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SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION.

Monday night this long-anticipated event took place in the Crystal Palace. This vast place perhaps never before appeared to such advantage, thanks to the Decorative Committee, and Mr. J. C. Spence, under whose directions the decorations had been conducted. On entering the building, the first thing that struck the eye was the noble Orchestra, erected at the further end and rising to the lower gallery. It was surmounted by a portrait of Shakespeare with appropriate inscriptions, and had a fine background formed of flags. Shakespearean inscriptions ran around the edges of the different tiers, as they rose one above another, and looked brilliant with a fringe of gold tinsel. On the right of the chair stood a white bust of Shakespeare, and on the corners of the platform were large vases filled with evergreens and flowers; and the entire platform, as well as other portions of the building, were painted in colors at once effective and delicate. On the lowest tier were chairs which were occupied during the evening by the Chairman, His Worship the Mayor, Gen. Williams, the Presidents of the national societies, the Hon. Mr. McGee, and Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau. Over the entrance to the building in the inside, was the order of the Garter, along with the star, and round the front of the lower gallery a double row of shields, each with the name of a play of Shakespeare, and alternating with Shakespeare's coat of arms, crest, and monogram, the whole being mingled and relieved by wreaths and festoons of evergreens. Between these shields were extracts from the plays. Across the southern end of the transept were three large views, respectively of the house wherein the poet was born, Stratford Church, and the old Globe Theatre, and between them a classical statue. Over these views were mottoes from the works of Shakespeare, and above these again were the city arms. Across the opposite end of the transept, was ranged a trophy, composed of the guns of the field battery, muskets, bayonets and evergreens, and behind them the British flag, with those of the national societies, the whole surmounted with the royal arms. A large space in front of the platform was enclosed and furnished with chairs as reserved seats, as was also a portion of the lower gallery, and at 8 o'clock the body of the hall was tolerably full, and a large number of visitors lined the fronts of both galleries. A number of invited guests were seated immediately next to the platform, and consisted of the Hon. Col. Rollo, Capt. Fox, Grenadier Guards, Col. Dyde, commandant of the volunteers, Rev. Canon Leach, Rev. Dr. Wilkes, also a number of ladies.

At 8 o'clock, the President of the St. George's Society, J. J. Day, Esq. entered along with the Presidents of the national societies, and opened the proceedings with an address of considerable length, commenting upon the cosmopolitan character of the celebration, and the vast influence of the works of Shakespeare. Such, however, was the continued noise from the moving of the spectators in the galleries, that much of what he said was inaudible.

The first part of the programme closed with the reading, by Mr. J. C. K. Houghton, Esq., B. C.L., of the Garrick Ode. An intermission of ten minutes then took place, when an address was delivered in French by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, in which he spoke of Shakespeare in the highest terms of eulogy.

The Hon. Mr. McGee next came forward, and in substance spoke as follows. We may, however, premise, that such was the incessant rumble from the feet of those promenading in the galleries, that it was impossible for the speaker to make himself widely heard:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—While all the world has given up this day to the memory of the greatest genius that ever used our speech as his vehicle of thought, it would be strange indeed if this great city were silent. Our celebration may not be all we hoped, or all we proposed to make it, but at least we can say that portion of Shakespeare's dominions situated in British North America, will not find Montreal left out of the map. (Cheers.) You have pressed into this grateful public service both the languages of Canada—the elegant language of which my friend near me (Hon. Mr. Chauveau) is an acknowledged master, and the language which Shakespeare himself used—the only language of which, probably, he was a master—if we except the language of universal Nature, whose beloved and faithful interpreter he was. (Cheers.) You have summoned me to bear my part in this festival, and I come as a debtor to acknowledge his accounts to his creditor—as a pupil to render tribute to his master—as a poor relation, to celebrate the birth-day of the head of his house—as a good citizen, to confess his indebtedness to a great public benefactor—as an heir-at-law, or in-language, to repay, in ever so imperfect a manner, his obligations to the wealthy testator, who has left him riches he could never hope to acquire by any labor or exertions of his own. (Cheers.) Of his family, very conflicting accounts are given. His mother, Mary Arden, was of the gentry of Warwickshire; his father, John Shakespeare, is spoken of, in early life, as a butcher and glover; in later life, as an Alderman of Stratford, Yeoman and Gentleman,—which would seem to imply a successful struggling upwards in the social scale. The celebrated Shakespeare coat-of-arms, obtained by the ambition of the son for the gratification of the father, shows that there was in this house, whether derived from Mary Arden, or created by her son's genius—which created so many other marvels—a determined desire to assert and establish the rank of gentleman. Shakespeare, who flung his own immortal works upon the world, without guide or guardian to his fame; Shakespeare, who could be content with a misprinted *Hamlet*, and an interpolated *Othello*, was yet so anxious about

a coat-of-arms, and a parchment pedigree! Must we blame him for this? I hope not. The finest thing the English language has ever given expression to—finer far than *Hamlet*, or any other of our Poet's creations—is the grand word *Gentleman*; and it is not to be at all wondered at, as it seems to me, that from Shakespeare to Scott, every man of genius, born within the sphere of our speech, has been through life ambitious of this glorious designation. (Cheers.) Shakespeare himself, educated, so far as he was educated, at the Stratford Grammar School, married at 18, a mature maiden of 28—for boys usually fall in love with mature maidens, and mature maidens, in return, fall in love with mere boys. We do not find, fortunately, "the skeleton in the closet," of this married pair. His true first love—Anne Hathaway—seems to have remained his "all the world"—to the very last; and every fact of his scanty biography goes to show that in the turmoil of London literary life, in the full blaze of Elizabeth's court, in the congenial society of Ben Johnson and Drayton, and Burbage, the actor, his heart always yearned for the quiet fields and walks of Stratford, and the dear presence of his first and last love—Anne Hathaway. I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that Shakespeare's mind was much more occupied with an establishment for his family at Stratford, at Shottery, or at Sturley, than with his glorious works; and that to win and wear the honors of a Warwickshire gentleman seemed to him a much more important object of ambition than to become the first poet of the English race. He seems, from all we know of his career, to have been rather ashamed than otherwise, of his character of actor; to have been strangely indifferent to his fame as a dramatic writer; and to have been mainly anxious about his house at New Place, his coat of arms, his rank of esquire, and his last resting place, guarded with a curse, in Stratford church. Strange power of Time and Place! Strange charm of Custom and Association! This genius now so universally felt and honored, was, probably, in his own day, far more anxious to found a family, and to assert a reputable social position, than to preserve to us those works which have made us all his clients, his debtors, and his dependants! (Cheers.) Shakespeare appears to have lived generously, though by no means prodigally, and to have had the art of acquiring wealth. Mr. Halliwell thinks that at one time he shaved notes; Mr. Knight makes him out a sort of land-jobber; Mr. Bellows shows that he knew how to drive a hard bargain. He was a smoker—at least they show his tobacco-box at Stratford; an occasional hard drinker, if accounts be true, with a special relish for sherry or sack; a horseman, who rode many a pleasant day from the Severn to the Thames, through the glorious historic Midland Counties; a swordsman, as his last will and testament testifies; a picker-up of humors of all sorts of men, if gossiping old Aubrey's notice of him and Ben Johnson, is to be believed. This, then, is the image of the personal man—Shakespeare; shrewd, aspiring, accomplished, gallant, confident of renown; more anxious for his present than his future; joyous in society; contemplative, even to sadness, in solitude; in short an epitome of all nature, to whom truly, it might have been possibly said—"Look into your own heart, and write." (Cheers.) To Shakespeare certainly more than to any other writer we have, the praise of a well balanced mind belongs; for while Milton was often a fanatic, and Dryden a partisan, and Byron a cynic, this great genius, like those impossible Assyrian gods, who have been restored to the light of our days by indefatigable research locked straight out into all space, with a calm self-possession, which strikes one with awe,—it is so unlike our average humanity. (Cheers.) Of the originality of Shakespeare, I suppose there is now no second opinion. His works are unlike all that went before,—unlike all efforts of the Greek, or Roman, or Italian mind. The fusion of comedy and tragedy in the same scene—such as in the grave-diggers' dialogue in *Hamlet*—and the fool's saucy repartees in *Lea*,—are as marked in their originality, as a Gothic church is distinct from a Roman or a Grecian temple. The profundity of his thought, is only surpassed by its variety; and we may safely say of him, that there is neither subject nor object, in life or in literature, of which he does not furnish the highest and most lasting illustration. Now as to Shakespeare's influence on our ideas and our language,—the last point on which I wish to touch,—it is not easy to exaggerate its past extent, or its still growing increase. Tens of thousands of people talk Shakespeare, who never read him, and hundreds of thousands think Shakespeare who do not talk him. Let me sum up, in a few words, my own crude idea of the place held, and the part performed in our English speaking world of thought by this great dramatist. "He was a man," to use his own pregnant words, "take him for all in all, we never shall look upon his like again." He planted his compasses in his own age and he swept with his compasses in the future. (Cheers.) He seized the trumpet of the Press, then newly wrought, and his voice is now familiar to the antipodes. (Cheers.) Of all English history his writings are the flower and crown. His voice shall speak to all nations of the mysteries of life and death, of duty and destiny, of liberty and law, of the remorse that dogs the steps of crime, and the blessed peace that shines on the good man's death bed. (Cheers.) To him all genius shall be tributary hereafter, as all genius has been in the past.

It now remains to notice but the execution of the musical portion of the programme, and of this we must speak in praise. The orchestral union and its talented leader certainly acquitted themselves well, and the vocal performers were warmly applauded, as they deserved, nor must we forget to mention especially the Montagnards Canadiens, and the excellent playing of the oboe solo by Signor Baricelli. The floor was afterwards cleared, and the proceedings terminated by dancing to the music of the Royal Artillery.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.—Report of progress from its commencement to 1863, illustrated by 498 wood-cuts in the text, and accompanied by an Atlas of maps and sections.

This magnificent volume which we have small hesitation in calling the finest of Canadian publications, comes to us in a somewhat anomalous manner. It is published by the Survey, and would have been in our hands six or eight months ago, but for a misunderstanding with the Post-Office department, by which they are now lying at the publishers till called for. That the work may not remain longer unnoticed, we avail ourselves of a portion of the long article of the *London Saturday Review* upon it. That paper says:—

"The Provincial Government of Canada has lately issued a volume embodying, with much new matter, the condensed substance of all the previous annual reports which from time to time have been published by the authority of the Colonial Legislature since the establishment of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1843.—The preparation of this bulky octavo of nearly a thousand pages has been carried out by the indefatigable director of the survey, Sir William Logan; and the style in which the work has been got up, the precision of the drawings, and the accuracy of the wood-cuts, may almost challenge comparison with the execution of similar scientific productions on this side of the Atlantic. There has been a steady persistence in the conduct of this remarkable survey, honorable alike to the successive Governments that have encouraged it and to the officers who have carried out the work. No other Colonial Survey has ever yet assumed the same truly national character, and the day may come—ever the 'Imperial Colony' shall claim and attain independence—when the scientific public of a great nation, looking back upon the earlier drawings of science in their land, shall regard the name of Logan, a native born, with the same affectionate interest with which English geologists now regard the names of our great geological map-makers, William Smith and De la Beche.

Neither practical men, in the vulgar sense of the term, nor men of science will ever doubt the value of this anatomizing of the physical structure of Canada. But if, in the colony or elsewhere, there is one so short-sighted as to doubt the wisdom of spending money on researches which do not always suddenly tell on the pockets of the community, let him consider that in addition to positive benefits, the mere negative results of such a survey have a distinct practical utility; for many a hopeful and unwary speculator, if he will not believe what was expressed by the colours on a geological map, will save himself from the prosecution of undertakings which end in disappointment and ruin to himself and his associates. But, on higher grounds than these, the effect of the encouragement of science in a rising country is surely not to be despised. The foundation of such a survey is like the foundation of those noble universities which have already arisen in the colony, elevating the tone of society by an admixture of a learned and scientific element, commanding the respect of the intellect of their own population, of those 'at home' in the old country, and of foreign savans all over Europe. That far-seeing Government which knows how worthily to execute so great an undertaking may also well command respect."

After a full statement of the most important results set forth in Sir William Logan's work, the article concludes:—

"Space will not permit us at present to notice the Black River, Trenton, Utica and Hudson River formations of the lower Silurian series, nor all the other subdivisions that range through Middle and Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks to the Bonaventure formation that lies at the base of the Carboniferous strata. On a future occasion we may return to this subject, and at the same time discuss the careful studies of Mr. Sterry Hunt on the metamorphic rocks, the results of which are contained in this volume. But, before concluding this notice, we may mention, for the benefit of those interested in the subject, that half a chapter of the book has been devoted to the superficial formations of the country; and those who are versed in the progress of glacial geology within the last two years, or who have been accidentally attracted by a brisk correspondence that has lately been carried on in the pages of a literary cotemporary, will be interested in learning that one who has been styled the first physical geologist in America has not ignored the subject of the excavation of rock-bounded lake basins by ice. This theory, early in 1862, was propounded by Prof. Ramsay for the lakes, not only of Switzerland, but including North America, for a great proportion of those parts of the Northern hemisphere, the rocky surfaces of which had been moulded and ground by glacier ice; and any one who is attached to the hypothesis that such lake basins lie in great rents and fissures, or are caused by special subsidences of disturbed strata, may perhaps be able to explain how it is that such disturbances occur by the thousand in those northern, but often far from mountainous, regions in which ice has prevailed, while in warmer latitudes, or at lower levels uninvaded by ice, but in which the strata have been equally disturbed, these disturbances have failed to produce similar lake basins. In the meanwhile, the author of the theory need not, perhaps despair. It was many a year before the glacial theory of Agassiz, to which this may be considered a mere pendant, made way; and if the author is too apathetic seriously to fight his own battles, it may afford him some satisfaction to find his views already advocated by such distinguished physical geologists as Sir Wm. Logan and Dr. Newberry in America, and Prof. Jukes and Mr. Geikie on this side of the Atlantic."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LINEN MANUFACTURE.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

SIR,—In your paper of the 20th, there is an article on "Flax Culture and Manufacture," and the question is asked, "Will none of the flax manufacturers of the North of Ireland, or the Kingdom of Fife, or the West Riding of Yorkshire, turn their attention to Canada?" In reply, I should say, It would be folly to do so, until we are prepared to afford steady and efficient protection to manufacturers. It is all very well to turn our attention to boots and shoes, and articles that can be made in almost any building with little outlay or loss of time, so that the profit can be realized before the duty can be reduced; but to lay out money in buildings and machinery, which will be useless when the manufactory has to be given up, is madness in a country where the importing merchants, and many of the politicians, are against the manufacturers?

But the writer of the article says, "Such a branch of industry would not require protection." Surely he can know very little of the uncertainty and risk of manufacturing in Canada, when our small market is flooded with the surplus stocks from the United States, which their manufacturers can afford to sacrifice here so long as they have a large and well-protected trade at home. And, unless a high duty were maintained on linen goods, what would prevent our neighbours from growing flax and manufacturing all that Canada could consume, and keeping down the price, until our manufacturers were ruined.

Free Trade might be good if it were universal; but, until the United States admit our goods duty free, there is no chance for manufacturers here without protection. Yours respectfully,

A MANUFACTURER.

REMARKS.

The foregoing letter embodies some of the ordinary fallacies put forth on this question. The first of which is, that British or American manufacturers will send their goods here intentionally to sell at a loss. Such may be the result either with them or with Canadian manufacturers; but the one is just as desirous of gain as the other, and as little likely to seek a loss.

The second is, the assumption that, without a heavy import duty, there would be no protection for the Canadian manufacturer; whereas, in the case of linen grown and manufactured and sold in Canada, there would be all the cost of sending the flax to Britain, including freight, insurance profits and commissions, and all the cost of bringing the manufactured linens back here; or, in all, not far, probably, from 15 to 20 per cent., which is a clear protection given by nature and Providence, that cannot be abrogated. Then the present duty is 20 per cent. additional protection; and there is no likelihood of any great diminution for a considerable time to come. If a manufacture so suitable cannot be introduced with these advantages, it must be for want of enterprise.—Ed. Wit.

APPLICANTS FOR LICENSES.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

SIR,—In my remarks of the 16th instant, I mentioned that 379 applications for licenses have been made to the Corporation; those who sell intoxicating liquors without licenses, such as shebeen house keepers, and proprietors of dog's nests, (a very appropriate title,) as the railroad navvies style them, may safely be estimated at treble that number; making 1,516 nurseries of crime in all its aspects to be in full blast, plying their fearful calling for the year to come.

And this is not all. It is a fact, that nearly every keeper of small groceries in the city is in the constant habit of retailing liquor by the glass and otherwise, with barefaced impunity. In fact, it may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that 2,000 families are engaged in the baneful traffic, in the commercial metropolis of Canada.

With regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors by keepers of small groceries, the police are well posted; so is the License Committee; so is the Corporation; so are the citizens generally. Is there no remedy?

If the Corporation feel so anxious about the city revenues, why do they not devise some means to make the dealers in groceries stick to their legitimate trade, or cause them to pay for full tavern licenses? The proceeds would well repay for all the trouble that might be incurred.

Such a proceeding might, perhaps, damage the prospects of some of our profound city governors, in securing their re-election to a civic seat. What is dire misery and untold agony in comparison with the title of City Councillor; or, mayhap, City Alderman; nay, even worshipful Mayor of Canada's mercantile emporium?

I have a suggestion to make, and it is this: the Temperance Alliance would act wisely in securing the signatures of employers of every class to a document of this purport, namely, that no person, connected with the sale of intoxicating drinks, should be employed in any capacity. If parties prefer to deal in the degrading traffic, let them be given to understand, beyond the possibility of doubt, that they must live the best way they can by the fruits of it. Respectable employment should be for the respectably disposed. If this plan were attempted, and persevered in, the business of factories, workshops, foundries, warehouses, stores, and counting-houses, would be carried on by the healthy labour of steady, clear-headed employees. That such is not the case now, is, I regret to say, too true.

It is manifestly the true interest of employers

to consider the bad effects caused to legitimate trading pursuits, generally, by the whisky traffic, and to use their best exertions in helping forward any and every movement calculated to confine (if it cannot be totally destroyed), the ghastly business to those who are so mean and so degraded, as to be unworthy of any place whatever in society. Yours faithfully,
ANTI-BACCHUS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I observe in the Saturday's *Witness* you intimate that the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel was expected to visit the U. S. sometime during the coming summer. I have received a communication from a member of the Board, regretting that the above named gentleman could not visit this country this season. In the same communication it was stated that the rumor respecting Spurgeon's coming to this country was also without foundation.

Yours truly,
T. J. CLAXTON,
Pres. Young Men's C. A.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

ORMOND, April 20, 1864.

SIR,—You are in the habit of telling your readers about many curious things from time to time. Well, I thought that perhaps you would tell them that I have a gander that is 27 years old. He is strong and healthy yet.

I remain yours truly,
JOHN MELDRUM.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM SEA.—The good ship "Shandon," Capt. Munro, has again won the honor of being the first arrival from sea at the port of Quebec, having reached port about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a voyage of 31 days from Liverpool. In the voyage through the Gulf the crew captured a fine seal, which they have brought to port in good condition, having kept it immersed in its natural element in the long-boat, on deck.—*Chronicle.*

MORE LAUNCHES.—Mr. T. V. Valin launched from his yard, St. Charles River, on Monday morning, a very fine ship of 955 tons, called the "Angelique." Mr. Valin has five ships yet on the ways, and they are all in a very forward state. Mr. P. G. Labbe also launched, at his Shipyard, a bark of about 650 tons. This ship is called the *Thistle*. Mr. Labbe has still another ship to launch of much larger capacity. A new steamer called the *Etoile* was launched on Saturday morning from the shipyard of Messrs. Larue & Frere, Pointe-aux-Trembles. The new vessel is 152 tons burthen and 35 horse-power.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS AT QUEBEC.—The following list of the arrivals of steamships, with dates, at this port during the last five years, is worthy of note. The Anchor Line have been the pioneers four out of the five:—1859 May 2nd, s.s. United Kingdom. 1860, April 27th, s.s. United Kingdom. 1861, April 24th, s.s. Jura. 1862, April 29th, s.s. United Kingdom. 1863, May 4th, s.s. United Kingdom; and we may add, it is not at all improbable that she may be the first in 1864, as she is now on her way having sailed on the 14th, making her now out 11 days.—*Morn. Chronicle.*

CANADIAN NEWS.

—An explosion took place at Oil Springs on the 22nd, by which a man named Donaldson and his two sons were instantly killed, and a boy named Abbey—who has subsequently died—was mortally wounded.

—In Toronto, William Ault Yates, an iron moulder from Montreal, died on the 22nd from injuries received by being run over by the night express on the Great Western railway, by which his left foot and leg were fearfully crushed. Deceased was intoxicated when the accident happened, and had only consented to undergo amputation of the limb when it was too late.

—The Stratford *Beacon* says, a young man, named John Henry Jones, a brakeman on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, and belonging to Guelph, while in the act of coupling two cars, on the 16th, missed his footing and was killed on the spot.

—A little boy, aged five years, named Victor Lefebvre, was accidentally drowned, at St. Prosper, on the 15th, by falling into a stream about three acres from his father's house.

—At the Norfolk Assizes a man named Robins was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, at hard labour, for having procured one John B. Owen, who was not a minister of any religious denomination in Upper Canada, to perform the ceremony of marriage between himself and one Elizabeth Chrysler. A true bill was brought in against John B. Owen for performing the pretended marriage. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

—A fire broke out on the night of the 21st, in a fire brokerage shop on Colborne Street, Brantford, and though it was extinguished before the building was destroyed, yet the loss of goods, resulting from damage by water and theft, amounted to probably \$3,000, all covered by insurance.

—On the 22nd, the store of Mr. Robert Aldred, Campbells Cross, Chinguacousy, was destroyed by fire. A sum of money was lost in the burning building, but a portion of the goods was saved. Mr. Aldred was insured for \$1,200.

—The Stratford *Beacon* says, Mr. Imlach has already commenced the erection of a large woollen factory at the west end of the bridge. The same gentleman will also erect during the coming summer, a flax scutching mill, to be in operation for the fall crop of flax.

—The *Bowmanville Statesman* understands that a flax mill is in course of erection in the village of Ortona. Mr. Mitchell, the proprietor, has agreed to take from the farmers in the neighbourhood all the flax they may raise this season, and we expect there will be considerable flax seed sown this spring.

Contemporary Press.

THE LONDON CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

An officer in the army was struck with the comparatively helpless condition of wounded men discharged as pensioners from the public services, and it struck him that there was an opening in the labour-market exactly adapted to their capacities, and sufficient to afford them complete employment. He reflected that in any great city there is a large demand for the work of light porters, or messengers, or attendants at houses of business, and that it would be a great convenience to private persons to have trustworthy men always at their call to carry letters and parcels, which would otherwise have to be committed to some more cumbersome and dilatory way of delivery. This was a work for which the men in question were exactly suited. It did not require any particular skill, and men might be very severely wounded without being incapacitated for it. The only thing which prevented them obtaining this work from the public on their own responsibility was that the employment involved a good deal of trust, and it was impossible for employers to obtain any security of their somewhat suspected honesty and trustworthiness. This want was what the gentleman who writes to us undertook to supply. He proposed to form an organized Corps of these men, subject to regular discipline, under a competent commander. By admitting no one to the Corps who did not bring a good character; by enforcing on all who joined the strict observance of such regulations as would insure satisfactory service to the public; and by rigidly dismissing every man who, either from moral or other faults, proved himself unfit to be trusted, he hoped to make the fact of a man belonging to the Corps of Commissioners a guarantee that he could be safely employed in the work we indicated, and that thus all the good men among the pensioners of our two services would find honest and sufficient employment, while the public would be supplied with a valuable addition to the labour-market.

How completely these anticipations have been justified appears by the statement we publish this morning. The Corps started rather more than five years ago with seven men. It now numbers 250. The Commissioners have become one of the regular institutions of London, and, indeed, of the United Kingdom, for they have branch divisions in Dublin, Edinburgh, and other great cities. Their uniform is almost as familiar to us as that of the ubiquitous but too invisible policeman. A Commissioner is almost an invariable adjunct to our greatest houses of business. The clubs, the great hotels, the principal tradesmen have adopted them; they were of invaluable service in the Exhibition of 1862; they are becoming more and more employed every day in public buildings like the Agricultural Hall, in the capacity of ticket-takers and money-receivers; they are ready in nearly all our great thoroughfares to perform for the public in general, at a very moderate remuneration, all the work of messengers and light porters. In short, they have dropped at once into a vacant place in the economy of city life; they have supplied a great and growing necessity, and in consequence they have been eagerly sought for, and the demand is every day increasing. The result to the men themselves has been as satisfactory as to the public. These 250 men are all earning on an average not less than 3s. a day, and many of them earn a good deal more. They earn this by a service far less laborious than the unskilled work which is generally required in London to earn that sum, and they are frequently in positions comparatively pleasant. For these advantages they have only to submit to a very moderate direct and indirect taxation for supporting the necessary expenses of the organization of the Corps, and to conform to a set of regulations which, though stringent, imply no hardship. It is the knowledge that they are subject to these regulations which induces the public to trust them. —London Times.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Few of our readers are likely to have forgotten the painful accident that occurred in the end of October last, on the Edinburgh and Peebles line of railway. The thrilling circumstances and disastrous results of that occurrence must be fresh in the recollection of every one, so that we do not deem it necessary to furnish a recapitulation of them here.

The occasion of our attention having been directed to this painful casualty is the appearance in the newspapers of last week of the report ordered by the Government to be made on the subject. It is of course not our object in these remarks to reproduce either the facts generally elicited in this investigation, or the opinions expressed in regard to the different parties who may be supposed to have been implicated in the matter.

In some of the facts first brought to light in this report, however, we confess that, as temperance reformers, we feel a great interest, and believe that they are worthy of receiving the careful attention both of those who are leagued together for the overthrow of the drinking customs of society, and the public generally.

The circumstances to which we refer were ascertained in the examination of one of the parties summoned to give evidence as to the probable cause of the frightful, fatal collision.

The witness is a mason, in the employment of the contractors for the Linton Railway, from which the unfortunate trucks escaped on to the main line.

The following is the account, furnished in evidence by this individual, respecting the movements of himself and the engine-driver and fireman in charge of the trucks in question immediately before the occurrence of the accident:—"After leaving off work at noon, in consequence of the state of the weather, he joined the engine at a quarter of a mile from Linton, and rode upon it to Cowdenburn, reaching that place between two and three o'clock. The engine-driver took water there, and they proceeded to Leadburn on the engine. They all went to the inn at that place, and remained there for half or three-quarters of an hour, taking about two glasses of whisky a-piece. At the end of that time he followed the driver and fireman to the engine, and they started towards Cowdenburn with the waggon about half-past four or a quarter to five o'clock. After the engine stopped, and the driver had got down, he saw the waggon running towards Leadburn, and the driver on the break of one of them." Such is the extract which we wished to transfer to our columns. Looking at all the different circumstances here described,

we ask if there is not at least ground for the gravest suspicion regarding the connection between the use of intoxicating liquors on this occasion and the disjunction of the trucks from the engine by which they could have been effectually restrained. Who will deny the possibility, or rather the great danger, of these men, from the quantity of drink which they are here declared to have partaken of, resuming their journey without that inspection of the property under their charge, which might have led to the prevention of the separation of the waggon from the engine and all the disastrous and heart-rending consequences which immediately ensued.—Scottish League Journal.

THE QUEEN.

The following article, evidently "communicated" from a high source, appears in the Times:—"An erroneous idea seems generally to prevail, and has latterly found frequent expression in the newspapers, that the Queen is about to resume the place in society which she occupied before her great affliction; that is, that she is about again to hold levees and drawing-rooms in person, and to appear as before at Court balls, concerts, &c. This idea cannot be too explicitly contradicted.

"The Queen heartily appreciates the desire of her subjects to see her, and whatever she can do to gratify them in this loyal and affectionate wish she will do. Whenever any real object is to be attained by her appearing on public occasions, any national interest to be promoted, or anything to be encouraged which is for the good of her people, her Majesty will not shrink, as she has not shrunk, from any personal sacrifice or exertion, however painful.

"But there are other and higher duties than those of mere representation which are now thrown upon the Queen, alone and unassisted—duties which she cannot neglect without injury to the public service, which weigh unceasingly upon her, overwhelming her with work and anxiety.

"The Queen has laboured conscientiously to discharge these duties till her health and strength, already shaken by the utter and ever-abiding desolation which has taken the place of her former happiness, have been seriously impaired.

"To call upon her to undergo, in addition, the fatigue of those mere State ceremonies which can be equally well performed by other members of her family, is to ask her to run the risk of entirely disabling herself for the discharge of those other duties which cannot be neglected without serious injury to the public interests.

"The Queen, will, however, do what she can—in the manner least trying to her health, strength, and spirits, to meet the loyal wishes of her subjects; to afford that support and countenance to society, and to give that encouragement to trade which is desired of her.

More the Queen cannot do, and more the kindness and good feeling of her people will surely not exact from her."

MORE OF THE FORT PILLOW BUTCHERY.

The Cairo News of the 16th contains the following additional particulars of the massacre at Fort Pillow:

Yesterday afternoon we visited the United States Hospital at Mound City, and had an interview with the wounded men from Fort Pillow.

The Fort Pillow wounded are doing much better than could be expected from the terrible nature of their wounds; but one, Wm. Jones, had died, though Adj. T. Leaning and Lieut. John H. Porter cannot possibly long survive. Of the whole number—52—all except two were cut or shot after they had surrendered! They all tell the same story of the Rebel barbarities, and listening to a recital of the terrible scenes at the fort makes one's blood run cold. They say they were able to keep the Rebels at bay for several hours, notwithstanding the immense disparity of numbers, and but for their treachery in creeping up under the walls of the fort while a truce was pending, would have held out until the Olive Branch arrived with troops, with whose assistance they would have defeated Chalmers beyond doubt.

So well were our men protected behind their works that our loss was very trifling before the Rebels scaled the walls and obtained possession. As soon as they saw the Rebels inside the walls, the Unionists ceased firing, knowing that further resistance was useless; but the Rebels continued firing, crying out, "Shoot them! shoot them! show them no quarter!"

The Unionists, with one or two exceptions, had thrown down their arms in token of surrender, and therefore could offer no resistance. In vain they held up their hands, and begged their captors to spare their lives; but they were appealing to fiends, and the butchery continued until out of near 600 men, who composed the garrison, but 230 remained alive, and of this number 62 were wounded, and nine died in a few hours after.

Capt. Bradford, of the 1st Alabama Cavalry, was an especial object of Rebel hatred, and his death was fully determined upon before the assault was made. After he had surrendered, he was basely shot, but having his revolver still at his side, he emptied it among a crowd of Rebels, bringing three of the scoundrels to the ground. The massacre was acquiesced in by most of the Rebel officers, Chalmers himself expressly declaring that "home-made Yankees and negroes should receive no quarter."

One line officer, however, was not so lost to all dictates of humanity, and exerted himself to stop the slaughter. To this man's noble exertions are due most of the lives that were saved. Several of the wounded said, "he saved my life, God bless him!" His name, if ever known, will be honored by all loyal men, while they execrate the memory of Chalmers, and those who carried out his fiendish orders.

The atrocities committed almost exceed belief, and but for the fact that so many confirm the stories, we could not credit them. One man already badly wounded asked of a scoundrel who was firing at him to spare his life. "No!"—"you!" was the reply "you fight with niggers!" and forthwith discharged two more balls into him. One negro was made to assist in digging a pit to bury the dead in, and was himself cast in among others and buried. Five are known to have been buried alive; of these, two dug themselves out, and are now alive and in the hospital. Daniel Tyler of Company B. was shot three times, and struck on the head, knocking out his eye. After this, he was buried, but not liking his quarters, dug out. He laughs over his adventures, and says he is one of the best "dug-outs" in the world.

Wm. Jordan, colored, was shot four times, and lost one leg. He bears his misfortunes well, and will doubtless recover. Dr. Wardner says the negroes exhibit wonderful tenacity of life, and of

the desperately wounded at Fort Pillow nearly all will recover.

Most of the white soldiers have several wounds—several of them four or five. The wounds are generally severe, but the men are doing extremely well, and are in excellent spirits. They feel quite proud of defending their fort so long against such overwhelming numbers, and declare that but for their treachery in stealing up while negotiations under flag of truce were going on, the Rebels could not have taken the place in daylight. When asked about the conduct of the negroes, they gave them great praise saying they fought as only brave men can fight. The 13th Tennessee Cavalry consisted of but one battalion under Major Booth, who commanded the fort.

They numbered about 250 men—95 were taken prisoners, 29 are in the hospital, 4 or 5 escaped, the rest were buried at Fort Pillow—nearly all of them massacred after they had surrendered. These men all tell the same tale, and recount the same horrid story, and it is impossible to doubt the truth of their statements. They are all Kentuckians, Tennesseans, Georgians. Some few of them have families residing in this State, having come here to escape Rebel persecutions. We hope a grateful Government will take the cases of these brave men into special consideration, and place their families above want and distress.

Many were driven into the river and drowned. About four miles above the fort, lodged against the trunk of a tree, were seen by passengers on Platté Valley, six dead bodies. In another place, three bodies were seen singly on the banks.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Generally speaking, women are better than men. This is true in our own family, and probably in most others. Judging human character by a moral standard, the mass of women rank higher than the mass of men. Count the best people whom you ever have met, and two-thirds of them will be found to be women. Ever since Christianity began to reform the world, the respect for the true worth and dignity of the female sex has increased. And now, a woman in misfortune excites more sympathy than a man. A woman who bravely fights the battle of life against heavy odds wins more admiration than a man. A woman who begs gets more money than a man.

To this general rule there is a singular exception: a woman who works gets paid less than a man. If she teaches school, she receives about half the salary which her brother would receive in the same place. If she serves as a librarian in some Athenæum, she is paid about one-third as much. If she is clerk in a store, she gets perhaps one-quarter.

What is the reason? Not that her work is not so well done as a man's; not that she does not give equal satisfaction to her employer; not that her market-value is necessarily depreciated from the fact that she is a woman; but because, while the number of occupations open to men are many, those open to women are few. Here lies the whole secret. What may a woman do? In the first place, as Theodore Parker said, "She may choose between nothing and getting married; which is often a choice between two nothing." If she does not marry, whereby another supports her, but seeks to support herself, she may choose between school-teaching, the needle, the factory, and household service.

These, in general terms, are the sum-total of a woman's chances for earning her own living! Of course, there are exceptions; but the great mass of dependent women have no other refuge from the wolf at the door except in one of these four common branches of woman's industry. At the same time, how numberless are the occupations of men! If a man does not like one kind of work, or gets ill paid for it, he may turn to another; but if a woman seeks to turn from one employment to better herself by another, in most cases there is no other to which she may turn. If a situation is vacant which a woman is to fill, a hundred applicants will be hungry to get it. The same situation, asking for a man, will perhaps receive answers from five. Women's employments are so few in number—so many workers for so few kinds of work—that women become unwittingly the enemies of one another—underbidding each other to starvation prices.

How, therefore, shall we meet and settle the dark, sad problem which has once more been brought to public attention by the recent public meetings for righting the wrongs of the working-women of New York?

We will state the case. Last November, about 400 young girls—mainly sempstresses and factory-operatives—met at No. 151 Bowery to complain to the public of the low prices which they were paid for their hard work. This meeting was so well conducted, elicited so many strange and startling facts, and was so just in its grounds of appeal for a redress of grievances, that the public attention was excited to no ordinary degree. As a result, an institution was established at No. 4 Chambers street, called the Women's Protective Union—the object being to afford opportunity for working-women to learn of places of employment; to report the kinds of their work, the amounts of their pay, the temper of the employers; and, generally, for the aid and guidance of all who needed good counsel and a helping-hand. We are assured on excellent authority that this institution has been productive of good in an unexpected degree, and promises to grow more and more beneficial in the future. Last week, it held a public meeting of great interest at Cooper Institute, at which a large number of striking facts were made known concerning the work which women do, and their pay for doing it. We will allow the report to speak for itself, by quoting here a few specimen instances:

"A very large pair of cotton flannel drawers, 2,000 stitches, done by hand. Double seams, felled, with eyelets, button-holes, buttons, stays, and strings; the working woman to furnish her own thread—a rule adopted by employers since the price of a spool of cotton has risen from four to eight and ten cents.

"This woman, the mother of three children, was very poor, and came to the rooms of the Working Woman's Protective Union, No. 4, New Chambers street, where she threw down the work, saying she had been working on these drawers for seven months, and could not work any longer for the price paid. Said she: 'I may as well starve without work, as to work and starve at the same time.' An inquiry revealed the fact that the wealthy firm, who employed her, paid 5¢ cents per pair for these drawers, of which she could make two pair per day, remarking, 'If I got to bed about daylight, and sleep two or three hours, I feel satisfied.'

"A haversack pocket, made by hand, containing upward of 800 stitches, and three button-holes—two yards of sewing.

"This article was made by a woman who supported her sick husband and four little children. Each pocket required one hour's faithful labor, and the compensation received was 1½ cents, or 12½ cents for ten hours' work. She furnished the thread.

"A coarse flannel army shirt, large size, made by hand-sewing. Collars, wristbands, and gussets put on with double rows of stitching all round. The seams all felled, three button holes, and stays, requiring upward of 2,000 stitches.

"The woman who made this garment was 60 years of age, and too deaf to go to the stores for orders. She has worked on these shirts since the war broke out, receiving seven cents each—one of them being a good day's work for her. This old lady occupied, with another woman, a damp, dark basement, where she strained her eyes in the day time, and sewed by the light of her neighbor's lamp during the evening. At the end of the week her net earnings, after paying for needles and thread amounted to 39 cents in 'currency.'

"A fine white cotton shirt, with a fine linen-plaited bosom, nicely stitched and well made throughout, containing 11,500 sewing-machine stitches, six button-holes, felled seams, etc.

"Two of these shirts are finished each day by the operator, who employs nearly every moment of her time, finds her own thread, and receives for the garments 16 cents each, or 32 cents for more than twelve hours' labor."

We will not make further quotations. But the instances which we could give, similar to the above, are as plenty as blackberries—and far less palatable. Without stopping to perfect an exact calculation, we make a rough estimate, from tabulated statistics lying on our table, that the average earnings of the 30,000 working-women of this city are less than 50 cents a day—at a time when butter is sold at retail for 50 cents a pound!

The plain fact is, that in a great and rich city, an army of poor girls, mostly in the blossom of their lives, are compelled to prick out their eyes with needles—despoiling their health, wasting their strength, and hastening to early graves. Bread to eat and clothes to wear are purchased at the cost of suffering and tears. To all which, the public once again cries, Shame!

What is the remedy?

The remedy is not the one which has been heretofore so often tried and proved a failure. It is not in arousing indignation against employers. The nature of trade is, to pay no more than the market price. Of course, we have no desire to shield, but rather to expose, the hard-heartedness of employers who would grow rich by keeping their operatives poor. But the true remedy is, not by seeking to increase the amount of the wages of women, but the number of their employments. It will be impossible to increase the wages of a woman for doing work which a hundred other women would be glad to do at the same price. While so many are ready to rush at shirt-sewing, of course the price of sewing a shirt will be only a pittance. A woman must, therefore, teach her fingers some other cunning than the needle. Three-quarters of all her sisterhood are stitchers. Let her say to herself, therefore, "Inasmuch as this company is already overcrowded, I will go elsewhere." Let her intrude herself into other trades—no matter whether they are as heretofore have been served by women or not. Whatever her hands can do, let her do. She has a right to engage herself in whatever she can do well. For instance, a young man seeking to make his fortune, starts in commercial business: why should not a young woman do the same? After the war of the Revolution, when so many men who had left their shops and stores in New England never came back to them, their wives and sisters, in a multitude of cases, carried on the business, making honourable livelihoods, and not a few elegant fortunes. One may walk to-day down Broadway or Pearl street, and see every house covered with gilt signs of the names of business firms—all men, no women. But why not women, as well. Of one thing we are certain, and that is, that the mass of young women who work at trades for a livelihood, particularly in great cities, will never earn enough to keep body and soul together, so long as the employments supposed to be proper for women are so lamentably few in number.—N. Y. Independent.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Mosk.

April 23rd, 1864.

Benning v. Malhot.—Action for \$40,000 damages.—On the 21st inst., an action was instituted in the Superior Court for \$40,000 damages, by Mr. James Benning, against Mr. Joseph E. Malhot, for alleged criminal conversation with plaintiff's wife. On the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Cross, Q.C., moved for an order of the Court to examine forthwith a witness who was about to leave the Province and go to Chicago. The application was made under an express statutory provision, and was supported by an affidavit made by one Adolphe Dumaine, that the evidence of this witness was material, and that unless she were examined immediately, the plaintiff might be deprived of her evidence. The application was opposed by Mr. Abbott, Q.C., on the part of the defendant, first, because the writ of summons had not yet been returned; secondly, the affidavit should have been made by Mr. Benning himself, instead of by a party who was not in the record. It was also urged that the witness in question was a woman of notoriously bad character, who had kept houses of ill-fame, and whose husband had been obliged to leave the country. It was alleged that the plaintiff had brought her here at his own expense, and could keep her here if desired, and have her examined in regular course.

It was important that the defendant should have the opportunity of examining her publicly before the Court and Jury. In reply it was admitted that this woman had kept a house of assignation, but this very fact rendered her the best witness as to occurrences in her house, and unless the plaintiff took the present opportunity to have her examined, he might be forever deprived of her testimony. As to the technical objection raised, a decision was cited in which it was held that a witness might be examined before the return of the action. The application was taken en doliere.

25th April, 1864.

Benning v. Malhot.—In this case, Mr. Justice Monk gave judgment on the petition to examine a witness, Madame Raymond, who was about to leave the Province. The Court was against the petitioner on both points raised; first, a witness could not be examined before the return of the writ of summons. This was the most reasonable interpretation of the statute, and this view had been adopted by four of our Judges, although three were of a contrary opinion. Se-

condly, the affidavit filed in support of the petition was insufficient, being made by a party not in the record. Petition rejected.

A similar application was then made in the case of Benning v. Leekie, which is another action for \$40,000 damages, instituted by the same plaintiff. In this case the pleadings were complete and issue had been joined. The Court granted the petition on the affidavit of the plaintiff personally, that the testimony of the witness was important, and he might be deprived of the benefit of it, if the application were not granted.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE POST OF HONOR.—By the author of "Broad Shadows." New York: R. Carter & Brothers.

Our readers are aware that Christianity still has its martyrs. One of the most interesting chapters in modern history is the account of the persecution unto death which the witnesses for Jesus endured a few years since in the Island of Madagascar. With the interesting scenes that transpired at the period referred to, this little volume makes the reader familiar. Who-soever doubts the power of the truth in this day let him read it; and whosoever would be encouraged to fidelity to Christ may find comfort from its pages.—C. C. Advocate.

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOL, AND HOW WE CONDUCT IT.—By Waldo Abbott.—The author of this volume has been for some time the superintendent of a Sunday school in New Haven, where the suggestions made in this book have been carried into successful operation. The style is attractive, abounding in wit, anecdote and illustration.—Every school would be benefited could the work be put into the hands of its superintendent and teachers. We heartily commend it to the consideration of all lovers of the Sunday school.—Am. paper.

THE NEW LIFE.—By Horace Bushnell, D.D.—This is one of the most valuable volumes of sermons that has appeared for years in the United States. The volume before us is an English edition, at one-quarter the price of the American work. There are twenty-two sermons in the volume, all excellent, but there are three which we indicate as especially valuable. Their subjects are "Every man's life a plan of God," "Unconscious Influence" and "Duty not measured by our own ability."

THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN'S EXEMPLAR; being a collection of Scripture examples, illustrative of various doctrines, duties, &c., with corresponding precepts, promises or threatenings, arranged in alphabetical order. This little work on teaching by example, will be found a useful assistant to parents and teachers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DOG NUISANCE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—I am the responsible proprietor of a useless cur. The real owners are my son, aged nine, his brothers and sisters aged downwards. I, for my part, wish the animal was far enough, but what can I do; he, the dog, won't lose himself, he always turns up in our yard wherever he may be left. To drown him would cause a little rebellion, and besides it is not in my way, either to drown or poison dogs, and in defiance of the strictures of the press, and of the police, (who never interfere), the dog is still allowed a place at our fireside. What do you say to an anti-canine society, which will pay to any policeman a sum of money for every dog he gets legally out of the way. I will pay my subscription, and the ladies you speak of, who are afraid of certain dogs, and all scribblers in the press about this nuisance, will, I am sure, become subscribers. I am, yours, &c., BARKAWAY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Every true friend of McGill University must rejoice at the fact, that three new medals have been founded in the Faculty of Arts, and as one of them, I join heartily with the rest. But the question now arises whether the other Faculties have not also a claim upon the generosity of the citizens. The degrees granted in the Medical Faculty have been acknowledged by the Royal College of Surgeons in London, as being equal to their own. In Arts there are about 75 students, in Medicine nearly 200. In Arts the object attained is an education to be used for the benefit of others. In Medicine it is the preservation of life and the relief of suffering. Montreal, April 26, 1862. MONTREAL.

DIVISION OF PARISHES SO AS TO SECURE PROTESTANT TAXES FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

SIR,—If the Roman Catholics of Rawdon have not cause to complain (and apparently they have not), of the present school system, at any rate a portion of the Protestants have cause. As the contributor to the True Witness acknowledges, two ranges were cut off from Rawdon and attached to St. Liguori, by the authorities in the Roman Church, and for what purpose they must best know. Now in these two ranges there live some few Protestant families, too few or too poor to have a school of their own; and the result is they have to pay their taxes to the Roman school at St. Liguori, besides paying for their children in the Protestant school at Rawdon. One or more petitions have been sent to the bishop by the inhabitants of those ranges, requesting to be re-attached to Rawdon; and the only answer I have heard of, (and that was through the notary that forwarded a petition,) was to the effect that they might be re-attached if the curé of St. Liguori wished it, and I need not tell you the result.

And again at D'Aillebout, where there are but three Protestant families, I believe,—two of which live quite on the borders of Ramsay, and pay their taxes to D'Aillebout Roman Catholic school, and again for the education of their children at the Protestant school of Ramsay. But this is not the hard part of the case. One Mr. Body, at the first sent his two boys to the Roman school at D'Aillebout, asking the master—who knew English—to teach them English only, and not to teach them the Roman catechism; both of which, he, the master, promised to do as the father requested. For a short time (a few days), he taught them English,—then discontinued it, and taught them French only; and, after a while, the father found, on questioning the elder of the two boys, that he was learning the catechism,—but the master would not allow him to bring the book home. Of course he immediately took them away, and has since been paying his tax to this school, and also for educating his children at Ramsay. Yours, &c. M.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

(From late British Papers.)

—The magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire have appointed a Roman Catholic chaplain to the House of Correction at Wakefield, and voted him a salary of £1000 a year.

—The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Fund now amounts to about £160,000.

—An association called the Central African Mission Union has lately been formed, under the presidency of the Bishop of Oxford. Its object is to unite those who are interested in the Universities' Mission in prayer to God for His blessing on the arduous and perilous undertaking.

—The Peruvian Government are about to assimilate their weights and measures to those of France.

—A child died in London last week from having swallowed a halfpenny a year previously.

—A poor weaver was starved to death on the 3rd while passing over the hills between Austerlitz and Glendevon.

—In the year 1863 there were registered at Stationers' Hall 1534 British books, 818 foreign books, and 3611 works of art.

—The rumour that the Universities' mission to Central Africa will be given up is contradicted by the honorary secretary. The Zambesi will no longer be the headquarters of the mission, but there is no thought of disbanding it.

—The Court of Cassation of France has decided, after solemn argument and long deliberation, that a husband has no right to steal from the post-office a letter addressed to his wife by a third person.

—The Italian journals speak of a project to construct a bridge over the Straits of Messina, to unite Sicily to the mainland. The bridge proposed would be a suspension one on a new system, the chains being of cast steel, and strong enough to support several railway trains.

—The expenses attending the marriage of the Prince of Wales, it appears from recent returns, amount to £84,855. The country will, of course, have to pay this little bill.

—Russia gives hostages to the future fortune of Denmark in the announcement of the heir to the Oza's throne having proposed for the hand of Princess Maria Dagmar, younger sister of the Princess of Wales. The bridegroom comes of age on the 29th next September, being four years older than his intended bride. The Danish Princess is to visit St. Petersburg in the autumn, and conform to the orthodox Eastern Church, according to the laws of the Empire.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A man, named Abraham Mather, residing at Droylsden, had eaten twenty-four boiled eggs on Tuesday, and on Wednesday he made a wager that he would eat ten more at one sitting. The wager was accepted, and Mather appeared at a public house to carry out his engagement. When he had swallowed four, he was unable to eat any more. He seemed unwell and refused to go home. In consequence of being well-known he was allowed to sleep all night on a form. On Thursday he was found to be so ill that it was deemed necessary to call in a surgeon, but Mather gradually sank and died at noon. The deceased had been drinking heavily for a week.

UTILIZATION OF STRAW.—Mr. E. A. Wundt read a paper upon this subject before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, and illustrated it with chemical tables and specimens of plants. He stated that about 10,000 tons of "kelp" are produced annually, and that it could be produced in much larger amount if the climate did not interfere with the drying process. One authority estimates the quantity of weed thrown up annually at 21,000,000 tons, of which not 1,000,000 is used for kelp and green manuring. It is proposed to dry it by the process for burning "wet fuel," by which the weed itself will furnish nearly all the requisite heat.

A NEW BLACK DYE.—Henna (*Lawsonia inermis*), a plant which has been so long in use in Egypt as a cosmetic and dye-stuff, has been introduced into commerce by M.M. Gillet and Tabourin, of Lyons. According to the *Coloriste Industriel*, the researches of these chemists show that the active coloring principle is nothing more than a peculiar kind of tannic acid, which they propose to call *hennatannic acid*. The dried leaves of the henna plant contain half their weight of this substance. The plant is, it appears, particularly useful for imparting to silk the different shades of black, the colours so obtained being very beautiful and permanent.—*Builder*.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.—The leading points of the financial statement made by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons may be summed up in a very few words. The expenditure for 1863-4 was estimated at £68,283,000, but the actual outlay fell below that amount by about a million and a quarter. The revenue for the same year produced £70,208,000, so that after deducting a sum of £800,000, taken on account of fortifications, Mr. Gladstone can boast a net surplus on the year of £2,352,000. Coming to the year 1864-5, the right hon. gentleman estimates the expenditure at £66,890,000—a reduction of £1,393,000 on that of the last twelve months. This places him in possession of a surplus of over two millions and a half, which he disposes of by a reduction of the sugar duties; by taking 1d. off the income tax; by lowering the duty on fire insurances on stock in trade to 1s. 6d. per cent, and several other remissions of minor importance. He declines to touch the malt tax, and insurances on buildings and furniture he proposes to charge at the existing rate.—*Ex. Paper*.

EXHIBITION OF RELICS IN PARIS.—We read in *Galignani*, "From Palm Sunday to Good Friday, both inclusive, the fragments of the true cross, the crown of thorns, and one of the nails used at the crucifixion of our Saviour, have been exposed to the veneration of the faithful at the entrance to the choir of Notre Dame. The relics are shown in a new reliquary, made at the expense of the chapter. On three high-backed Byzantine chairs, placed on a salver, are seated St. Louis, wearing a crown set with rubies and emeralds; St. Helena, with the Holy Cross; and Baldwin II., Emperor of Constantinople. These three figures wear the costumes of the middle ages, and are well executed in silver. Over their heads is a kind of canopy resting on the backs of the chairs, and richly ornamented with diamonds and turquoises. From the centre of the canopy rises a column surmounted by a lantern of rock-crystal, round which are grouped the statues of the twelve apostles, with intervals between them, so as to leave visible the crown of thorns inside, over which is the royal crown of St. Louis, set with rubies, emeralds, and pearls. This reliquary cost the chapter £3,000, exclusive of the diamonds

and precious stones, estimated at 200,000. One of the diamonds is of itself valued at 11,000. Another reliquary contains the largest known fragment of the true cross, enclosed in a rock-crystal crucifix, supported by two angels. Below the cross is the holy nail in a crystal case."

THE SWEETS OF TRANSPORTATION.—The case of Sir John Dean Paul, the fraudulent London banker, excited much attention in England some little time ago. A recent copy of the *Madras Times* gives some curious information concerning him. Immediately after he was sentenced to penal servitude, Lady Paul realized all the property settled upon her, and proceeded without delay to Sydney, where she purchased a beautiful seat in the suburbs. Her husband having arrived at the penal settlement in another part of Australia, as one of a gang of the convicts, the wife of the convict baronet applied to the government for his services, and was permitted to employ him as her "assigned servant." We need scarcely add that, having thus released him from unpleasant restraint, she placed all the newly purchased property in his hands, and has since led a very quiet life in his company.

FLAX CULTIVATION.—"A County Antrim National Schoolmaster," in a letter to the *Daily Express*, says:—"One man here not far from Lisburn, has been very successful for the past season, and is so pleased and confident of the result that he intends sowing ninety bushels this season, and has already purchased the seed to do so. Others are ploughing up rich pasturage, and everything betokens a determination on the part of Ulster to take advantage of the present state of things. And why should not the men of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught do likewise? They must not fold their arms while the golden opportunity of the present offers itself. Their lands are of much better quality and much better adapted to the growth of flax than that of Ulster. I do not mean to assert that flax cultivation affords a panacea for all the ills of Ireland, but I do assert that now is her time to take advantage of the present struggle in America, and make present circumstances subservient to her own interest. Ulster has girt her loins for the work, and wisely seems to understand her mission—already the mechanic's hammer is heard to ring in preparing for the future, and her tall chimneys point to the progress she has already made."

AMERICAN NEWS.

—The American Congress has before it a Bill to establish a Post office money order system. Our neighbours are behind us in this matter.

—Hansom cabs, such as used in London, are about to be started in New York. These cabs, owing to the noise from high wheels, which come in a line with the head of the rider, are quite unfit for use over rough pavements. We should hardly think they would go well in New York.

—In the alluvial basin of the river La Platta, S. A., have recently been discovered a quantity of fossil bones, many of which have been deposited in the Museum of Buenos Ayres. Among these are the thigh bones of the *Megatherium*, of a much larger size than ever seen before; large horses' heads with curved teeth; and, above all, a whole skeleton of the *Glyptodon*, a gigantic animal of the order Edentata, that is having no teeth in the front of the jaws. This *Glyptodon* is nearly nine feet long by five feet in height.

PAPER FROM SORGHUM STALKS.—A new paper-mill has just gone into successful operation at Perryburg, Wood county, Ohio. It is at present making wrapping paper exclusively. For this purpose it works up sorghum stalks, which make an article resembling straw paper, but much stronger and superior. The demand is so much greater than the supply for this paper that the works are to be extended and the manufacture of printing paper commenced.

ON-ERVEN DINNER.—The entire force of the New York *Observer*, editorial and mechanical, recently dined together. "The object was a simple recognition of the mutual interest and relation of those engaged in the great and good work of publishing a religious newspaper." The occasion was one of great satisfaction mutually, and called forth many pleasing memories of former days, and much fraternal feeling among those who shared the entertainment. During these more than forty years but one death had occurred among all those holding any responsible relation to the paper; its original founders, its succeeding proprietors, editors, publishers, and printers, are alive and in good health. The original carrier and collector, whose first budget was only seventy copies for subscribers, was present at seventy-eight years of age. The foreman of the establishment was a boy in the printing office thirty-three years ago, and remembered the first line he "set up" in type for the paper: it was this, "The Legacy which the Lord Jesus Christ hath left us." In all these years he had never been absent from the office a day on account of sickness.

ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.—The bill to organize a temporary government for the territory of Montana is still bandied between Senate and House, the latter body being decidedly opposed to negro suffrage in a free society. On instructions from the House—"that the Committee of Conference agree to no report which authorizes to vote any other than 'free white male citizens,' and those who have declared their intentions to become such."—Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, in the Senate, while expressing a willingness to concede, condemned the manner in which the House made the request. He was tired of seeing the Senate continually getting on its knees to the House? How is it, Mr. Fessenden, about House and Senate continually getting on their knees to the spirit of slavery?—*Independent*.

ADJOURNING ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—With respect to this costly custom, the *Triune* says:—

"Henry Clay, in a time of peace and ease, when very near the close of his long and brilliant career, entered his public protest against the practice of adjourning Congress as a mark of respect to a dead member. He thought that a proper respect for worthy and useful members would more fitly be shown by his survivors evincing increased diligence in the discharge of their duties—and we heartily agree with him. Our practice of speech-making and adjournment in honor of a dead legislator is utterly unknown to the British Parliament—even a hereditary Peer passing away without the hollow honors so lavishly accorded here to members who had never taken their seats, and are positively unknown to their fellow members as well as to the country. No respectable legislative assembly in Europe has this bad, wasteful habit of Congress. Yet we can hardly hope for its

abolition. Men are so fond of magnifying their vocation, or whatever distinguishes them favorably from others, that Congressmen will probably persist in making poor, inflated, empty orations over their dead fellows until blackguards cease to be proud of white skins—which will be some time yet."

AMHERST COLLEGE.—As the present term closes, we find the retrospect of it sad, and yet joyous. God has taken from us a venerated father: but, as if to cheer us in our loss; and, in answer to his many fervent prayers, we have enjoyed a precious outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Our meetings have been calm, quiet and thoughtful, as one after another with manly decision, has arisen to express his determination, by the grace of God, to be a child of Jesus. Twenty-one thus gave evidence of being renovated by this sanctifying power during the weeks that have passed. There are at present only four non-professors of religion in the senior class. May we not hope that Christians will still remember us in their prayers, especially the graduating class, that it may go forth fully united in the cause of our dear Redeemer?—*Congregationalist*.

CANADIAN NEWS.

—A flax mill is about to be erected in Maitland, county of Grenville, by Messrs. F. H. Holmes and R. Hervey, and a number of farmers in the neighbourhood are to enter at once on the cultivation of flax. Messrs. Holmes & Co. offer premiums as follows:—For the best five acres, \$20; best three acres, \$15; best two acres, \$10; best acre, \$5.

—Mr. Stevenson, the energetic, able, and much esteemed manager of the branch of the Bank of Montreal in this city is, we are informed, immediately to proceed to Ottawa to take charge of the Montreal Bank in that city. He carries with him our best wishes. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Christian, now Bank Inspector.

—*Quebec Mercury*.—At a temperance meeting held in the village of Olverton, Durham, last week, there was a unanimous vote in favor of Mr. Dunkin's Bill. It is much to the credit of the village that there is no liquor sold in it.

—About noon on the 21st, a man named Abraham Robitaille, residing in St. Louis Suburb, Quebec, had his leg broken by the fall of a heavy piece of timber, which was being hoisted into its place.

—The *Waterloo Chronicle* learns that a man named John Schaefer, was accidentally drowned in the river, at the village of Conestogo, one day last week.

—A new weekly journal in the French language, to be called "Le Nord," is about to be published at Ste. Scholastique.

—Lately a low wooden tenement between Ontario Street and Kinghorn's wharf, Kingston, was partially destroyed by fire. The whole building was flooded with water, damaging the property of the occupant, B. Quinton. The fire is attributed to incendiaries.

—Recently, in Quebec, a fire broke out in the two story store and work-shop of Louis Amiot, joiner, St. John Suburbs. The police succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it had originated, which, however, was completely destroyed and the joiners' tools all lost.

—The *Toronto Globe* says that Mrs. Keating, the mother of the young man drowned in the bay on Sunday, the 16th, inst., has, since hearing of the event, been in a state bordering on insanity. On the morning of the 21st, she went to the bay and was about plunging in, supposing in her madness, that she would thus recover the body of her lost child, when a woman who was following her, seized her by the clothes and drew her back in time to save her in all probability from a watery grave. She was taken at once to her home, presenting, by her manner and language a sorrowful and heart-rending picture of sorrow.

—Mrs. Mary Campbell, wife of James Campbell, Listowel, County of Perth, committed suicide by hanging herself last week. The coroner in his return, says:—"The poor woman hanged herself through despair—I do believe through the drunkenness of her husband. Drink! Drink! when wilt thou be satisfied? A family of six or seven children left, one 2 months old. How strange for a mother to leave the infant in the cradle, and take her life." Her last act appeared to be to suckle her babe, lay it in the cradle, and then, in despair, go and hang herself.

—The *Ottawa Citizen* says, that Sir Etienne Taché met with a most enthusiastic reception on his recent visit to that city. He expressed himself well satisfied with the form and state of the Government buildings and in a speech at the Russell House most emphatically assured his hearers that the Government would remove to Ottawa this autumn. It seemed generally understood that Rideau Hall, the residence of the late Hon. Thomas McKay would be rented as a residence for the Governor-General.

—The Sorel riots have abated. Mr. Grebassa has undergone a preliminary examination before the Magistrates, and given bail to appear for trial before the next Court of Queen's Bench. The Magistrates accused of conspiracy have also given bail to appear, and the special constables sworn to keep the peace have been discharged.

—On the 15th, a mass of rock gave way at Acton Mines, falling upon three laborers named Collard, Bourdelais, and Hunkin, who were at work immediately beneath it. Collard was seriously injured, but he is out of danger. Bourdelais is still in a dangerous state, and Hunkin, who was completely covered by the debris, and who was dug out with considerable difficulty, is also said to be in a very precarious condition.

—At Acton Mines on the 16th, while some workmen were engaged in blasting, a heavy fragment of stone was carried some distance by the explosion of the mine, striking a man named Nicholas Lalumiere on the head, and almost instantly killing him.

—Two youths, one aged nineteen and the other 13, sons of Mr. Moreau, of L'Islet, were accidentally drowned off that place on Sunday the 17th, by the swamping of a boat. Two other lads, who were with them, narrowly escaped drowning. The accident occurred quite close to the shore; but it would appear that the boat in which they were was a frail, unseaworthy craft.

—A man named James Patterson, who has been residing in the township of North Dumfries, was lately found drowned in the river Nith. Deceased lost his leg about five years ago, through an accident on the railway, and not being able to work, became melancholy, and it is supposed, may have committed suicide.

—The *Globe* says that on the 23rd, a quantity of human bones were found in a house on Yonge street, formerly occupied by a physician. The bones were conveyed to the dead house and the affair was to be enquired into.

—The *Chatham Reformer* says: that lately a canoe in which three men were crossing the Sydenham capsized, two of the men swam ashore, but the other, Mr. John Cleve, was drowned.

—At the Victoria Assizes, in the case of the man named Diamond, who died in Ops township, on the 16th of Oct. last, the jury found James Fleming and Jane Diamond, wife of the deceased, guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy.

—The *Prince Albert Observer* says, that two extensive saw-mills have been erected at Port Perry by Messrs. Sexton and T. G. Paxton, both of which will be completed about the first of May.

—The *Richmond Guardian* says:—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new edifice in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church at Brompton, Gore, and which is named in honor of Knox, the great Reformer of Scotland, took place on the 15th.

—The *Owen Sound Times* says that, at a late meeting of the Town Council, the unpleasant revelation was made that Mr. J. C. Spragg, the Harbor Master, was in arrears to the Corporation to the amount of \$582, which he was unable to pay over.

—The *Leader* learns by telegraph from New York, that Mr. James Bechell, of Toronto, and Mr. Wm. Ellis have been awarded the contract to construct the Erie and Niagara Railway, the whole to be completed by the 1st of August. The road is already finished from Niagara to Chippawa.

—The *Oshawa Vindicator* says: that the Grand Trunk Railway authorities are about to erect a new station at that place, for the better accommodation of passengers. The total freight receipts at Oshawa station, during the year ending December last, were \$38,949, while at Whitby they were \$20,166; showing an excess in favour of Oshawa of \$18,783.

—On the 21st, a fine new schooner belonging to Messrs. Jockman and Murray, of Toronto, was launched at Oakville; she was named the "Seagull," ranks in class A 1 with a star, is of 350 tons burden, and is intended to run between the lake ports and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

—The *Ayr Observer* says that the Wesleyan Methodists of the village and vicinity are about building a Church.

—On the 20th the barn and sheds of John Belyea, about a mile from the village of Bronte, were, with their contents, totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,500; no insurance.

FIRE AT AYLMER, O. W.—An extensive conflagration occurred at Aylmer lately, by which the following buildings were totally destroyed: Hughes' tinshop and all its contents; Arkell's store, most of the goods saved, insured for \$4,000; Stewart's glue and hardware, machinery, tools, &c.; Nairne's store, and Harrington's grocery—in all two general stores, two groceries, and tinshop. Mot's tavern, directly opposite, had a narrow escape. The most of the buildings and contents were insured, except Harrington's.—*St. Thomas Despatch*.

TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.—At the Barrie Assizes on the 13th inst., a man named Oades, a farmer residing in the township of Oro, near Dalston, was placed upon trial for the murder of his wife, Elizabeth Oades, whose death took place in the month of November last. The evidence was circumstantial, the witness being the prisoner's sister, (Mrs. Debenham), whose testimony was to the following effect:—On the night of the 9th November, cries were heard issuing apparently from the house of the prisoner. About twenty minutes afterwards the prisoner went to the house of witness, and told her that his wife was dead. She charged him with having killed his wife and went with him to his house. She remained outside, but the prisoner went in and appeared to be settling the clothes, which appeared to be drawn up over the face of the deceased. Going in after, the witness saw the body and noticed that the nose was very much bent down as if by a severe pressure. She then called the prisoner's attention to this fact, and again charged him with killing her. Upon this he became very much agitated and said he could not live with her. The medical evidence was to the effect that the marks by violence on the person of the deceased were not sufficient to have caused death, and that she might have died from apoplexy, while in a state of intoxication. The jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

KNOX COLLEGE.—The closing Lecture of the Session was delivered on Wednesday, the 13th inst., by Principal Willis. A large audience convened, including many ministers from all parts of the country. Dr. Burns offered the prayer in absence of the Moderator of Synod, Rev. Mr. Dick. Doctor Willis mentioned that the number of students who had been in attendance during the term, was 55—of whom nine were now leaving to go forth into the church's field, when approved by their Presbyteries.

INDIAN EXCURSION.—Yesterday a large party of about 300 Indians, from Port Sarria, Bosanquet, and other places west, visited this city on an excursion trip on the Great Western Railway. They were engaged the greater portion of the day in making purchases from our merchants, and invested freely the semi-annual grant from their great mother, the Queen, which they received a few days since. The whole were a very respectable looking body of men and women, and conducted themselves in a very orderly manner while in the city. Notwithstanding the many temptations to imbibe, not one of them was to be seen under the influence of fire-water, a fact which speaks well for them all.—*London Prototype*, 20th.

THE HARPUREY POISONING CASE.—At the Goderich Assizes on the 16th, Mary Jane Gallagher and Matthew Foster were arraigned on a charge of having murdered Joseph Gallagher, of the township of Harpury, the husband of the female prisoner, on the 23rd day of March last, by administering strychnine. The Judge directed the jury that there was not sufficient evidence on which to base a conviction, and both prisoners accordingly were acquitted.

RUMORED FATAL AFFRAY AT NICOLET.—The *Three Rivers Inquirer* of Wednesday has the following:—"We hear it reported that there was a drunken fight among the lumbermen on the Nicolet a few days ago, and that two Irishmen were stabbed, one of them dying a short time after, and that the other is in a very dangerous state. It is said that a man named Adolphe Limeris, from this town, is in jail at Arthabaska, charged with the murder."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A special to the *Post* says, the heavy rain of last night retards military operations.

The navy department is trying to recover the ground lost at Plymouth. The rebel ram will be attended to.

A rebel spy in Baltimore has been sentenced to be hung.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—A general order No. 11, issued from the Adjutant-General's office, dated Columbus, 25th, declares that every member of the National Guard must report in person, or by substitute, when called into active service, or be treated as a deserter.

NEWBERRY, April 22.—Governor Vance and Jeff. Davis are having a personal quarrel over the blockade-running steamer "Advance," which belongs to the State of North Carolina, and makes regular trips between Wilmington and Nassau. Davis insists that these North Carolina steamers shall carry part of their cargoes at Government prices, and sell them at the same rate. Vance informs Davis that as these steamers belong to the State of North Carolina, and enter a North Carolina port, and bring clothing and supplies to her troops, he (Davis) can have no voice in the matter.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Navy Department has received a communication, dated April 22nd, from Commander Fox, commanding the Potomac flotilla, in relation to a recent expedition up the Rappahannock. He says, having learned from various sources that the R. bel Government had established a ferry at Cyrus Point, a few miles below Rappahannock, on the Rappahannock River, and was busily engaged in collecting boats at some point on the river, for the purpose of attacking blockading vessels, I proceeded thither with a portion of the flotilla on the 19th instant, where I remained until evening and visited all the ferries from Cyrus Point to Mud Mill Point, with the following result: 10 ferries broken up, 7 large lighters, 4 pontoon bridges, 22 large skiffs and canoes, 203 white oak beam and knees, large enough for the construction of a sloop-of-war; 22 large boats, a large amount of bacon and wheat, and a large lot of small articles, which were brought off at Bohler's Point Landing. Our men were opposed by a force of 500 rebel cavalry, which were kept at bay by the fire of the "Eureka," in Harris Creek. The rebels made an attack on the "Eureka" on the afternoon of the 21st, and were splendidly thrashed.

Com. Parker says he has it from trustworthy sources that the rebels have placed torpedoes in the Rappahannock, and all the branches of the Chesapeake.

St. Louis, April 25.—Wade and Gooch of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, arrived at Cairo on the 21st, to investigate the Fort Pillow massacre.

Memphis dates to the 22nd say, that the entire force was moving towards Alabama, followed by Grierson. Polk is said to be marching north. Forrest will probably join him.

The *Times* Washington special says, wild rumors are afloat that Longstreet's whole corps are marching down the valley towards the Maryland line.

St. Louis, April 25.—Galveston dates of the 4th received at New Orleans say, that the steamers "Harriet Lane," an English steamer, the "Isabella," and a bark, were lying behind the forts waiting an opportunity to run the blockade.

The *World* says Grant has taken measures for to add numbers enough to the regular armies in the field, to make them irresistible. Concentration is now the order of the day. When the shock of battle comes, it will find the Union army in stronger force than has ever been before.

Storm comes at an unpropitious moment, when both armies are in motion, and manœuvring for position.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *Herald's* army of the Potomac despatch says, I have received Richmond papers of the 22nd inst. The *Sentinel* says, it was reported yesterday that a fleet of 60 vessels, gunboats and transports were at the mouth of the Rappahannock. It was also rumored that the Federals were landing pontoon bridges at Aquia Creek.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—By the explosion of a boiler at the corner of 8th and Cherry Streets, 3 men were killed and several wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 24.—Capt. Weatherbee, of 23rd Mass. Regiment, has just arrived from Roanoke Island. He says Gen. Weesels surrendered to enemy on 20th inst., when rebels took possession of Plymouth, N. C. Our loss is 150 killed and 2,500 captured.

Burnside is out with a general order, dated Annapolis, stating that the army is on the eve of a movement, and no leave of absence can be granted.

A special despatch from Washington says, the present rain storm will delay army movements.

The same correspondent says General Smith protested against the retreat from Pleasant Hill after the victory of Saturday, wishing to pursue the retreating rebels, but Gen. Banks ordered the return of the entire army to Grand Ecore.

Mexican advices report the flight of Vidauri from Monterey which has been occupied by Jaurez's forces.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Tribune* says the rebels have the following despatch:—Mobile, April 16.—Special despatch to the *Advertiser* and *Register*, from Fort Pillow, 12th, says Forrest attacked this place with Chalmers' division yesterday. The garrison consisted of 300 whites and 400 negroes. The Fort refusing to surrender, it was carried by storm.

Forrest led Bell's brigade and Chalmers led McCulloch's, they both entered the fort simultaneously, and indiscriminate slaughter followed. One hundred prisoners were taken, and the balance of the garrison were slain. The fort ran in blood. Many jumped into the river and were discovered or shot in the water.

The *Herald's* letter from Williamsburg, Va., April 23rd, says, the rebels are strengthening themselves at various points on the Peninsula, to provide against an attack in that quarter.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is in the neighborhood of Charles City Court House, with a cavalry force variously estimated at from 3,500 to 6,000.

That place is garrisoned by Rickett's old infantry division, under Gen. Elsay, and a regiment of heavy artillery is at Bonley's Station, on York River, and is throwing up earthworks. Troops are concentrating on all intermediate points between the York and James Rivers. Contrabands state that great excitement prevails among the scattered inhabitants, a Yankee advance being momentarily expected.

The *Herald's* despatch states that perfect cordiality exists between Gen. Grant and Butler.

SHAKESPEARE CELEBRATION AT HALIFAX.—The Shakespeare celebration was a decided success. The city was gallantly decorated with flags, and the procession was very fine. The day was clear and bright.

—A lucky man named Phillips has struck a vein of oil on the river between Oil City and Walnut Bend, Pennsylvania, which yields from 700 to 800 barrels per day. His good fortune has created great excitement concerning oil lands in that vicinity.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The powder mills at Raleigh, N.C., exploded on the 5th, killing many persons.

—The Senate Military Committee will recommend an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for volunteers called out for less than 100 days.

—No attack has yet been made on Newbern.

—It is said that the fortifications of Plymouth are still in Federal hands—though the Confederates have possession of the town and river.

—The "City of Baltimore" has arrived at New York.

—The bombardment of Duppel continued. The Danes, it is said, show signs of retreating.

—The Conference had not yet assembled.

—The British Government had been defeated by a majority of 8.

—The Garibaldi enthusiasm was unabated.

—Longstreet is not at Thoroughfare Gap. It is not thought that Lee intends to venture on an offensive movement.

—It is thought that Gen. Sickles will take the place of Banks.

—An engagement between a detachment of Federal cavalry and some 300 Confederates, had resulted in victory to the latter, with considerable loss to the Federals.

—The Court-martial has dismissed Admiral Wilkes from the service.

—Most disastrous news is brought to St. Johns, Nf., by the first returned sealer. She reports 16 sealing vessels wrecked; 100 ice-bound without any seals, and 700 wrecked men at Green Pond. The average catch nearly a total failure.

—Another unsuccessful attempt had been made to storm Duppel.

—All hopes of saving the steamship "City of New York" have been abandoned.

—When Garibaldi arrived in London, he was greeted by a larger crowd than ever seen there before. He was five hours getting from the railway station to the Duke of Sutherland's, a distance of between two and three miles.

—The British Attorney-General has given it as his opinion, that every shareholder in the Atlantic Trading Company, (the great blockade running concern,) will be guilty of misdemeanor under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

—There had been sharp words in the British House with reference to the Danish question. The opposition condemned the action of the Government.

—The Queen had received the members of the Diplomatic Corps in state on the 9th.

—The Emperor of Mexico received the deputation on the 10th.

—Rumours are afloat that the Confederate Government is leaving Richmond, and that Lee is about to fall behind its entrenchments.

—Banks' army has recovered from its fatigues and is ready for another engagement.

—It is reported that the Confederates have captured Newbern, but it is not credited.

—From Orange Court House it is reported that the Confederates have commenced moving up their rear, preparatory to an advance.

—There are no tidings of the "Damascus."

—BARDINAS.—The time of this unfortunate man is now very short, for if the law has its course, he is to meet his sentence on Friday next. *Le Deffricheur* states that several petitions have been sent to the Governor-General, but thus far without result. The counsel for the prisoner, Messrs. Talbot and Tounignant, have addressed to his Excellency, and published a memorial in behalf of their client. It is said to be an interesting and elaborate legal document. Their object is to obtain a reprieve, in order that an appeal may be carried to England before the House of Lords.

—NORTHERN REPUDIATION.—We have a letter from "an Englishman," stating that a paper, which supports the cause of the South, in this city, calls the resolve of the New York legislature to pay the interest on its debt in currency a shameful act, and an eminently Yankee one. It is rather, he says, pre-eminently a Southern one, seeing that Southern States only have cheated their foreign creditors, and that not to the extent of a portion of their debts, but the whole. The writer has known more than one family in England beggared by Southern repudiation, with which Mr. Jefferson Davis was very closely connected, and closes by informing any of Mr. Davis' friends here, that he is in a position to accommodate them with Mississippi (repudiated) bonds, if they wish to buy.

—THE LATE WILLIAM CAMPBELL.—William Campbell, Esq., Tillibewann, better known as one of the firm of J. & W. Campbell, of Glasgow, died on the 2nd April, in his 71st year. His father,

James Campbell, was a farmer in Monteith. William came to Glasgow at the age of 12 or 14, and was first employed by a book-seller. Afterwards he assisted a draper, and when he grew up, he began business near the Cross on his own account, being soon afterwards joined by his brother James, now Sir James. Under their upright, vigorous and enterprising management, the business grew rapidly,—having been among the first to introduce the then new system of small profits, quick returns, and "no priggish down," or abatement from the price asked. The firm of J. & W. Campbell, warehousemen, soon rose to the first rank in Scotland, a distinction which it has ever since maintained. After a while they moved to the Candleriggs, and then to Buchanan Street, and finally to their palatial warehouse in Ingram Street. The firm subscribed with princely liberality to the building of churches about the disruption time, and William Campbell was a zealous and munificent adherent of the Free Church throughout. He, in various ways, took an interest in civic and public affairs, but not so prominently as his brother Sir James. It should also be stated to his credit, that the working classes had in him a warm and enlightened friend, ever ready to help forward any benevolent scheme.

A FRENCH CANADIAN MOTHER.—The funeral of Marguerite Daigneault, wife of V. Gadbois, farmer, has taken place at Beloeil, amidst a great concourse of people. A number of priests were present, and the Bishops of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe were represented by special delegates. The cause of so much honor shown to the wife of a *habitant* is that Madame Gadbois has had seven children, all daughters, all alive, and nuns. One by one she parted with her children to the very last, offering them as a willing sacrifice, which she considered acceptable to God, and no less than 35 nuns are related to her family. She was attended during her last sickness by her own cloistered daughters, and escorted by the whole of them to the grave. It will be, however, little consonant with the true principles of Evangelical charity and duty to parents, if canonical laws, as is probably the case, compel an aged father to live without the social comfort of a single one of his seven unmarried daughters.

EARTHQUAKE.—Shocks of earthquake were felt on the 20th as follows:—At Father Point, two shocks about 11 a.m.; L'Islet, two shocks at 1.10 p.m.; Dunville, two shocks at 1.20 p.m.; Levis, one shock at 1.20 p.m.; Quebec, two shocks at 1.20 p.m.

Mr. Herbert Williams writes the *Quebec Chronicle* as follows from Harvey Hill Mines, under the date of Thursday last:—"At 1.15 p. m., yesterday, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this district, lasting from 10 to 15 seconds. It was also perceived by some of our miners, who were at the time working at a depth of 180 feet below the surface. The reverberation at this place, as nearly as I could judge, seemed to travel from S. W. to N. E., the wind blowing at the time from the N. E. At 6.40 p. m., we had a brilliant flash of lightning without its usual accompaniment of thunder; the sky at the time was perfectly clear, the wind blowing strong from the N. E. As you will, I doubt not, receive many communications from different parts of the Province, it may be interesting to learn the time of its appearance at different places. Hence I send you the above facts of its occurrence here."

THE CHAUDIERE GOLD FIELDS.—Several miners, some of whom have been in California, who have just returned from the Chaudiere Diggings, state that at the present moment the water is far too high for successful mining operations. They do not think there will ever be a scarcity of water, but would advise intending diggers to wait a month or so at least, before starting for the gold fields. With respect to the richness of the mines, they seemed somewhat doubtful; but as the gold is scattered over a large section of the country, only a small portion of which has yet been prospected, more extended examination of the locality may show it to be richer than our informants found it. Board is reasonable—it can be obtained for \$3 per week,—and, for gold diggings, everything is exceedingly reasonable, and all that could be desired, if the gold is only there. The tavern-keepers are doing their best to help on the excitement. One tavern-keeper at the diggings offered a man a fortnight's board if he would only write home and tell his friends that everything was first-rate, and advise them to come.

THE MONTREAL NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY gives proof of vitality, and promise of usefulness, in the regularity with which its monthly meetings are maintained. In spite of the weather and the splendid festival in the adjoining building, a good number met on Monday evening. After a report from the Curator, which detailed the many improvements in the condition of the Society's Museum during the last four months, Dr. Dawson made a communication on the Geology of New Brunswick, commencing with a sketch of what had previously been done in that field. He summarized an account of Professor Bailey's exploration into the northern portion of the Province, the rocks of which district seem to be Lower and Upper Silurian, and Carboniferous, traversed by igneous flexions. The field being somewhat new, Prof. Bailey's paper must prove useful to those examining the extension of those formations into Canada. A paper by J. Matthew Jones, Esq., F.L.S., propounded the theory that the Bermudas have been peopled with animals by the agency of some of the currents of the Gulf stream. Attention was then drawn by Dr. Dawson to the consideration of the phenomenon of earthquakes, suggested by the shock experienced at Quebec on the 20th April last. There was a kind of periodicity in earthquakes, the Doctor remarked; for instance, in Canada very severe shocks had been felt from the years 1658 to 1663, and, again, from 1756 to 1796. The shock felt last week

was, probably, connected with a similar one in 1860. From direct observations, we learn that earthquakes are more frequent in autumn and winter than in spring and summer, hence, in this respect, the present one was somewhat remarkable. It was possible that these shocks were in some way connected with the distribution of the Laurentine rocks, and were felt in greatest intensity where the beds were most complicated.—Mr. Whitehead then exhibited a variety of pearls—natural and artificial.

PUBLISH THE LAWS.—In the State of Maine the public laws of the State, as passed by the Legislature of that year, are annually published by some, perhaps by all the newspapers. We have before us the laws enacted by the last Legislature. The acts, sixty-three in number, with a number of resolutions, are contained in a sheet less than half the size of this sheet. One of the acts exempts from taxation for ten years all manufacturing establishments, provided the town in which the factory is situated, shall give its assent; another Act establishes the weight of a bushel of certain agricultural products. Another Act ought to be copied into the Statute book of this Province. It is one which provides for the registration of births, deaths and marriages. There is also an Act, adding to the Act for suppressing drinking houses and tipping shops. This Act defines all kinds of malt liquors to be intoxicating liquors within the meaning of the Act. An Act was also passed to Amend the Act relating to the observance of the Sabbath. This amendment defines the duration of the Lord's Day, viz., from midnight of Saturday to midnight on Sunday. In the amended Act two of the clauses are as follows:

Sec. 20. Whosoever on the Lord's day keeps open his shop, warehouse, or place of business; travels or does any work, labor or business on that day, except works of necessity and charity; uses any sport, game or recreation; or is present at any dancing, public diversion, show or entertainment, encouraging the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

Sec. 21. If any innholder or victualler, on the Lord's day, suffers any person except travellers, strangers or lodgers to abide in his house, yard, or field, drinking or spending their time idly, at play or doing any secular business, except works of charity or necessity, he shall be punished by a fine.

It is said that every man should be acquainted with the laws of his country, and many an individual has been punished for transgressing laws which he knew nothing of. Would it not be worth while for the Government to publish the laws annually enacted in a cheap form, and sell them, say through Postmasters, at about cost.

EXCHANGE OF CITIZENS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The American revolutionary war some eighty years since, exerted a considerable influence upon the character of the population which settled Upper Canada. United States loyalists, as they were called, came over the lines in great numbers, not so much to seek British protection as to avoid living under a Government towards which they felt an unconquerable antipathy. This class of emigrants thrived well, highly benefited and enriched Canada, and several of its leading citizens can trace their descent to these political refugees. The present war cannot fail to produce a similar result, although to a more limited extent, but with this difference, that we are not now as formerly, purely gaining an accession to our numbers; we are also, to some extent depleting ourselves, since French Canadians are reported leaving for the States in large numbers, attracted by the high price of manual labor, the bounty paid to soldiers. We are, therefore, making a constant exchange of citizens, which is mostly to the advantage of the Protestant Anglo-Saxon race. We receive American refugees who are all English speaking, and nearly all Protestant, and we pay for this draft by an exodus of Canadians who speak French, and are Roman Catholics.

Such an exchange of citizens does not at all favor the plans of our French Colonization Societies, and the clergy of Rome has been sufficiently alarmed at this process, to work actively in counteracting it, and even Bishops have issued their pastorals against emigration to the United States. The French Press of all parties is using all its influence to discourage this depleting movement of their own nationality, and eagerly publish the letters of disappointed emigrants who warn their countrymen from coming to share their sad fate.

It is extremely difficult, however, to measure accurately to what extent this interchange of populations is being carried. We have the authority of Mr. Joseph Daley, Emigrant Agent, who, of all men here, must be best informed on the subject, for stating that the loss of the country in French Canadians has been much exaggerated. He admits that large numbers of young men left last fall for the States, but in his opinion, most of them may be expected back this spring. They did not go to enlist, but to earn the highly enhanced wages offered to manual labor, owing to the scarcity of men entailed by the war. They are better wood-choppers than the Americans themselves, and have almost a monopoly of that work on the lines of railroad. But this chopping is nearly all done in winter, and the Canadian summer offers such good inducements for remunerative labor, on the farm, or on boats and rafts, that the people are brought back by the same allurements which carried them away.

With all deference for the opinion of Mr. Daley, there is abundant cause to believe that a large number of French Canadians have enlisted

in the American army. They are found mostly in these regiments which were recruited in the New England States adjoining our Province. They were tempted by the very high bounty, and in the army of the Potomac, their number has often been reckoned at thousands. Some of these undoubtedly were brought into the military service by unfair means, and the French press is now giving wide circulation to the letters written in behalf of two victims, who were made to sign a contract for wood, as they thought, but found themselves the next day claimed by the recruiting sergeant, the papers they had signed being produced as proof of their having enlisted. This is, however, a trick not at all new nor peculiar to the United States, but one which has always been extensively resorted to in all countries engaged in a protracted war. Advantage is easily taken of the ignorance or intemperance of some men to deceive them into signing a paper, or making their mark on it, by which they unknowingly forfeit their liberty. There is no such danger for the man who is temperate, and has been at school.

Great zeal has been shown of late by our police, in laying traps for recruiting agents who venture to enlist men within our borders, and great severity is shown to them. We cannot, however, regard their case, but as one deserving more leniency than that of those who induce the soldiers of her Majesty to desert. The latter is a crime of no small magnitude, and of great detriment to public interests, while the trespass of the former, is one where ignorance of our laws can generally be pleaded, and one, the consequences of which, are by no means injurious to us. As Mr. Daley truly says: "We have got rid of many of the worst characters who infest our streets and wharves, who fill our jails, and cause so much crime in the great cities." These American agents, whether they honestly, as they profess, engage our loafers to go as laborers, or whether they mean to take them to the army, act very much as social scavengers. We gain more than we lose by their action, for the honest and industrious laborer is not easily enticed away by doubtful promises.

Of the American citizens we obtain in exchange, Mr. Daley in Montreal, and Mr. Ray in Hamilton, speak in commanding terms, as of a valuable accession. The former says of them:—"These refugees are men of wealth and position, active, enterprising and intelligent, and who, if the city of Montreal be taken as a criterion, must already have largely benefited the whole Province. In this city alone we have not less than 130 first-class families, who have taken up their residence, and many of them are doing business here. Three tobacco factories have been already opened by these newly arrived capitalists, one of which employs an average of from 250 to 300 persons, all the year round, and the other two about 100 each. The capital these and others in business have brought, cannot probably be less than one million dollars for Montreal alone." Windsor and Amherstburg are reported crowded with refugees, and some have begun to settle on farms. A great many, of course, have come merely to escape the draft, and will return after the war is over, but several of them will remain, and we should not wonder if, even after the return of peace, refugees continued for a while to pour into the Province, to avoid the burdens and agitation which must follow the war. These refugees are in part citizens from the South, and the rest Southern sympathizers from the North.—They are all, of course, committed in behalf of a cause identified with slavery, and with which the great majority of the people of Canada cannot sympathize. But their peculiar principles are perfectly harmless here, for slavery has no chance of being ever established amongst us. Except on that point, which may easily be left in abeyance, these refugees agree in religion, language and race, with the majority of Canada, and will, therefore, ever be heartily welcome to establish themselves amongst us, and become our fellow-citizens.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The Auditor's statement of the condition of the Banks appeared last Saturday, and a summary of its contents gives the following result:

Capital authorised,.....	\$33,666,666
Capital paid up,.....	27,270,074
Deducting from the last the sum of \$1,849,334 for capital of Bank of British North America not employed in Canada, we have \$25,420,740 as the amount of bank capital in Canada. This does not include that of the London and Colonial.	
LIABILITIES.	
Notes in Circulation,.....	\$10,464,560
Balances due to other Banks,.....	1,487,447
Deposits not bearing interest,....	10,850,780
Deposits bearing interest,.....	11,639,525
Total,.....	\$34,442,312
ASSETS.	
Coin and Bullion,.....	\$4,274,913
Landed or other property,.....	2,206,039
Government securities,.....	5,747,980
Promissory Notes of other Banks,....	1,299,821
Balances due from other Banks,....	2,300,241
Notes and Bills discounted,.....	45,997,769
Other debts, to the Banks,.....	8,292,329
Total,.....	\$65,119,102

Comparing this with former returns, we notice the following:—

1. Circulation has decreased from \$11,031,000

to \$10,464,000; a movement natural to this time of the year, and which the banks expect, and provide for. As they redeem their issues in specie, there must have been a sum of \$567,000 paid over their counters for this purpose, and we see its effects in a large reduction in specie on hand. Last year, during the same month, the banks redeemed \$496,000; but their circulation was smaller than it now is by nearly a million dollars. The present year shows a larger reduction in the month of March than ever took place before, and it is very probable that April may witness an equal redemption, in which case, by the end of the present month, specie may be somewhat low. The large amount of produce, however, now going forward from Western Canada, will soon rectify this. That portion which is going to the States is generally accounted for in gold, unless in some instances a person, having speculated in wheat, wishes to vary and continue the speculation by holding 'greenbacks,' or other current U.S. funds. These, however, are the exceptional cases. In nine cases out of ten, gold will be purchased immediately after produce is sold, which is the most equitable plan, considering that its price varies with gold. All this will cause a flow of specie back to Canada.

2. Deposits have slightly increased. Last month they were \$22,284,000, now they are \$22,490,000; a higher point than they have ever touched except once, viz., on Nov. 30th last year. We see no reason for doubting a continued gradual increase of deposits except the certainty of the withdrawal at some time or other of such as now lie in the banks on American account, and, though these are large, it is probable that the accumulations of our own people will soon make up any temporary decline from this cause. The proportion of deposits bearing interest to those which do not, keeps on the whole steady; but there is a great difference in this respect between one bank and another. Some bankers cultivate deposits more than others, and offer inducements in the way of interest on current accounts which their neighbours do not feel at liberty to follow. Whether this is a wise course or not is a matter of considerable dispute in banking circles, and in the Australian Colonies the matter is exciting keen attention at the present moment. The prevailing opinion there is that it is best to avoid allowing interest on deposits; and their circumstances and ours are not so dissimilar but that their experience may serve as a guide to ourselves. It is well known that interest is generally allowed on current accounts in Scotland and most of the provincial towns in England, as well as by the joint-stock banks in London; but the London private bankers have always set themselves against it, except in certain cases.—It might seem safe to follow such good precedents, but it is important to remember that our circumstances are entirely different. In London money to almost any amount can be lent at call or at short notice, or can be invested in Securities, which fluctuate little and can be realized at once. Hence a banker can do a safe and profitable business in lending funds, which may be deposited in his hands for a short time, and which he is liable to be called on to pay at any moment. As all finance in England centres in London, the same rule applies to all parts of the country. There are very few such opportunities of lending money here. From the nature of our business, loans are generally required for some time, and short paper is the exception, not the rule. As to investments, such as consols, exchequer bills and such like, we have nothing of the kind except Government securities, and these are not convertible with sufficient readiness to induce bankers to invest spare funds in them. It is true that interest can generally be obtained for balances in the hands of foreign agents, and this is really the only way in which a Canadian banker can use funds to advantage, that may remain for a short time in his hands. Circumstances, therefore, seem to point, on the whole, to a non-allowance of interest on current accounts as the proper course, but there is this to be said in favor of such allowance that it tends to the formation of habits of economy and thrift, and stimulates men of business to all possible diligence in collecting their debts. The fact that interest is allowed on current balances will induce many to husband their resources who might otherwise gradually dissipate them, and as it is of great importance, in a new country like ours to accumulate capital, whatever tends to that end may be looked upon as so far good, and although such deposits are liable to be withdrawn at any moment, yet, experience shows there is a certain average in this matter, as in most other things, below which they will never go. Within that limit it will therefore be safe to operate.

4. Specie shows a remarkable decline. In February it was \$5,105,000, but now it amounts to only \$4,274,000, the reduction being \$831,000. The amount of specie held by the banks is less now than it has been since 1861, and it is very rarely that there has been exhibited such a steady decline as has now been going on for five months past. On the 31st October the banks held \$7,482,000; being more than \$3,000,000 over the amount they hold now. The amount is reduced to a point which may naturally call forth some anxiety, and we shall look somewhat carefully for the tide turning, and the banks recovering their old and strong position. There can be no doubt of their ability to do this shortly. A large amount of advances have been made on property which is about being brought to market. Navigation is open-

ing, and already, as we write, shipments have been made from the Lake Ontario ports, and the returns received in gold. This will go on steadily for some time until the banks receive back the amount of the season's advances. A very large amount of valuable lumber is now ready to be forwarded to market, and there is every prospect of good and remunerative prices being obtained for it. The early months of spring are always trying to the banks, who have then to redeem circulation given out for produce and lumber, while the property is still held in the country and cannot be got to market. The period when specie begins to augment is earlier in some years than in others; but as the season advances, it is certain to flow in. For example, in 1860, specie increased \$1,400,000 between 31st March and 31st May; in 1861, it was not until 30th June that any large increase took place, when the amount was \$900,000; in 1863, it was 31st August before an increase of importance was felt, the amount of increase being then \$1,400,000.

The year 1862 was an exception to the general rule, specie having absolutely declined during the spring and summer. But then, it was at a very high point during all the previous winter, and the banks being abundantly strong in March, felt no inducement to increase their unproductive stock, preferring to place funds at interest with their foreign agents.

5. Landed property remains nearly as before.

6. Government securities and notes of other banks, are subject to the same remarks.

7. Balances due from other banks have slightly increased, but not to such an extent as to lead to the conclusion that the banks, generally, have been selling gold to place funds in London.

Notes and Bills Discounted have increased from \$44,934,000 to \$45,997,000. This is the highest point they have yet reached, and indicates great activity of business and large accumulations of exchangeable property; it accounts too for the large diminution in specie.—The banks in increasing discounts last month were virtually lending gold, but there is the best reason to believe that the money lent was on such securities that the gold will speedily flow back again. There is all the difference in the world between lending money to a person who invests it in an article that is good for the value any day in the market, and to another, who has to sink it in an unproductive or unrealizable investment, relying on the profits or savings of the future to repay the loan. The paper of the former is such as a banker seeks, the last he has been taught by experience to keep clear of, for it will inevitably lead to that most dreaded object, past due paper and a lock up of his capital. Our banks have learned so many bitter lessons of late years, and have so often found themselves deceived in the repayment of advances resting on real estate in one form or other, that we imagine the quality of their paper must be improving from year to year. More and more, we think, rests on property which has a marketable value, and can be realized when needed. Less and less on lands, farms, mills, town lots, and such like, which all Canadian experience proves (in a majority of cases) to be thoroughly unreliable. If discounts are of the right sort, there is nothing to be anxious about in their increase, and of course, the larger their amount, the more profits the bank makes. This profit, as we have often said, is little enough in Canada, and cannot compare with the percentage realized in England.

9. Other debts show a small decrease. We have commented on the increase in this item of late, and hope that now the tide has turned.

Money, during the month has been decidedly tight, and is by no means easy as we write. Sterling Exchange has ruled remarkably low for the season of the year,—bank bills having been sold at 108½. New York Exchange has fluctuated violently with gold, and changes in value from hour to hour.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—The account of a city of Jews in China turns out to be a hoax.

—Sir Edmund Head, our late Governor, has edited a volume by the late Sir G. C. Lewis, entitled "Essays on the Administrations of Great Britain from 1783 to 1830," reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*, and lately issued by the publishing house of Longman & Co., London.

—The last number of the *Christian Guardian* contains letters from Wesleyan missionaries in the Hudson Bay Territory. The chairman of the district (Rev. Geo. McDougall) has settled at the Saskatchewan, one thousand miles from Red River. Several tribes of Indians are begging for missionaries from Canada.

—There is a revival in the Baptist congregation at St. George, C. W. Twenty-five have been received into the Church, and there are about thirty enquirers. The Baptist congregation at Strathroy has presented its pastor with \$82.50.

—A private letter received in New York states that the people of California are suffering at present from drought. Eight thousand sheep and eight thousand beavers have died, and the farmers are killing their cattle for their hide and fat.

—Garibaldi is eminently the representative man of the people and of progress, and the tremendous ovation accorded to him in Britain is, doubtless, partly on this account, though much of the enthusiasm may be caused by his personal character for heroism.

—A correspondent informs us that the Rev. John Mackay, Pastor of the Canada Presbyterian Church in Richmond, C. E., recently visited the Scotch settlement in the eastern part of Compton County, where there are some three hundred Free Church families, and baptized one hundred children and adults.

—The *Chronicle* says that Thursday the 28th, being the two hundred and forty-second anniversary of the birth of Bishop Laval, founder of Quebec Seminary, will be commemorated by means of a musical and literary soiree in the hall of the University.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—The annual public inquiry of granting licenses to saloons, dram-shops, groggeries, and tipping houses, is about to be instituted for a year to come upon Montreal, and the question is, can nothing be done to diminish the universally acknowledged nuisance? The worst men in the community, as a general rule, are the most likely to engage in the business of demoralizing, debauching and destroying their fellow-men; and is our corporation going to foster and encourage these public scourges who prey upon the life-blood of the community? The chairman of the license committee has often made professions of regard for the temperance cause; we will see how far they are justified by the course which he adopts in his present responsible position. If he accomplish anything, however, it will be by a resolute and persevering effort; for we understand some members of that committee are especially devoted to the liquor-selling interest.

CITY ITEMS.

—The first cucumbers appeared in market on Friday, raised by Mr. Davidson, Dorchester St.

—We noticed with pleasure a few days ago bills in the barbers' shops in St. Lawrence Street, stating that in future those shops would be closed on Sundays.

—There are now two boxes for letters and newspapers at the Post Office. One of the boxes is for the Provinces and the United States.—The new box is for British and Foreign letters and papers.

—The iron rails are being placed in St. Lawrence Street to make the track for the City Railway Cars between Craig and St. Catherine Streets.

—The Trinity House have just had constructed, for the permanent buoying of the new Lake St. Peter channel, ten large iron buoys turned out from the foundry of Mr. Redmond.

—The title deed, of the house No. 2 Montmorency Terrace, St. Catherine Street, along with the original list of subscribers thereto, has been presented to the Hon. T. D. McGee; he entertained on Wednesday the subscribers at the above place, now become his residence. Amongst the names of the subscribers are to be found those of other origins and creeds than those of the recipient of the magnificent present.

FIRST VESSEL FROM SEA.—The "Ardmillan" arrived in port on Friday, being the first vessel from sea this season.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On Monday evening at Mr. Robert Woods, and his brother-in-law Mr. Hasley were returning from a visit to a friend, they were attacked and severely beaten by six men. The assault took place near the corner of George and Wellington Streets. The wounds of Mr. Woods are said to be of a serious nature. About an hour afterwards Mr. Hasley's watch was found near the place of the assault.

FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 on Tuesday night a fire took place in a grocery and tavern, kept on the corner of Craig and Little St. Antoine streets by John McCready. The building was a wooden one, and the stock in the lower part of the premises was destroyed, some furniture in the upper part, as well as the house itself, received damage in the extinguishing of the flames.

MCGILL COLLEGE.—The following gentlemen passed their final examination for the degrees of M.D., C.M., on Monday last:—Wm. Kempf, James Temple and John Dodd. For the same degrees, the following passed on Tuesday:—J. G. McCord, J. C. Dubuque, Prosper Bender, Pinet. And for the primary examination, comprising Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Institutes of Medicine, Messrs. Timothy Bigelow, Charles E. Graham, Alfred Codd, James Fitzgerald, and J. T. Halliday.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY.—At the quarterly meeting of the Corporation of the McGill University, Wednesday, a communication was received from the Board of Governors, announcing the reception of endowment funds for the Shakespeare, the Anne Molson, and the Logan gold medals, whereupon a formal vote of thanks to the donors was passed, and the Faculty of Arts instructed to draw up the Honour course to be followed by the competitors for the Shakespeare medal, and submit it to the Corporation for approval. It is understood that the honour courses for Mathematics and Natural Science already established will be, for the present, the basis of competition for the Anne Molson and Logan medals, and that these medals will be competed for this year. The Corporation decided that the annual convocation should be held on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 3rd and 4th of May, at 3 o'clock p.m. each day. An address was agreed to, ordered to be engrossed, signed by the Chairman, and transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the thanks of the University for the gift of the beautiful copy of "The Speeches and Addresses of the Prince Consort." The Corporation acknowledged donations to the Faculty of Arts for the library, from the Provincial Government, from that of Nova Scotia, the Board of Agriculture and Statistics, the Royal Society of London, and from Her Majesty.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.—On Tuesday, at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, the following gentlemen were elected as the office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, John Redpath; First Vice-President, Wm. Murray; Second Vice-President, W. Workman; Treasurer, Wm. Molson; Honorary Secretary—Wm. Lunn; Board of Management, Chas. Alexander, Wm. Edmonstone, James P. Clarke, T. M. Thomson, John Coverhill, John Green-shields, J. L. Mathewson, W. F. Kay, Edward Maitland, T. M. Bryson, John Sinclair, M. H. Gault, Henry Lyman, W. H. A. Davies, George Hagar, H. L. Routh, David Brown, J. C. Beckett, Andrew Wilson, H. A. Nelson, Hugh Matthew-

son, James Ferrier, junr., Henry Bulmer, Hon. G. Moffatt, G. H. Frothingham; Secretary to the Board of Management, Wm. Brown.

SERIOUS FIRE IN THIS CITY.—About 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, an explosion was heard on St. Nicholas Street, which, to the employees at Mr. Lovell's printing establishment, sounded as if the steam-boiler on the premises had burst. On rushing from the building, volumes of flames were seen issuing from the front of Mr. Atwater's store, next door. It seems that one of the men employed on their premises carelessly brought the flame of a lighted candle into too close proximity with a varnish tank the gas in which at once caught fire, exploded, and the whole building was enveloped in flames. It is feared that the unfortunate author of the accident has paid the forfeit of his carelessness with his life. Most of the books were hurriedly placed in the safe, and it is hoped they may be saved.—The test will be a good one for the safe, one of Herring's, for a fiercer body of flame we rarely saw. The whole building is completely gutted and the front walls gone at this moment, (half past ten,) but the fire is gradually succumbing to the copious streams of water, and the faithful working of the firemen. Mr. Lovell's premises are badly damaged, principally by water. To the noble exertions of the firemen may be placed the saving of the buildings immediately opposite that destroyed, which were several times on fire,—the flames reaching across the narrow street, and entirely enveloping them. We add the following additional particulars in relation to this fire, rendered doubly distressing by the loss of the life of the storeman, Patrick Holland, which took place apparently under the following circumstances, leading to a catastrophe which at one time threatened to be even more destructive than it ultimately proved to be. In the store were two or three boiler iron tanks, capable of containing twelve or fourteen hundred gallons. One of these contained varnish, but a good deal having been sold the contents had run low, and in order to ascertain the quantity remaining it was necessary to look into it. For this purpose it seems that Holland mounted to the top of the tank with a lantern, and moving aside the slide that covered the opening in the top, through which a whole cask of varnish could be poured at a time, he was about to look down the hole when the accumulated gas evolved from some of the ingredients in the varnish suddenly exploded, blowing the top of the tank, which was made of thinner iron than the sides, entirely open, throwing the unfortunate man against the beams of the upper floor, which was not very high above the tank, and permitting him to fall through the top of the tank into the now flaming varnish. The shock of the explosion blew the front windows out, and the persons in the building escaped, one by the door, another by a window, and two others by the roof. Some damage was sustained by the proprietors of neighbouring stores, but is covered by insurance. The loss of Messrs. Atwater & Co. consists in the destruction of the building and of the stock, but they are insured in the Royal Insurance Company, \$4000 on the building and \$8000 on the stock; in the Etna and Home Insurance Companies, \$5000 on the building and \$14,000 on the stock.—This will probably cover the loss on the stock, as the new supply had not yet been received. The blackened corpse of Holland has been found in the bottom of the tank, but not a feature could be recognized. The feet were burned off, the right arm raised over the head, and the hand gone from the wrist; the left arm and wrist bent. The clothes were burned from the body, except where they stuck to the blackened corpse, and the flesh was burned from the bone of the leg in one place. The remains were placed in a coffin and given to a relative of the deceased. Mr. Holland had been many years in the employ of Messrs. Atwater & Co., and was regarded as a generally careful man.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—On Thursday a woman, the wife of one Patrick Canfield, living in Beaudry's yard, German street, died under such circumstances as led to an officer of police being sent to take charge of the body, with a view to a coroner's inquest being held thereon. Yesterday her husband was brought to the Central Police Station on a charge of being disorderly. In fact, it appears that he beat her severely both on Sunday and Monday last, and, to all appearance, the woman expired from the effects of the violence then sustained by her, combined, perhaps, with a constitution already debilitated.

EMIGRATION TO THE STATES.—The quay and sidewalk, in front of the New York Railway Ticket Office was thronged on Thursday with young men, and mostly French Canadians, who were about starting for the United States.

SOCIETY OF ST. IGNATIUS.—A new benefit society, under the above title, was organized last week by the election of the following office-bearers:—President, L. C. Garnier; 1st Vice do., Prosper Chabot; 2nd Vice do., Adolphe Payette; Secretary, Joseph Levesque; Asst. do., J. A. Phiquet; Treasurer, Daniel Munro; Collector, Candide Heney; Asst. do., J. A. Lapierre. A large number of working men have already joined the society, which is especially established for the purpose of extending the advantages of a mutual benefit society to Canadians who speak the French language but are of foreign origin, and cannot consequently be received into the other societies.

VOLUNTEER EXAMINATION.—The following Officers of the Volunteer Active Force, who passed their final examination before the Military Board last week, have received their certificates for proficiency and knowledge in military drill as follows:—1st Class—Lieut. Colonel Lovelace, late Turkish I. Cavalry, formerly Captain H.M. 19th Regiment and Major Volunteer Cavalry; Major T. Lyman, A.Q.M.G.; Major Hill, Prince of Wales Regiment; Brigade Major King, No. 10. Mill. District (late Royal Artillery); Brigade Major Hanson, No. 9. Mill. District; Capt. Grant, Royals; Capt. Taylor, M. L. Infantry; Capt. Marcie, St. Eustache Rifles; and Lieut. J. L. Tetu, Chasseurs Canadiens. 2nd Class—Capt. Woodward, Sherbrooke Rifles; Captain Oulmet, St. Therese Rifles; Lieutenant Labelle, Chasseurs Canadiens; and Lieut. Boyd, A. Company, C.W.

PASSENGERS.—Per S.S. Nova Scotia, from Liverpool, 7th April 1864:—Captains Mayo, Kellar, Baxter, Hanson, Leavitt, Castro, Prable, Boardman, Godwin, Stone, Captain and Mrs. Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. Boyce, Capt. and Mrs. Hobb, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Rooney and children, Mr. and Mrs. Elkington, Mr. and Mrs. James, Lieut. Sitwell, R. E. Glover, Mr. James Gillett, Mrs. Thomas Asked, Mrs. J. M. Douglas, Mr. W. T. Rice, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. James Platt, Mr. Macleod, Master J. F. Walker, and 400 steerage.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE.
Friday, noon, April 29, 1864.

The dull murky weather still continues with occasional showers. This morning there was a glimpse of sunshine for a few moments, but it was speedily succeeded by clouds, and more rain seems to be near at hand.

REVOLVING DESICCATOR FOR DRYING AND IMPROVING GRAIN.—We saw the other day a beautiful model of this machine, made for the patents, Messrs. Wood and Fourdrinier, by Alex. Ross of this city. By means of it the grain to be operated upon is lifted by an elevator to the hopper or it may be taken from a granary above it, from which, by a funnel, it passes into the revolving wire-cased desiccator, through which is forced a current of hot air. This desiccator is fitted with a spiral screw, on which are shelves which catch the grain, scatter it, and at the same time pass it on to the further extremity where it is discharged into the cooler, which is formed of two cylinders of wire gauze, the inner circle being occupied by fans, which, revolving rapidly, produce a great current of air. From thence it passes again to the elevator and can either be discharged or driven again through the machine. The hot air is produced by steam pipes. All dust or other foreign substances in the grain will be driven off, and the machine being so fitted, the cooler can be used separate from the drying cylinder, at will.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL MONEY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Friday, April 29, 1864.

Money is very tight and as a natural consequence there are not many cash transactions in Sterling Exchange, although it is cheaper here than in New York. Importers generally are under the necessity of resorting to the Banks for accommodation, the demand is therefore about as limited as circumstances will permit. We quote 60-day Bank Sterling Exchange 9 to 10 per cent. prem. All quotations for private exchange are, and must for a short time remain, quite nominal, as there is little or none making, and at present low rates it hardly pays to draw; about 8 to 9 per cent. premium are the figures for the range of 90 and 60-day paper. There has only been a very limited amount of business done in American funds during the week, the rapid fluctuations in Gold having quite upset the market. Few people were prepared to sell, preferring to hold and await a probable fall in Gold, while intending purchasers hung back, looking for a further rise. Bank demand drafts on New York may be quoted to day at 44½ to 45 per cent. dis. The foregoing remarks apply equally well to American Bank notes as to drafts. Brokers though willing to purchase at figures far beyond the discount proportionate to the premium on Gold were not prepared to sell unless at figures above Gold value, and in many instances not at all. To-day's buying price is 46 while the nominal selling rate is 44 dis. But at the same time it must be understood that few Brokers would sell more than a very small sum at these figures. Silver is still bought at 4 per cent. dis. and sold at 3½. Gold in New York has fluctuated quite as rapidly as last week, although quite such extreme prices have not been reached; the range has been from about 78 to 85. The opening price this morning was 79½. From that city this day, at 11 a.m., via Boston, we have the following telegram:—Sterling Exchange, 93 to 99; Gold, 80½ to 81 per cent. prem. Market unsettled.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.

MONTREAL, April 29, 1864.

FLOUR.—Pollards \$2.75 to \$2.90; Middlings, \$3.10 to \$3.25; Fine \$3.50 to \$3.70; Super. No. 2, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Superfine No. 1, \$4.05 to \$4.10; Fancy, \$4.45 to \$4.55; Extra, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Superior Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Bags, \$2.25 to \$2.27½.

WHEAT.—U. O. Spring 92c to 94c. ex-cars; U. O. Winter, 95c to \$1.

OATMEAL.—\$4.90 to \$5.00 per brl. of 200 lbs.

BARLEY.—60c to 65c per 50 lbs.

PEAS.—Good 65c to 70c. per 66 lbs.

OATS.—About 35c. per 32 lbs.

BUTTER.—15c. to 18c.; very dull.

LARD.—Sales at 8½c to 9½c; kegs, 9½c to 10c.

TALLOW.—8c to 8½c.

EGGS.—10½c. to 11c. per doz.; fair supply.

PORK.—New Mess, held at \$16.75 to \$17.50; Old Mess, \$16 to \$16.50; Prime \$12 to \$13.50.

CUT-MEATS.—Hams, sugar-cured, canvassed, 11c to 12½c; smoked, 10c.

ASHES per 100 lbs., Pots, \$5.70 to \$5.72½; Inferiors, \$5.85 to \$5.90; Pearls, \$6.17½ to \$6.22½.

SEEDS.—Sales of Timothy at \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel; Clover in demand at 8½c. to 9c. per lb.

FESTOLEUM.—Quiet at 23c to 27c.

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

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Friday, April 29, 1864.

There has been very little done in Stocks and Securities during the past week. Bank of Montreal.—Was sold in small amounts early in the week at 112½ to 114. Ontario Bank.—Sellers asking 104. Buyers at 103½. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. is declared payable 1st June. Bank of British North America.—Par offered for a limited amount. City Bank.—No sales. Offered at par. Commercial Bank of Canada.—A limited amount was placed at 90½, which price is offered for a further quantity.—Bank of Upper Canada.—65½ offered for a small amount, but there is no stock in market. La Banque du Peuple.—Sales at 105½. Sellers to-day asking 105½. Buyers offering 104½. Molson's Bank.—No sales to report. Buyers at 111½; Sellers asking 112½. Bank of Toronto.—Asked for at 104½. La Banque Jacques-Cartier.—No sales. Buyers at 105½. Sellers at 106½. Gore Bank.—No stock in market.—Asked for at 99. Eastern Township Bank.—No sales to report. 90 offered. Quebec Bank.—Asked for at 103. La Banque Nationale.—No stock offering. 105 ex d would be paid. Montreal Mining Company Consols.—Nothing doing. Sellers asking \$6; buyers offering \$2.50. Huron Copper Bay Co.—Buyers offering 60; Sellers asking 70. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.—Nothing doing. No transactions. Grand Trunk Railroad.—No stock in market. Montreal Telegraph Company Stock.—Sales at 130. Sellers now asking 135; buyers offering 125.—

Richelieu Navigation Company.—No stock in market. 120½ offered for a limited amount.—**Montreal City Passenger Railway Company.**—No sales to report. 125 asked for "old," and 124 for the "new" stock. 120 is offered by buyers for both kinds. Montreal City Gas Company.—A small amount was placed at 125. 120½ is to-day offered. Sellers asking 127½.—**Government Debentures.**—6 per cent. Bonds (due 1872) offered at 102½. Sterling 5 per cent. Bonds (due 1883) are offered at 91. Buyers offering 90 for both Sterling and Currency Bonds. Montreal Harbor Bonds.—7 per cent. Bonds (due 1874) offered at 104. 6½ per cent. Bonds (due 1872) 102½ is asked and par offered. Quebec Harbor Bonds.—7 per cent. Bonds (due 1873), offered at 103. Montreal Corporation Bonds.—Sellers asking 97. Montreal Water Works Bonds.—95 offered. Sellers asking 97. In other Stocks.—Nothing doing. Exchange.—Bank counter rate generally 9½, but sales during the week and to-day at 9. Very little private offering.—From Broker's Circular in Herald this morning.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

FOR MARKET DAY April 29, 1864.

(Carefully Corrected for the "Witness")

Flour, country, per q'l.	12 6 to 12 9
Oatmeal, do.	13 9 to 14 0
Indian Meal, do.	None.
Sed Warrant, do.	8 6 to 8 9
Peas, per min.	3 4 to 3 6
Barley, do. per 50 lbs.	3 6 to 3 9
Oats, do.	2 3 to 2 6
Blackwheat, do.	2 3 to 2 6
Flax Seed, do.	None.
Timothy Seed, do.	None.
Turkeys, per couple (old).	14 0 to 15 0
Geese, do.	None.
Geese, (Wild), do.	10 0 to 12 0
Ducks, do.	3 9 to 4 6
Fowls, do.	2 6 to 3 6
Chickens, do.	1 6 to 2 0
Ducks, (Wild), do.	2 6 to 4 6
Pigeons, (Fancy), do.	1 0 to 1 3
Partridges, do.	None.
Woodcock, do.	None.
Snipe, do.	0 0 to 0 7
Plover per doz.	0 0 to 0 0
Hares per pair.	0 9 to 1 0
Halibut per lb.	0 7 to 0 8
Haddock per lb.	0 3 to 0 4
Butter, fresh per lb.	1 2 to 1 3
Do. salt, do.	0 11½ to 1 0
Beans, small white, per min.	0 7 to 0 8
Potatoes, per bag.	3 0 to 3 3
Onions, do.	4 0 to 5 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$6.50 to \$7.75
Maple Sugar, do.	0 6 to 0 7
Maple Syrup, per gallon.	0 0 to 0 0
Honey, per lb., in the comb.	0 7 to 0 8
Lard, do.	0 7 to 0 8
Eggs, fresh, per dozen.	0 6½ to 0 7
Hay, per 100 bundles.	\$10.00 to \$13.50
Straw, do.	\$4.00 to \$6.00
Apples, per brl.	\$3.50 to \$4.00
Oranges, do.	\$3.50 to \$4.00

REMARKS.—Attendance large.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—April 29.

Extra Cattle, none; First quality Cattle, \$6.50 to \$7.00; Second and Third, \$6 and \$5.50.—Milk Cows, \$15 to \$20; extra, \$30 to \$35.—Sheep, \$5 to \$6; extra, \$7. Lambs, \$2.50 to \$4. Hogs, live-weight, \$6.00 to \$6.75; dressed, \$8.00 to \$9.00. Hides, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Pelts, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Tallow, 5c to 5½c.

REMARKS.—Supply of cattle larger; outside figures only obtainable for the best, and rather dull of sale.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—Bull's Head, Monday April 25.—The Beef Cattle market opened this morning with just about the same supply as last week though not of as good an average quantity. We estimate the market to average just about as it did last week, the best stock selling at full as good prices, and not quite as good quality, that is at 16c to 17c per lb. net, sellers sinking off, and medium quality 15c to 16½c, and the poorest 12c to 14c, averaging 15c per lb. net. Some of the buyers of first class stock declare that they have to pay higher than last week, and that they have paid 17½c per lb. net. The sellers of the poorest stock all declare that the market is not as good. It may be all owing to the weather, which has been steadily rainy and has tended to make the market look dull, so many persons have kept within doors, and has carried a good deal of the trade into the last end of the day. There is no trouble though about selling the stock well out to-night, so that the market will close without any decline, unless an unexpected reinforcement comes in. Some first rate Illinois and Iowa droves sold wholesale to average 16c per lb. upon seller's estimate. The weather having become more favorable toward night, the business was better, or at least appeared better, than it did in the forenoon, and those who had ordinary quality stock, held it a little stiffer. There was no difficulty about selling out at full prices all the good stock, because the supply is too small for the demand. The Hog market is higher than at last report. Good heavy corn-fed hogs are worth 9½c per lb. live weight, and first class heavy distillery-fed hogs are worth about as much. The sheep market opened this morning in Sixth street with a light supply and a very slow trade. The dead meat markets were full on Saturday, and prices ruled low. This, with the abundance of fish and cheap beef on sale, made it difficult to sell live sheep in the rain storm of to day, and prices ruled nearly 1c per lb below the rates of last week, prime lots of Wool Sheep selling at 10½c.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CORN EXCHANGE REPORTS.

[Furnished by the Corn Exchange exclusively to the Witness.]

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE.

April 29, 1864.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra \$5.10 to \$5.25, nominal; Extra, \$4.75 to \$4.90; Fancy, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Superfine \$4.05 to \$4.10; Superfine No. 2, \$3.85 to \$3.90; Fine, \$3.50 to \$3.65; Middlings, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Pollard, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Bags, \$2.25 to \$2.50. The market was quiet to-day, and small sales have been made of Superfine Flour at about the same rates as yesterday. A sale of Flour from Western Wheat was noted at \$4.12½, "as it lies." No 2 brought \$3.85. Nothing done in other grades.

Two cargoes of U. O. Spring Wheat were sold on the spot at 91c, being the first arrivals by Canals this season.

Stock of Flour in store in Montreal on 20th inst., was 55,234 barrels.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKIE, April 28.—Wheat \$1.27 f. o. b.; dull; receipts 23,000 bushels. Flour \$3.00. Mess Pork \$27. Freight to Kingston 14c. U. S. currency.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Wheat \$1.29 f. o. b.

Family Reading.

EARLY LITERARY GENIUS.—[CONTINUED]

By LUCY A. MERRY.

KIRK WHITE.

In the case of Henry Kirk White, there is nothing to be recorded that is not honorable to himself, and to the age in which he lived; "little to be regretted," says Southey, his biographer, "but that one so ripe for heaven, should, so soon, have been removed from the world." Yet how sad is the story of his life! He was the son of a butcher; and was often, in his boyhood, employed in carrying the butcher's basket. His love of reading was very early manifested, and was, with him, a passion to which everything else gave way. "I fancy," says his elder sister, "I see him in his little chair, with a large book upon his knee, and my mother calling, 'Henry, my love, come to dinner;' which was repeated so often, without being regarded, that she was obliged to change the tone of her voice before she could rouse him." At the age of fourteen, he was obliged to leave school, and his mother had so far overcome her husband's determination, that his son, like himself, should through life follow the occupation of a butcher, that young Henry was placed in a stocking loom, with the view, at some future period, of obtaining a situation in a hosiery warehouse.

To this work he always went with reluctance, secretly feeling that he was worthy of better things. To his mother he spoke openly; telling her that he could not endure the thought of spending seven years of his life in shining and folding up stockings; that he longed for something to occupy his brain, and that he should be utterly wretched if he continued longer at his trade, or, indeed, in anything except one of the learned professions. His excellent mother made every possible effort to effect his wishes, and after overcoming numerous obstacles he was fixed in an attorney's office. Here he had but very little time at his own command, yet in those leisure hours, which, it is said, even the busiest may create, he devoted himself to the study of Latin and Greek. So valuable had time become to him that he used to exercise himself in declining the Greek nouns and verbs as he was going to and from the office; and from this time to the end of his life his mind during his walks was constantly employed in study. At this time, so absorbed had he become in his studies, that he was almost estranged from his family; reading at his meals and having his milk supper taken to him in his study, lest in supping with his family he might lose time. The law was his first pursuit, to which his papers show he had applied himself with such industry as to make it wonderful that he could have found time for anything else. Greek and Latin were his next objects, he was a tolerable Italian scholar, and had acquired considerable knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese. Chemistry and Astronomy were also among his studies. Although he was well pleased with the profession in which he was placed, and suffered no pursuit to interfere with its duties, he soon began to have higher aspirations and to cast a wistful eye toward the universities, but with little hope of ever enjoying their important advantages. At the age of seventeen he published a little volume of poems, hoping, either by the success of its sale, or the notice it might excite, to be enabled to prosecute his studies at college, and to fit himself for the Church; for although he was even attached to his profession, and had indulged a hope that he should one day make his way to the bar, a deafness, to which he had always been subject, and which was continually growing worse, threatened to preclude all possibility of advancement. His opinions, too, had taken a strong devotional bias; and he was determined to spend his life in promulgating the doctrines of the Bible, which he so much loved, and in using his utmost endeavors to win souls to Christ; so much so, that although he had served more than half of the term for which he was articled, every argument used to dissuade him from his purpose, even the tears shed by his mother, were of no avail. Never was a youth worthier of kind treatment; and during his whole life, it was ever his fortune to find it.

Through the kindness of several influential gentlemen he was at last enabled to enter the University of Cambridge. While there, he was equally distinguished for his genius, his aptitude in acquiring knowledge, and his incessant application to study. Twice, was he pronounced the first man of his year, and every university honor was thought to be within his reach. Never before, perhaps, had a young man, in so short a time, excited such high expectations. But, alas! The almost superhuman exertions, which he was constantly making, completely destroyed his health; and, at the early age of twenty-one years, doubtless a victim to over-exertion, the life of this extraordinary genius was terminated. The following beautiful and touching eulogy on Henry Kirk White was written, while yet a youth, by Lord Byron, the junior of White by only three years:—

Unhappy White! while life was in its spring,
And thy young muse just waved her joyous wing,
The spoiler came; and all thy promise fair
Has sought the grave, to sleep forever there.
Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,
When science self destroyed her favorite son!
Yes; she too much indulged thy fond pursuit,
She sowed the seeds; but death has reaped the fruit.

'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow,
And helped to plant the wound that laid thee low.

So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again;
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart.
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel,
He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel;
While the same plume that had warmed his nest
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast.

The following stanzas to the herb rosemary, which buds in January, and is the flower commonly placed in the coffins of the dead, were written by Kirk White, before he was fifteen years of age:

Sweet scented flower! who art wont to bloom
On January's frost severe,
And o'er the wintry desert dear
To waft thy waste perfume!
Come, thou shalt form my nosegay now,

And I will bind thee round my brow;
And as I twine the mournful wreath,
I'll weave a melancholy song,
And sweet the strain shall be, and long,
The melody of death.

Come funeral flower, who lov'st to dwell
With the pale corpse in lonely tomb,
And throw across the desert gloom
A sweet decaying smell.
Come, press my lips and lie with me
Beneath the lowly alder-tree,
And we will sleep a pleasant sleep,
And not a care shall dare intrude,
To break the marble solitude,
So peaceful and so deep.

And hark! the wind-god as he flies,
Moans hollow in the forest trees,
And sailing on the gusty breeze,
Mysterious music dies.
Sweet flower! that requiem wild is mine,
It warns me to the lonely shrine,
The cold turf altar of the dead;
My grave shall be in yon lone spot,
Where as I lie, by all forgot,
A dying fragrance thou wilt o'er my ashes shed.

BAZAARS.

A lady correspondent complains of Bazaars, for religious purposes, on several grounds: First, the money is not given from love to God, but is frequently regretted with grumbling afterwards. No blessing can be expected on gifts made in such a manner, while it frequently makes an excuse for not giving to regular subscriptions. The letter closes as follows:—

My last and gravest charge is, practices more than dubious, directly sinful, have been resorted to in order to swell the sum made at fairs, held by the sanction of ministers of a Protestant Christian Church. The plain English name of these practices is—*gambling*. Do not be incredulous! All are agreed that to purchase as ticket in a lottery is to gamble, and, lotteries being gambling schemes, have been prohibited in Canada; and yet lotteries or raffles formed some of the attractions of the fairs alluded to. The last invention was this, a valuable article was concealed in something that could be divided; this was cut into equal parts. For a small sum a person could buy one of these, with his chance of finding the treasure.

You will say that this is no objection to bazaars in general, only to a few particular ones. True; but it seems to be their tendency. The dividing line between right and wrong is clearly defined; when once people tamper with it, venturing too near, the next step—across it—is easily taken. I do not remember whether any of those bazaars were for the benefit of destitute churches, or to send the Bible to the heathen; but I think they were for the temporalities of the church. But the temporalities of God's house belong to Him; and is it right to do for God what even worldly people consider wrong to do for themselves? Does the end justify the means? Is God, who filled the mountains with gold, in such need that his commissioned servants must sanction every practice, however sinful in itself, to raise a few hundred dollars for Him? "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." (1st Sam., 15th ch. and 22nd ver.)

It would not be amiss for those whose practice, if not their theory, is, that the end sanctifies the means, to weigh well the above reproof administered to King Saul, when, in opposition to God's express command, he saved alive the cattle of the Amalekites to sacrifice to Him.

DRUNKENNESS IN AMERICA.

The greatest vice I knew was drunkenness. The hospitality of the people induced them to offer every neighbour who called in something to drink. The rum bottle stood upon the sideboard, and rows of cider barrels were always on tap in the cellar. Whoever called, if only the next neighbour to borrow a hoe or a shovel, was offered a bowl of apples and a mug of cider, if not something stronger.

Then liquors were very cheap. There were duties on foreign wines and spirits, but no excise on those of native growth. Cider was free as water. As I have no remembrance of any being sold, except the new cider, at trainings or town meetings, at a half-penny a glass, I cannot tell the price; but the ordinary spirits, New England rum, whisky, and cider-brandy, cost from sixpence to a shilling a gallon. Every farmer who chose to do so could erect a still, and convert his potatoes, corn, rye, cider, or peaches into spirits for his own use, or sell to his neighbours.

While the means of intoxication were so abundant, the gregarious and social habits of the people tended to foster drunkenness. Everybody asked everybody to drink. To drink alone was unsocial, and a kind of meanness. The man who went up to a bar to buy a drink, asked his acquaintance to drink with him: often he invited all present, whether he knew them or not, if he wished to be considered a good fellow, to be popular, or to run for an office.

The cheapness of the liquors prevented them from being measured. A decanter and a tumbler were set before the customer, and he poured out a glass, a gill, or half a pint, if the tumbler held as much. Davy Crockett said, General Jackson was the politest man he ever saw, because, when he asked him to drink, he made some excuse to turn away, so as not to see how much he took.

Treating, drinking in company and in crowds, and this free dealing with cheap liquors, led great numbers of people into habits of drunkenness, many of them men of the highest ability and promise. There were drunken lawyers, drunken doctors, drunken members of Congress, drunken ministers, drunkards of all classes—if one may classify a people who claim to be "free and equal." A reaction came: the good and pious were alarmed, and the temperance movement began. A drunkard of our own neighbourhood, a man of education and property, whom I had often seen staggering along the streets, one night staggered into the river. My father went to his funeral, and from that day all liquors were banished from his dwelling.

He became a teetotaler, and remained one to the end of his days.

The Irish population of the United States is Roman Catholic in about the same proportion as in Ireland. They are scattered over the Northern States, and to some extent in the larger commercial cities of the South. They have dug the canals, built the railways, and done the rough work of the cities of the North and West. They are settled in hundreds of cities and villages, on those great works of internal improvement; and wherever they have gone, of course their priests have accompanied or followed them. They have had good wages, and are always liberal and open-handed, especially for anything connected with their religion. The result is, that there are everywhere Catholic churches, convents, schools, and colleges.

The Irish in America have been a source of wealth and strength. One can hardly see how the heavy work of the country could have been done without them. They are not as prudent and thrifty as the Germans; but great numbers of them have accumulated property; and with wages at from four to ten shillings a day, and provisions one-half or one-third the price in this country, they could not fail to live and prosper.

The fact that whiskey, of a very fiery and destructive quality, has been as cheap in proportion as corn and potatoes, has been against them. But their bishops and clergy have done much to keep them in habits of temperance. Politics, also, have been of little benefit to them. Doubtless it is very fine, five years after landing, to become a citizen of the great republic, a voter at elections, and eligible to every office but that of President. Patrick loves excitement—he loves to be of consequence, and he loves a row. By a kind of instinct, the Irish have attached themselves almost universally to the domestic party. They got the idea that it was the party of popular rights, the anti-aristocratic party, the liberal party. They at least knew their friends. The democrats always welcomed, and guarded the rights of the foreigner. The Federal-whig republican party always hated foreigners, and wished to restrict their rights of citizenship. A few years ago, the Irish, French, and Germans in America nearly all belonged to the Democratic party. A portion of the Germans have left it on account of their Abolition sympathies.

If Irishmen have been a great help to America in supplying the demand for rough and heavy work on canals, railways, &c., vast numbers of Irish girls have also found employment as servants in families. They are not in all respects the best, but they were the only ones to be had in sufficient numbers. And they have their virtues. They are reasonably honest, and almost invariably chaste. Their kindness and generosity to their relations also appeal to our best sympathies. Thousands—hundreds of thousands of poor Irish girls, working in American kitchens, have sent home the money to maintain their families, or enable them also to emigrate. Millions of dollars have been sent by poor servant girls in America to the land of their birth.—*Dr. Nichols' "Forty Years of American Life."*

THE RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, the American delegate to the International Statistical Congress held at Berlin in September last, has just been published at Washington as a Congressional document. The paper on "The Resources of the United States" covers a vast field of research, summing up the statistics of the material wealth and growth of this country in a terse and forcible style. The subject is treated under four heads—territorial area, increase of population, advance in the value of real and personal property, and the yield of the gold fields. It is accompanied by statistical tables, showing the authenticity of the author's conclusions. We make a few extracts:

During the last sixty years, while the population of France has increased but 37 per cent., and that of England 121 per cent., (Prussia increasing 79 per cent., in forty-five years,) the increase in the United States has been 593 per cent.

Concerning the food-producing Western States, embracing an area of 282,134,688 acres, the report says:

"They are an immense natural garden in a salubrious and desirable portion of the temperate zone into which the swelling stream of population from the older Atlantic States and from Europe has steadily flowed during the last decade, increasing its previous population from 5,403,595 to 8,957,690, an accession of 3,554,095 inhabitants gained by the peaceful conquest of nature, fully equal to the population of Silesia, which cost Frederic the Great the seven years' war, and exceeding that of Scotland, the subject of struggle for centuries.

The rapid influx of population into this group of States increased the quantity of the 'improved' land, thereby meaning farms more or less cultivated, within their limits, from 26,680,361 acres in 1850 to 51,826,395 in 1860, but leaving a residue yet to be improved of 230,308,293 acres. The area of 25,146,054 acres thus taken in ten years from the prairie and the forest is equal to seven-eighths of the arable area of England, stated by its political economists to be 28,000,000 of acres.

The area embraced in the residue will permit a similar operation to be repeated eight times successively, plainly demonstrating the capacity of this group of States to expand their present population of 8,957,690 to at least 30,000,000, if not 40,000,000 of inhabitants, without inconvenience.

The effects of this influx of population in increasing the pecuniary wealth, as well as the agricultural products of the States in question are signally manifest in the census. The assessed value of their real and personal property ascended from \$1,116,000,000 in

1850, to \$3,926,000,000 in 1860, showing a clear increase of \$2,810,000,000. We can best measure this rapid and enormous accession of wealth by comparing it with an object which all nations value, the commercial marine. The commercial tonnage of the United States in 1840 was 2,180,764 tons; in 1850 was 3,355,494 tons; in 1860 was 5,358,808 tons.

At \$50 per ton, which is a full estimate, the whole pecuniary value of the 5,358,808 tons, embracing all our commercial fleets on the oceans and lakes and the rivers, and numbering nearly 30,000 vessels, would be but \$267,940,000; whereas the increase in the pecuniary value of the states under consideration, in each year of the last decade, was \$681,000,000. Five years' increase would purchase every commercial vessel in the Christian world.

The capacity of these states for the production of vegetable and animal food is dwelt upon by Mr. Ruggles with much force. He says:—

"In the last decade their cereal products increased from 309,950,295 bushels considerably exceeding the whole cereal product of England, and nearly, if not quite, equal to that of France. In the same period the swine, which play a very important part in consuming the large surplus of Indian corn, increased in number from 8,536,182 to 11,039,352, and the cattle from 4,373,712 to 7,204,810.

HONORING THE HOARY HEAD.

There was to be a lecture in the town hall in the village of G—. The lecturer was a man of reputation, and a crowd was expected. John Gordon was determined he would have a seat. "Boys," said he to some of his young companions, "I am going to have a seat at the lecture to-night."

"You may get one, but you will be turned out of it before the lecture begins. More than likely there will be women enough to fill all the seats," said one.

"Say ladies not women," said another.

"I said women instead of ladies, because all the women that come are not ladies. At the last lecture there was an old man sitting in one of the chairs and a woman came along and said to him: 'Will you give a lady a seat?' The old man got up and gave her his seat, but I don't think he gave it to a lady."

"I saw a young lady offer the old man her seat."

"That is very likely."

In the afternoon, John employed himself in making a camp-stool that could be folded up in a very small compass. He had seen one in possession of a travelling artist, and as he possessed considerable mechanical ingenuity, he succeeded in producing a very tolerable imitation of said stool.

As the time drew near he put it under his arm and went to the hall. No one could tell from its appearance what kind of a bundle he had under his arm. His plan was to remain standing till all the ladies had arrived and were seated, and the lecture began. Then he intended to unfold his stool and have a comfortable seat.

The seats were at length filled. Here and there a gentleman had a seat, being surrounded and defended in the possession of it by female friends. John took his seat in the little space before the desk, creating a smile by the gravity with which he converted a bundle into what was a good substitute for a chair.

He had comfortably settled himself, when he saw an aged man with white locks standing in the aisle, leaning on his cane. It was an old man who seldom came out at night, but the fame of the lecturer had brought him out.

John remembered the command to honor the hoary head. His inclinations and his duty coincided. He arose and went to the old man, led him forward, and gave him his seat. The act was greeted by a warm round of applause by the audience. John did not have a seat during the lecture, but he felt better than if he had.—*Sunday-School Times.*

ONE OF THE GIANTS.

"John," said Mr. Howard, "this is not a suitable place to be throwing your ball; it may go through the window; you had better go outside of the enclosure."

John started to obey his father, and as he turned towards the gate, gave his ball a toss; it hit upon the fence, and bounding sideways went through the glass.

Mr. Howard hearing the crash, turned and looked at his son, who, seeing that his father thought him disobedient, said in excuse, "Father, I was just going out of the gate, but thought I might throw it, only once."

"Only once!—Only once; so that old giant is following you, is he, my son?"

"A giant, father! I never saw a giant," said John, staring round, and looking earnestly at his father.

"You never saw him? Did you not just tell me that you obeyed ONLY ONCE instead of me?"

O! replied John, I understand now what you mean."

"He is an insinuating character on first acquaintance; he gets behind you and prompts you to the first act, with his softly accented 'Only once,' but should he catch you again his only once more would be another rivet in the chain by which he holds you; better that you should break my window than lose the lesson that I give you. You remember Nellis Pray; he used to say to his mother, 'Never fear, mother, my being a drunkard, I don't love wine,' and she would reply, 'Never begin, Nellis, and you are safe.' But he came home one night, when, from his description of his company, she thought they had wine, and asked him if he had drunk. 'Yes, mother,' he said in his frank way, for he saw she knew, but it was only once, and only wine; 'never fear, I shall never drink anything stronger.' But brandy looked him in the face, and 'only once' led along. And

to-day he has been brought home in the last state of consumption in consequence of early drinking. He is another victim to 'Only Once.'—*Youth's Temperance Advocate.*

ENERGY.

The very word is indicative of strength; and, indeed, it has a power more potent than muscular strength. Energy is life—but all who live do not possess energy; or rather they suffer it to lie dormant, and so drag through life burdened and a burden, when they ought to have been blessed and a blessing.

An energetic man will accomplish an amount of labor, physical or mental, and perhaps both, that astonishes him who suffers this inherent power to be inactive. Is a heavy task before him, he does not sit with folded hands and a lugubrious face, magnifying its difficulties, but addresses himself to it with a vigor that overcomes all obstacles—nay, even converts it to pleasant and desirable employment. "Pleasure is the reflex of unimpeded energy."

An energetic Christian! what a world of good he does! What a blessing in the church; whatever is to be done, his is a ready heart, a rapid hand. When the bell strikes for the evening prayer meeting he does not settle himself more comfortably in his easy chair, casting about in his mind for a possible excuse to keep it, but starts quickly to his feet, and adjusts his wrappings with a willing hand, then with a brisk step finds the house of prayer! Nor does he then suffer body or mind to fall into a sleepy attitude, and when his energetic thinking and loving are expressed in words, hearts beat with a quicker pulse, love to God is quickened, good resolutions are formed, eyes moisten, and when he ceases to speak joyous heart-praise goes up to Heaven in song. He does not excuse himself from labor in the Sabbath school, or among the sick and afflicted, but is active in the performance of the many and various duties devolving upon a Christian, and the pleasurable reflex is grateful to his own heart.

Energy promotes cheerfulness and health. An active, energetic man is almost invariably a useful and happy man.

"Energy is the mean by which our faculties are developed; and a higher energy the end which this development proposes."

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.—The thing to be lamented was, that the moment men of science got hold of a fact they instantly began to set it in opposition to God's Word. But the vaunted "fact" of Tuesday often took another shape on Wednesday, and by Thursday was found to be no fact at all. The truth is that geology, as a science, consists mainly of probable guesses. "That field of peat," says Sir Charles Lyell, "has probably been 7,000 years in course of formation." "No," replies a friend of his own, in a published criticism, "I think it quite possible that it has only been 700 years in growing." A piece of pottery is found in the valley of the Nile, and a geologist immediately argues that it must have lain there more than 20,000 years. But an antiquary soon points out marks upon it which show it to be less than 2,000 years old. Yet it is upon guesses of this kind, which do not amount to a tenth part of a proof, that the Lyells and Owens and Colossos venture boldly to assert that it is clear that Moses knew nothing whatever of the subject on which he was writing. Just in the same spirit do Bunsen and his followers unhesitatingly assert that the growth of languages proves that the world must be more than 20,000 years old. We refer them to the confusion of tongues described by Moses, which at once dissipates their dream. "Oh! but that was a miracle," they reply, "and we have made up our minds never to believe a miracle." Very well, gentlemen, then we must leave you; for men who make up their minds before inquiring are not acting like reasonable beings. A dozen other little juncos are now at work in the same laudable fashion. One set is quite certain that man was 'developed' out of an ape. Well, and what was the ape 'developed' out of? They do not know. Our comfort in all this is, that this influenza will wear itself out like the Tractarian, or like the infidel fashion of the days of Bolingbroke. Men have been striving to get rid of the Bible and its inconvenient morality for nearly these two thousand years; but they were never farther off from their end than they are at present.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

HUMAN WEAKNESS.—O Lord, take my heart, for I cannot give it; and when thou hast it, O keep it, for I cannot keep it for thee; and save me in spite of myself for Jesus Christ's sake.—*Fenelon.*

—We should not so much pray for exemption from trials and protection from dangers, as for grace to enable us steadily to do our duty and glorify God in the midst of them all.—*T. Scott.*

—Photographs are now taken very successfully by the aid of the new magnesium light. Fifteen grains in the form of fine wire will burn a minute, and not cost more than a few cents. At the distance of eight feet from the sitter, the light produces a negative equal to any obtained from sunlight under the most favorable circumstances, and by moving the light, the harshness of the shadows and a distribution of light and shade are completely at the control of the operator. This opens a new page in photography.

—Among the coins in the collection sent to the New York Fair by Rev. Mr. Butler, from Rome, is a First Brass of Titus, with the celebrated reverse *Judea Capta*. This is the imperial coin of Rome which commemorated the fall of Jerusalem, and is of the utmost historical and religious interest.

—A vein of copper has been discovered at a place called "The Mountain," in the parish of St. Anselme, county of Dorchester. There are said to be indications of silver at the same place. The vein of copper is said, however, to be such as to give promise of a most remunerative return, if worked.

The Miscellany.

(For the Witness.)

MAIDEN LONGINGS.

Sitting, thinking, all alone,
Listening to the beetle's drone,
And the night-hawk's monotone;
Sitting, sighing, thus alone,
How my heart is longing!

Yet I could not tell you why
Tears will gather in my eye
When the night-winds tread the sky;
No, I could not answer why,
Or for what, I'm longing.

Solemn as the Rapids' roar,
Sounding on my native shore,
Is my heart's dream evermore;
Oh for some old wizard's lore
To ease this weary longing.

Vague the cause that moves me so;
Is it love? O no! no! no!
It can't be love that shakes me so,
When the stars in regal show
Around their Queen are thronging.

Montreal.

G. MARTIN.

THE CHANNINGS.—A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

CHAP. XLIII.—(CONTINUED).—DRAGGING THE RIVER.

A false alarm, so far as their present object was concerned. A little lad, who had been drowned more than a week before, had turned up now. He had incautiously climbed on the parapet of the bridge, whence he fell into the water, and their search for him had hitherto been fruitless. He was not a pleasant sight to look upon as he lay there; but the relief to certain of the college boys, when they found it was not Charles, was immeasurable. Bywater's spirits went up to some of their old impudence-heat. "In looking for one thing you find another," quoth he.

Very true, Mr. Bywater! Sometimes we find more than we bargain for. The drags were thrown in again, and the excited crowd jostled each other as before, their faces hanging over the brink. Hush! Hark! Another prize! What is it coming up now?

A rare prize this time! The drags pulled and tugged, and the men cried, "Heave-ho!" and the hundred and one voices echoed it: "Heave-ho! heave-ho!" Hush! Hush—sh—sh! A breathless minute of suspense, and up it comes. Amid straw and tangled weeds and mud, and the odds and ends that a river's waters will collect, something hard and clanking was thrown upon the bank, and wondering eyes and faces peered over it.

Nothing but a pair of keys. A pair of large rusty keys, tied together by a string. Bywater, and Hurst, and young Galloway, and one or two more, cast significant glances together, and were nearly choking with fright and suppressed laughter. One standing there, conspicuous for his dress, which among other items comprised an apron, turned a significant glance on them. Bold Bywater met it, and looked a little less bold than usual. But the prelate had kept counsel, and meant to keep it; and he looked away again.

Once more were the drags thrown into the water. Once more the mob, gentle and simple, hustled on its brink. When the college bell tolled out for morning prayers, those whose duty was to attend the cathedral, drew themselves away unwillingly. Arthur Channing was one. Whatever might be his grief, his suspense, obligations must be fulfilled.

Later in the day, when the search was over—for it was deemed useless to continue it—and when hope was over, a counsel was held at Mr. Channing's house. Mr. and Mrs. Channing must be acquainted with this sad business; but how was it to be done? By letter? by telegraph? or by a special messenger? Constance had suggested writing, and silently hoped that Hamish would take the task upon himself, for she felt nearly equal to it in her dire distress. Mr. Galloway, who had been in and out all the morning, suggested the telegraph. Hamish approved of neither, but proposed to despatch Arthur, to make the communication in person.

"I cannot leave Helstonleigh myself," he said; "therefore it must devolve upon Arthur. Of course, his journey will be an expense; but there are times when expense must not be regarded. I consider this one." "A letter would go quicker," said Mr. Galloway.

"Scarcely, in these days of fast travelling," was the reply of Hamish. "But that is not the question. A letter, let it be ever so explanatory, will only put them in suspense. As soon as they have read it, five hundred questions will suggest themselves that they will wish to ask; and, to wait to have them satisfied, will be intolerable, especially to my mother. Arthur's going will obviate this. He knows as much as we know, and can impart his knowledge to them."

"There is a great deal in what you say," mused Mr. Galloway.

"I am sure there is," spoke Constance through her tears, "though it did not strike me previously. In mamma's anxiety and suspense she might start for home, to learn details."

"And I think it is what she would do," said Hamish, "if not my father also. It will be better that Arthur should go. He can tell them all they would learn if they came home; and, so far as it can be, that would be satisfactory."

They were interrupted by the entrance of Mr. Huntley and his daughter. Ellen had begged her father, when she found he was going to the Channings, to allow her to accompany him, and see Constance in her distress. Mr. Huntley readily acquiesced. The drowning of poor Charles was a serious affliction, in contemplation of which he forgot the ineligibility of her meeting Hamish.

Hamish did not appear to perceive any ineligibility in the matter. He was the first to take Ellen's hand in his, and bend upon her his sweet smile of welcome. Knowing what

Ellen did know of Mr. Huntley's sentiments, and that he was looking on, it rendered her manner confused, and her cheeks crimson.—She was glad to turn to Constance, and strive to say a few words of sympathy. "Had Harry been one of those wicked, thoughtless boys, to join in this ghost trick, I could never have forgiven him!" she impulsively exclaimed, the hot tears running down her cheeks.

The subject under consideration was referred to Mr. Huntley, and his opinion requested: more as a form of courtesy than anything, for Hamish had made up his mind upon the point. A thoroughly affectionate, dutiful son was Hamish Channing; and he believed that the tidings could be rendered more bearable to his father and mother by a messenger being sent, than they could be by any other mode of communication. The excuse that Constance and Arthur had, throughout, found for Hamish in their hearts was, that he had taken the bank-note, out of latent affection to Mr. and Mrs. Channing.

"You are wrong every one of you," said Mr. Huntley, when he had listened to what they had to say. "You must send neither letter nor messenger. It will not do."

Hamish looked at him. "Then what can we send, sir?"

"Don't send at all."

"Not send at all!" repeated Hamish.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Huntley. "You have no positive proof yet that the child is dead. It will be alarming them unnecessarily."

"Mr. Huntley!" uttered Constance. "Is it possible that you see grounds for hope?" "Honestly to confess it, my dear, I do not see much ground for hope," he replied.—"But, on the other hand, there are no positive grounds for despair. So long as you have not these grounds furnished, I say, keep it from Mr. and Mrs. Channing. Answer me one thing. What good end would it serve, the telling them?"

"Is it not a duty?"

"I do not see it," said Mr. Huntley.—"Were the poor boy's fate known, beyond uncertainty, it would be a different matter.—If you send and tell them all there is to tell, what would come out of it? The very suspense, the doubt, would have a bad effect. It might bring Mr. Channing home; and the good, already effected, might be driven back again—his time, his purse, his hopes, that he has given to the journey, wasted. Allowing that he still remained, the news might check his cure. No; my strong advice to you is, Suffer them for the present to remain in ignorance."

Hamish began to think that Mr. Huntley might be right.

"I know I am right," said Mr. Huntley. "If the putting them in possession of the facts could be productive of any benefit to themselves, to you, or to Charles, I'd go off myself with Arthur this hour. But it could effect nothing; and to them it might result in ill. Until we know something more certain ourselves, let us keep it from them."

"Yes, I see it," said Hamish warmly. "It will be so."

Constance felt her arm touched, and colored with emotion when she found it was done by the Reverend Mr. Yorke. In this day of distress, people seemed to come in and go out without ceremony. Mr. Yorke had entered with Tom Channing. He entirely took up the new view of the matter, and strongly advised that it should not be allowed to reach Mr. and Mrs. Channing.

Mr. Galloway, when he was departing, beckoned Constance into the hall. It was only to give her a private word of friendly sympathy, of advice—not to be overwhelmed, to cling to hope. She thanked him, but it was with an aching heart, for Constance could not feel this hope.

"Will you grant me the favor of a minute's private interview?" asked Mr. Yorke stiffly, meeting her in the hall.

Constance hesitated for a moment. He was asking what she felt he had no right to ask. She colored, bowed, and stepped towards the drawing-room. Mr. Yorke threw open the door for her, and followed her in.

Then he became agitated. Whatever his pride or his temper may have been, whether the parting between them was his fault or Constance's, it was certain that he loved her with an enduring love. Until that morning he had never contemplated the losing Constance; he had surely looked forward to some indefinite future when she should be his; and the words spoken by Roland had well nigh driven him mad, which was precisely what Mr. Roland hoped they would do.

"I would not speak to you on this day, when you are in distress, when you may deem it an unfitting time for me to speak," he began, "but I cannot live in this suspense. Let me confess that what brought me here was to obtain this interview with you, quite as much as this other unhappy business. You will forgive me speaking to-day."

"Mr. Yorke, I do not know what you can have to speak of," she answered, with dignity. "My distress is great, but I can hear what you wish to say."

"I heard—I heard"—he spoke with emotion, and went plunging abruptly into his subject—"I heard this morning that Lord Carriek was soliciting you to become his wife."

Constance could have laughed, but for her own distress, agitated though he was. "Well sir?" she coldly said, in a little spirit of mischief.

"Constance, you cannot do it," he passionately retorted. "You cannot so perjure yourself!"

"Mr. Yorke! Have you the right to tell me I shall or shall not marry Lord Carriek?" "You can't do it, Constance!" he repeated, laying his hand upon her shoulder, and speaking hoarsely. "You know that your whole affection was given to me! It is mine still; I feel it is. You have not transferred it to another in this short time. You do not love and forget so lightly."

"Is this all you have to say to me?"

"No, it is not all," he answered, with emotion. "I want you to be my wife, Constance,

not his. I want you to forget this miserable estrangement that has come between us, and come home with me to Hazledon."

"Listen, Mr. Yorke," she said; but it was with the utmost difficulty she retained her indifference, and kept her tears from falling: she would have liked to be taken to his sheltering arms, never to have quitted them. "The cause which led to our parting was that suspicion that fell upon Arthur, coupled with something that you were not pleased with in my own manner, relating to it. That suspicion is upon him still, and my course of conduct would be precisely the same, were it to come over again. I am sorry you should have reaped up this matter, for it can only end as it did before."

"Will you not marry me?" he resumed. "No. So long as circumstances look dark on my brother."

"Constance! that may be for ever!"

"Yes," she sadly answered, knowing what she did know: "they may never be brighter than they are now. Were I tempted to become your wife, you might reproach me afterwards for allying you to disgrace; and that, I think, would kill me. I beg you not to speak of this again."

"And you refuse me for Lord Carriek!—You will go and marry him!" exclaimed Mr. Yorke, struggling between reproach, affection and temper.

"You must allow me to repeat that you have no right to question me," she said, moving to the door. "When our engagement was forfeited, that right was forfeited with it."

She opened the door to quit the room.—Mr. Yorke might have wished further to detain her, but Judy came bustling up. "Lady Augusta's here, Miss Constance."

Lady Augusta Yorke met Constance in the hall, seizing both her hands. "I had a bad headache, and lay in bed, and never heard of it till an hour ago!" she uttered with the same sort of impulsive kindness that sometimes actuated Roland. "Is it true that he is drowned? Is it true that Tod was in it?—Gerald says he was. William, are you here?"

Constance took Lady Augusta into the general sitting-room, into the presence of the rest of her guests. Lady Augusta asked a hundred questions, at the least; and they made her acquainted with the different points, so far as they were cognizant of them. She declared that Tod should be kept upon bread and water for a week, and she would go to the school and request Mr. Pye to flog him. She overwhelmed Constance with kindness, wishing she and Annabel would come to her house and remain entirely for a few days. Constance thanked her, and found some difficulty in being allowed to refuse.

"Here is his exercise book," observed Constance, the tears filling her eyes; "here is the very place where he laid his pen. Every other minute I think it cannot be true that he is gone—that it must be all a dream."

Lady Augusta took up the pen and kissed it; it was her way of showing sympathy. Mr. Huntley smiled. "Where's William gone?" asked Lady Augusta.

The Reverend William Yorke had quitted the house, shaking the dust from his boots, in anger, as he crossed the threshold. Anger as much at himself, for having ever given her up as at Constance Channing; and still most at the Right Honorable the Earl of Carriek.

CHAP. XLIV.—MR. JENKINS IN A DILEMMA.

I don't know what you will say to me for introducing you into the privacy of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins's bed-chamber, but it is really necessary. We cannot very well get along without it.

A conjugal dispute had occurred that morning when Mrs. Jenkins got up. She was an early riser, as was Jenkins also, in a general way; but since his illness, he had barely contrived to get down in time for breakfast. On this morning—which was not the one following the application of mustard to his chest, but one about a week subsequent to that medicinal operation—Mrs. Jenkins, upon preparing to descend, peremptorily ordered him to remain in bed. Nothing need be recorded of the past week, save two facts: Charles Channing had not been discovered, either in life or in death; and the Earl of Carriek had terminated his visit, and left Helstonleigh.

"I'll bring your breakfast up," said Mrs. Jenkins.

"It is of no use to say that," Jenkins ventured meekly to remonstrate. "You know I must get up."

"I say you shall not get up. Here you are, growing weaker and worse every day, and yet you won't take care of yourself!—Where's the use of your taking a bottle a-day of cough mixture—where's the use of your making the market scarce of cod-liver oil—where's the use of wasting good mustard, if it's all to do you no good? Does it do you any good?"

"I am afraid it has not, as yet," confessed Jenkins.

"And never will, so long as you give your body and brains no rest. Out you go by nine o'clock, in all weathers, ill or well, and there you are at your business till evening; stooping yourself double over the writing, dancing abroad on errands, wearing out your lungs with answering callers! There's no common sense in it."

"But, my dear, the office must be attended to," said Jenkins, with much deference.

"There's no 'must' in the case, as far as you are concerned. If I say you shan't go to it, why, you shan't. What's the office pray, in comparison with a man's life?"

"But I am not so ill as to remain away.—I can go yet, and do my work."

"You'd be for going, if you were in your coffin, you would!" was Mrs. Jenkins's wrathful answer. "Could you do any good then, pray?"

"But I am not in my coffin," mildly suggested Jenkins.

"Don't I say you'd be for going if you were in?" reiterated Mrs. Jenkins, who sometimes, in her heat, lost sight of the precise point under dispute. "You know you

would! you know there's nothing in the whole world that you think of, but that office! Office—office—office, it is with you from morning till night. When you are in your coffin, through it, you'll be satisfied."

"But it is my duty to go as long as I can, my dear."

"It's my duty to do a many things that I don't do," was the answer; "and one of my duties which I haven't done yet, is to keep you in-doors for a bit, and nurse you up. I shall begin it from to-day, and see if I can't get you well that way."

"But—"

"Hold your tongue, Jenkins. I never say a thing but you are sure to put in a 'but.'—You lie in bed this morning,—do you hear?—and I'll bring up your breakfast."

Mrs. Jenkins quitted the room with the last order, and that ended the discussion.—Had Jenkins been a free agent—free from business obligations—he had been only too glad to obey her. In his present state of health, the work of the office had become almost too much for him; it was with difficulty that he went to it and did his duty there. Even the walk, short as it was, in the early morning, was nearly beyond his strength; even the rising betimes was beginning to tell upon him. And though he had little hope that nursing himself up in-doors would prove of essential service, he felt that the rest it brought would be to him an inestimable boon.

But Jenkins was one who thought of duty before he thought of himself; and therefore, to remain away from the office, if he could drag himself to it, appeared to him little less than a sin. He was paid for his time and services—fairly paid—liberally paid, some might have said—and they belonged to his master. But it was not so much from this point of view that Jenkins regarded the necessity of going—conscientious though he was—as at the thought of what the office would do without him, there being nobody to replace him but Roland Yorke. Jenkins knew what he was, and so do we.

To lie in bed, or remain in-doors, under these circumstances, Jenkins felt to be impossible; and when his watch gave him warning that the breakfast hour was approaching, up he got. Behold him sitting on the side of the bed, essaying to dress himself—essaying to do it. Never had Jenkins felt feebler, or weaker, or less able to cope with his increasing illness, than on this morning; and when Mrs. Jenkins dashed in—for her quick ears had caught, down stairs, the sounds of his stirring—he sat there still, stockings in hand, unable to help himself.

"So you were going to trick me, were you! Are you not ashamed of yourself Jenkins?"

Jenkins gasped twice before he could reply. A giddiness seemed to be stealing over him, as it had done that other evening, underneath the elm trees. "My dear, it is of no use your talking; I must go to the office," he gasped out.

"You shan't go—if I lock you up!—There!"

Jenkins was spared the trouble of a reply. The giddiness had increased to faintness, his sight left him, and he fell back on the bed in a state of unconsciousness. Mrs. Jenkins rather regarded it as a triumph. She pushed him into bed, and tucked him up.

"This comes of your attempting to disobey me!" said she, when he came round again.—"I wonder what would become of you poor, soft mortals of men, if you were let have your own way! There's no office for you to-day, Jenkins."

Very peremptorily spoke she. But, lest he should attempt the same again, she determined to put it out of his power. Opening a closet, she thrust every article of his clothing into it, not leaving him so much as a waistcoat, turned the key and put it in her pocket; poor Jenkins watching her with despairing eyes, and not venturing to remonstrate.

"There," said she, speaking amiably in her glow of satisfaction, "you can go to the office now, if you like. I'll not stop you; but you'll have to march through the streets leaving your clothes in that closet."

Under these difficulties, Jenkins did not entirely see his way clear to get there. Mrs. Jenkins went instead, catching Mr. Roland Yorke just upon his arrival.

"What's up, that Jenkins is not here?" began free Roland, before she could speak.

"Jenkins is not in a fit state to get out of his bed, and I have come to tell Mr. Galloway so," replied she.

Roland Yorke's face grew to twice its usual length at the news. "I say, though, that will never do, Mrs. Jenkins! What's to become of this office?"

"The office must do the best it can without him. He's not coming to it?"

"I can't manage it," said Roland, in considerable consternation. "I should go dead, if I had to do Jenkins' work and my own as well."

"He'll go dead, unless he takes some rest in time, and gets a little good nursing. I should like to know how I am to nurse him, if he's down here all day?"

"That's not the question," returned Roland, feeling uncommonly blank. "The question is, how the office, and I and Galloway, are to get along without him? Couldn't he come in a sedan?"

"Yes, he can; if he likes to come without his clothes," retorted Mrs. Jenkins. "I have taken care to lock them up."

"Locked his clothes up!" repeated Roland in wonder. "What's that for?"

"Because, as long as he has got a bit of life in him, he'll use it to drag himself down here," answered Mrs. Jenkins, tartly.—"That's why. He was getting up to come this morning, defying me, and every word I said to him against it, when he fell down on the bed in a fainting fit. I thought it time to lock his things up then."

"Upon my word, I don't know what's to be done," resumed Roland, growing quite hot with dismay and perplexity at the prospect of some extra work for himself. "Look

here!" exhibiting the parchment on Jenkins' desk, all so neatly left—"here's an array!—Jenkins did not intend to stay away, when he left those last night, I know."

"He intended to stay away! catch him thinking of it!" retorted Mrs. Jenkins. "It is as I have just told him—that he'd come in his coffin. And it's my firm belief that if he knew a week's holiday would save him from his coffin, he'd not take it, unless I was at his back to make him. It's well he has got somebody to look after him that's not quite deficient of common sense!"

"Well, this is a plague!" grumbled Roland.

"So it is—for me, I know, if for nobody else," was Mrs. Jenkins' reply. "But there's some plagues in the world that must put up with, and make the best of, whether we like 'em or not; and this is one. You'll tell Mr. Galloway, please; it will save me waiting."

However, as Mrs. Jenkins was departing, she encountered Mr. Galloway, and told him herself. He was both vexed and grieved to hear it; grieved on Jenkins' score, vexed on his own. That Jenkins was growing very ill, he believed from his own observation, and it could not have happened at a more untoward time. Involuntarily, Mr. Galloway's thoughts turned to Arthur Channing, and he wished he had him in the office still. "You must turn over a new leaf from this very hour, Roland Yorke," he observed to that gentleman, when he entered. "We must both of us buckle-to, if we are to get through the work."

"It's not possible, sir, that I can do Jenkins' share and mine," said Roland.

"If you only do Jenkins', I'll do yours," replied Mr. Galloway, significantly. "Understand me, Roland: I shall expect you to show yourself equal to this emergency. Put aside frivolity and idleness, and apply yourself in earnest. Jenkins has been in the habit of taking part of your work upon himself like I believe no clerk living would have done; and, in return, you must now take his. I hope in a few days he may be with us again. Poor fellow, we shall find his loss!"

Mr. Galloway had to go out in the course of the morning, and Roland was left alone to the cares and work of the office. It occurred to him that, as a preliminary step, he could not do better than put the window open, that the sight of people passing (especially any of his acquaintance with whom he might exchange greetings) should cheer him on at his hard work. Accordingly, he threw it up to its utmost extent, and went on with his writing, giving alternately one look to his task, and two to the street. Not many minutes had he been thus spurring on his industry, when he saw Arthur Channing pass.

"Hist—st—st!" called out Roland, by way of attracting his attention. "Come in old fellow, will you? Here's such a game!"

[To be Continued.]

THE DECOY WHICH MAKES YOUNG MEN DRUNKARDS.

Go with us to a public house, where a number of young men are assembled. All is life and gaiety. A few among them may be young and timid. They approach the counter—wine, rum, brandy, are called for. One or two may stand back, and say, No, gentlemen, we do not drink any; please excuse us. Immediately the rest turn, and begin to taunt their friends who refuse to drink, saying they are afraid of getting "tight," of the "old man;" and some may whisper audibly, "Well, they are mean fellows—they are afraid they will have to spend a cent!" Here, you see, two very sensitive nerves are touched, courage and generosity. Their bosoms swell with pride, and, rather than bear these flings of their companions, they step up to the counter and soon join in the revelry. The ice is broken and the first great act in the drama performed. Others follow in natural order, until the individual who refused to drink at first, reels along the public street without shame.

Such is the manner in which thousands of our promising young men are led away by a false ambition; and thousands more will follow their path, unless they learn the meaning of courage.

We have in our minds a number of noble hearted, good-meaning men, who do not possess strength of mind enough to face this opposition.

Rather than be called mean, they will follow up these habits of drinking until their appetites become uncontrollable.

We advise you, young men, when you are in company, and solicited to drink intoxicating liquors, to say frankly and decidedly that you will not drink. Let your tempers call you anything, but be firm and unyielding, and you will command their respect, and they will be forced to admit that your courage is sufficient to bear all their taunts and not yield the right. Those who stem the tide always meet opposition; but never despair—press onward. Our only hope of rescuing the race from this brutal, slavish passion, rests with the young. Will you, young friends, have courage to face this growing evil and banish it from our land?—*Am. Paper.*

TEST OF DOCTRINE.—There are many differences of sentiment among Christians, and each is tenacious of his own view. Inquirers are often perplexed on this account, and hardly know what to believe. It should be considered, however, that these differences are chiefly theoretical, and do not greatly affect the conduct. Converse with two experienced Christians holding the most opposite theories, and you will find that on the most vital, practical matters, especially as relating to duty, they agree. And the more Christians are engaged in the work of the gospel, the less importance they attach to these points of difference.

—The Red River has fallen so rapidly that 40 transports and gunboats are left aground above the bar and must wait to get out until it rises again.

The following story is going the rounds and is said to be true, but we cannot vouch for the truth of it: A party of eight or ten persons went from this city, in a schooner, one night last week, to the wreck of the *Bohemian*, and commenced grappling for the goods. They hauled up a mass of goods entangled together—enough to cover the deck—and as the goods could not be separated, the men undertook to cut them apart, and in so doing came afloat of the body of a female entangled in the mass. The sight had such an effect upon them that they immediately threw the whole mass and body too, overboard, and returned to the city.—*Portland Daily Press*.

We know of several men who have banished butter from their houses, telling their wives and children they must do without, because it is fifty per cent. higher than it was last year. Now, rum and tobacco are four hundred per cent. higher than they were; but we don't know of one man who abstains from their use on that account. There is nothing worse in a family than a quarrel on domestic affairs; but we suggest to the females that they allow of no retrenchment in the necessities of life, so long as the lords of the household have money enough for tobacco and rum at their price.—*Newburyport Herald*.

AGE OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.—Bancroft will be 64 years of age on the 3rd of next October; Motley 60 the 15th of April; Emerson 61 the 25th of May; Bryant, 70 the 3rd of November; Longfellow, 57 in December; Holmes, 55 the 27th of August; Lowell, 45 in February; Mitchell (like Marvel), 42 in April; Curtis, 40 the 24th of February; Stoddard, 39 in July, and Bayard Taylor was 29 the 11th of January. All were born in New England except one; no less than eight of the twelve saw the light in Massachusetts; and Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania each produced one.—*Am. Paper*.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF BALTIMORE"

NEW YORK, April 27.—The "City of Baltimore" has arrived here. The "Arabia" arrived out on the 12th.

The bombardment of Duppel continues. It is stated the Danes show signs of retreat.

Maximilian probably sails on the 14th for Mexico.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th, Government was defeated by a majority of 8 on minor educational question.

Milner Gibson stated that there was no immediate intention of placing a light on Daunts rocks, where the "City of New York" was wrecked, but lights at the entrance of Cork harbor would be improved.

Garibaldi's enthusiasm was unabated. He visited Palmerston for an hour; also Stansfeld who was implicated in the recent conspiracy.

The *Morning Herald* says Clarendon's mission to Paris is to restore amicable relations and dispel Napoleon's irritation against England.

The Prussians in Jutland advanced further northward, and after a short engagement, drove the Danes out of Horsens.

Paris Bourse firmer at 66f. 30c.

The "Hansa" arrived at Southampton and the "Edinburgh" at Queenstown on the 14th.

The bombardment of Duppel continues vigorously. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assault the place.

Mr. Locke King's Reform Bill for extending the franchise in the counties, has been rejected by 27 majority in a full house.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The following is a summary of the steamship "Pennsylvania's" news, which sailed from Liverpool a day before the "City of Baltimore":

It is stated that all hopes of saving the S.S. "City of New York" are abandoned.

Garibaldi arrived in London on the 11th inst., and met with a tremendous reception.

The crowd exceeded anything that was ever seen. It was a perfect ovation. At every step he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

He was five hours in getting from the railroad station to the Duke of Sutherland's mansion, which is only two or three miles. The leading statesmen and men of all parties are to meet Garibaldi at an entertainment at the Duke of Sutherland's.

The London *Daily News* gives a report that the Attorney-General has given an opinion that every registered shareholder in the Atlantic Trading Co., the great blockade-running scheme, will be guilty of misdemeanor under the foreign enlistment act, which prohibits the equipping of transports to be used by belligerents.

In the house of Lords the Danish question has been debated at length.

Lord Stratford moved a resolution condemning the Government.

Lords Grey and Derby found fault with the action of the Government. The latter denounced the German Powers and had no faith in the Conference.

Earl Russell and the Duke of Argyll and Earl Granville defended the Government.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

Queen Victoria received the Diplomatic Corps in state on the 9th inst.

The Archduke Maximilian received the Mexican deputation on the 10th inst. In a speech, he said that as the people of Mexico, by an overwhelming majority, had confirmed the resolution of the Notables, and as France guarantees the independence of Mexico, and the Emperor of Austria consents, he solemnly declared his acceptance of the proffered crown, and pledged himself to govern constitutionally and for the benefit of the people of Mexico. He claimed the union and goodwill of the people, and expressed his gratitude to the Emperor of the French, who had brought about a solution of the Mexican question.

The Archduke was confined to his bed by a slight cough on the 11th inst., and his departure for Mexico was therefore uncertain. He goes via Rome.

The Emperor of Austria permits the formation of a corps of 6000 volunteers and 300 sailors for Mexico.

The new Mexican loan of £8,000,000 stg. at 63, will be opened on the 15th inst.

The bombardment of Duppel and Sonderberg continues, but it is rather feeble. The allies have extended their trenches, and traced another parallel.

The Danish representatives in the Conference had arrived in London. There was nothing else to indicate a meeting of the Conference.

A committee of the German Diet had recommended the Diet to send a representative.

COMMERCIAL.
LIVERPOOL, April 13.—p.m.—Cotton sales of the past three days, including to-day, add up 40,000 bales. Prices, generally, advanced 1 to 1 per pound.

Breadstuffs—Flour neglected and irregular.

Wheat in very limited demand and partially a shade easier: Winter Red 8s to 8s 5d per cental. Corn dull and in some instances 6d lower; Mixed 28s to 28s 6d per 480 lbs.

Provisions.—Beef quiet. Bacon very dull, but prices unchanged. Lard inactive.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Coffee quiet. Tea dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were without fluctuating.

Breadstuffs dull and steady. Provisions dull and unchanged. Sugar easier. Petroleum firm.

LONDON, April 14.—Consols for money 91½ to 91¾. Ill. Central Shares 15 to 13 discount; Erie 68 to 70.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch has a report from the army that Stuart is massing his force at Fredericksburg, and deserters report Lee moving up the Shenandoah valley.

The vessels advancing up the river are reported to be feeling their way very carefully, having a wholesome dread of torpedoes.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Despatches from New Orleans states that the total destruction of cotton on the Red River by the rebels will reach 75,000 bales.

To Gen. Braxton Bragg:—I have stormed and carried Plymouth capturing 1600 prisoners, stores and 25 pieces of artillery.

(Signed,) H. F. Hoke, Brig.-Gen.

A telegram was also received by the President from Col. John Taylor Hood, dated Rocky Mountain, April 21st, giving further particulars of the capture of Plymouth, with naval co-operation. He says, about 2,500 prisoners were taken, including 300 or 400 negroes, 30 pieces of artillery, 10,000 pounds of meat, 1,000 lbs. of flour, and a full garrison outfit. Our loss is stated at 300 in all.

Col. Neirce was among the killed. 2 gunboats were sunk, another disabled, and a small steamer captured.

All the forces at Alexandria have been ordered to Grand Ecore, and fears are entertained by this correspondent that Alexandria will be attacked by the rebels, and the large amount of stores there destroyed.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.—The *Republican* Red River correspondent of the 15th inst. says Gen. Smith's command began crossing the river opposite Grand Ecore that day for an overland trip to Vicksburg, it being understood that Gen. Grant had sent orders to return to that place.

The rebel prisoners say that they had 25,000 troops in Saturday's fight. They lost 3,000 men in the fight who were left on the field. Our loss on that day was 1,500. Our wounded were sent to Grand Ecore, and our killed were buried by the cavalry.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Commodore Rowan, and not Meade, got the Naval Sword at the Fair.

Herald's Washington special says, serious apprehensions are entertained of difficulties with the Sioux Indians during the coming season. Reliable information has been forwarded to the War Department, to the effect that there are 1,400 lodges of warriors within 70 miles of Fort Union, and 600 lodges on Rowden Creek, emptying into the Yellow Stone.

The Sioux have been joined by the Assiniboines, Crow and Western Sioux Indians and are preparing to attack Fort Union and destroy steamers on the Upper Missouri. Gen. Pope, it is understood, has ordered a strong force into the Indian country and a bloody Indian campaign is anticipated.

NEW YORK, April 22.—North Carolina advices to the 17th are received. The Governor's council, convened at Raleigh, declined calling the legislature together, in extra session, fearing it would array the State against the confederacy.

St. Johns, Nf., April 26.—The first returned sealer arrived in Bay Roberts last night with 3,500 seals. She brings word of the loss of 16 vessels. The average catch must be nearly a total failure, as over 100 vessels are jammed in the ice in Green Bay without any seals. 700 shipwrecked men are at Green Pond.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A desperate encounter occurred to-day between "Hole-in-the-Day," one of his young warriors. The latter fired a pistol, the ball entering near the right ear of the chief, passing round his head, and coming out by his mouth. He lies in a critical condition. "Look-around" had his face injured with a pocket-knife in the hands of "Hole-in-the-Day."

A special to the *Commercial*, dated Washington, April 26, says it is asserted that there is not a monitor afloat that does not draw too much water to pass over the Bar at the mouth of Albatraz Sound.

It is said that the Senate Militia Committee has agreed to recommend an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the payment of volunteers, to be called out for less than 100 days.

NEWBORN, April 23.—Reports from Plymouth have it that our flag still floats over our fortification in that place though the enemy has possession of the town and river.

It is said that Gen. Wessels retired with his force into the fortification with 15 days' provisions. This report appears to be believed.

On the arrival of more gunboats we shall be able to reach Plymouth and ascertain the facts.

Washington and Newbern are much stronger fortified than Plymouth, and with a few more troops and gunboats which are said to be on the way, they can be held against all the rebels that can present themselves.

The funeral of Com. Flussen took place here on the 23rd. It was the most affecting and imposing demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in N. C. The city was draped in mourning, and all business was suspended. His remains were interred in Newbern with distinguished honors.

MOBILE, April 19.—The Red River has suddenly fallen, leaving 49 transports and gunboats above the raft, which cannot get out until the water rises.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Governor O. P. Morton, of Ind., who has been here for some days past, left the city last evening. It is rumored that he is arranging his business to take the field at the head of the Indiana Legion, recently tendered to government for special service. His immense popularity in Indiana will induce almost universal enlistment in that State.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Times* Washington despatch says, all is quiet at the front to-day. A heavy reconnaissance into the valley developed the fact that no considerable body of rebels is on this side of the Rappahannock.

The belief was general that Lee would not venture an offensive movement. A report prevails that Lee is moving his heavy artillery to Richmond.

The reported advance of the rebels toward

Warrenton was caused by the falling back of Gen. Gregg's division to Three Mile Station for military purposes.

There is no foundation for the rumor that Longstreet is at Thoroughfare Gap.

Pittsburg Lee's division was reviewed by Stuart to-day at Hampton's Crossing.

Admiral Dahlgren hopes in a few days to re-sum command of the fleet off Charleston.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—A special despatch to the *Gazette* from Chattanooga says that on the 23rd the rebels attacked our pickets near Nick-ayack Gap; killing 5, wounding 7 and capturing 19. Some of our men were killed after surrendering, and several of the wounded were cruelly butchered as they lay on the field.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry dis. says a spirited engagement between a detachment of 100 of the 1st N.Y. cavalry and 300 or 400 rebels at Newton, near Strasburg, the rebels having the advantage. Our loss was one officer and quite a number of men.

The strength of the 9th army corps is now 40,000.

The *World's* Washington despatch says the sentence of Admiral Wilkes by Court Martial is dismissal from the service.

One third of our Cavalry with the army of the Potomac has been dismounted.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamer "Sidon," for Liverpool, took out \$545,000 gold.

Rumors are afloat that the rebel government is leaving Richmond, and that Lee is about to fall back behind its defenses.

The sub-committee on the conduct of the war, who were sent to investigate the Fort Pillow affair, telegraph that they have completed their enquiries and will return to-day or to-morrow. Retaliatory measures are expected.

NEW YORK, 27th.—The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 19th says: A gentleman who left Maryland about 10 days ago, brings us some interesting information from that quarter. He recently visited the camp of Gen. Burnside at Annapolis, where he counted 4,200 tents and learned that the forces amounted to about 50,000 men, nearly half of which were negroes. The transports to convey them to their proposed destination had not yet arrived, but were expected every day, meanwhile the organization of the expedition was progressing with great industry. The opinion prevailing at Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington indicated the James River as the basis of operations for this formidable division. Burnside is to land a short distance below Dray's Bluff, which he is to take by assault whilst Mead advances on Petersburg. Troops have been pouring through Baltimore for the past two months. The regiments are spoken of as full, though of indifferent material.

Special to the *Post*, dated Washington 27th, says—Mr. Gooch has written to the War Department from Cairo that the alleged butcheries of colored troops at Fort Pillow are fully proved, and that the facts are worse than were at first reported. Mr. C. is chairman of the house committee on the conduct of the war. The President waits for the report of the sub-committee; he will act when it is submitted to Congress.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The *World's* army of the Potomac despatch says:—The weather here is pleasant. The enemy shows increased signs of activity. Yesterday they filled Hazel River with logs to try and sweep off our bridges, but failed.

Steamer "Champion" has arrived from Aspinwall.

The *Times* says a squad of rebel deserters, mostly belonging to a Virginia regiment, arrived to-day. They agree that Lee has been heavily reinforced.

It is said that orders will soon be issued to the commanders of colored troops, to retaliate upon the rebels.

Orders have been issued for the immediate draft in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and Missouri.

The War Department has ordered cavalry not supplied with horses to be armed as infantry.

The Veteran Reserves organized in New Orleans, has been ordered to Washington.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 18th to destroy the frigate "Wabash" off Charleston, S. C., by a torpedo boat.

BIRTHS.
On the 23rd inst., Mrs. J. B. GREVILLE, of a son. In this city, on the 25th inst., Mrs. THOMAS LANE, of a son.

MARRIED.
At St. George's Church, Montreal, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bond, JOHN McLAURIN, Esq., to CONSTANCE, daughter of C. J. DENLOP, Esq., of this city.

DIED.
In this city, on the 24th inst., THOS. FOLLY, Esq., in his 72nd year.

In this city, on Sunday, the 24th inst., LILLIAN MARGARET, infant daughter of WM. MASTERMAN, aged 11 months and 7 days.

On the 23rd April, at the Montreal General Hospital, of disease of the heart, JAMES WHELAN, aged 21, a native of Dublin, Ireland.

In this city, yesterday, ANNE DOHERTY, daughter of William Doherty, aged 2 years and 3 months.

In this city on the 26th inst., JOHN McCALLUM, aged 69.

In this city, on the 27th inst., JOHN WELLS, a native of the County of Norfolk, England, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 27th inst., PATRICK HOLLAND, late Storeman with A. Atwater & Co., in the 32nd year of his age.

At Com. Vaudreuil, on the 2nd of February, aged 63, CHARLES McKEGHER, Esq., an old and respected inhabitant.

At the same place on the 6th of April, after a protracted illness, GEORGE ALEXANDER, second son of the late Captain ROBERT RANSAY LIVINGSTON, of the Indian Department, aged 42 years.

Suddenly, at Bath, England, on the 31st ultimo, J. W. HOPKINS, Esq., in his 70th year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOODY'S PORTABLE FLAX

AND HEMP DRESSER.—The Subscriber begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to his FLAX DRESSING MACHINE; it is warranted to surpass any on the American Continent, and as Flax and Hemp are being extensively grown in this country it is calculated to suit the wants of those requiring its services. For particulars apply to
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TEACHER WANTED for the Pro-

testant Commissioners' School at Diamond Harbor, Quebec. Application to be made up till the 5th of May to the Rev. W. B. CLARK, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.
Quebec, April 20, 1864.

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—This valuable Theological Review enters upon its 21st Volume this year. The work is the ablest of its kind in the country, and has an extensive circulation among Ministers of all denominations. Owing to the low rate of Exchange the *Bibliotheca* will be supplied to Ministers this year for two dollars. Subscriptions should be sent immediately to the Witness Book Store, 247 Notre Dame Street.

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NESS.—The undersigned continues to receive consignments of Leather of various kinds, manufactured in Canada—about which he makes advances by acceptance for about three-fourths of the value—and he offers these consignments for sale as under:—

Spanish Leather, Slaughter Leather, Moccasin Leather, Harness Leather, Waxed Upper Leather, Grained Upper Leather, Rained Upper Leather, Waxed Calfskin Leather, Kips (whole), Kipskins, Splints, large and small, Enamelled Cow, Patent Cow, Patent Calf, Lacing Leather, Sheepskin Linings.

—ALSO—
French Calfskins, Shoe Pegs, Beef Boots, Moose, Moccasins, Pure Cod Oil in barrels.

The attention of Leather Dealers, Country Merchants, and Shoemakers is invited to this Circular.

All orders carefully executed.
S.W.W. JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

CONFECTIONERY, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
The Subscriber respectfully draws attention to his extensive supply of CONFECTIONERY of all kinds, including GUM DROPS, LIQUORICE GUM DROPS, JUJUBE PASTE, LOZENGES, No. 1, do No. 2. BOILED GOODS, all sorts, PAN GOODS, all sorts.

PRICES REASONABLE.
Orders from the Country promptly fulfilled.<