not simple enough, or not decided, or some sin must be keeping him back from peace.

The true Christian has reason to be the happiest of men, and he should desire to show this, to let the world see that his religion makes him happy, for this is the best way to commend Christ to others. But we cannot expect to have joy, unless we are watchful, and consistent in holiness.

