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THE SEIGNIORIAL TENURE ABOLITION SCHEME.

(From the Montreal Gazette, Ministerialist.)

Finding it difficult to understand precisely Mr. Cartier's resolutions to provide means to pay off the seigniors, we have waited for enlightenment till a report of the debate upon them should reach us. Alas, however! we are little better off. Our correspondent informs us that none but a Lower Canada lawyer could have comprehended or intelligently reported the debate; and after a perusal of the several versions of the speeches, we arrive at the conclusion that the explanations offered are no explanations, or that most decidedly no Lower Canadian learned in the law had sought to do with reporting the speeches of the Premier and Lower Canada leader of Opposition. But the partiality—the iniquity of the scheme—it still seen in this. Nothing could more abundantly prove that the grant flows not from any general principle of justice, but from a desire to curry favor with the mob, than the treatment of the people in the City and Parish of Montreal. The great hardship of the chief of the casual rights—the *lots et ventes*—consists in this: that the mutation is calculated upon the amount for which the property is taxed as well as the original value of the soil. Any one can see at a glance how this operates to repress the erection of costly buildings and other improvements. The twelfth of all the holder spends, he spends not for his own benefit, but for that of the seignior. And it will be readily seen that in towns were expensive buildings are being put up, which often (if not generally indeed) exceed very much in value the cost of the land itself, this fine is felt as a most grievous burthen. If any place deserved relief, therefore, one would suppose it would be the people of a great town like this. Yet it is to the people of this city alone, out of all the Province, that no relief at all is given, either by paying off these casual rights or giving them a share in the sums to be paid into the Municipal Funds! Mr. Dorion asked for some explanation of this, but got none, so far as the reports of the Toronto papers shew. But he did not ask for any explanation about, or raise any objection to the re-granting to the seminary of St. Sulpice claims which it gave up long ago. The spirit which these two portions of the scheme has roused among the British inhabitants of this city is best illustrated by a letter which we publish elsewhere to-day, though we do not quite concur in all the writer says. Nor will it be confined to them—for men beyond the city, in the eastern townships, will ask from their representatives "the reason why" they voted for such propositions. Nor need it surprise any one if, after such a lowering of the herd to the commands of the great ecclesiastical seigniors, British electors throughout Lower Canada look upon Upper Canada Grits as more natural allies than in past years they have deemed them.

THE CANADA GAZETTE.

(From the Kingston News, Ministerialist.)

We notice in the discussion on the item in the estimates for printing, that Mr. Brown and Mr. Hogan advocated the suppression of the *Canada Gazette*, and the giving out of the public printing by tender. We shall not discuss the propriety of either proposition, but we would draw the attention of the public, and the legislature particularly, to the injurious practice of compelling the publication of "Sheriffs' sales" of the property of defendants in the *Gazette* for six weeks, and often for six months, as well as in the local journals where the properties are situate, the effect of which is to more deeply involve the estates of unfortunate defendants, without a shadow of reason except to fill the pockets of officials, especially the Queen's printer. We should like to know what is the actual circulation of the *Gazette*? Will some of the gentlemen in the House call for a return of the subscription list? We venture to say the weekly edition does not exceed two hundred copies, (exclusive of the eight hundred copies paid for by the Government, and supplied to officials) distributed over the whole United Provinces. As a medium for advertisements it is a miserable failure, for the narrow limit of its circulation alone is a proof of this: then, who are its patrons? a few lawyers, a few magistrates and Government and county officials, who find it conducive to their interest to be familiar with its contents, particularly Crown Lands' sales, sales for Taxes, and sales by the Sheriff under executions. These items possess peculiar attractions, as they enable men with ready means to speculate advan-

tageously from the certainty of having few competitors. The ostensible object of advertising lands under execution for sale is to promulgate the particulars as widely as possible so as to induce as large a number as possible, to attend the sale, and by their competition realize the largest possible sum in liquidation of the debt or debts for which the property was seized. Now, as the *Gazette*, as we before said, is only seen by a few isolated individuals, this object is not by any means promoted. So that the large sums frequently accumulated by repeated postponements of sales, the original advertisements continuing to occupy their places in the *Gazette*, proves as great a curse to the defendants as a long bill of costs. Quite sufficient for them to pay the charges made for publishing their estates in the local journals, which really effect some good both for the plaintiff and defendant. A reform in this matter is very much required, and we trust the House will effect the change suggested by the tenor of the above remarks.

DOCUMENTS LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT, WITH THE REPORT OF THE PROHIBITORY LAW COMMITTEE.

MR. ROWLAND BURR'S STATEMENT.—I believe the morals of the public are greatly injured by the use of intoxicating liquors. My experience as a Justice of the Peace and Jail Commissioner for nearly 20 years shows that 9 out of 10 of the male prisoners, and 19 out of 20 of the female prisoners have been brought there by intoxicating liquor. I have visited the Jails from Quebec to Sandwich, through the length and breadth of Canada, and I have personally examined nearly 2,000 prisoners in the Jails; and they nearly all signed a petition for a Maine Liquor Law, many of them stating that it was their only hope of being saved from utter ruin. In four years there were 25,000 prisoners in the Jails, and it appeared from the records that 22,000 of that number had been brought there by intoxicating drinks; and I believe from the 2,000 whom I examined that 24,000 out of the 25,000 would never have been there had it not been for the liquor trade and the license law. I have the record before me, kept by myself of the liquor dealers of Yonge Street for 54 years past—100 in number—and I will give an abstract from the record:—

Number of ruined drunkards in the 100 families.....	214
Loss of property once owned in real estate.....	£58,700
Number of widows left.....	46
Number of orphans left.....	235
Sudden deaths.....	44
Suicides publicly known.....	13
Number of premature deaths by drunkenness.....	203
Murders.....	4
Executions.....	3
Number of years of human life lost by drunkenness.....	1,915

I have been acquainted with these 100 families, and I have kept written records of them for the purpose of printing them, leaving out the names.

The remedy, and the only remedy in human power, is a prohibitory liquor law. In the opinion I am supported by the report of the committee of 39 of the most illustrious members of the British House of Commons, recommending such a law, after sitting in convention during three months, and taking evidence from judges, sheriffs, mayors, gaolers, magistrates, and naval and military officers, from all parts of England. I am also supported by the testimony of thousands of persons wishing to refrain; but when the liquor is within their reach, the sight, taste, or smell of it overcomes all good desires and they are ruined.

I believe the people of Canada are prepared to sustain a prohibitory liquor law. The total amount of duty on intoxicating liquors in 1857 was £24,362 4s 5d. The annual average amount of gallons is 3,000,000. This is more than doubled by drugs and water, and costs the consumer at least half-a-dollar per gallon—equal to \$3,000,000. The imported spirits and wine amount to £1,000,000, and will cost the consumer double the foreign cost. It may be safely said that liquor costs Canada five millions per annum, or fifty millions during the last ten years. The average income to the Government on the duties and licenses on wines and intoxicating liquors is \$500,000. The Government therefore derives in ten years five millions. It costs the people 50,000,000—leaving a loss of \$45,000,000 in ten years to the whole Province. The number of bushels of grain, chiefly wheat, annually used in the distilleries is 1,000,000. The amount of barley used in brewing for the last ten years amounts to 10,000,000 bushels, and costs the country \$10,000,000, amounting to fifty-five millions loss in ten years. Then the cost of criminal justice is annually \$100,000, of which one half can be fairly

set down to liquor, which amounts in ten years to \$500,000—making a fair average loss of \$55,500,000 in ten years, deducting the revenue derived from the business. According to the table which I have kept of 100 liquor dealers for 50 years, the loss of human labour by drunkenness in ten years would amount to 30,000 years, which labour at \$200 per annum would amount to \$6,000,000, which should be added. There are many other ways in which the Province has suffered great loss in dollars and cents, which, not having the statistics, I cannot compute.

MR. GOODERHAM'S STATEMENT.—Our firm has been engaged in the distilling business upwards of twenty-five years, and we have invested in it between \$80,000 and \$100,000. We distill about 100,000 bushels of grain annually, and annually make about half a million of gallons at 35 per cent under proof. The wholesale price, just now, of whisky is 27 cents per gallon. Our trade extends east to Belleville, north to Collingwood, and west to London. This extent of country consumes all we now make. If a law were passed prohibiting the manufacture of distilled liquors for use as a beverage, confining the sale to foreign purchase and for domestic use in the arts, it would nearly destroy our home trade, and oblige us to have recourse to exportation, which is at all times critical, and could be prosecuted to advantage only at particular times and during the season of navigation.

STATISTICS FROM THE CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.—Proof spirits distilled in 1858 in Upper Canada 2,543,701 gallons. Number of stills, 110. Number of gallons of malt liquors brewed in Upper Canada from the 5th of August to the 31st December, 1858, 850,375. Number of licenses issued during the same period, 101. General statement of the imports during 1857, of brandy and other liquors:—Brandy, 25,591 gal; £13,132 16s 8d value. Cordials 3,238½ gallons; £1,297 18s 7d value. Gin, 99,976 gal; £14,215 10s 8d value. Rum, 21,725 gal; £3,660 0s 5d value. Whisky, 313,551 gal; £34,572 18s 9d value. Wine in wood, 210,274 gal; £46,271 16s value. Wine, in pint and quart bottles 3,462 gal; £92,314 4s value. Cider, 9,556 gal; £279 14s 1d value. Ale and beer, 366,361 gal; £35,518 14s 11d value.

CANADIAN NEWS.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ONE CLASS OF DEBTORS AND ANOTHER CLASS OF DEBTORS.—The *censitaire* in a Canadian Seignior holding his land for a yearly rent of two sous per arpent, and a payment of a twelfth of the value if he sells, is just now to have his entire obligation reduced to the two sous per arpent at the public expense. At the very same time the Government is issuing proclamations calling upon settlers in Upper Canada, who have bought their lands at the full market value to pay up the instalments by the 1st of September.—*Montreal Herald*.

PROHIBITORY LAW.—If petitions from Lower Canada have not been so numerous as from Upper Canada, public feeling in favor of the measure may be as strong in the former as the latter; but if no opportunity be given for the expression of that feeling, how will it make itself known? What folly to speak of Union when every measure, for good or evil, which emanates from our Legislature is tainted with sectional feeling and sectional distinctions.—*Quebec Gazette*.

A number of Quebec merchants lately presented Mr. Samuel Johnston of that city with a handsome silver salver and inkstand, on the occasion of his transfer from the Quebec to the Montreal Post Office, as an appreciation of his attention and courtesy.

A large party on the Piles Railway under the superintendence of the Engineer, Mr. Guerin, are actively pushing forward operations on the line. Shanties have been erected for the workmen, who are busied in preparing the track.—*Three Rivers Inquirer*.

Mr. Sinclair had a crowded audience of children yesterday afternoon in the St. Lawrence Hall, many being unable to gain admittance. The lecturer treated the subject of temperance in his usual simple and lively style. At the close the children were each provided with a copy of the "Pledge" to take home with them, so as to receive the consent of their parents to join the "Band of Hope Society," to be organized on Friday next. Mr. Sinclair also lectured in the evening in the Temperance Hall, to a large audience. Upwards of 370 persons signed the pledge yesterday. He delivers an address to the inhabitants of Yorkville this afternoon.—*Globe*.

DELISLE'S BRIDGE.—The ministry yesterday got through the preliminaries of a nice little job, which has been in preparation for some time. It appears that Mr. Delisle, a government official in Montreal, member of innumerable commissions, and recipient of rather more ministerial favors than any other man in the country, built a bridge over the Little River, a branch of the St. Lawrence, which separates the Isle of Montreal from Isle Jesus. Unfortunately for Mr. Delisle and his coadjutors, whoever they may be, the Seminary of Montreal owes a mill

at a very little distance from the bridge, and being afraid of business being carried away from the said mill, the clergyman found it advisable to build another bridge not many thousand yards above the other. This was a loss to Delisle, of course, and, when he is in grief, that gentleman hastens to throw himself upon the bosom of a sympathising executive. He and his friends discovered that the bridge was a sad interruption to the passage of timber down the river. This was not found out when the bridge was built, eleven years ago; it was not known till the new structure made the old one a losing concern. As the timber is compelled to shoot two bridges in the Little River besides Mr. Delisle's, we can hardly suppose that the lumbermen find the third an insurmountable obstacle to their progress. We rather conclude that being used to it, they could manage the third much more easily than the first. Mr. Delisle thinks it a terrible obstacle, however, and modestly asks that the bridge be removed, and, of course, that he and his friends be paid its value, in consideration of their yielding it up for the good of the public generally and the lumber trade. Disinterested Delisle. Your generosity brings tears into our editorial eyes, all unused as they are to the melting mood. A committee was wanted to inquire into the case, the Opposition resisted, but they were outvoted. They desired the House to name the committee and it was done, but the Speaker ruled that no one opposed to the objects of the reference could be appointed.—*Globe*, 12th.—[The *Herald* says it is the lumbermen and not Mr. Delisle, who are moving in this matter.—Ed. Wit.]

KNOX'S COLLEGE—CLOSE OF TERM.—The Session of this Theological Institute closed on Wednesday last. A large assembly, including many clergymen and professors, convened on the occasion. The Principal having called on the Moderator of the Synod, who was present, to offer prayer, stated that it devolved on his reverend colleague, Dr. Burns, to give the address on this occasion, and he would postpone his concluding remark till after the lecture of the day. Dr. Burns then proceeded with an appropriate and animated discourse on the qualifications for the preaching of the Word, which was heard with deep attention. Dr. Willis thereafter addressed the students and auditory in a few appropriate and impressive words, congratulating the friends of the college on the very considerable number who, it appears, are likely to go forth on the service of the church this season. He bore testimony of the diligence with which the students had applied themselves to their business during the winter months, and expressed his hope that those who were yet in the midst of their college curriculum, would spend the time of the recess profitably and conscientiously. And having assured them of the prayerful interest with which he and his colleagues would follow them into the scenes of their dispersion, and affectionately commended them to the care of the Presbyteries in their relative localities, the meeting was closed with prayer by Professor Young, the singing of a few appropriate lines by the auditory, and the benediction.—*Globe*.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—On Tuesday, Mr. McDougall moved in amendment to the Postmaster General's Postal Resolutions, "That the Resolutions be not now read a second time, but that they be referred back to the Committee of the Whole to strike out the clause imposing the postage rate on newspapers." We regret to say that the interests of the press and of newspaper readers found but little support among the men, who a few weeks ago, voted without compunction six dollars a day into their own pockets, although the statute law allowed them but four. Mr. McDougall's amendment was negatived by a vote of 64 to 28:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Burwell, Clark, Cook, Dorion, Drummond, Finlayson, Foley, Gould, Harcourt, Laberge, Laframboise, Lemieux, Mattice, McDougall, Morat, Munro, Patrick, Piche, Ross, Rymal, Semerville, and Sturton—28.

Nays.—Messrs. Alleen, Archambeault, Baby, Beaubien, Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, John Cameron, Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Att. Gen. Cartier, Canachon, Chapais, Cimon, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Feltowes, Ferguson, Ferres, Fortier, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Gill, Gowan, Harwood, Holmes, Labelle, Lacoste, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Loranger, Macbeth, Att. Gen. Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, McKicken, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, Panet, Playfair, Price, Robinson, Roblin, Rose, W. Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, S. Smith, Starnes, Talbot, Terrill, Tett, Turcotte and Webb—64.—*Transcript*.

WASTE.—One of the most useless and indefensible expenditures of the public money is the sum annually paid to the Queen's Printer for publishing the *Canada Gazette* and other work. The office is a sinecure. The publication of the *Gazette* is the most profitable business in Canada, and yet the publishers get a government bonus of \$10,000 per annum.—*Kingston News*.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The season thus far, has been very propitious for maple sugar manufacture. More sugar has been made at this date the present season, than in any previous one. We hear of several farmers who have made already five hundred pounds. There are no means of ascertaining the exact amount of this article annually produced in this county, but we think fifty thousand pounds would fall below the mark; quantities are daily being offered for sale in our market at a reasonable price, which will afford considerable relief to those who have been in the habit of purchasing an inferior imported article at a much higher figure.—*Galt Reporter*.

British Press.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES IN ENGLAND.

(From British Standard.)

Little did the despot of Naples imagine when these heroic men were allowed to come forth from their dungeons that they were so soon to appear, not in the "Far West," but in the Capital of England, there by their presence, and with their voice, to testify to his cruelty and barbarity. Their arrival has been greeted in a manner characteristic of the country. How glorious to their eyes the sight of the faces of the free masses of England!

The exiles have shown their good-sense by declining, for the present, any public exhibition or display of any sort. Grateful for their liberty, they feel disposed to leave their pitiful oppressor to the discipline of that Providence to which they owe their own freedom. We have been furnished with the narrative of one of the sufferers, who was eight years immured in various dungeons, which is touching in the extreme. It runs thus:

One beautiful day in February, 1852, fifty of us were collected from the prisons of Ischia, Procida, and Nisida, and thrown into the stifling dens of Monte Fusco. Among the fifty were—the illustrious Baron Carlo Poerio, the Honorable Giuseppe Pica, Vincenzo Dono Stephano Mollica, Caesaro Braico, Nicolo Schiavoni, Nicolo Palermo, and myself. It is not alone the dread of Monte Fusco, with its criminals, with its dripping walls, its dark cells, its broken windows, stanchly set with bars, through which, day and night, the freezing wind penetrated, that I abhor and detest, but its horrible isolation, separated from all human intercourse and affection. I there soon was deprived of health and arrived at premature old age, which grief, not time, brought upon me. We slept many nights at Monte Fusco, lying on the bare earth, our chains at our sides; we were dressed as malefactors, deprived of books, and even of materials to write to our friends. Through the excess of hate, among other devices, recourse was had to the "puntali" (this means being chained to a staple driven in the floor, with fetters of about four feet in height). Every look and word was construed against us, and made a pretence for our punishment. Even the very Shiri were strictly ordered not to address a word to us, and any of them who evinced a merciful disposition or kindness to us were visited with dreadful penalties. They were tried by martial law, and were flogged. A nightingale, as if on a mission from Nature, used to come to the boughs of a mulberry tree, and, with his plaintive song, he expressed our griefs, so that he became our friend, the friend of our very hearts; we used to throng to the prison bars to listen to and treasure his loving plaint. Ah, fond fool! he with his tender ditty awakened suspicions among the police that we had communication with the outer world. They shouted with their voices and hurled sticks; but in the evenings the little nightingale came again and again with his song of solace to us, and his sympathy for patriotism brought his doom—he was shot. The number of fifty was considered dangerously large, and it was determined to separate us. In May, 1855, thirty of us were transferred to Monte Sarchio, to a place which was purposely fitted for us in the middle of an old fortress, and which was not alone intended for our abode, but for our more lonesome isolation. In fact, from our barred windows we could see nothing but the light of day, and some mountains in the distance. However, the apartments were better aired and more capacious, and everything was cleaner, and our treatment was less rigorous; but the same moral degradations, the same calumnies, the same privations, the same espionage and the same suspicions accompanied us. On the 3rd of May, 1857, a thunderbolt struck our dwelling, which was also shaken by the terrible earthquake of the 16th of March, 1858. When these disasters occurred our cries for relief were not regarded, and our destiny was left to the blind chance of the moment. Finally, it was allowed to us to see our families, but the time allowed for their visits was extremely short. The mode in which the interviews were ordered was this; there were two rooms opposite each other, and six paces apart, at the grating of which, and so separated, the father saw his son, the husband his wife. The soldiers, gendarmes, turnkeys, and agents of the police were present at the touching scene, and listened to the words and sacred sighs of these bereaved families. The lot of those who remained at Monte Fusco was yet more cruel. The cholera visited that pestiferous place, and with scarcely an exception our companions perished; they died because all aid, all care, and medicine were denied them. In the various State prisons the political inmates from such treatment perished, to the number of 243. Whoever was taken to the hospital for medical relief was placed in a filthy bed, a chain, which was rivetted to his foot, was bolted to the floor, which almost fixed the unfortunate patient in a continually unchanged position. Death alone freed them from this all-moment-unheard-of martyrdom. Mollica, one of my most distinguished companions, received a reprieve from this accursed enchainment, when he was attacked with typhus fever, but the benign concession of to-day was abridged on the morrow. A dispatch said, "If Mollica is dead, it is well; if not, replace the fetters." The order was obeyed

and enforced, even while my unhappy friend, with a priest at his side, was recommending his soul to God. On the 13th of last January a commission called the State prisoners before them, and said that their sentence was commuted to perpetual exile from the kingdom. The decree of December 27 condemned to exile ninety-one individuals, and why are we not all here? Pironti was so broken down in strength, and his limbs so paralysed, that he can only walk with a crutch. The very persons who were placing him on board the "Stromboli" were so moved at his condition that, at their own peril, they carried him back to shore. Lamberti for a long time was confined to hospital, and completely shattered in health. Romeo is over eighty years of age, and decrepit. Nisco is gone to Germany, and seven are confined in obscure prisons. Fourteen are dead. I will not stay now to narrate any of the particulars of the state of my unfortunate companions. I limit myself to give one remarkable instance—Signor Solano, the father of eight children, two of whom are daughters and six sons, had, with these children, to encounter the horrors of the prison, under which two of them sank.

Such is the narrative; while we peruse it, the blood runs cold. Truly "the dark places of the earth are the habitations of cruelty." It is among the inscrutable mysteries of Providence that such monsters, in the guise of men, should be suffered to live! There is but one way through which purblind mortals can obtain a glimpse of light which may enable them to justify the ways of God to man. These regal miscreants are to be viewed, we think, as dragons, sent on earth to chastise the wickedness of the nations,—as executioners, to take vengeance on those the cup of whose iniquities is full to overflowing.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

(From the Spectator.)

Before the Paris Conference in 1856, a very brief but sufficient summary of those facts, carefully composed by Massimo Azeglio, was submitted by Camillo Cavour. The Austrian representative was present, and there was no reply. The Plenipotentiary of England, specially deputed by Lord Palmerston, not only admitted the facts, but uttered expressions which virtually pledged England to assist in obtaining redress. The Foreign Minister of France himself assisted in drawing the attention of the Conference to the criminal mismanagement of Naples by its Royal Government. Nothing has been done to change the administration of Italy. Within the last few days we have had a report by Signor Farini to Lord J. Russell—Farini, the statesman who is personally known to the father of English reform, and to Peel's colleague, Gladstone. He recapitulates many facts which establish the antecedents and the rights of the Italian people. He tells us what is strictly true—that under the Leopoldine Laws in Tuscany, the temporary constitutional Government in Naples, the suspension of despotic administration in Rome, and the permanent good government of Sardinia, they have uniformly been peaceful, intelligent and prosperous. Their tranquillity has been disturbed alone by despotic government and the intrusion of Austrian rule, either directly or by proxy. On the other hand, Austria and her proteges in Naples, the Papal States, and the Duchies, have revived or continued practices of coercion; Austrian judges have employed flogging and even torture upon prisoners of state. If we had the narrative of Silvio Pellico, we have recently the narrative of Ungarelli. There has been no change of circumstances within the last few years except in aggravation. Before the Conference in 1856, the Piedmontese statesman, Cavour, expressly warned the representatives of the European Governments that, unless there were some change for the better, it would be impossible to prevent a revolutionary crisis in Italy; at the present moment, all classes of the Italians who have any information or political ideas look for the signal from Turin; they would rise at the lifting of a finger; they are—and we say it on positive and direct information from cities neither in Lombardy nor in the Sardinian States—held in check solely by the influence of King Victor Emmanuel's Government. Not from one morn till the evening of the same day would Englishmen tolerate such lawlessness as from Lombardy to Naples passes by the name of government and law.

If any attempt were made to separate England from Europe, and to represent that we have no obligations towards our Continental neighbors, the fallacy would be refuted by a very ready reference to history. But we have direct obligations. We have made the statement before; we repeat it. In 1812 we persuaded the Sicilians to abandon their old constitution for a new one, and we, for our own convenience, connived, in 1815, at a sacrifice of the Sicilians, without restoring them to the status quo. In 1821 we repeated the treachery; we repeated it in 1849, when the Neapolitan fleet was allowed to sail through the British in order to surprise the Sicilians. We burlesqued our own treachery in 1857, when that useless demonstration was made by our war-ships in the Bay of Naples. We accepted the most valuable proffer of military aid from Sardinia—valuable in a military, moral, and political sense—only to break the implied bargain in '57-'58, when Lord Clarendon's chief

backed out of the position taken by the British Plenipotentiary in 1856, refusing the Minister of Piedmont, Cavour, a support in some respects more congenial to Piedmont than that of France. And now, in '59, we actually endeavor to prevent the Italians from obtaining through France what we promised and withheld.

Three pleas are put forward to justify an official treachery which is charged against the honor of England. They are, that we have treaty obligations with Austria; that "the balance of power" renders it essential for our interest to maintain the ascendancy of Austria; and that the men who have lately been moving for the emancipation of Italy are actuated by bad motives. As to the general treaty obligations, they have been violated less by this country than by every other in Europe; but, as Signor Farini says, not to mention other instances, we have overruled the treaties of 1815 to create the kingdom of Belgium and the kingdom of Greece; to acknowledge the federal constitution of Switzerland, and the emancipation of Neuchâtel; and to recognize the Napoleonic empire, in spite of the "legitimacy" which it was the very purpose of 1815 to restore. We plead or condemn the treaties as it suits us.

SMOKING OUT AN ENEMY.

(From the Daily News.)

A gentleman named Macintosh has just propounded a certain new invention, which he asserts will entirely change the condition of modern warfare without loss of life or effusion of blood—at least, comparatively speaking. By this new system those who intend to attack a sea fort or battery upon this patent principle have only to provide themselves with a suitable coil of hose, a force pump, a stock of coal naphtha, and a ball of potassium. Taking care to keep well to windward of the point to be assailed, the attacking party allow the tube to drift towards it by means of a boat or other buoyant object; they then discharge through the tubing a supply of the naphtha, which cannot mix with the water, and may now easily be inflamed, as it floats upon the surface by means of a pellet of potassium. Immediately there arises from the blazing naphtha a dense suffocating vapour, almost as intolerable as a London fog. In this horrible atmosphere the unfortunate enemy, becoming enveloped, will have no possible alternative but to fly or to remain and be asphyxiated. In any case resistance is useless, the assailants cannot be descried through the impenetrable carbonic curtain; there is no need of any expenditure of ammunition, and the day is noiselessly won. The idea, it must be admitted, is ingenious, though perhaps not absolutely original. In the insect world the bombardier beetle, when pursued by a hungry adversary, discharges, with a bright flash and a sharp explosion, from a minute "stern-chaser," a volume of acrid smoke, effectually preventing further pursuit. The cattle-fish, again, having vainly tried other modes of escape, suddenly has recourse like certain officials, to a discharge of ink, and so baffles all further investigation. The American skunk is provided for purposes of self-defence with the means of generating at will an atmosphere nearly as pestilential as that of one of our own law courts, or of a crowded omnibus. We have it upon the best authority that Juno, when placed in an awkward predicament by the importunities of Ixion, was relieved from her embarrassment by a ready and judicious application of smoke. Æneas, too, as we all know, was saved from an untimely fate by similar means. Few people will fail to recall, as belonging to this "class of cases," that memorable duel, so well described by Marryat, in which the midshipman, after a rapid discharge of several ship's pistols, with which he had been liberally supplied by his second, the gunner, had a cutlass put into his hand by the same functionary, with an emphatic injunction to "board the enemy in the smoke" before he recovered from his confusion! There are various other modes of applying this bottled smoke, according to the peculiar exigencies of different cases. Experiments on a large scale at Portsmouth have proved that the execution of the various plans is simple, certain, and comparatively inexpensive. As far back as December, 1854, Mr. Macintosh wrote to the Duke of Newcastle, who granted him an interview, and, after witnessing several practical experiments in the private gardens of the War Department, expressed his intention of having the matter fully investigated, and directed Captain Sir Thomas Maitland to report upon it. At this time the Crimean war was raging, the Allied Fleets had been repulsed from the fortifications of Sebastopol, the entrance to the harbor was closed by a barrier which it had been found impossible to demolish or remove; yet, notwithstanding this accumulation of adverse circumstances, our inventor boldly undertook to render the stupendous fortresses at the mouth of the port untenable, to destroy the Russian fleet, and to place Sebastopol in a few hours at the disposal of the English and French forces. At his own cost, Mr. Macintosh freighted a vessel and proceeded to the Crimea while the memorable siege was yet proceeding, and he then and there offered to our admirals a ready means of closing a tedious and costly war, and of saving, to use his own words, "eighty millions sterling," and "40,000 to 50,000 valuable lives." But, from some cause or other,

the authorities gave him no encouragement, and beyond the payment of £1,000 towards reimbursing his expenses, he has received no remuneration for all his labors in the service of his country.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—Austria, full of distrust as to the success of the negotiations, continues to concentrate her forces upon the frontiers of Piedmont. A hundred and ten 36-pounder guns have arrived at Pavia, 6000 men have been quartered at Lodi, and 7000 will shortly assemble at Mantua. Ten thousand siege shells, it is stated, are to be distributed to the army, and the *Diritto* assumes that they are to be used in an attack upon Alessandria. At Poga and at Trieste armaments continue without ceasing. And, having regard to the possibility of a sudden descent upon the coasts of Illyria and of Dalmatia, Austria has ordered 70,000 earth bags, and 1200 blockhouses, or wooden forts, to be constructed for the defence of the different parts of the shore. Each of these forts will contain fifty soldiers.

LORD ELGIN'S MISSION.—Her Majesty's steamvessels "Furious" and "Cruiser," which Lord Elgin was obliged to leave upon the Yangtse-kiang, have returned to Shanghai, having been enabled to do so by a sudden and unexpected rise of the river. Lord Elgin, in reply to an address delivered to him by the merchants of Shanghai, has made a long speech. It appears to be a kind of farewell manifesto, his Lordship remarking—"The special work which I was commanded to take in hand is now drawing to a close," and to some extent vindictory of the policy he has carried out in China. He refers naturally enough to the difficulties which have beset his course in China, and which, it cannot be denied, have been met by him with skill and firmness. Lord Elgin speaks of his trip up the Yangtse as having fulfilled all his expectations, and as useful chiefly for the information it has afforded regarding the political state of the country.

SWISS RECRUITING FOR NAPLES AND THE PAPAL STATES.—The Federal Diet of Switzerland has forwarded an official note to their Envoy at Paris, requiring the French executive to take effective measures for abolishing a den of crimps at Pontarlier, on the Franche Comté frontier, where Helvetic subjects are decoyed for enrolment in the mercenary bands of Naples and its neighbouring State. The Legislature at Berne had long declared such enlistment to be an offence at law, and it has summoned France as well as the Grand Duke of Baden to put down the nuisance.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—The Presbytery of London in 1849 had 13 churches and stations in its bounds; there are in 1859 22. During the same period, that of Lancashire has increased in a similar proportion—from 16 to 24. The other Presbyteries remain very nearly as they were. The agitation occasioned by the organ controversy has now subsided, and, as far as at present appears, the ensuing meeting of Synod, which is to take place in Regent's Square Church, London, on the 18th of April, will be among the quietest that has occurred for many years, and it is to be hoped, will find itself free for much usefulness. The endowment of the College, and Union with the English branch of the U. P. Church, will probably occupy a considerable amount of attention. Both of these objects, we are glad to learn, are in a gratifying state of forwardness. Dr. Beith of Stirling, Dr. Bonar of Kelso, Dr. Murray Mitchell, Lord Panmure, Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P., and Mr. Dunlop, Esq., M.P., are the Free Church deputation to the Synod. Preparations are making in London for giving the ministers the usual hospitable reception.—*From our Correspondent.*

THE PAPAL STATE.—We are positively informed here that the Papal Government denies having ever declared itself confident of keeping order in its dominions if all the foreign troops were withdrawn. The denial is much more reasonable and likely to be true than the alleged declaration. When I was at Rome in November last I was told the same thing, that the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli thought themselves strong enough to maintain tranquillity, and were anxious to see the French and Austrians depart. The French, very likely, but the Austrians are quite another business. It appears that the Papal Government also declares that all the reforms now urged upon it have been already carried out. I will not allow myself to qualify this assertion in the very strong terms which it summons to my pen's point, but will content myself by saying that it is diametrically opposed to the truth, and that none better know it to be so than the persons who make it.—*Globe's Paris Correspondent.*

A LITURGY IN THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Edinburgh Presbytery of the Church of Scotland have been engaged in investigating and discussing the conduct of Dr. Robert Lee, of Greyfriars, who has published a volume of "Prayers for Public Worship," mostly his own composition, and been in the habit of reading therefrom, as part of his ordinary public Sabbath exercises. At a meeting of the Presbytery, held on the 23rd of February, after 4½ hours discussion, a committee was appointed to make further enquiry into the facts of the case.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The annual meeting of the friends of this Society, established in 1839, was held yesterday in the Religious Institution Rooms, Edinburgh. The report stated that since 1854 no fewer than 78 convictions had been obtained, and that fines had in almost every case been inflicted. The state of the finances was satisfactory, the amount of capital at the disposal of the Society being not less than between £800 and £900. The report was adopted.

THE LAST OF THE CONVICT HULKS.—The last remaining vestige of the system of keeping prisoners on board disused ships of war is just about to be abolished by the breaking up of the staff of the Stirling Castle convict hulk in Portsmouth harbour. This ship has lately been used for the reception of prisoners sent home from the convict establishments of Bermuda and Gibraltar, but it is henceforth to be discontinued even for that purpose, and there will no longer remain a single convict hulk in use in the English Prison Service.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

American Press.

PERSECUTIONS IN SYRIA.

The Rev. William W. Eddy, a missionary of the American Board, in behalf of the American mission in Syria, has addressed a letter (Dec. 18th) to Sir Culling Eardley, invoking the aid of the British Government to protect the Protestants in Syria from the persecutions to which they are subjected. He presents a series of outrages recently inflicted upon the Christian people of that country, such as these, that have fallen under his own observation:

About eight miles east of Tyre, is the village of Cana, containing about 600 inhabitants. It was probably, in order to distinguish it from this place, that the scene of our Saviour's first miracle, was called "Cana of Galilee." It is now a year since a religious movement commenced there. The result of it has been the organization of a Protestant community of about forty souls. A pious, well-educated native labors there, teaching young and old the Word of God and explaining to them its truths. Repeated efforts have been made by the Bishop and the priests of the Catholic Church to which they had belonged, to induce them to return to their former faith. These efforts have been till lately confined to flattering words and fair promises. Failing to accomplish anything in this way, and ignorant how far they might safely venture in a different course, the enemies of the truth sent a message to the French Consul in Beirut, asking him if he would sustain them in using forcible measures. He replied, "Whatever you do, I will support you." Encouraged by this, the Bishop then told his partisans, "You kill these Protestants, and come wipe the blood from your hands on my beard"—not, probably, intending by that literal murder, but a resort to acts of violence, for which he would be responsible. First the teacher was beaten; then several others were treated in the same manner; some so severely wounded with clubs on their heads, that their garments were stained with the flowing blood. Not men only, but women also were beaten, and an infant child thrown out of the arms of one of them and much injured.

A Catholic raised a false claim upon the land of a Protestant, and succeeded in wresting it from him, because, in absence of written deeds, reliance had been placed upon witnesses who, being Catholics, refused to testify for a heretic.

Another Protestant had the road to his house built up by a wall running across it, so as to cut him off from his own premises, besides encroachments made upon his land. The door of the room where the Protestants assemble for religious worship has been repeatedly assailed by stones, and boys sent to jump upon the flat mud roof above their heads, so as to bring a shower of dirt upon them and interrupt their meetings. On visiting these people, a fortnight since, I found them in much distress, and fearing daily the occurrence of new troubles. Whenever they have presented new complaints against their persecutors to the local governor, he has replied, "Bring witnesses to your having been thus injured, but let them not be from your own number." Of course neither inclination nor policy would lead their enemies to testify against each other, and so they obtain no redress from their governor.

In Reshaiga, on the western slope of Mount Hermon, there have been made within the last few weeks several additions to the number of Protestants previously existing. This has so enraged their former co-religionists that they have risen with one accord against the Protestant community. They have been compelled to labor upon a new Greek Church which is building in that place. Money has been extorted from them unjustly; horsemen have been quartered on them, unjustly to consume their substance; men and women have been beaten; debts due to them have been disowned; the wall of the vineyard belonging to one of them has been thrown down, and he assailed with stones, and beaten whenever he approached the place to till it or gather its fruits. A native preacher, who has been aiding me here in Sidon, has now returned to his home to defend his little property in land and olive trees, which another has usurped, because its lawful owner is only a Protestant.

Allow me now, for a few moments, to direct your attention to a consideration of the causes which render the interposition of English consular influence in such cases indispensable, in order to the securing of justice.

One cause is, that the local authorities of the Turkish Government are rarely inclined to exercise their power in behalf of persecuted natives in their realm, unless they are stimulated to do so by a foreign influence which they respect or fear. An unsupported Protestant appearing before a Turkish Court to plead for liberty of conscience and protection from persecution, has little or no hope of an impartial hearing or a just decision of his cause! and this not alone because of the indifference of their rulers, but also because there are generally in their employ rich and powerful members of the various Christian sects, and such also hold seats in the tribunal, and these make common cause in resisting the claims of Protestants by every means in their power. Add to this, that these persecutions rarely arise from single individuals, but are the result of a combination led on by those who have wealth and influence in their hands, while the Protestants are mostly poor and destitute of influence.

Mr. Eddy says it is understood that a treaty between the Turkish and European powers precludes the interference of foreign consuls throughout the Turkish empire in the affairs of the natives: and that there is a great jealousy on the part of the officers of the Turkish Government against such interference.

Sir Culling sends Mr. Eddy's letter to Lord Malmesbury, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT AT HARRISBURG.

(From the National Era.)

On Saturday morning considerable excitement was created at Harrisburg, Pa., by Deputy U. S. Marshal Jenkins arresting a colored man under the Fugitive Slave Law. The arrest was made in the market-place, and the fugitive, who is said to be from Virginia, was taken to Philadelphia to appear before U. S. Commissioner Longstreth. The Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday afternoon says:—

"The alleged fugitive, upon his arrival in the city, was taken to the office of the U. S. Commissioner, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, where we saw him this afternoon with his wrists encased in handcuffs. He told us that his name is Daniel Webster, that he is about twenty-five years of age, and that he has been living at Harrisburg for nine years past, where he was employed at fence-making. Upon being questioned concerning his domestic relations, he said, with tears in his eyes, that he had a wife living at Harrisburg; that he had had two children, the last of whom was buried yesterday week. He said that he had many friends at Harrisburg, and that if he could have been tried there, instead of being brought so far from home, he could have been able to prove his right to liberty; but at so great a distance from home, and among strangers, he had no chance.

"He states that he was arrested while attending market at half-past six o'clock this morning, on pretence that he had committed some crime. The officers who made the arrest say that there was a disposition to rescue the fugitive, and for that reason handcuffs were put upon him at Harrisburg. The gyves were removed in the cars, and again put upon him after their arrival in Philadelphia.

"It is understood that the alleged fugitive is claimed by a party in Virginia, who says that he escaped from bondage six years ago. Daniel, upon the other hand, declares that if he was at Harrisburg he could prove that he had lived there nine years. He is a good-looking, stalwart man, with an inoffensive countenance. This is the first case under the Fugitive Slave Law in Philadelphia for several years."

A dispatch to the Philadelphia Journal, dated Harrisburg, Saturday afternoon, gives the following scene in the Legislature:—

"A fugitive slave having been arrested here this morning, the subject was mentioned in the House, when Mr. Irish made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he pronounced the arrest a great outrage, inasmuch as the man had lived here seven years. He had been arrested in market, placed in irons, and dragged down the street, by a band of armed ruffians, crying help, while thousands of persons witnessed the wrong committed. These remarks caused a great excitement in the House, and Mr. Irish moved to proceed to the consideration of the personal liberty bill."

CRIME AND STRONG DRINK.

(From the New York Tribune.)

* * * Suffice it that 28 of these 42 homicides were committed under the direct and palpable inspiration of Alcoholic madness. The perpetrators were either drunk, or frenzied by a long debauch, or fighting in grogshops, often about payment for the liquor they had just swallowed. In one case, a bar-tender, being involved in a quarrel with a costumer, chased, pistol in hand that costumer into the crowded street, and fired, missing his intended victim, but shooting an estimable and widely-known citizen, who, with his wife, was on his way to Church, that being Sunday evening. In the fourteen cases where the coroner's inquest did not trace the crime directly and palpably to the rum cask, "jealousy" was three times assigned as the cause—and we need hardly remark that jealousy seldom manifests itself in cases of murder under the inspiration of cold water. Two or three of the remaining cases were accidental or justifiable in several, no clue to the perpetrator, no explanation of the circumstances, was elicited. It is certainly within the truth to assume that intoxicating liquors are the impelling cause of three-fourths of the murders perpetrated within the limits of this city and elsewhere—that not fewer than twenty-five human beings are each year butchered under the influence of liquor in this city alone, while throughout the country, the number can hardly fall below five hundred.

And this, though one of the most appalling, is by no means the only, and is far from being the most usual of the malign results of the manufacture, sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors. The thieves, burglars, and other criminals, who infest our city are all liquor drinkers—many of

them drunkards. They gather unobserved in the low groggeries, to concoct robberies, and again, after their crimes have been committed, to divide the spoil, and make merry over their success. Over eight thousand public paupers are nearly all graduates of these seminaries of vice, or the unfortunate widows and children of those who were such. If the liquor traffic could be annihilated to-morrow, more than one million dollars per annum of the sums now paid for the detection and conviction of criminals and the support of paupers might be left in the pockets from which taxation now wrenches it. We might dispense with a large portion of our police, and with at least one of our criminal judges, if we could only measurably be rid of intoxicating liquors. If they could not be obtained at any price, and all public provision for the relief of the destitute were utterly abolished, there would be far less suffering from want and destitution than there now is. Nay, free us utterly and irrevocably from the curse of intoxicating drinks, and we will gladly consent to live without a police, and without the protecting arm of the law, assured that there will be less crimes and outrages committed than there now are.

FOOD AND CLOTHING.

(From Commercial Article in N. Y. Independent.)

The one remarkable feature common to the United States and to Europe, in their commercial position, is the very low price of grain. Wheat is lower in London than at this time last year. The last advised quotation is 40s. 10d. per quarter. In New York Western wheat sells at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel, and this is too high to admit of export to England, which can be supplied cheaper from Russia and elsewhere. These low prices of food are really the riches of the world, so that real riches are not always measurable by price or money value. The laborer is better fed in Europe at low wages than here at higher wages, which gives the manufacturing interest there a great advantage. The cheapness of food has also a very strong influence on the money markets of Europe, independent of all other circumstances. An incipient scarcity of food always tells adversely and quickly in money circles. Capitalists and financiers watch closely the varying prices of food—the most necessary article of production, and which must be obtained from distant points at any price, if not obtainable at nearer. And large imports of grain preclude in a great degree a large import of other products, for when grain and flour are high in price, the consumer has less to spend on other things. The abundance of food, therefore, enables the laborer to obtain more of other things, but more especially clothing—cotton goods in particular—than if food were not abundant in supply.

The condition of the laboring classes in England and on the continent of Europe is therefore comparatively good; being thus able to purchase cotton and woolen goods. Cotton, notwithstanding a large supply, is rising in price, the consumption being unprecedented. The advices by the "Asia" indicate an extraordinary demand for cotton goods to ship to India and China. Buyers even for Germany and the Mediterranean, it is said, are extending their engagements. New cotton mills in England are rapidly multiplying, and are stocked with the most recently-improved machinery. The large crop of cotton in this country will be all wanted for immediate consumption before the close of the season, and little stock be left behind. The active home and foreign demand for cotton goods in England is raising her manufacturing power at a rate of increase previously unknown, in spite of the check to enterprise in some directions from the state of things in Italy and the expected war. The permanence of an easy money market is more dependent on the low price of food than on any other circumstance. War itself is not so exhaustive of capital; for war narrows its employment, and leaves it to accumulate. A scarcity of food furnishes employment of it, in seeking food supplies for foreign and distant markets. The spring seems to have opened well both in Europe and on this continent, and looks well for early crops, if we relapse into wintry weather takes place. Our advices from the interior are all favorable at present, but it is too early to form any opinion. Any failure of importance in the raising of crops will tell at once on our money market, but this cannot be known for months to come. To the next harvest, then, all particularly look with attention, as on that depends the character of future trade. Our own selfish interests would be best served by plentiful crops here, and a scarcity in Europe, but then less cotton would be wanted for shipment. The consumption of cotton in this country is very large this year. For the period since the 1st of September our spinners have bought 530,000 bales, against only 167,500 last year; and 471,323 bales in 1857 for a similar period. The exports to Europe thus far this season are 1,600,426 bales, against 1,237,625 last year. The receipts are already 3,037,549 bales, against only 2,122,160 bales in 1857-58, and prices are $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. lower—New Orleans "Fair" being now 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and in March, 1858, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The manufacturers are stimulated by a rising demand for cotton fabrics, the stocks having run out and more goods being called for. The extended fields for consumption in China and India, to which we shall soon add Japan, is

having an immense influence on the cotton supply, and while low prices of food prevail, enabling laborers to clothe themselves more freely, the impetus of active consumption on supply will continue.

AMERICAN NEWS.

THE DEATH OF AN AGED FARMER.—Col. Samuel Jaques, the distinguished agriculturist, who died last week at Somerville, had but little opportunity, when a lad, to attend school, but being endowed largely with the spirit of enterprise, energy, and persevering industry, he was allowed to leave home before reaching the age of 21, to seek his own fortune. From serving faithfully, he soon became qualified for business, and commenced for himself, and was successful in the accumulation of property, but lost it by the failure of a house in London. Though disappointed, the Colonel was not the man to despond, or brood over what is called bad luck, or misfortune. The same indomitable spirit that characterized his whole life, devised a plan, whose ultimate success made him proprietor of one of the best farms in the suburbs of Boston. Having been bred a farmer, he now had ample opportunity to gratify his taste, and indulge his desire for improvement, especially in stock-breeding. His ample experiments in breeding domesticated animals, confirmed him in the belief, that "in-and-in-breeding" is the true system. This, he claimed to have demonstrated in his Creampot breed of cattle, perhaps the first and only breed of cattle that has been made in the United States. Several of those are still kept at "Ten Hills Farm." His experiments in breeding rabbits, barn yard fowls, geese, merino sheep, and other animals, were all successful, and confirmatory of his favorite theory of in-and-in-breeding.—*Boston Recorder.*

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF SLAVES.—The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes that journal as follows:—No species of property has felt the effects of the active state of affairs more sensibly than negroes. The average price of field hands may be stated at \$1,500, and the tendency is upward. A 1 negroes sell for \$1,750 to \$2,000. These rates were never reached but once before, and that was during the speculative times of 1836, and which were not of long duration. The rates now, however, are the consequence of an actual necessity and demand. One of your Southern correspondents stated, not long since, that the Mississippi Valley was drawing the negro population from the Atlantic States. This is true, and to such an extent are the richer planters of aforesaid valley interested in this species of property, that many are beginning to think there is danger ahead, and that it is time to stop. In several of the Louisiana districts there are ten blacks to every white man, woman and child, and it has become necessary to keep up the district police and guard.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING, CINCINNATI.—The Central Herald of March 24th, says: "On Tuesday morning, the prayer meeting was largely attended, and unusually interesting. G. F. Davis, Esq., read the parable of the sower, on which the venerable Bishop McVaine made impressive and instructive remarks. Truth was the only seed upon which the Holy Spirit could rest, and secure abiding fruitfulness. This, as it is in Jesus, we must sow and it will yield abundantly. His words of warning in regard to the various agencies that devour and choke the good seed were affectionate and earnest. Professors of religion that attend balls, theatres, and the opera, as well as others who are ensnared by the fashionable amusements of the day, following the teaching of Bishop McVaine, would at once turn their feet from these gilded ways that lead to death. He mentioned that in almost every meeting he attended while in England, a deep Christian sympathy was manifested in the government and religion of our country. Affectionate prayer was often heard in our behalf, and in the English chapels on the continent, prayer was offered for our President and the Congress of the United States, as well as for Queen Victoria and the British Parliament. At the close, the Bishop offered a fervent prayer, in which our hearts united. It was a near approach to God, and the Divine presence was evidently in our midst."

A SUPERB SYNAGOGUE.—A new Jewish Synagogue to cost \$60,000, is about to be erected on Nineteenth Street, New York. To avoid the noise incident to the Jewish Sabbath, (Saturday) the audience room will be considerably elevated above the street. It being indispensable that the worshippers should enter toward the East facing Jerusalem, this is effected by a circuitous pair of stairs. As in all synagogues, the galleries are to be reserved for the exclusive occupancy of the women while the men sit below.

MISSION SCHOOLS.—There are no less than eight mission Sunday schools in Hartford, several of which meet in new and commodious chapels. Many parents have been induced to attend the Concert by means of the following slip placed in the hands of the children: *Sunday School Concert this evening at six and a half o'clock. Father and mother, come!*

A REFRACTORY PRIEST.—A while ago Archbishop Hughes of New York suspended a priest of St. John's Church in that city, it is said for intemperate language used in a sermon, and last Sabbath, a week ago the church was closed. The priest, however, harangued his congregation outside the church, saying he would build a church before long at his own expense, and invited his congregation to help in sustaining the purity and independence of the pulpit.

THE MAINE LAW NOT A DEAD LETTER.—Horatio Field of Taunton, the oldest and largest liquor dealer in Bristol County, was taken to the House of Correction at New Bedford last week, to serve out a sentence of ninety days. The application of the law to the popular hotels in Greenfield, is making no little stir. While it fell upon plebeian venders, it was all very well, but when it became "no respecter of persons" and handbills, "hotels closed," were posted, even some good people were alarmed, and lost their moral courage. It is hoped, however, that the work will be carried through.—*Recorder.*

—Boston is rapidly becoming an Irish city. Of the 5,597 children born there last year, only 1,411 were of pure native parentage, while 3,604 had foreign parents, and 1,319 had one foreign parent. Only one third of the marriages were by natives.

Church of Perth. Information on this point will much oblige an

ENQUIRER.

[Will any one acquainted with the Acts in question state briefly their scope and effect?—Ed. Wit.]

PROHIBITION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

LIVERPOOL, N.S., 25th March, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—On a division, (33 to 8,) the Prohibitory Liquor Bill passed the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia on the 21st inst., and the people are to decide for or against the law at the ensuing general election by vote by ballot. As six of the most populous and influential counties of this noble Province have already outlawed the rum-seller, there is little doubt on the minds of either friends or foes of what the result of the vote will be. A large and overwhelming majority of Nova Scotian freemen will show the world that this Province has had enough of the abominable traffic and its fatal consequences to every interest, moral, mental, industrial, social, commercial and religious. I am delighted more and more with the high-toned morality and the fervent piety of many hundreds of Nova Scotians whom I have met. I hope Canada is up and doing. J. A. D.

PETITION IN FAVOR OF MR. BROWN'S SABBATH BILL.

The Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society has—rather late—issued a form of petition in favor of Sabbath observance which we hope congregations will copy and send to the Legislature and to the Governor-General immediately:—

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled:

THAT PETITION OF
Humbly Sheweth:—

That your petitioners, deeply lamenting the fearful degradation of the Lord's Day, from Post Office labor of various kinds performed thereon, &c., to the dishonoring of God's law, the injury of Her Majesty's subjects generally, and of those employed, or desirous of being employed, in that department of the public service in particular, within this Province, earnestly beseech your Honorable House to pass the Bill brought in by the Hon. George Brown for the removal of those evils. And your petitioners, &c.

[Place and date.]

N.B.—Petitions should be sent in to some Member of the Legislative Assembly for presentation forthwith.

BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

SIR,—In your paper of yesterday you express a wish that some one acquainted with matters would send you a true history of the strange business connected with the Belleville Seminary. It is due to the people of this Province, as well as the Methodist Episcopal Church, that some matters connected with that Institution should be explained.

The Seminary is the property of the M. E. Church. The Managers are now appointed under the Act of Incorporation passed in 1857, as follows:—The General Conference, the highest ecclesiastical body in said Church, appoints eleven Trustees, all Laymen, who can be superseded at any time, but with certain restrictions to be noticed hereafter. The Bay of Quinte Annual Conference and the Niagara Annual Conference each elects three yearly, and these 17 persons, with the Bishops, constitute the Board of Management, 7 of whom form a quorum.

There was a Committee of five that entered into contracts for the buildings, &c., called subsequently the Finance Committee, two or more years before the Act of Incorporation was passed. These five men were included in the number of Trustees under the said Act.

An amendment to the original draft of the Act introduced, I believe, by Mr. Benjamin, who now charges the Conference with receiving the 'grant under a blind,' provides that none of the Trustees personally responsible for debts contracted in erecting the building, shall be removed till such debts are paid.

The subscriptions for the Seminary commenced in 1854, nearly three years before the Act of Incorporation was passed; were taken in good faith and with the full understanding that the Episcopal Methodists were rigid adherents to the voluntary system. When the canvass was partly completed in 1855, and two years before the Act of Incorporation was passed, the said Finance Committee, unauthorised by the Church, applied for a grant from the Government. This, as soon as it became known, gave great and almost universal dissatisfaction. The Agent became at once unable to prosecute the canvass. The Board of Management was called, August 9th, 1855, (the Finance Committee did not then make a part of the Board) and by a unanimous vote condemned the action of the Finance Committee as contrary to our well understood principles. The Agent then again commenced a successful canvass, although there was in some quarters doubt about what the final action of the Church would be in the matter. The Committee, in defiance of the resolutions of the Board, having drawn the money, a special general Conference was called in July, 1856, to set the matter finally at rest by direct legislation. This Conference took up the resolutions of the Board, passed in August previously, and adopted them as expressing the sentiments of the body, thus making them the law of the Church. The resolutions were passed by a majority of 40 against 9. They are as follows:—

"Resolved,—That this Conference approves of the action of the Board of Managers of the Belleville Seminary as expressed in the resolution passed by them at Belleville, 9th August, 1855, as follows:—

"That this Board, with much surprise, has observed in the public estimates of expenditure of public funds

in behalf of education, the sum of £500 in aid of the Episcopal Methodist College, Belleville, inasmuch as the M. E. Church in Canada has no such Institution, neither has it even contemplated the erection of such; therefore, so far as said Church is concerned, this appropriation has no object.

"And further, we deem it proper now to declare that we could not have approved of the reception of such grant by our Church or any of its agents had it been made to the Belleville Seminary or any other Institution holding the same relation to us, as such grants render the Institutions which receive them dependent on the Government of the day, are a dangerous exercise of patronage and an unjustifiable and often invidious distribution of the public funds.

While we are in favor of Legislative aid to higher Seminaries of learning, not intended to impart a sectarian education, we disapprove of such aid, unless it be given under some general system similar to that regulating the distribution of the literature fund in the State of New York, which makes provision for all, but confers special favors on none; and moreover, is free from the influence or control of any Executive Government."

"And it cannot but be regretted that after the passing of said resolution, the Finance Committee should have received the grant in question; not only because of the reasons assigned in said resolution, but as it seemingly commits the whole connexion, probably not intentionally, on a matter involving principles and actions of the gravest character, subjects us to a charge of gross inconsistency, and greatly impedes the operations of our agent in the collection of funds on the voluntary principle. The conference, therefore, in view of the whole matter, cannot allow the amount of said grant received by the Finance Committee from the Government, to pass to the credit of the institution in behalf of the church, but directs that it be returned to the public treasury, as we did not authorise its reception, nor will we have it appropriated to any department of our work, or institutions of our church."

The Finance Committee, after all this, made efforts to get the Board of Management (of whom they now make a part) to apply for another grant, but were always unsuccessful. These efforts, however, had the effect of weakening the confidence of the Church in their integrity, as loyal to our principles and laws.—This added to a belief on the part of many, that they were secretly and in an unlawful way conniving to get the grant, has seriously embarrassed the collection of funds for their relief.

This suspicion, however, had mostly subsided, and efforts were making which bade fair to secure the payment of the whole debt, when lo! the public accounts show the paltry sum of \$800 granted to the Belleville Methodist College in plain violation of our established laws. There can be no palliation offered for this, for \$800 is so contemptibly small, that for business men to plead necessity for getting it to help them to pay a debt of more than \$20,000, when its reception must render worthless subscriptions now due to the amount of two or three times as much as they get, and hedge up the way most seriously for getting more, is the height of absurdity.

That the Finance Committee have been sorely pressed is certainly true, and that the embarrassment is brought on themselves to a very great extent by their underhanded and dishonorable efforts to compromise the church is just as true.

Had they sold the Institution to indemnify themselves, as they have the power to do, no one would have blamed them, after giving the church due notice. Or would they retire voluntarily from office, as they have been requested to do, taking a mortgage for their security, no difficulty would be felt in getting the money to relieve the Institution. But to hedge up the way to the pockets of our people by their unwarrantable conduct, and then complain because they are not paid, is most unreasonable.

The M. E. Church is both able and willing to pay the debt on the Seminary. But she has no power to remove the Finance Committee from the Board of Management till they are relieved of their liabilities. This would be no matter of regret, if they themselves, by their own misconduct, did not shut up the way of relief.

These are the facts in connexion with the Belleville College grant. These are the reasons why so many assail us as inconsistent and insincere in our professions of voluntarism.

The Government is well aware of our principles, for a copy of the General Conference Resolutions was forwarded to them, and their steady persistence in granting money to five persons in the name of the Belleville Methodist College, not one dollar of which has ever been received, or can be, by that Institution, is alike dishonorable to the parties seeking and giving it.

That the M. E. Church will suffer herself to be compromised, no one who knows her sentiments fully can fear. Never were her principles more heartily loved by the great mass of her adherents than now.

That the body should be held responsible for the unauthorized acts of a few is extremely unjust.

And we have no fear but that a candid and deserving public will do us justice when the matter is fairly understood. Wm. Brown.

Farmersville, April 8th, 1859.

—The *Pilot* states that the Postmaster-General of Canada has concluded an arrangement with the British Post Office for a mutual money-order system. This arrangement will be very useful, and Mr. Smith deserves great credit for effecting it.

—The 25th Anniversary of the Pastorate of Rev. Dr. Adams, or South-side Adams, as he has been called, on account of his pro-slavery sentiments, was recently celebrated in Boston. Among the speakers on the occasion was the Hon. Rufus Choate, who undertook to advise ministers to avoid preaching on politics or on any topic in the least degree connected with practical party politics. He insinuated that the ministers who condemned the sin of slavery did so to please some rich members of the congregation, and stated that it was cowardly in a minister to attack a man in church, where the latter was unable to defend himself.

Mr. Choate meant that when slavery or drinking, or Romanism, should be reasoned against in the pulpit, any man present connected with a political party which defends these things, would take the remarks as a personal insult. This is strange reasoning for a lawyer, and strange morality for a Christian. Men who fear God and work righteousness, must protest against evil, whether it be connected with party politics or not. The special pleading of Mr. Choate is one proof that Northern pro-slavery men feel their position to be an uncomfortable one.

THE SEMINARY ORDINANCE.—The Gentlemen of the Seminary are reported, on good authority, to state that the Premier's resolutions affecting the seigniorial property on the Island of Montreal, were undesired by them. If neither wanted by the Seigniors nor the *Censitaires*, we can see no reason why the Government should insist upon forcing them upon them. Let it ascertain, if it chooses, the value of existing Seigniorial rights and convert them into annual ground rent, redeemable at the option of the *censitaires*. This will extinguish the feudal system, and at the same time do no wrong to any interest.—*Advertiser*.

THE ANNUITY SCHEME.—Not less than 150 employees await its enactment, to become pensioners for life; drawing large allowances from a fund to which they have not contributed a cent, and to which all other clerks will be obliged to pay tribute. So far as the country is concerned the thing is but the beginning of an extravagant pensioning system—one that will rob the public treasury of tens of thousands of dollars annually, for the benefit of those who are abundantly able, and the best of whom are quite willing, to make provision for themselves and families in a manner more consonant with self-respect, and the true interests of the public service.—*Globe*.

—To-day's *L'Univers* prints a rignarole from George Bowyer, abusing Poerio and applauding the perjured King for "sweeping the streets" with grape shot in 1849. He says their dungeon at Monte Sarchio was far too good for them. The same journal weeps over the "persecution" of the Phoenix conspirators at Tralee.—*Globe's Paris Correspondent*.

—We have been informed that a Crown Land Agent in the County of Ottawa, L. C., has been suspended for default in making returns to the Government. He was an active supporter of Mr. Friel at the last Parliamentary election in that County, and had command of considerable funds. So they go.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

A MISSION TO HANGCHOW, IN THE CENTRE OF CHINA.—At the monthly meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a letter was read from the Bishop of Victoria, inviting the Society to commence a mission in China. He suggested that a mission should be established at Hangchow. A resolution was passed responding to the Bishop's recommendation. It was determined that two clergymen and two schoolmasters should be sent to Hangchow, or elsewhere if a more eligible place should be found, as soon as fit persons for the mission are met with. It was considered desirable that one of the persons connected with the mission should be acquainted with medicine and surgery.

THE PRINCE OF WALES INVESTED WITH A POPISH ORDER.—On Saturday week, the investiture of the Prince of Wales with the order of the Annunziata by the Marquis d'Azeglio took place. The ceremony was conducted quite privately on account of the strict incognito of the Prince. The only persons present were the gentlemen in attendance on the Prince, and the aide-de-camp of the Marquis d'Azeglio, Count Balbo.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, 15th April, 1859.

The weather has been stormy, with a good deal of rain and snow, and, consequently, field operations are not yet begun in this vicinity. It has also been cold in Western Canada.

The quantity of Ashes inspected in the week ending 9th April, was 157 barrels pots, and 33 barrels pearls. The quantity shipped was only 40 bbls. pots. The quantity in store at that date was 2,938 barrels pots, and 650 barrels pearls. The quantity of Flour inspected for the same week was only 492 barrels.

There has been something of a struggle between the grain dealers of New York and Chicago, the former to bring down the price of wheat, and the latter to raise it. Late advices from Chicago mention a sale of Winter Red Wheat at \$1.29, f.o.b., which is an advance on previous quotations of five or six cents. This kind of Wheat is in demand to grind along with the Spring Wheat, it being believed that a mixture in the proportion of one bushel of Winter to two bushels of Spring Wheat will make our Superfine No. 1. Formerly Chicago Spring Wheat alone made Flour that would brand No. 1 here, but the Inspector has been compelled by the Board of Examiners to cut down some parcels so branded to No. 2, and pay the difference out of his own pocket. He will, therefore, be very careful what he brands in future, and merchants at a distance may hereafter order Flour branded in Montreal with confidence. This change was greatly needed, as the complaints from Quebec and the Lower Ports were very loud against Flour sent to them bearing the Montreal inspection brand of Superfine. Under the old law it was impossible to get up the standard, because interested parties would call a survey; the surveyors being also, perhaps, interested, and force the Inspector to brand an inferior article, and then he could not refuse to brand similar flour for others; but the Board of Examiners, under the law of last year, is above such influences.

We learn from Toronto that the produce brought from Chicago by steamer "Ontonagon" to Collingwood, has been passed over the Northern Railroad, and was to go forward to-day per steamer "Bowmanville" to Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg, so that it would be in New York several days earlier than if it had gone by any other route.

The Grand Trunk Railroad has lowered its rates of freight, to compete with the Lake and River route. The rate, by steamer, from Toronto to Montreal, is stated by the *Globe* at 25 cents per barrel.

There has been a little doing in Flour since our last, and the price of ordinary Canal brands, No. 1, may be quoted at \$6.40 to \$6.50; good Upper Canada brands, \$6.65 to \$6.75. Black Sea and Fyfe Wheat Flour is worth 19s 6d to 19s 9d in bags, per 112 lbs; and \$6.75 in bbls.

Ashes are in active demand at \$6.20 for Pots, and \$6.45 to \$6.50 for Pearls.

OATMEAL has been sold at \$6.75. Clover Seed 10c to 11c per lb. Timothy, \$2 to \$2.25 per bushel.

Securities are generally firm, with an advancing tendency.

There have been sales of Butter at 16 to 17 cents.

Pork is unchanged.

JOHN DOUGALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—By Telegraph.—April 15.

Flour firmer; receipts small. Canadian, \$6.50 to \$7.40. Wheat firmer, with better demand; Winter Red, \$1.40 to \$1.45. Corn firmer; mixed, 85c. Pork dull; Mess, \$17.40 for new; \$17.25 for old. Prime, \$12.62.

—A war of races is reported to have broken out in Jamaica. A small expedition of Cuban exiles had sailed from New York, to raise an insurrection there. Considered a foolish affair.

PARIS, C. W., 15.—The mail carrier between this place and Brantford was murdered last night, and mail robbed. Murderer has not been arrested.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC BONDED WAREHOUSE. No. 87.—
BONDED GOODS of all descriptions solicited on STORAGE in Young's Buildings, McGill Street or Canal. An Officer always in the Stores to receive and deliver Property without delay or expense.

Entries made at Customs—Goods Carted—all trouble and responsibility assumed by the Subscriber.

Large Storage-Room for all kinds of Produce and Free Goods. JNO. CAMPBELL,

Warehouseman; Or D. ALLAN POE,

14 St. Sacramento Street.

April 15.

GENUINE BRITISH SEEDS—1859.—

Farmers and others desirous of growing winter roots for all kinds of stock, may obtain the best Seed the market can offer (from 1-4 lb. pound upwards) selected for the Importer, seedsman to the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain.

AGENTS.—Brookville: R. Fitzsimmons; J. Cameron.

Prescott: J. Lynch, Sec'y to South Grenville Ag. Society.

Direct Importer: E. A. Copsleston.

N. B.—The Dollar, post free, Linen Packet, weighs 11 lb., containing equal quantities of Carrot, Mangold, Yellow Scotch Purple Top and Ruta Baga—seed enough to produce 600 bushels, sent free for one dollar, received in paid letter, by any of the above.

Brookville, April 15. E. A. COPSLESTON.

COALS! COALS!—The Undersigned expect, by first

ships, from Newcastle and Troon:

Best SCOTCH STEAM COALS.

"NEWCASTLE DOUBLE SCREENED NUT COALS," and are preparing to contract for delivery in any quantity.

G. & D. SHAW,

7 Common Street.

April 15.

EDUCATIONAL HOME for Young Gentlemen, con-

ducted by MRS. ALEXANDER ROSS, No 101, St. Antoine Street, Montreal. This Establishment is intended to provide a comfortable Home for Young Gentlemen attending the Educational Institutions of this city. The domestic arrangements are those of a private family, the locality being particularly salubrious, with a large yard and garden attached to the house. French is the language spoken in the Establishment, and will be taught, when required, by a French Protestant gentleman, who is resident tutor in the house, and under whose constant supervision the studies of the pupils will be carried on.

While the health, comfort, and physical training of those committed to her charge will be attended to by Mrs. Ross with maternal care, especial anxiety will always be directed to the cultivation of religious and moral feelings, mental improvement, gentlemanly demeanor, and habits of punctuality and obedience.

Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen:—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal; the Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L., L.L.D., Vice-Principal of McGill College; the Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D.; the Rev. W. Bond; William Workman, Esq., President of the City Bank; John Greenshields, Esq.; John Lovell, Esq., Publisher of the Canada Directory; Thomas Woodside, Esq., City Bank, Toronto; Daniel McGee, Agent City Bank, Quebec.

Applications by letter to be addressed Box No. 7, Post Office, Montreal.

101, St. Antoine Street, Montreal, April 15, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOK WAREHOUSE.—36, Great St.

James Street.

The National School Books at Publisher's prices. Town's Readers, Murray's English Reader, McCulloch's Series of Lessons, and Course of Reading.

Spelling Books.—Mavor's, Carpenter's, Webster's, Butler's and other Spelling Books.

Grammars.—Lennie's, Bullion's, Brown's, Well's, Weld's, Smith's, Kirkham's, Murray's, &c.

Speakers.—Murray's, Lovell's, Northend's, &c.

Composition and Rhetoric.—Reid's, Parker's, Aid's; Parker's Exercises, Quackenbush's First Lessons, Whately's Rhetoric.

Geographies.—Morse's, Cornell's, Mitchell's, Olney's, Parley's, Reid's, Ewing's, and a variety of Atlases.

Arithmetics.—Davies', Greenleaf's, Thompson's, Walkingham's, Gray's, Melrose's.

Natural Philosophy.—Comstock's, Olmsted's, Parker's, &c.

Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—Abercrombie on Moral and Intellectual Powers, Butler's Analogy, Wayland's Moral Science, &c.

Dictionaries.—Walker's, Johnson's, Webster's, Reid's, &c.

—ALSO,—

Books on History, Botany, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geography.

—ALSO,—

French, German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew School and Classical Books.

—AND—

A large assortment of works on Theology, Biography, History, Travels, Science, Literature and Art.

Children's Books in great variety.

A liberal discount allowed to wholesale buyers.

15th April. For sale at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

Literary Extracts.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Mr. John Ronald, a highly respectable merchant of Glasgow, and a leading public man of that city, has been making experiments for ten years in seed sowing, and has satisfied himself and others that crops of grain and pulse could be increased from 30 to 80 per cent., by selecting only the largest seeds and coating them before sowing with a solution of manure. The experiments which led to these results, are detailed in a very interesting manner in a pamphlet which has been kindly sent to us by Messrs. Allan, of Glasgow; extracts from which will be found below. To these extracts we invite the attention of Canadian farmers, who may still further improve on Mr. Ronald's plans:—

COATING SEED.

On the 18th February, 1857, I sowed some wheat coated with manure, and alongside of it, on the same morning, I sowed some of the same wheat without having anything done to it. I counted the number of coated seeds before being sown, and I found that 78 per cent of plants came up, being beyond the number which generally come up. These plants came through the ground stronger, they grew more rapidly, and tillered better, than the plants from the seed which had not anything done to it. It may be useful to mention, that as a coating to wheat seed I tried a solution of guano and water, many of the seeds did not send up plants, and on searching for these seeds I found them in a hard kind of burned state; but those which did send up plants gave a large return—perhaps I used too much guano.

In my letter of 18th July, 1858, I stated that I had then various experiments going on in this matter. The result of all of them was very satisfactory, quite corroborating the success of my experiments of former years. From one plot of wheat the seed which was coated with manure, I obtained an increase of 28 per cent. from another 32 per cent, and from another 34 per cent over a plot the seed of which had nothing done to it. And from ten Windsor beans which were coated with manure I obtained an increase of 38 per cent over ten which were planted in the usual manner, and I know of no cause whatever for said increase except the coating of the seed with manure.

Sugar is good manure, and is exceedingly suitable for coating seed, because it is of a glutinous nature, and adheres to the seed better than anything I have tried. I may here mention what appears to me to be an interesting and wonderful way of the working of God in cereal life. Chemists have discovered that a seed of wheat, the mother seed I call it, immediately after life has been given to the embryo plant, is by some inscrutable law of nature changed chiefly into sugar, by which the infant plant is kept alive and nourished until it is able to send out fibres and root hairs or suckers in search of other nourishment. Now let it be observed that such other nourishment is obtained easily, at once when most required from the manure with which the seed by my plan is coated. I added a very little sugar to all the solutions used in my experiments this year, for the purpose of causing the manure to adhere better to the seed. I know of nothing so suitable to the purpose. The best manure which I have tried for coating seed wheat is, say for a boll, six gallons of a solution of soot and water, with the addition of two pounds of sugar. It will then be like very thick ink. I believe that worms will not touch seed which has been coated with soot; at any rate, when so coated, more than the usual number of seeds send up plants.

Gardeners ought to coat beans and peas with soot and sugar, and they will obtain a large increase. A little soot and one farthing's worth of sugar, mixed in three gills of water, is sufficient for one pound weight of seed beans or peas. Leave them in the solution 36 hours.

Various parties have asked me to describe my process of coating. It is as follows: Take a tub about 33 inches diameter and 22 inches deep; empty into it a boll of wheat; take two pounds of sugar, bruise any lumps which may be in it, and sprinkle it on the top of the seed in the tub. Take another tub about 24 inches diameter and 18 inches deep; put into it 6 gallons of water and mix soot with it until it is as thick as cream—a man rubbing the soot and water against the side of the tub with a stiff birch broom will mix it in a few minutes—then with a jug distribute the solution slowly on the top of the sugar and wheat; the liquid will then be about two inches above the level of the wheat. Stir the whole mass with a wooden ladle several times during the first four hours, but not after that; let it remain in the solution not less than 24 hours, by which time the seed will have absorbed all the liquid, and although in a damp state it will be ready for sowing; but if the weather is not favorable for sowing, the seed may be left in the manure for 40 or 50 or 60 hours, every seed will then be black with soot. Other manures and other grain to be treated in a similar manner. It has been thought by some persons that grain in a damp state will not sow well, but that is not the case. When thrown from the hand, propulsion and gravitation acting

on each other separate it completely. My experiments on wheat this year have been perfectly satisfactory, the increase being equal to former years.

LARGE SEEDS.

Some years ago I was making experiments on my plan of giving the seed of cereals a coating of manure before sowing it. That plan was not then so perfect as I have it now—the seed was too damp, and could not be soon in the usual manner, and I required to lift each seed with my finger and thumb, and place it in the drill. One morning, when in the act of so lifting the seed of wheat which I had coated with manure, I observed that many of the seeds were of little size. It immediately flashed through my mind, and I said to myself, *these little seeds cannot give so large a return as large seeds will give.* I left the work I was engaged at, and began ruminating on the above idea. Strange fancies passed through my mind regarding it, and the result of much examination and thought on the subject was a firm belief that it is something like a universal law of nature, that what is produced shall be in size in proportion to what produces it. That such is the case with seed which we place in the earth I have proved by many experiments, and I have now to say that my discovery, my plan, is to separate large seed from small,—using for sowing or planting, in every case where it can be done, seed as large as possible, and not to use small and large seed together as is now everywhere done.

I now proceed to give the particulars of a few of the experiments which I have made, proving the great advantage of my plan. The first, commenced soon after the idea entered my mind, was as follows:—I procured from the well-known seedsmen, Messrs. Alexander Cross & Sons, of this city, a small quantity of seed-wheat the same as they were selling every day to farmers. It was of very good quality, and looking at it I could not perceive many small seeds, but when I came to separate them I was surprised at the great number there were, being not less than one-third of the whole. I prepared two plots of ground, each two yards long and two yards broad. On plot No. 1 I sowed 400 large seeds of said wheat, and on plot No. 2 I sowed 400 small seeds. No. 1 braided sooner, tillered better, was throughout the season more healthy-looking, the stalks were longer and stronger, the flower was on it sooner, and the ears were larger than No. 2. The result was as follows:—

No. 1 gave 316 plants, 1,572 ears, weight 106 oz., with the straw of the ear.

No. 2 gave 256 plants, 606 ears, weight 32 oz., with the straw of the ear.

It was not convenient for me to thrash out the seed to see the exact per centage of gain, but it must have been at least 100 per cent. by large over small seeds.

About three months after the above-mentioned experiment was commenced, I planted two rows of long pod beans; in No. 1, 9 large beans, and in No. 2, 9 small beans. The whole sent up plants: those of No. 1 appeared through the ground first, were throughout the season more strong and healthy-looking, and had many more stalks than No. 2. The result was as follows:—

No. 1 gave 79 pods, 302 beans, weight of beans, 26 oz.; No. 2 gave 51 pods, 174 beans, weight of beans, 14 oz. Being a gain of 85½ per cent by large over small seed.

The following year I made various experiments, every one of which proved decidedly the advantage of my plan of using only large seed. The following are two of these experiments. I prepared two plots of ground in the same manner and of the same size as the previous year; I selected 400 large seeds of wheat and weighed them carefully; I then took the same weight of small seeds, which numbered 640 seeds,—the large I sowed on plot No. 1, and the small on plot No. 2; there was, therefore, an equal weight of seed on each plot. The result was as follows:—

No. 1 gave 344 plants, 1,624 ears, weight 120 oz., with the straw of the ear; No. 2 gave 410 plants, 1,120 ears, weight 54 oz., with the straw of the ear.

I separated 88 large and 88 small Ringwood peas, and sowed them in two separate double drills. The large came through the ground first, and continued throughout the season to be stronger and of greater height than the small. The following is the result:—

88 large gave 78 plants, 538 pods, 2,786 peas, weight 30 oz.; 88 small gave 68 plants, 398 pods, 1,946 peas, weight 20 oz. Being a gain of 50 per cent by large over small seed.

The next year I also made various experiments, all of which were perfectly successful. The following are two of them:—I prepared two plots of ground, each three yards square; on No. 1 I sowed a given quantity, by measure, of large seeds of wheat, and on No. 2 I sowed the same measured quantity of seeds of wheat, large, middle-sized, and small, mixed together as I purchased them, being the same as farmers always sow. There was, therefore, an equal bulk of seed on each plot, but of course there were many more seeds on No. 2 than were on No. 1. The result was as follows:—

No. 1 gave 2,138 ears, weight 204 oz. with ear straw; No. 2 gave 1,874 ears, weight 134 oz. with ear straw.

I purchased one-half pound weight of long pod beans, and found about one-third of them large,

about one-third middle-sized, and about one-third small. I selected six of each size, and planted them separately in three drills. The whole sent up plants, and the following is the result:—

The large gave 60 pods, 238 beans, weight of beans, 20 oz.; the middle gave 52 pods, 190 beans, weight of beans, 14 oz.; the small gave 40 pods, 138 beans, weight of beans, 10 oz. Being a gain of 43 per cent by large over middle-sized; being a gain of 100 per cent by large over small.

The following is an important experiment:—I purchased a stone weight of Prince Regent potatoes, which were advertised in the newspapers as "excellent seed potatoes." The salesman allowed me to select a few of the largest I could find, and they were included in the stone weight. I laid the whole before a woman accustomed to cut potato seed, and asked her to make me 24 sets as nearly as possible the same as farmers would make for planting in their fields. She did so; and I observed the potatoes she used for making the sets were all under the middle size. Afterwards I took 12 of the largest potatoes which the woman had passed by—they were about the size of a large duck egg—and I cut each of them into two halves, thereby making 24 sets. I had two drills, each about 20 feet long, prepared and manured for me in the usual manner, and both as near as possible alike. In No. 1 I planted the 24 large sets, and in No. 2 the 24 small sets. The large came through the ground first, and were the most healthy-looking throughout the season. The result was as follows:—

The 24 large sets gave 338 good-sized potatoes, and 124 small—weight of the whole 57 lb.

The 24 small sets gave 206 good-sized potatoes, and 124 small—weight of the whole 37 lb. Being a gain of 54 per cent by large over small sets.

I have taken up plants of cereals and potatoes in many different stages of growth, and examined them carefully with a microscope and otherwise. The result of these examinations convinced me that plants from seed are for some time chiefly nourished by the body, by the substance of the seed itself; and even after the infant plant has become able to send out suckers in search of other nourishment it continues to draw some from the seed until the substance is exhausted, and nothing left but the husk or skin. It therefore stands to reason that the larger the seed is the more nourishment it will have to give to the plant, and the longer it will be able to give it.

The roots, fibres, and root hairs or suckers of large seed are larger, and go deeper into the earth than those of small seed.

The rejected seeds of wheat, oats, barley, beans, and peas will not be lost, they will be as useful as usual for other purposes, but there will be a greater amount of potato seed used; that, however, is as nothing compared with the gain. In several instances I obtained a greater gain than 54 per cent by large over small sets. I have made a few comparative experiments in flowers and by using only large seeds I obtained larger flowers and more of them.

I trust that the foregoing will induce every farmer and gardener who reads it to use only large seed, and no doubt seedsmen will hereafter separate the seed, and sell large only; but nothing is more simple than for farmers to separate the seed themselves. Mr. Alex. Rowat, wire worker, 43 Trongate Street, Glasgow, or any other wire worker, will furnish wire sieves, of 7 meshes to the inch, which I have found to be the most suitable size for wheat. With such a sieve a man and a boy will obtain a boll of large seeds in less than half an hour. The seed of barley is larger than that of wheat, and I find that a sieve of 6½ meshes to the inch is the most suitable size for barley. Oats, owing to the shape of the seed, require a different kind of sieve, and I have had a die made to cut small slits in thin zinc for the bottom of that sieve. It answers the purpose well; and, free of charge from me, I will allow Mr. C. McLaren, zinc merchant, 20 Jamaica Street, Glasgow, to use it in making these sieves. Much seed ought not to be put in the sieves at one time, so that the small seeds may easily find their way to the holes which they are to fall through. Any person calling at the counting-house of John Ronald & Co., 1 Victoria Place, will be shown by my partner or myself, or one of the clerks, how easy it is to separate the large seeds. In a boll of large seeds there will be a great many seeds fewer than in a boll when large and small are mixed together. I would, therefore, recommend that of large seeds, about 40 lbs. more than usual should be sown on each acre, such would make the gain, by my plan, much greater than I have stated.

NOVELS OF THE DAY.—In no walk of literature do we so feel the lack and need of the moral element of which I have spoken as in that of prose-fiction. Novels swarm as thick as the frogs in Egypt, in our houses, in our bed-chambers and upon our beds; and I doubt not we should find them, in dingier covers, in our ovens and kneading troughs. Could they, like those same frogs, be "gathered together upon heaps," their savor would be hardly less offensive than that which arose in the nostrils of Pharaoh's subjects. Of them all, how few transcend the conventional ethics of the author's age and people! Indeed, the highest praise awarded them is for the faithful portraiture of men and things as they were and are; and the more deformed and abnormal

the originals, the larger is the limner's meed of panegyric. If Scott makes the roistering Cœur de Lion, or the stolid and profane Peveril, perfectly life-like; if Dickens with a diamond or two and a few grains of pure gold, empties on his page the very sewers and cess-pools of London society, and our nausea bears witness that the outpouring is equally genuine and unstinted; if Thackeray puts into print just such affectation and snobbery as, in actual life, we shun as we would vipers' blood—we regard the triumph of genius as complete, and pronounce its fame immortal.—*Andrew P. Peabody.*

ST. PETERSBURG IN WINTER AND IN SPRING.—Petersburg is very far from being a picturesque city. Everything is too airy and light. The streets are so deficient in deep shadows, in bright gleams bursting forth here and there, in variety of lights; everything is so convenient, so handsome, so judicious, so new; that a Caneletto would scarcely glean there for his canvas one such poetic view as he might find in the corner of every street in our cities, so rich in contrasts, recollections, and forms of many colored life. The streets are so broad, the places so spacious and desolate, the arms of the river in the city so large, that the houses, mighty as the masses which they form of and for themselves, cannot easily get the better of them, and are lost in the gigantic proportions of the plan. Besides, the side of the city is so perfectly level, that nowhere does one object rise above another. All these magnificent edifices, each of which deserved to have a hill for its pedestal, lie spread out on the flat surface in endless lines, like detached limbs of a giant. Nothing stands out prominently, and the eye finds no point of repose in this vast sea of undulating palaces. This peculiarity is particularly striking in winter, when the whole scene, ground, roofs, and rivers, wears one and the same tint—the uniform white of the snow. The white walls of the houses scarcely seemed to be rooted in the solid ground; the snow-clad roofs blend with the greyish tints of the sky, and the northern Palmyra looks like a spectral city, where no lines, no angles are to be seen, as if the houses had no solidity, and every wall was unsubstantial and aerial. There are many objects in nature which please the eye and charm the mind, yet which are anything but picturesque; such a one is Petersburg, especially in her winter dress. No place undergoes so interesting a transformation as this Daughter of the Neva in spring when the sky clears up, and the sun strips roofs and rivers of the pale winding-sheet of winter. Then does the city seem to acquire again a real existence, and to build itself up anew in a few days before the face of the spectator. The houses now take firm footing on the dark ground, the vivid tints of the green-painted roofs, and the domes of the churches, be sprinkled with the stars upon an azure ground, and the gilded spires of the steeples protruding from the monotonous crust of ice, now refresh anew the eye so long debarr'd from the charm of colours; and the river-nymphs, flinging off their stark wintry drapery, throw back the images of the gay palaces from a thousand mirrors.—*Khol's Russia and the Russians.*

THE SEAT OF THE SENSE OF TASTE.—The *Clinique Européenne* of the 5th contains the following account of certain experiments, made by MM. Klatzsch and Stieh, to ascertain the real seat of the sense of taste, which is generally and erroneously supposed to exist on the whole surface of the tongue. It appears, on the contrary, from these experiments that the only portion of that organ which is sensible to taste is a narrow space all round. The breadth of this sensible zone varies in different subjects; in some it is not more than two lines, in others double that breadth; it rarely extends to the interior surface. The experiments above alluded to were as follows:—A substance having a strong taste is first placed on the centre of the tongue, where it produces no effect; it is then gradually spread out until the perception of taste is announced; this occurs generally on the border, but in some individuals it begins at the distance of a line from it. The *velum pendulum* of the palate is also sensible to taste, but the pharynx and tonsils are deprived of the gustative faculty. This is proved by the fact that if they be touched with stick caustic the patient experiences no taste, provided he keeps his tongue and the *velum pendulum* away from the spot.

FOLLY OF ATHEISM.—I had rather believe all the fables in the Legend, the Talmud, and the Koran, than that this universal frame is without a mind. God never wrought miracles to convince Atheists, because his ordinary works are sufficient to convince them. It is true, that a little philosophy inclineth men's minds to Atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth them back to religion: for while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest on them, and go no further; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity.—*Lord Bacon.*

A CHRIST-LIKE SENTIMENT.—Rev. Dr. Johns, an Episcopal clergyman in Baltimore, says of "excessive denominationalism": "Wherever this goes beyond love for souls, something is wrong. So fearful am I of this spirit, that I have been accustomed for years in passing a house of worship, of some other denomination than my own, to lift my heart to God in prayer for that minister and his people."

The Miscellany.

SONG OF THE SEWING MACHINE.

With cheeks in a radiant glow,
With raiment tidy and clean,
A woman sat in the cheerful light,
By the side of a sewing machine.
Stitch—stitch—stitch!
But she had no stitching to do,
Only to sing with a glad voice
The worth of this marvel new.

Click—click—click!
It works from chime to chime.
Click—click—click!
How well it improves the time!
Seam and gusset and band—
Band and gusset and seam;
This wonder of wonders will work on still,
Though I should sit by and dream.

Stitch—stitch—stitch!
And Johnny's apron is done,—
And Susy's dresses, and Mary's cape,
Long before set of sun.
Stitch—stitch—stitch!
There's nothing for me to do.
I've time to set the buttons on,
And to mend the stockings, too.

Oh, men with sisters dear!
Oh, men with mothers and wives!
In cutting and making and mending your clothes,
They have no joy of their lives.
Then get them a sewing machine,
And you shall certainly find
Their pleasant words and their thankful smiles
Will add to your peace of mind.

Oh, people with ministers dear!
Oh, people with ministers' wives!
Would you know the way to lighten their hearts,
And gladden and bless their lives?
Then get them a sewing machine,
And they will find time to call
Upon every one in the course of a year,
And still be preserved through it all!
—Congregationalist.

FRESH WATER ALGÆ.

(Lecture by Rev. A. F. Kemp, before Natural History Society of Montreal.)

The lecturer said:—The "Fresh-water Algæ," he had chosen as the subject of his lecture, belonged to a class of the vegetable kingdom little known by most people, as they could only be examined by means of instruments assisting the vision. Nevertheless, lying as they did almost at the foundation of vegetable architecture, they were possessed of no small degree of interest and importance, for we must descend to the more minute organisms of the vegetable kingdom, in order to see the true principles of vegetable physiology, and to be able to trace operations which are hidden and concealed from our eye, when their scene is laid in the mighty trees of the forest. Mr. Kemp having described the sub-kingdom in Botany to which the algæ belonged, said they were comprehended under three divisions, the olive, the red, and the green algæ. The fresh-water algæ belong to the last of these divisions, and are again divided into four grand divisions, the *fili-formes*, having a thread-like structure, *globulifera*, or globule bearing plants, the *figurate*, and the *silicate*. To the first two of these divisions the lecture was particularly devoted. Mr. Kemp merely remarking that some of the forms in the other divisions were surpassingly beautiful, and were objects of special interest, inasmuch as they lay exactly at the boundary line between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms, being very like the *foraminifera*, a minute species of animal life, of which Principal Dawson had spoken in the first lecture of this course. The *algæ filiformes* comprehended 15 genera; the *globulifera* only 3. Of the *globulifera*, taking the reproductive system as the standard of comparison, he looked upon the *palmella cruenta* as the lowest form. It consisted of little round red globules or berries, embedded in vegetable jelly. The mode of reproduction was by the bursting of these red globules, which consisted of simple fluid, and when this blood of the vegetable was shed, bye-and-bye little bright spots were seen in it, and enlarged until they equalled in size the bodies of the parent plant. The plant in this manner extends itself rapidly, and in the course of a few days will cover a space several feet in size, giving a red discoloration to the soil. Going a step higher, the next class was that of the *protococci*. This consisted of a mass of gelatine, and the berries were not immersed in it, as in the previous case, but grew out of it, or were stuck on the top of it. Mr. Kemp communicated the results of his examination of this object, as found in the vicinity of Montreal, giving his grounds for believing that the Montreal species differed from the *protococcus nivalis* described by Arctic voyagers. A higher form of the *algæ globulifera* is the *homococcus*, of which the berry is found growing flat on the earth, but has sometimes a stem or pedestal on which it stands, showing a certain determination towards a frond. Mr. Kemp proceeded to describe the peculiarities of structure in the various species of the *algæ filiformes*, illustrating his remarks by drawings of the different plants to which he directed attention, being species which he had examined in this city and its neighborhood. It is this class of plants which forms the green scum that we observe gathering on the surface of stagnant pools, and Mr. Kemp said it had frequently puzzled and amused casual on-lookers to see a reverend gentleman poking among such places. He paid also a compliment to the corporation for allowing

so many stagnant pools to remain undisturbed within the precincts of the city, thereby facilitating the researches of scientific gentlemen. As regarded the use of these plants, as those of larger growth absorbed from the atmosphere that excess of carbon, which in the form of carbonic acid was injurious to animal life, so these minute water-plants performed like functions in the water. They absorbed the carbon of the decaying animal and vegetable substances lodged in the water, which would otherwise go off as a deleterious element into the atmosphere. If a dead animal is placed in a pond or pool, in the course of a few days it will be almost covered with these plants, which float on the surface and absorb the carbon of the carbonic acid which rises from the decaying substance, and allow the free healthy oxygen to escape into the atmosphere. Another object they serve is to furnish food to the minute animals which live in such waters. In conclusion, Mr. Kemp dwelt on the proofs which these apparently insignificant objects afforded of the goodness and wisdom of the great Creator. God has made them to serve great and beneficent purposes, promotive of animal health and life, and enables us moreover to see by their means, at the very foundation of vegetable structure, the processes by which even the mighty forests are built up. We may therefore learn a lesson from these exquisite works of God. In the first place they are beautiful and delight us. In the second place they go to form a good deal of the soil from which other plants grow. In the third place they purify the water in which they live, and also add purity to the atmosphere. When, therefore, we passed pools, covered by these plants, we should not look upon them as nasty and disagreeable objects, but should regard them as beautiful provisions of our Father above to destroy what is noxious in the material world, that everything which he has formed may be good. If God in heaven has not thought it beneath his dignity and majesty to create these beautiful forms, surely we, his humble servants, cannot consider it beneath our dignity to examine into the structure, and admire the beauty of those beautiful plants. (Loud applause.) —*Montreal Transcript*.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

We learn by the latest received English papers that from a decision given in a case which was recently tried before a Bench of Magistrates, at the Kingsclere Sessions, that the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals (commonly called Martin's Act) only embraces domestic animals in its provisions giving a man full liberty to torture a wild animal to any extent that his brutal nature may lead him. Not having the Canadian Act on hand, which was introduced by Colonel Prince, and passed two Sessions ago, with the same object in view as the English Act, we cannot say whether it is thus limited in its action; but if it has such a limit it should certainly undergo an amendment.

The case which was decided can be summed up in a few words: A person named Thomas Marsh, the Master of the Vine Hounds, captured a fox which had been run into the ground, and had it conveyed to his residence, where it was chained up in a dairy. On the following morning (Sunday) Mr. Marsh proceeded to the dairy and directed his head-whip, with the assistance of the under-whip, to cut off one of the animal's legs. The under-whip held the fox by the ears while his senior performed the operation—amputating a fore-leg at the first joint. The fox was then put into a sack and conveyed to a short distance by the upper-whip, accompanied by his master and under-whip on horses, and 26 couples of hounds. The poor maimed animal was then liberated, and did not seem disposed to run, but after receiving a blow from the sack he started and ran about 200 yards, when the dogs were allowed to follow, and he was immediately killed; the head whip cutting off the brush and delivering it to his master. The magistrates felt disposed to inflict the highest penalty allowed by the statute upon this man, but on consultation they discovered that a fox is not a domestic animal, and therefore out of the pale of protection.

Such a decision may be in accordance with the letter of the Act, but surely it never was intended that the ruffian above described should be scathless while committing such a wanton act of cruelty. The fox is not a domestic animal, but it ought to be respected as such by the fox-hunting gentlemen in England, for they encourage the existence of foxes with great care in order that their sport may not be destroyed. It has been said that Prince Albert, soon after his marriage to Victoria, prohibited the destruction of rabbits upon his estates, knowing that these little animals formed a dainty dish for the fox, and being passionately fond of fox-hunting, he thus endeavored to cultivate the breed. They may therefore be considered as half domestics in England.

Our opinion however is, that any bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals should, in its spirit, embrace the whole of animated nature.—If the intention of the Legislature is to prevent unnecessary suffering why should a wild animal be subjected to torture when tame animals can claim an exemption? A man in England, by the above law, incurs a penalty if he cruelly treats a tame rabbit, but if he selects one of the wild race from the forest for the exercise of his fiendish propensity, he can do so with impunity. On

the same ground the aboriginal English wild cattle now living in Tankerville Park, are unprotected, while wilful injury to a domesticated cow would subject the perpetrator to a penalty. We recollect one case which occurred in England some years ago, wherein a man was fined for pouring scalding water over a pig before it was quite dead, to facilitate the removal of the bristles. It is probable that the pig was hardly susceptible of pain at the time; but in the case of the fox he was maimed while in full possession of his faculties, and made to run upon three legs, because he had run so well the day before as to deprive a mean reptile of the chance of getting his brush.

There are many animals, such as wolves, bears, mosquitos, &c., in a wild state; and mice, house-flies, and bed-bugs, as domestic animals, which we are under the necessity of destroying in self-defence; but any one who might torture these animals for the purpose of gratifying a depraved feeling, instead of killing them in the most expeditious manner, should incur the same penalty as those who would wantonly inflict pain upon a horse, an ox, or a sheep.—*Windsor Herald*.

WILLIAM WIRT.

"There is a better world, of which I have thought too little."

So wrote William Wirt to Judge Carr in 1831. On the death of one of his daughters, Mr. Wirt wrote to Judge Carr:—

"I owe you several letters, my dear friend; but you are kind and can allow for my situation. I have had such a winter as I never had before.—Heavy causes to argue, with a broken heart and exhausted strength; when, at every step, I felt far better disposed to lie down in the grave. It was not in such a frame that I could address you. Even now I am unfit to write. For to me, the heavens are hung with mourning, and the earth covered with darkness. The charm of life is gone. I look at my beloved wife and my still remaining circle of affectionate children, and my heart reproaches me with ingratitude to heaven. The selection of the victim is too striking to be misunderstood.

"There is a better world, of which I have thought too little. To that world she is gone, and thither my affections have followed her. This was heaven's design. I see and feel it as distinctly as if an angel had revealed it. I often imagine that I can see her beckoning me to the happy world to which she has gone. She was my companion, my office companion, my librarian, my clerk. My papers now bear her endorsement. She pursued her studies in my office, by my side—sat with me, walked with me; was my inexpressibly sweet and inseparable companion; never left me but to go and sit with her mother. We knew all her intelligence, all her pure and delicate sensibility, the quickness and power of her perceptions, her seraphic love. She was all love, and loved all God's creation, even the animals, trees and plants. She loved her God and Saviour with an angel's love, and died like a saint."

About the same time he writes to his wife:—

"My sweet angel visits me, by faith, many times in the day and night. I want only my blessed Saviour's assurance of pardon and acceptance to be at peace. I wish to find no rest short of rest in him." "Dearest heart, let us both look up to that heaven where our angel is, and from which she is still permitted to observe us with interest—up to that heaven where our Saviour dwells, and from which he is showing us the attractive face of our blessed and happy child, and bidding us prepare to come to her, since she can no more visibly come to us." "I have no taste now for worldly business. I go to it reluctantly. I would keep company only with my Saviour and his holy book. I dread the world—the strife and contention and emulation of the bar; yet I will do my duty—this is part of my religion."

In December, 1833, another daughter died, but he was armed with Christian patience and resignation, and writes to Judge Cabell:—

"I look upon life as a drama bearing the same sort, though not the same degree of relation to eternity, as an hour spent at the theatre, and the fictions there exhibited for our instruction, do to the whole of real life. Nor is there anything in this passing pageant worth the sorrow that we lavish on it. Now, when my children or friends leave me, or I shall be called to leave them, I consider it as merely parting for the present visit, to meet under happier circumstances, when we shall part no more."

CONSCIENTIOUS ZEAL OF CONVERTED PAGANS.

Missionary associations were formed among the converted islanders of the South Seas, to aid the London Missionary Society. The contributions consisted of oil, cotton, arrow-root and swine. Such articles were subscribed "to buy money."

When an auxiliary association was formed at Huahine, the people were cautioned against making donations merely from a sense of constraint. Still, a native brought a pig to the Treasurer, Hautia, and throwing the animal down at his feet, said, in an angry tone, "Here is a pig for your Society."

"Take it back again," replied Hautia, calmly, "God does not accept angry pigs."

He then explained the objects of the society,

and urged upon the consideration of the native the fact, that "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver." The man was deeply chagrined at the unyielding refusal of the treasurer.

In Tahiti, on a similar occasion, a person brought a quantity of cocoa-nut oil to Pomare, in a like bad spirit, exclaiming, "Here are five bamboos of oil, take them for your society."

"No," said the King, "I will not mix your angry bamboos with the missionary oil, take them away."

Is there no money thrown into the treasury of the Lord with a wrong spirit?

A DIFFICULT DISTINCTION.

"You need to be more sober and circumspect, in order to succeed in life," said a man of wisdom, to a young man who, at times, exhibited more than the ordinary thoughtlessness of youth.

"I am very careful how I act in regard to all matters of importance," was the reply.

It is true that there is a distinction between the important and the unimportant, yet where human actions are concerned, it is very difficult to draw the line of distinction. An action, which, at first view, would seem to all to belong to the class of unimportant actions, may be followed by consequences of amazing importance. If the importance of actions be determined by their consequences, then, many actions apparently trivial, are unspeakably important.

There was a revival of religion in a village in the State of New York. There were in the village a number of young men, who were strongly opposed to religion, and endeavored to strengthen one another against the influence which was bringing to the Saviour's feet many who were hardened in sin. One evening they were together when the bell rang for meeting. The leader of the party turned to one whose parents were members of the church, and said to him jocosely, "You had better go to meeting, you were brought up religiously."

"Perhaps I had," said the young man rising with what seemed to his friends an affected gravity, and leaving the room.

His companions supposed he would be absent for a few moments only; but somewhat to their disappointment he did not return.

When he left the room, he had no thought of going to the place of meeting; but he had scarce closed the door, before he had formed the resolution to go. He hardly knew what led him to form the resolution. He was sure the idea of going would not have occurred to him, but for the sportive remark above recorded.

He went to the meeting. He paid little or no attention to the introductory services but the utterance of the text reached his heart. The text was that emphatic declaration of Christ, "Ye must be born again." He was ever after accustomed to speak of that text as one of the arrows of the Holy Ghost. He became a converted man and a zealous laborer in behalf of that cause, which he had combined with others to oppose.

In this case a thoughtless, sportive remark was followed by consequences which eternity only can fully reveal.

In another revival a young man was awakened, but through false shame concealed the fact, even from his most intimate Christian friends. He knew that he was trifling with the Holy Spirit, and trembled lest he should lose his convictions. He at length resolved that he would go to the inquiry meeting, and thus confess that he desired to be saved. He waited for an acquaintance who would have to pass by his residence as he went to the meeting. That acquaintance was detained at home by a trifling accident. In consequence, the young man did not go to the inquiry meeting. He continued to conceal his conviction. In a few days he was called to take a journey to the Western States. His anxiety respecting his soul was soon at an end. The last state of that man was worse than the first.

Since such important consequences flow from apparently trifling acts, it is not strange that the Bible commands us to be sober and watchful, and unceasing in prayer; and informs us that for every idle word, an account must be given in the day of judgment.—*Sunday School Times*.

THE MINISTER IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

—In a recent speech on Sunday schools, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, said: "How can a minister suffer himself to say that he don't go into the Sunday school twice a year, and don't know what is doing with the little ones committed to his charge? I should like to know how Satan would want the minister to be more completely mounted and equipped by his side? 'Now, you just stand there and fire at the grown people, and I will stand here and steal away the little children—as the Indians catch ducks, swimming under them, and catching them by the legs, and pulling them down.'

NAVAL MANAGEMENT.—A system where ignorance presides over patronage, and waste (as in the case of the sale of "old stores") is looked upon as a permanent source of revenue in the rude plan of national finance.—*Financial Reformer*.

—A piece of pine wood forced down into the sea to the depth of two hundred fathoms becomes so compressed that when drawn up again it is found to be so heavy as to sink like a stone when thrown into the water.—*Scientific American*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Port Hope—5th inst., Mrs. James Smith, of a daughter.
Quebec—10th inst., Mrs. George Cook, of a son. 1
Woodstock—3rd inst., Mrs. John D. Hood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Belleville—12th inst., by the Rev. John Grier, Benjamin Martin, Esq., Kingston. C. W., to Sarah Jane, second daughter of the late Ed. Patterson, Esq., Sligo, Ireland.

Toronto—11th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D., W. D. Murray, Esq., to Amy, youngest daughter of E. J. Mallet, Esq., of New York.

DEATHS.

Niagara—11th inst., Mr. Daniel Ginnon, aged 19 years.

Toronto—13th inst., Sophia, wife of Mr. J. Rordans.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING DRY GOODS.—Important Clearing sale of SPRING DRY GOODS, by catalogue.—The Subscribers will sell at their stores, St. Francois Xavier Street, on Thursday, the 21st April, and following days, by order of the Assignees, the balance of Stock belonging to the estate of Alexander Molson & Co., consisting of a splendid assortment of Silk Goods, Woollen and Barege Shawls, Cotton Hosiery, Lace Goods, Trimmings, Haberdashery and Small wares, together with 60 cases New Imported Dry Goods, and 10 cases Silk Angora and Merino Hats, 20 do Panama, Hungarian and Cashmere Hats, 5 do Black, Blue and Tweed Cloth Caps. Sale each day at 10 o'clock.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

COOKING STOVES & IRON BEDSTEDS.—Also AMERICAN GRATES.—A large assortment at reduced prices.
RODDEN & MEILLEUR,
71 Great St. James Street.
Montreal, April 12, 1859.

CLOVER SEEDS.—25 Bbls. Prince Edward District 25 Bbls. Long Vermont.
For sale by **MILLS, MATTICE & CO.**

MILLAN & CARSON, Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, and Importers of Woollens, No. 66 McGill Street, beg to intimate to their customers that they have now on hand a very complete stock of Goods, embracing everything in their line: West of England Broad Cloth, Cassimere, Vesting, Fancy Doe and Silk Mixed Tweeds,—all from the most celebrated manufacturers; also, a good stock of Cobourg Tweeds.
A liberal discount given to all ministers.
N. B.—One price only.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL.—A new collection of choice hymns and tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as solos, duets, trios, semi-choruses and choruses, and for organ, melodeon, or piano. This book contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath-schools ever issued. Price 12 cents, \$5 per hundred, postage 1 cent. Elegantly bound, 20 cents, \$15 per hundred, postage 3 cents. Among the large number of new and popular tunes may be found "Kind Words can Never Die," "The Voice from Heaven," and "God is There." These were sung to some five thousand children and teachers at the Sunday-school Celebration and United States Teachers' Convention at Jayne's Hall, Philadelphia, by the Misses Laura and Nettie Tremaine, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and were highly appreciated. Nearly ten thousand copies have been sold within sixty days. They have been introduced into some of the largest schools in New York and Brooklyn. Among the number are Dr. Tynge's, Dr. Hutton's, Dr. Gillette's, and Dr. McLane's. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
333 Broadway, New York.

FLOUR.—Good brands of Superfine, Fancy and Extra Flour, for sale by **JOHN DOUGALL,**
April 12, 270 St. Paul Street.

PROVISIONS.—Mess and Prime Mess Pork. Butter in tubs and firkins, for sale by **JOHN DOUGALL,**
April 12, 270 St. Paul Street.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—The Subscribers beg to inform their Customers and the Dry Goods Trade generally, that they have now received per Steamers "North Briton" and "Nova Scotia" to Portland, and per recent steamers and sailing vessels to Boston, 400 cases and bales New Spring Goods in Staples and Fancies, suitable for the season. The stock has been selected in the British and French Markets with great care; much of it being bought for cash, and laid down here before the new Tariff took effect; an advantage which the Subscribers desire to share with their customers.
The assortment is one of the largest imported into Canada this season. The inspection of the Trade is invited.
THOMSON, CLAXTON & Co.
Montreal, April 8, 1859.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 74 Great St. James Street, opposite the offices of the Grand Trunk R. R., and two doors East of the Ottawa Hotel.
JAMES BAYLIS, having retired from the firm of R. Campbell & Co., of which, for the last twelve years, he was so active a member, begs respectfully to inform his numerous friends, that in connection with his Toronto Carpet Warehouse, No. 2 Commercial Buildings, Yonge St., Toronto, he has taken that commodious Warehouse No. 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, and will, in a few days, open one of the finest Stocks ever imported, selected by himself in the most celebrated manufacturing of Britain; consisting in part of Velvets, Tapestry, Brussels, 3 Ply Imperial, Kidderminster Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Mosaic Screens, Medallion Carpets, Druggets, &c. Amongst which will be found some of the most beautiful productions of Messrs. J. Crossley & Sons; and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in great variety. He invites particular attention to a lot of extra well-seasoned Cloths, made expressly for this market, by J. Hare & Co., of Bristol; whose productions in this line stand unrivalled.
The Subscriber flatters himself, that his Stock will be unsurpassed in this country; and as he now intends to confine his attention entirely to this branch of business, he will be able to give purchasers the advantage of a large experience, extensive importations, and a connection in Britain, of the very highest character. He will deal in articles that can be relied on, and will sell at the lowest possible price FOR CASH; and in order to establish the Cash system, will offer large inducements.
He respectfully solicits the support of his Friends, a share of public patronage, and an inspection of his Stock by all.
JAMES BAYLIS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT IN CANADA.—CLARK, WINKS & Co., have received and opened up their Spring Importations, at BOYER'S BLOCK, Custom House Square, the most Extensive, Elegant, Varied and Complete Stock of BRITISH and FOREIGN DRY GOODS ever before offered for Sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the Trade generally, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Commissioners' Street and Custom House Square, which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each Class of Goods a separate department, which will be found complete. **TERMS LIBERAL.**

**THE Subscribers beg to inform their Regular Customers and the Trade generally, that Mr. Clark remains in England again this season, and will continue, as during the past Winter, to send out constant supplies of all the Newest Goods, as they appear in the English Markets, enabling Customers to keep up the charm of a constantly Fresh and New Stock throughout the whole Summer.
C. W. & Co. will be able to show New Patterns and New Designs, and at all times will be bought Goods.
CLARK, WINKS & CO.,
71 and 75 Commissioners' Street, and Custom House Square.**

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS at the READING ROOM, Merchant's Exchange.
Montreal, April 9, 1859.

WANTED.—By a young man, lately from Scotland, a Situation either in a Wholesale or Retail Store. Can furnish satisfactory references from former employers.
Address "D. B. A." Bonnie's Corners, Ramsay, C. W.
April 3, 1859.

A LADY, from England, wishes to obtain a situation either as visiting or resident Governess. Unexceptionable references can be given.
Address "T. O." Office of this paper.
April 3, 1859.

REMOVAL.—As the subscriber intends removing to the UNION BUILDINGS, St. Francis Xavier Street, on the 15th April next, he offers the remainder of his present stock of COAL OIL LAMPS on the most liberal terms.—An inspection is respectfully invited.

N. M. LIVINGSTONE,
Agent for the Paraffin Light Co.,
35 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!!!—The Subscribers beg to call the attention of Merchants and Grocers to the undermentioned SOAPS, which they offer to the Trade at their usual moderate rates, and guaranteed to be superior in quality to anything they have hitherto made, viz: No. 1 Family; No. 1 Crown; Steam-refined Palm; M. Liverpool; Common.
A. W. HOOD & Co.,
Amherst and Wolfe Streets, Quebec Suburbs.
Montreal, April 5, 1859.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.—WHOLESALE ONLY.—The subscriber's stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is now very complete, and solicits the inspection of buyers. Having laid in my stock early, I am enabled to sell very low, indeed, in comparison with present prices of goods. In Indian Rubbers I have a large lot of French-made Coats, Leggings, Pants, etc., very much under value, and much lower than anything that can come from the States.
WALTER MACFARLANE,
238 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, 29th March, 1859.

DRY GOODS.—ROBERT ADAMS, No. 238, St. Paul Street, Importer of, and Wholesale Dealer in, British and American, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and small wares, has constantly on hand an Assortment of Goods specially adapted for the Country Trade. Has received a portion of his Spring Supplies, and solicits the attention of buyers.
March 15, 1859.

COAL OIL.—NOTICE.—W. R. HIBBARD has now the pleasure of informing those of his customers who have hitherto failed to secure a supply of the COLUMBIAN OIL, that their orders can be filled, on application at the Lamp Store and Coal oil Depot, 161 St. Paul Street.
March 25.

BOOTS AND SHOES, WHOLESALE.—CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES, Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, of every description, No. 17 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

TEA SALE.—TO IMPORTERS OF TEAS.—The A 1, Iron British Clipper Ship "Gannet," 784 tons, Ingles, Master, with a Cargo of NEW CROP TEAS, from Shanghai direct, will be due at this Port early in May. This shipment will be offered for sale at Public Auction, by Catalogue. Terms—Six Months Credit.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
Montreal, 1st March, 1859.

HARDWARE.—JOHN HENRY EVANS, Importer of Hardware, offers for Sale a large and well assorted Stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, at Low Prices, and on Favorable Terms.
Ware-rooms, 271 St. Paul Street; Stores and Iron Yard, 2, 3 and 4 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE.—The following Consignments:—FLOUR, Supreme and Extra; PRIME MESS PORK, packed in the English manner;—a very superior article. BUTTER, in Firkins and Tins. WHITE FISH, in Barrels and Half-Barrels. BEEF, in Barrels, &c., &c.
JOHN DOUGALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
270 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, March 9, 1859.

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD,
CONN. PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,800,000.—This old and well-known Company continues to INSURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY on terms as favorable as the nature of the Risk will permit.
ROBERT WOOD, Agent.
Montreal, March 11, 1859.

BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, New Edition. Illustrated. Full bound. . . 13s 9d
Rev. R. C. Trench's works:
Synonyms of New Testament, . . . 4s 3d
On Bible Revision, . . . 4s 3d
On the Study of Words, . . . 4s 3d
English Past and Present, . . . 4s 3d
On the Lessons in Proverbs, . . . 3s 6d
Popular Classical Quotation Dictionary, . . . 5s 6d
These volumes will be found of great value to every minister.
"WITNESS" OFFICE,
36 Great St. James Street.

READING WITHOUT TEARS; or, a Pleasant Mode of Learning to Read. By the author of the "Peep of Day." Price 2s. 9d.
This is a charming book for little children.
THE CATACOMBS OF ROME. A memorial of the Early Christians. 75c.
A most interesting volume.
COMMON PLACE BOOK TO THE HOLY BIBLE. A most valuable aid to Teachers. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of 5s. For sale at the "WITNESS" Office.

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—100 Volumes for \$11 Dollars. 75 Small Volumes for 27s 6d. Library for Infant Classes, 25 Volumes in Case, 17s 6d.
A great variety of Books suitable for elder Scholars and Bible Classes.
—ALSO—
Biblical Maps, Books for Teachers, Class Books, Bibles, Testaments, Catechisms, &c.
For sale at the "WITNESS" OFFICE,
36, Great St. James Street.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Township, Church and School Libraries will be furnished with a good selection of useful modern works at THIRTY PER CENT UNDER PUBLISHERS' PRICES, on making early application at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

BOOKS ON GARDENING, FREE BY MAIL.
The Flower Garden, or Book of Flowers, . . . 4 6
Ladies Companion to the Flower Garden . . . 7 6
American Fruit Culturist . . . 6 10
How to Lay Out a Garden . . . 11 3
Every Lady Her Own Flower Gardener, and
The Rose Culturist . . . 4 3
The Garden; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers . . . 2 9
Sent by Mail, post-paid, at the above prices.
"WITNESS" OFFICE, 36 Great St. James St.

FRESH SEEDS.—LYMAN'S, SAVAGE & Co. have just received from Europe and the United States their usual and extensive supplies of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which they offer to country merchants, farmers and gardeners upon liberal terms. The Seeds are the growth of 1858, imported from the most reliable houses, and are warranted true to their names. Amongst them are the following:—

200 lbs Blood Beet
100 lbs Sugar do
200 lbs Early York Cabbage
200 lbs Drumhead do
100 lbs Low Dutch do
50 lbs Large French York do
50 lbs St. Denis do
25 lbs Red Dutch Pickling do
20 lbs Assorted Paris Cauliflower
500 lbs Long Orange Carrot
400 lbs White Belgium do
250 lbs Early Frame Cucumber
100 lbs Long Green do
600 lbs Mangle Wurtzel, Long Red
200 lbs do do Yellow Globe
200 lbs Red American Onion
200 lbs Yellow do
100 lbs White do
50 bushels Assorted Garden Peas
10 do Radish, assorted
20 do Yellow Aberdeen Turnip
60 do Yellow Swede do
20 do White Globe do
10 do Early Stone do
200 do Indian Corn, various kinds
Long Vermont Clover
Do Rawdon do
Do Dutch do
Upper Canada do
White Dutch do
Lacorne
Timothy, English Lawn Grass
Hemp, Canary and Rape Seeds
&c., &c., &c.
January 11, 1859.

AUCTION SALES BY GRAHAM & SHAW.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianofortes, Carpets, Stoves, China and Glass Ware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Plated Ware, Paintings, etc., will continue to be held every THURSDAY morning, commencing at 10 o'clock.

The subscribers, in calling attention to the advantages of the above weekly sale, to those wishing speedy returns and good prices, would state that their store, the most central in the city, was built by themselves, expressly for the Auction trade, and for the arrangement of light and the display of goods, has no equal in the Province. The sales are liberally advertised in at least three, and sometimes four, of the daily papers, also catalogues of the articles are printed and circulated every Wednesday evening, at the auctioneer's expense. Terms of Sale as liberal as by any other House, and no charges made for advertising or catalogues. Account of sales rendered the next or next succeeding day. For Terms of Real Estate or outside sales see printed circulars.

GRAHAM & SHAW,
Auctioneers.
Commercial Sale Rooms,
Corner of St. Francois Xavier and Hospital Sts.

PIANOFORTES, MUSIC, & C.—S. T. PEARCE, Importer and Dealer in Pianofortes, Music, &c., 19 Great St. James Street, (the new Building of the Colonial Life Assurance Co.) invites inspection of his Stock of Pianos, from the celebrated Manufacturers of Nunn's and Clark, New York; Albert W. Ladd & Co., Boston, and other well known makers.

The Manufacture of Messrs. Nunn's and Clark is the oldest on this continent. A prize medal was awarded to this house for their Pianofortes at the Great London Exhibition in 1851. The above Pianofortes are sold at the manufacturer's prices, and fully guaranteed.

N.B.—Competent Tuners have been engaged, and orders for tuning and repairing, either in the city or country, will receive prompt attention.
June 4th, 1858.

TEA AND COFFEE.—EDWARD GEE & Co., dealers in and Importers of Tea and Coffee, 27, Great St. James Street, Montreal, are selling New Teas just received from China. All consumers can be supplied at No. 27, Great St. James Street, with the best quality of Tea, at a small profit on cost.

PRICES OF BLACK TEA:
The best Souchong, . . . 3s 6d per lb.
Strong Pekoe do, . . . 2 8 "
Good do, do, . . . 2 6 "
The best Oolong, . . . 3 0 "
Good Strong do, . . . 2s 6d and 2 8 "
Other descriptions of Black Tea cheaper.

GREEN TEA:
Finest Gunpowder, . . . 2s 9d and 3s 0d per lb.
Do, Young Hyson, . . . 2 9 " 3 0 "
Fine Young Hyson and Gunpowder, . . . 2 6 "
Fine Imperial Gunpowder, . . . 2s 6d and 2 8 "
Hyson, Twankay, and Young Hyson, at lower prices.
GENUINE COFFEE.
Mocha Coffee, . . . 1s 6d per lb.
Jamaica and Plantation, . . . 1 3 "
Good Foreign Coffee, . . . 1 0d and 1s 0d.

COCOA.
Broma or Soluble Cocoa, 1s per lb. Chocolate, 1s 4d per lb. Ground Cocoa in Cakes, 1s 6d per lb; Manufactured in the Premises.
Cocoa Nibs, Cocoa Shells and Cocoa Nuts, Spices, &c.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—JUST RECEIVED, per "Indian," a complete assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS. These Seeds are imported from the first houses in Europe, and were not dispatched until after the whole crop of 1858 had been harvested. Farmers can be furnished with Seeds of the most profitable Roots and Grasses for Field Culture. Gardeners supplied with Seed of Vegetables for Early Forcing, and of the best and most saleable Vegetables for Market. Florists can obtain complete assortments of Choice Flower Seeds suited to the climate—12 papers for 50 cents; 25 for \$1; 50 for \$2; forwarded to any part of Canada free. Merchants supplied in bulk or papers at a liberal discount.
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.
Montreal, March 18, 1859.

CORN BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE.—The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a store, No. 12 Lemoine Street, where he offers to the trade: Corn Brooms and Whisks of all styles, made by experienced workmen, under his own supervision. Also, Pails, Tubs and Wooden Ware of all kinds, together with Watches, Clocks, Combs, Brushes, Baskets, and a general assortment of Jewellery and Fancy Goods, including Pins, Suspensers, Belts, &c., &c. Also, Agent for Lent's Patent Bed Springs, Dresser & Jilison's Rat-traps, Lockey and Howland's Apple-parers, &c., &c. Intending purchasers would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
AUSTIN ADAMS,
12 Lemoine Street, Joseph's Buildings.
Montreal, March 18, 1859.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—In St. Johns, C. E., belonging to Estate Thomas Gibson.—That extensive block, Corner St. James and Front Streets, comprising Corner Store with Dwelling above, occupied by Mr. Bridge. The large two story Store, long occupied by Mr. Gibson, a Shop and Dwelling adjoining; also, a detached Dwelling House, with outbuildings and large yard-room, &c. An extensive business can be carried on in these premises, and as the whole will be sold low, (to close up the estate) the property would yield a good return on the outlay. Arrangements can be made if desired to allow a large portion of the purchase money to remain secured on the property.
JOHN SINCLAIR, Assignee.
J. A. MATHEWSON,
Montreal, March 18, 1859.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The undersigned offers his services to Country Merchants or others at a distance from Market, as Salesman for the disposal of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, Pelts, and Dead Poultry, or any other Market Produce.
Parties sending Stock to market should send advice by Mail or Telegraph, in advance, to ensure their being taken care of on arrival.
Commission from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent, according to amount of account sales.
Remittances promptly made by Bank Draft, or as advised.
WM. MASTERMAN,
Montreal, Sept. 23, 8, St. Ann's Market

CITY EXPRESS.—I beg to inform the Citizens of Montreal that I have commenced a "City Express Business," for the delivery of Merchandise and Parcels to all parts of the City; and am now prepared to contract with Merchants, both Wholesale and Retail, either by the year or job; will Collect Accounts on delivery when desired. I will also attend the Moving of Families with Household Furniture, &c., all with the best of spring and covered waggons, attended by honest, careful and experienced men.
For further particulars, apply at my Office, 2 Great St. James Street or at the Express Office, 3 and 4 Place d'Armes.
E. I. BANCROFT.

After the 1st May, the Office will be at 5 Place d'Armes, next door to the General Express Office.
Montreal, March 30, 1859.

CANADA AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS.—The British and American Express Co. have opened an Office in Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Howes, of Montreal, for the forwarding of Parcels, Freight and Valuables of every description, by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Steamers. Consignments solicited.

Orders promptly attended to.
AGENTS:
London, 35 Milk Street, Chesapeake . . . Hill & Meadows
150 Leadenhall Street . . . G. W. Wheatley & Co.
Manchester, Market Street . . . C. W. Fielding
Birmingham, 2 Bull Street . . . George Howell
Leeds, Grafton Street . . . W. Smith
Sheffield, 19 Norfolk Street . . . George Briggs
Edinburgh, 40 North Bridge Street . . . W. Crouch
Glasgow, 17 Miller Street . . . J. Hisselwood
" Virginia Street . . . Alexander Arthur & Co.
Aberdeen, 33 St. Nicholas Street . . . C. Patton
Dublin, 24 D'Olier Street . . . George Mason
Belfast, 22 Warring Street . . . J. E. Richards
Paris, 8 Place De La Bourse . . . George Milne
Portland . . . J. E. Prindle
Quebec . . . D. T. Irish
Montreal . . . D. T. Irish
Further information may be had of any of our agents.
J. W. HOWES, Supt., Montreal.
GILMAN CHENEY, Asst. Supt., Toronto.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For Sale by the Subscriber
3 Bbls. best Northern or Late Clover Seed.
22 " No. 1 Timothy Seed.
JOHN DOUGALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
270, St. Paul Street.
March 18.

REMOVAL.—The Undersigned has removed from No. 255 to No. 270 St. Paul Street, being the centre store of Torrance's Block, on the opposite side of the street, and a little nearer McGill Street.
JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The undersigned offers his services for the sale of produce, in which the following rules will be observed.
To sell on arrival, unless directed to the contrary by the owner; long experience showing this to be, on the average, best.

To spare no exertion in order to produce the highest price going.
To keep down all charges to the lowest point.
To return account Sales, and remit or pay over the proceeds, with the least possible delay.
The rates of commission will be as follows, exclusive of freights and any other expenses actually incurred, viz:—
On Ashes, 1 1/4 per cent.
On Flour, Grain, Provisions, Butter, &c., 2 1/2 per cent.
Securities bought or sold at 1 per cent.
In case of advances being made to consignors, a moderate additional commission will be charged. Insurances, if required, to be specially ordered.

JOHN DOUGALL, 270 St. Paul Street.
P.S.—The Montreal Witness contains a Commercial Review twice a week, giving the state of the markets and prospects, procured from the best sources of information.—J. D.

SARDINES.—DIRECT IMPORTATION.—Tins, Half Tins, Quarter Tins, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to **JOHN DOUGALL,** St. Paul Street.

WINDSOR NURSERIES, C. W.—The Proprietor has for Sale a large and well-grown Stock of nearly every thing required in the Nursery Line, such as FRUIT TREES of all sorts (except Peaches) Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Mulberries, Walnuts, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Rhubarb, &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS—Deciduous, Weeping and Evergreen, Roses, Tree and Herbaceous Paeonies, Dahlias, Tulips and Hyacinths, and other bulbous roots in their season, etc.

Parties wishing to procure trees, etc., should send their orders at once.

Orders will be promptly attended to, carefully packed and forwarded as directed, after which they will be at the risk of the purchaser.

Catalogues sent free on application, or may be had at **W. W. Wess Office.**
JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 12th April, 1859.

NEW AND FINE GRAPES.—Native Grapes, Anna, Concord, Delaware, Diana, To Kalon and Rebecca, these are all earlier, equally hardy and much superior to the Isabella; price from 50 cts. to \$5 each, according to variety. Also the older varieties, Catawba, Clinton and Isabella, 25 cents each.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—The following very early and quite new varieties, the fruit of some having been only exhibited for the first time in England last year; namely, Calliaba, Chasselas de Florence, Chasselas Blanc Royale, Imperiale, Froe Laboulae and St. Louis \$1 each. Also many of the older varieties \$1.50 per dozen.
JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor Nurseries, 12th April, 1859.

WEEDING TREES FOR LAWNS, CEMETERIES, &c.—Some very fine extra-sized Weeping Trees, 10 to 15 feet high, such as: English Weeping Ash, Weeping Mountain Ash, an extremely fine, very pendulous tree; Scampston Weeping Elm, a splendid tree, with very large foliage, the only Weeping Elm really worth cultivating; Weeping Oaks, Poplars, Willows, &c.

Prices from \$1 to \$2 each, or \$9 to \$18 a dozen, according to size. A really extra article. All propagated and for sale at Windsor Nurseries.
JAMES DOUGALL,
12th April, 1859.

DWARF PEARS on the Angers Quince Stock, from one to four years from bud, comprising about 300 varieties, including all the standard and new rare varieties suitable for dwarfing.

Prices from \$3 to \$6 a dozen, or \$30 to \$35 per 100—according to size, the latter bearing trees.
Also DWARF APPLES on Douce Stock, about 200 varieties from \$3 to \$4 a dozen, the latter bearing trees.
JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor Nurseries, April 12, 1859.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE is one of the best TOOTH POWDERS in use for preserving and cleansing the TEETH.
This Powder, composed of the most innocent aromatic substances, is made from the original receipt of Dr. Elliott, of Montreal, and is the result of many years of experience and observation acquired in a large dental practice.

From the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Dean of Montreal.
MONTREAL, 7th October, 1864.

Messrs. J. S. LYMAN & Co.:
I have used Elliot's Dentifrice for the last four months, and have found it very efficacious in cleansing the Teeth and strengthening the gums, as well as agreeable to the taste.
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BETHUNE, Dean of Montreal.

For sale by all Druggists.

WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND.—Life Insurance Capital, \$700,000. Head Office, 68 State Street, Boston. Perfect Security and Strict Economy are distinguishing features of the UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are:—
The security of a large accumulation.
Annual declaration of dividends.
Payment of dividends in reduction of premiums.
Loans of one-half of Life Premiums to Insurers.
Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

E. B. PRATT, President.
W. H. HOLLISTER, Secretary.
S. J. LYMAN, Place d'Armes, Agent for C. East.

BUSINESS CARDS

DICKENSON & BREWSTER, Surgeon Dentist, removed to No. 33, Great St. James Street, opposite Fattersalls.
Montreal, March 12, 1859.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES, Homeopathic Books, and Professor Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies, to be had, of the very best quality and at New York prices, at Leak's Homeopathic Medicine Depot, 98 McGill Street, Montreal. Wholesale and Retail.

VARNISHES.—J. & R. C. JAMIESON, Manufacturers and Dealers in Varnishes, No. 15 William Street, Montreal.
Jan. 4th, 1859.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—JOSEPH LEEMING, Commission Merchant and Custom House Agent, 19, St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

Orders for Goods of every description executed with care and despatch. Sales of Produce promptly rendered. Merchandise from all parts entered at Custom House, and forwarded to the interior.
Montreal, May 1.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—MURDOCH LAING, (late Laing & Walker,) Commission Merchant and Dealer in Flour, Oatmeal, Grain and General Produce. Young's Buildings, McGill Street, Montreal.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Brokers in Wheat, Corn and other Grains; Flour, Ashes, Provisions, &c. Also, in Stocks and Securities, Freight and Exchange. Office: in Union Buildings.
T. M. TAYLOR,
Montreal, April, 1858. **J. W. TAYLOR.**

EAGLE FOUNDRY, King Street, (Near Canal Basin) Montreal.

HERBERT MORTIMER, STOCK BROKER, Notary Public, Land and General Agent, No. 82, King Street, (East,) Toronto.
May 15, 1857.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Montreal, Agents for Canada. Risks taken at the lowest rates of premium, and losses paid on establishment of claim, without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for Policies.

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