

MONTREAL WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XX.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865.

No. 102.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FURTHER BY S. S. "CUBA."

It was said that Austria and Mexico were negotiating for the more speedy enrolment of 10,000 Austrians, which were to be furnished for 5 years.

At the American banquet in Paris on Thanksgiving Day, our minister, Mr. Bigelow, expressed very pacific sentiments, and Gen. Schofield proposed the toast, "Friendship between France and the United States."

The "Persia" arrived out on the 8th. The "Arago" arrived at Falmouth on the 8th.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Cotton sales to-day 5,000 bales; market easier, and some descriptions are a trifle lower. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Petroleum firm. LONDON, 9th.—Consols for money 87½ to 87 5-16ths. Erie Shares 57½ to 59. N. C. 81½ to 82. U. S. 5.20's, 63½ to 64.

STILL FURTHER BY THE "CUBA."

THE FENIANS.—The third Fenian trial, that of Michael Moore, pike-maker, resulted in his conviction, and he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners would adjourn in Dublin on the 13th inst. till the 6th of January, the interim being devoted to the trial of Cork prisoners. The trial of Haltigan, an employe in the Irish People's newspaper office, is progressing. The channel fleet is ordered to winter in Ireland, and the officers are not to be allowed the usual leave of absence.

The *Patrie* says that General Schofield is about to proceed to England on a confidential mission from President Johnson, to prevent any difficulties arising between Great Britain and America.

Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary, has promised the Anti-Slavery Society that a searching inquiry would be made into the late proceedings in Jamaica.

The Paris Bourse was flat on Saturday; rents closed at 68f82c.

The three mates and the boatswain of the ship "Antarctic," lying in the Mersey, bound for New York, have been lodged in jail, charged with killing the cook and steward.

Bell's Life published an account of a complimentary dinner given to John C. Heenan by the Victoria Club of London, prior to his visiting America.

The mail from Ports on the West Coast of Africa has arrived. The news is unimportant. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says there are between 19,000 and 20,000 of the regular army in Ireland. The same paper says that the army estimates, which were all to be prepared by the 14th of January, will now be much later than usual.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The affairs of Jamaica continue to absorb great attention. The Peace Society had addressed a memorial to Earl Russell on the subject. A deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society was to wait on Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary, on the same subject, on the day the "Cuba" left Liverpool.

Sir Henry Storks, Governor of Malta, had been summoned to England. One rumor connects this movement with affairs in Greece, but other reports say he may probably be sent to Jamaica. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says, his summons to England has reference to a Jamaica commission of inquiry, which, report says, will be composed of Sir H. Storks, Sir E. Head, late Governor of Canada, and a legal gentleman.

The London *Daily News* says that the Government has written Gov. Eyre, requiring a full explanation of the Jamaica affair, and has resolved to institute a thorough and searching inquiry, the form of which will be made known in a few days.

The weekly return of the cattle disease in England shows a continued increase. An official letter from the Consul-General at Odessa states that the cattle plague exists permanently on the steppes of Kherson, and is cured by sudorifics. The Royal Agricultural Society have resolved that its usual annual meeting shall not take place until next year, on account of the cattle disease.

Capt. Waddell, of the "Shedandoah," remained in Liverpool, and will continue to do so until the extradition claim of the United States is adjusted.

FRANCE.—The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase in cash on hand of 22½ millions of dollars.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the message of President Johnson is looked for in Paris with unusual interest, owing to the belief that it contains paragraphs commenting on the action of France in Mexico, which will require explanation.

The *Patrie* says that negotiations are progressing between Austria and Mexico for the more speedy enrolment of 10,000 Austrians who, under the original arrangement, were to be recruited in Austria in five years at the rate of 2,000 men a year.

The Bourse closed quiet and steady on the 8th inst. at 68f90c.

SPAIN AND CHILE.—The Paris *Patrie* says that President Johnson has ordered the American Minister at Chili to offer his good offices for the settlement of the Hispano-Chilian affair. It adds that the friendly intervention of England and France also affords ground to expect that the difficulty will be amicably adjusted. The correspondent denies that the Queen of Spain is in ill-health.

SWEDEN.—In the House of Nobles the Government Bill for Reform in the Constitution was adopted by 364 against 294. The Chamber of the Clergy unanimously passed the bill, which has thus gone through all the four Chambers. There was great rejoicing throughout the country over the event, and a great public festivity and illumination at Stockholm was preparing in honor of it.

ITALY.—The Chamber of Deputies has elected Signor Mari its President by a majority of 9 over Nordai.

AUSTRIA.—Votes against the September pa-

tent continued to be addressed to the Emperor by numerous Provincial Diets.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON Money Market.—The English funds continue flat. Consols further declined ¼ on the 8th inst. The demand for discount was rather active, and a little business was done under six per cent.

Liverpool, 9th, a.m.—Cotton.—The regular weekly report of the Liverpool Cotton Market was sent out by the "Peruvian."

Breadstuffs.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet, but firm; Winter Red, 10s 4d to 10s 11d. Corn flat, and 6d to 1s lower; Mixed 30s to 30s 9d.

Provisions.—Beef firm. Pork inactive; market bare. Bacon very dull, and prices are still declining. Lard quiet and steady; sales at 72s to 74s for European. Butter dull and unchanged. Tallow firmer, and 6d higher.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports:—Ashes quiet at 42s for pots, and 38s for pearls. Sugar heavy. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Cod oil steady. Resin dull. Spirits of turpentine inactive. Petroleum firm, at 3s 2d to 3s 6d for refined.

LONDON Markets.—Baring's circular reports: Wheat quiet and steady. Flour scarce. Iron firm. Sugar firmer. Coffee tending upwards. Tea quiet. Rice flat. Spirits of turpentine firmer. Petroleum firm refined 3s 6d to 3s 7d; Crude nominal; Sperm oil quiet. Lined seed cake firm. Tallow steady at 49s 6d.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This interesting annual festival took place on Tuesday evening in the Mechanics' Hall. The room, notwithstanding its great capacity, was handsomely filled. Across one end was a table, furnished with refreshments provided gratuitously by ladies of various churches, who feel an interest in the work which this Association is performing in the city. The Rev. J. B. Bonar occupied the chair, and on the platform was the Rev. Mr. McVicar, Rev. Mr. Alexander, Rev. G. Douglas, Rev. Dr. Irvine, Rev. Mr. Watson, Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Rev. Mr. Duclos, Rev. Jean Paul Cook, Rev. Mr. Bland, Rev. Mr. Briggs, Rev. Mr. Derrick, Rev. Mr. Gibson, Rev. Mr. Gundy, Mr. Massey, and Mr. D. Bentley.

A numerous and very efficient choir were also upon the platform, and between the addresses sang some choice pieces of sacred music in good style. Mr. Pearson presided at the melodeon.

At the request of the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Watson led the opening devotional exercises, which consisted of singing, reading of the Scriptures, and prayer.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and said, the Young Men's Christian Association was the oldest association of the kind on this continent, and did not need any advocacy on his part, or words of commendation. Indeed, he would feel it out of place to say much of the self-denying labors of these associations, and, especially, would he not now speak of the good works of this one of Montreal. There were several speakers on the programme whom the audience would wish to hear, and he would call at once on the choir.

The choir then sang the anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains."

The Secretary, Mr. P. A. BURTON, then read a synopsis from the report, which is a very lengthy document, but replete with interest, and will shortly appear in pamphlet form. In so doing, he glanced at some of the more important facts and objects of the Association, and showed what had been done to carry out the latter.

From the report it would appear that the Association has had to contend with straightened finances and changes in the working staff, among others there being the resignation of the late President, the loss of whose services has been keenly felt. There has been an increase of members during the year, and a change in the machinery of the Membership Committee has been effected.

The labors of Mr. Millen have been restricted during the summer to mission work among the seamen. During their absence his time can be fully occupied in fostering cottage meeting work, and visiting, &c. During the year 12,540 tracts have been distributed by him; to families, 1,720; to institutions, 164; and to ships, 159 visits have been paid, 11 situations have been obtained, 139 families relieved, and 48 mission prayer meetings held, besides a weekly service in the General Hospital. Subscriptions have been given by friends of the poor to the amount of \$84,371, of which \$69.61 have been expended for relief. Mr. Millen has been everywhere kindly received, and has taken a leading part in the Bethel services, which have secured the attention not only of the seamen on board ship, but often even more that of his listeners on the wharf. Mr. Watson, as city missionary, has labored earnestly in his peculiar work, and it was under consideration to recommend that, to bring him into closer connection with the Association, he should hold some official position in the committee. Cottage meetings were held in ten districts throughout last season, with varying success. The Sabbath Evening Meetings in Nazareth street still continue under the superintendence of Mr. John McDougall. The people come out in great numbers, and a marked improvement in the moral condition of those who come under its influence is noticeable. Another Sabbath evening meeting was started in Mountain street; but, probably from the smallness of the place of meeting, not much increase in number has been gained. It has been in the hands of Mr. Cameron and others immediately after the regular addresses, a meeting for conversation on Gospel subjects has been lately begun. This mode is recommended to those interested in similar efforts. The tract distribution work of the year is, on the whole, satisfactory, and there is a prospect of extending it systematically. During the year 263 sea-going, and 1,000 river craft had been visited, and 7,783 tracts of 32,051 pages in various languages have been issued. Mr. Kneeshaw has resigned the office of chairman, which has been ably filled by Mr. Jardine, who labors among the soldiers, and gives a very encouraging report of his success. The number

of tracts distributed by this agency was 40,100, a number which would have been increased but for a short supply. The committee present various suggestions for developing the work. Thanks are expressed to the Montreal Tract Society for its continued supply, and to various gentlemen who have supplemented their aid. The Sunday school is as successful as the limited accommodation will admit of.

Meetings, classes, and lectures of various kinds, have been regularly held throughout the year. Every month during the year there has been a social tea-meeting, which has been well attended and supplied with interesting speakers, the members of the various congregations throughout the city supplying the tables. The lectures have not had a favorable result on the finances, but it is believed that the course of four, delivered by Vice Chancellor Dawson, will go far to relieve the Association of its difficulties.

The rooms continue to be well used, and the number of volumes added to the library last year was 16, and 1,062 volumes have been issued; the reference library being constantly used by both Sunday-school teachers and clergymen. From new arrangements on a system suggested by Mr. Sandham, the Reading-room will be better supplied than hitherto with newspapers and periodicals.

The state of the finances is not satisfactory, the Association being in debt \$1,300. The Committee have, therefore, been compelled, for the first time, to lay the position of the Association before the Christian public. About \$500 have already been received from various sources towards lessening the debt, not including what is expected from Dr. Dawson's lectures.

The Secretary concluded by acknowledging the goodness of the friends of the Association, who had hitherto given it their support, and appealing to them for a continuation of their aid.

The CHAIRMAN said he could not refrain from saying that he had looked over the report, and was amazed at the amount of work which the Association had done during the past year, and the great discretion and judgment shown in the way in which they performed their labors.

The Rev. Mr. BRIGGS then delivered an address, which he said should be brief, because he was to be followed by Mr. Cook, a gentleman from France, and who would in reality occupy the space in the programme devoted to him, Mr. Briggs. The report, he remarked, should be read by all. Work, of which it gave such evidence, was man's noblest mission, and in the good work which this Association had undertaken, the young men of all denominations could join. He would not, however, detain them, but make way for their distinguished friend from France.

The Rev. J. P. COOK, on rising, said he felt himself honored in standing there to address the Association, as a delegate from three of the oldest Young Men's Christian Associations in the world, namely, those of London, Paris, and Geneva. The one in Paris was just as old as this one in Montreal. He was the first member of a Young Men's Christian Association who, as such, had visited a similar Association in America, and the only one that he had visited on this continent was that of Montreal. He should confine his observations to the Paris Association, which was formed in 1851-52. Having conceived the idea of doing so, his first thought was to find some Christian young men in Paris, which he found a very difficult task indeed. He went to the ministers of Protestant churches, and at length succeeded in obtaining three or four active and devoted young Christian men. He afterwards, upon further inquiry, found three or four young men, who were Swiss, and who had real Christian zeal, and by and by he had collected a little band numbering twelve. These at first used to assemble in the bedroom of one of them, where they met for the study of the Scriptures. They then resolved to organize themselves into an association, and after some little difficulty obtained the requisite governmental permission to do so, styling themselves the Young Men's Christian Union. So unused were the Parisians to any association of young men for such purposes that they were for some time much mystified thereat, and various surmises were entertained, one of which was that they were an association of enthusiastic young men engaged in the study of Christian or church architecture.—Having got it formed, however, it had been the means of great good to young men arriving in Paris from the country. It had itself grown so that they had had to remove four times, each time to larger rooms. They had now more than one hundred members, and at their special meetings had a large attendance. They had also a reading-room, and their example and labors had been so successful that there were now in France eighty similar, or branch associations from that of Paris. Some of these were certainly very small, but in the aggregate they numbered eleven hundred young men. In Paris they had delivered a course of lectures on the life of Christ, which was done by way of answer to the work known as the "Life of Christ" by Renan, and these lectures were attended by a thousand young men of the university of France. The special aim of these associations in France was to bring young men to Christ, and induce them to work for Him, the associations confining themselves to their evangelization, and afterwards sending them to labor within the sphere of their own respective churches. These organizations were also composed exclusively of young men, none being received after 30, and none being permitted to remain after 35. They were careful not to interfere with the ordinary work of the Church and of its ministers, some of whom were at first jealous that they would do so, but who were now so convinced to the contrary, and impressed with their zeal and Christian knowledge, that when a Sunday-school teacher or other Gospel agent was wanted, they would make application to the association for such to be provided them from amongst its members. Young men knew each other's peculiar wants, wishes, tastes, and temptations, hence the advantage and propriety of their association being confined to the young. He was much pleased with what he

had seen here, and the scale of the operations, and should not fail on his return to France to tell their smaller societies how large and efficient were these associations in America.

The Rev. Mr. BONAR gave the thanks of the meeting to the last speaker, and said he would ask him to tell them in France of our gratitude to them for having had Mr. Cook to listen to that night.

An intermission of fifteen minutes now took place, and an anthem was sung by the choir.

The Rev. Dr. IRVINE then came forward. He said the time had come when the churches could sum up the points wherein they agreed, and the young men of different denominations meet together for Christian labor. He did not care by whom the work was done so that it were done. He was greatly pleased with the report, and when it was published in pamphlet form he was sure it would be read. The *material* and the charitable character of the association would commend it. It ought, in his opinion, to receive a vote of thanks from the Corporation for it was doing Corporation work in hindering crime, whilst many of the enactments were only for its punishment. The corporation licensed houses, and then punished people for doing that which the incitement provided in those houses caused them to do. This Association had divided the city into thirteen districts, and were trying to prevent therein the crime and consequent fines inflicted. He gave testimony to the work of the city missionaries, and stated that by the exertions of this class of laborers in Belfast, its drunkenness and crime during twenty years had somewhat diminished, although its population had doubled, whilst the increase of churches and ministers had been beyond all precedent. The Young Men's Christian Association was doing a similar work here. Out of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the States, had sprung the Christian Commission, an enormous organization, which had done an immense amount of good in the American army during the war. The result was in great measure owing to the catholicity of their operations, a characteristic, too, of those of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city. In the name of the great Master whom he served, he wished the latter prosperity and God speed.

The Rev. Mr. BALDWIN delivered a short, but exceedingly eloquent address, which went of space forbids us inserting. There never was, he said, a time when the Church was more loudly called upon to be one in action against Rome and the sceptical spirit of the age. The Church had had pleasant times, but it was now likely that her path heavenward would lie across a dreary desert, but which would at length bring her to the good land. He then enumerated the other influences and characteristics of the age which were inimical to the gospel; but though its doctrines might be assailed and the fires of scepticism or superstition lick around the pillars of the Church, it would not be consumed. As the grandeur of the setting sun was often greater than his rising, so would the latter days of the Church be more glorious than anything the world had yet seen.

At the close of this address the doxology was sung, when those present arose and partook of the refreshments, after which the meeting broke up; having been one of the pleasantest, and, let us trust, one of the most profitable of those annual gatherings of the Young Men's Christian Association and its friends.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

For some time past negotiations have been carried on for a general union of the Established Church, the Free Church, and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, existing in New South Wales. These negotiations have been brought to a successful issue, and, in the month of September last, a meeting was held of the representatives of the three bodies for the ratification of the union. The articles forming the basis of union were read, during which all the members of conference stood up, signifying their assent to each article by holding up their hands. This being done, the three moderators declared the dissolution of their respective Synods, and their future amalgamation in one body, and then proceeded to sign the articles of union which had been read by the clerk of the assembly. The Rev. A. Thomson was unanimously elected moderator of the first General Assembly of the united churches, and the Rev. J. B. Laughton, assembly clerk. A most excellent inaugural address was delivered by the moderator, in which he dilated on the importance of the essential characteristics of the Presbyterian Church, and on the need for, and the advantages of, a firm adherence to the vital principles of Christianity, and an intelligent zeal for their propagation. The Rev. Dr. Fullerton then moved, and the Rev. A. C. Geikie, formerly of Canada, seconded, a resolution expressive of thanks to Almighty God for His merciful guidance in bringing the negotiations for union to so successful an issue, and advising that the articles forming the basis of union be engrossed on the minutes of the General Assembly, and "signed by all the members of this supreme federation of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales." A public meeting followed in the evening, which was attended by a dense crowd of persons. The newly elected moderator occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. Purves, the Hon. J. Macfarlane, M. D., the Rev. J. B. Laughton, Professor Smith, M. D., the Rev. Dr. Steel, Mr. J. Richardson, the Rev. J. Kinross. All the speakers dwelt strongly on the advantages of the union which had just been consummated, expressing their thanks to God that it had been so successfully brought about, and indulging in bright visions of the increased efficiency and usefulness of the united churches. The large assembly separated, highly delighted with the meeting, and rejoicing that a long-desired project had been happily completed. This is unquestionably one of the greatest ecclesiastical movements of the day in New South Wales, and the example here set might be very advantageously followed by other reli-

gious denominations. The manifold divisions of the Church have often done much to impede the progress of Christianity in the world, and it is much to be desired that those who do already agree in fundamental principles, should sacrifice their minor differences, and become one in all practical arrangements and efforts.—*Toronto Globe.*

COURT OF APPEALS.—JUDGMENTS.

BRONSDON, (defendant in the court below,) Appellant; and DRENNAN, (plaintiff in the court below,) Respondent.—This was an appeal from a judgment rendered by Mr. Justice Smith, in favor of the respondent. The action was brought on the following letter of guarantee, which the appellant had given to the respondent for goods to be supplied to the firm of C. F. Hill & Co., consisting of C. F. Hill and J. L. Bronsdon, the latter a son of the appellant.—"Montreal, 11th August, 1860.—S. P. Drennan, Esq.—Sir, I hereby agree to become security for Messrs. C. F. Hill & Co., for whatever furniture you may trust to their care. (Signed,) J. R. Bronsdon." The declaration set up that under this letter of guarantee the plaintiff consigned to C. F. Hill & Co. large quantities of furniture for which they failed to account in full, and on the 1st July, 1863, a balance of \$1524.80 remained due, of which defendant was notified. On the 17th Aug., 1863, plaintiff made a notarial demand on defendant, requiring him to pay within two days, in default whereof he would sue C. F. Hill & Co., at defendant's risk and cost. Defendant did not pay, and plaintiff obtained judgment against C. F. Hill & Co. for \$1,382 on which execution was sued out, and return made of *nulla bona* and no lands. The plaintiff then brought his suit against defendant to recover what was due within the terms of the letter of guarantee. The plea was that the document termed a letter of guarantee merely expressed the defendant's willingness to become security, but that plaintiff had never informed defendant that he accepted the letter of guarantee, and nothing was ever done to complete the obligation. Further, that defendant wrote the letter in question on the faith of one James Mathewson becoming security jointly with the defendant, and he had not done so. The judgment of the Superior Court condemned the defendant to pay \$1508, being the amount of the debt, interest, and costs in the suit against Hill & Co. From this judgment the present appeal was instituted.

Meredith, J., said that after examining the case carefully, the court was of opinion that the letter in question was a sufficient letter of guarantee; and, secondly, that the evidence was sufficient to show that the debt claimed was for goods delivered under the letter of guarantee.

Mondelet, J., was of opinion that the proof fully established that the furniture would never have been entrusted to C. F. Hill & Co. by plaintiff, except on the faith of the letter of guarantee.

Judgment confirmed unanimously.

THE COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS, HAMILTON.

The December term of this court was opened last week, his honor Judge Logie presiding. The principal business of the court appeared to be the quashing of convictions under the Dunkin Act. The joke is being passed round, that although the act in question was designed to be a cold-water Act, it does not seem as if it would hold water. At all events, not only water, but a good deal else appears to go through it very easily, when the strict letter of the statute and the usage of common law are inquired into. The following cases were disposed of:—

JAMES ROEY, APPELLANT; vs. THE TOWNSHIP OF BINBROOK, RESPONDENT.

This was an appeal from the conviction of Henry Hall and Richard Barlow, Esqs., for selling liquor contrary to the "Temperance Act of 1864." Conviction quashed with costs. Mr. Waddell, assisted by Mr. Robertson, of Dundas, for the appellants; and Mr. Saldie for respondent.

There were four other convictions against the same party, who is a tavern-keeper at Hall's Corners. All the convictions were quashed with costs. Cases conducted by same parties.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, APPELLANT; vs. THE TOWNSHIP OF SALT FLEET, RESPONDENT.

This case was similar to the above. Conviction quashed with costs. Mr. Waddell for appellant; Mr. McKelcan for respondent.

TOWNSHIP OF SALT FLEET vs. LEVIN BROS.

A similar case to the above. Quashed with costs.—*Toronto Paper.*

[This is wholesale work in favor of the ram trade. Who is Judge Logie?—Ed. Wit.]

REMOVAL OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Robert Peel's removal is, of course, very gratifying to the Irish Members, more particularly the Popish portion of them. Sir Robert, some years back, did such service to the cause of truth and of Protestantism, in conjunction with that of political liberty, as to commit a sin for which there is no forgiveness. The Romish clergy could never be reconciled to the brave and able Sir Robert, who told them more truth than ever they heard before from the lips of an Irish Chief Secretary. Now that Sir Robert Peel is vacating an office which he has most ably filled for a considerable time, it is but proper to state that, in point of actual conduct, he has given very little ground of complaint even to the factious portion of the Irish people. He has shown a self-control for which the public had not given him credit, and a patience under provocation which his successor, Mr. Fortescue, will hardly exceed. In a word, Sir Robert, we think, has deserved well, and he will leave a thankless office, we trust to take up an independent position in the House of Commons. He is too buoyant, too frank, too independent, too self-reliant, and too contemptuous of shams of every sort, and of all hypocrisy, to run very comfortably in the Government team.—*British Standard.*

Contemporary Press.

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The strange escape of Stephens, leader of the Fenians in Ireland, from Richmond jail at Dublin, has excited some alarm, not on account of its intrinsic importance, but the circumstances of his escape prove to a demonstration that he was assisted by accomplices within the prison, and that all that he had to do was simply to walk out of the prison door. This escape might be made much of, for it is really the only exploit that Fenianism has yet achieved, if we except the fring of two pistols at two police officers, from a distance chosen with such careful reference to the personal safety of the marksmen that the bullets, though well aimed, were spent before reaching their destination. A special commission has been opened in the Irish capital to try political prisoners. The prisoners, though accused of conspiring with intent to plunge their country into civil war, are not put on their trial for high treason, or for any offence involving the penalty of death, but for felony, punishable simply by transportation. The disturbance of peaceful avocations, and the check to improvement arising from popular uneasiness in the meantime, are deplorable. The trials are resulting in convictions and sentences of from ten to twenty years' transportation or rather imprisonment.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. Forster, the under-Secretary in the Colonial office, has been addressing his constituents at Bradford on Parliamentary Reform. He expresses his belief that the ministry must bring forward a Reform Bill, and that the Liberal party must support it. He shows that Mr. Gladstone has pledged himself in the most distinct language to the extreme theory of the Radicals, that all class distinctions with regard to the electoral privilege are unjust and indefensible. He expects Earl Russell to do his duty, and makes it appear that the Premier's first duty is to settle the vexed question of the franchise. His own wishes are distinctly stated. He says:—"What it is necessary to pass now is a Bill which shall admit the working classes to their share. I do not say to the share which they may eventually receive. I do not say to an overwhelming or a preponderating share. I do not believe any now demand that or think it possible, and a great many do not think it even desirable. But, it will mean this, that they are to be admitted to a substantial and real share—a share which would make its passing an era in the history of the country, marked by the performance of a task on which it would have been well worth while to any of us to have worked hard."

THE MANCHESTER MEETING.

Manchester has taken the lead in demanding an inquiry into the conduct of Governor Eyre. A gentle pressure from without is all the more necessary because Parliament is not sitting. A deputation appointed from the meeting there held, waited on Earl Russell at his official residence on the 28th ult. No reporters were present, but we understand that the members of the deputation were gratified with the results of the interview. Earl Russell was not surprised at the deep and widespread concern which the news from Jamaica had awakened, or insensible to the urgent necessity of inquiry into the circumstances under which so many of our fellow-subjects have been slaughtered. The result of the interview was to impress the deputation with Earl Russell's anxious desire that justice shall be vindicated. There is still, however, a work for public opinion to do. It is the disposition of all governments to indorse, as far as possible, what has been done, and to defend their own servants. No objection can be made to this feeling; but the laws of the empire, and the lives of the Queen's subjects, and the honor of England, must not be sacrificed to official tenderness.

THE WAR IN CHILI.

His Excellency M. Bermudez de Castro, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent a very long circular to the agents of her Catholic Majesty abroad, relative to the affairs of Chili. These explanations are rather long, and we are of the opinion of those who say that the best defences are the shortest. Chili refused coal to the Spanish ships, permitted recruiting for the Peruvian fleet, and did not repress insulting manifestations against Spain. M. Tavera, the Spanish Minister, was appointed to negotiate in the matter, and declared himself satisfied with the somewhat evasive explanations given by Chili. This was not satisfactory to the Government; and the settlement of the pending difficulties was therefore intrusted to Admiral Pareja, who demanded from Chili a salute of twenty-one guns, an explicit explanation of, and apology for, the insult offered to Spain, and a strict fulfilment of the previous treaties of peace. Failing these, he declared the blockade, and the rupture of diplomatic relations. The general opinion in England seems to be that the whole trouble arises simply from Castilian pride, possibly ambition.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN LOAN.

The empire of Austria coming for the first time on the European market to ask a loan from France of 225,000,000 francs, is a political event of the greatest importance, and regarded by all parties as a most important sign. The new loan establishes between Paris and Vienna ties which

have no longer anything to fear from diplomatic difficulties.

SVEDIA.—THE CHOLERA UNDIMINISHED.

The Hadikhat el Akhbar, "The Garden of News," a native Arabic paper, published in Beyrout, says:—"Now, be it known that the cholera has not decreased greatly in the 'Holy Place' (Jerusalem), and the news which has arrived during the past week states that the deaths per day are but little less, there being about thirty every day from this disease. And, moreover, but little hope is entertained of its departing from Acre, and, alas! death has returned in the above city; likewise there is no decrease in mortality in Sidon. In Tripoli the deaths have not amounted to more than twenty per day; but there is little hope that it will soon depart from thence. From Damascus we have not heard any news respecting the disease for the last ten days. On Thursday last it was reported that a woman died in Beyrout from cholera, but since then up to the present moment no cases of death have occurred, and the disease is decreasing. News from Alexandria shows that the plague has not disappeared there either. From the West we are told that the cholera has appeared in some villages in the Lebanon, where, as is usual, it has no power up the mountains, but has attacked the towns."

THE NEGRO MASSACRES IN JAMAICA.

(From the London Daily News, Nov. 30.)

The further intelligence which the West India mail brings from Jamaica must intensify the anxiety with which the acts of the authorities there have been regarded throughout England. We obtain no further insight into the evidence of a plot by which the massacre of the alleged rebels has been said to be justified. On this head everything still stands on the footing of rumor, of hearsay evidence, of statements that "it is said" there was a conspiracy. Considering the constant sitting of courts-martial, the surrender of so many voluntary prisoners, the torturing by the lash on every side, and the final admission that order is now so far secured that an amnesty has been issued, it is certainly incredible that, if overwhelming evidence of such a conspiracy exists, it should not have oozed out, and should not have been published in the newspapers of the island. But in these sources of information, as well as in the Governor's speech to the House of Assembly, we search in vain for it. We find column after column filled with recapitulation of the particulars of the first horrid outbreak in Morant Bay; we find a statement by each survivor of all he saw and all he suffered; we find the despatches of the several commanders of parties, and copious details of every event by correspondents of the press. But of evidence of this deep-laid, all-embracing plot, this "volcano" on the brink of which, the Governor tells the Legislature, the colony has been—this determination "to make Jamaica a second Hayti"—we are furnished with not one tittle that would bear a moment's examination in an English Court of justice.

But the character of the evidence on which this alleged plot rests is to be seen perhaps most clearly from what has been published as conclusive proof of Mr. G. W. Gordon's guilt. We yesterday laid before our readers an address which had been published by that gentleman prior to a meeting of St. George in the East, called by the Custos himself in July last. This document is furnished by the paper we have already quoted from as a specimen of his speeches and proclamations by which "the masses were inflamed." And what does this seditious incitement and evidence of treasonable conspiracy contain? An invitation to the people to attend the meeting the authorities had called—a recommendation that Mr. Cardwell's "very indiscreet despatch" should be "well-handled in a loyal spirit"—an assurance that "We know that our beloved Queen is too noble-hearted to say anything unkind even to her most humble subjects, and we believe that Mr. Cardwell and her Majesty's other ministers are gentlemen too honorable and honest in their intentions wilfully to wound the feelings of her Majesty's colonial subjects; but we fear they have been deceived and misled, and the consequence is a serious grievance to our people; but we advise them to be prudent yet firm in their remonstrances, and we have no doubt that truth will ultimately prevail."

And then an earnest and passionate, yet surely most loyal and constitutional entreaty:—"People of St. Anns, poor people of St. Anns, starving people of St. Anns, naked people of St. Anns, you who have no sugar estates to work on nor can find other employment, we call on you to come forth. Even if you be naked, come forth, and protest against the unjust representations made against you by Mr. Governor Eyre and his band of custodes. You don't require custodes to tell your woes; you want men free of government influence—you want honest men—you want men with a sense of right and wrong, and who can appreciate you. Call on your ministers to reveal your true condition, and then call on Heaven to witness, and have mercy."

Is this evidence which we in England can be asked to accept of a deep-laid plot for the massacre of every white man at Christmas, under the auspices of G. W. Gordon, who writes such words? Was there any wider perversion of honest meaning and legal acts found in the mouths of the infamous informers who two centuries ago hatched the Popish plot, than in the production of such a document as damning evidence of the writer's ferocious treason?

But while such is the evidence of crime, so far as during a month of trials and slaughtering it has been made public, the evidence of its punishment is very different. It will be remembered that the total number killed by the rioters on the 11th October was sixteen, and two planters were killed next day. For these deaths the vengeance taken by courts-martial in the town of Morant Bay alone is stated, by a correspondent who seems to have been at pains to be accurate, as "up to date," on 26th October, 102 rebels executed. The courts-martial were still, however, in full swing, and on the 27th eighteen more were sent to the gallows, on the 28th eleven more, on the 30th sixteen more. At this period the despatch closes. But while thus the number executed in the town alone was 147, the same careful correspondent adds: "It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know that slightly over 1,050 rebels have been hanged and shot in the parish of St. Thomas up to date." These, however, are only the executions in the form of martial law. Of how many were shot

down in the bush, or slain on the ashes of their homes, no account can ever be given; only we know that rivers are described as foul with the pollution from the dead bodies that are festering on their banks, that whole districts are described as impetrable from the stench of corpses, and that certain roads are described as fringed with carcases of "rebels." We are told by the Colonial Standard of Nov. 6, that "Mr. Justice Kirkland, the only acting authority at Bath, received a verbal order to shoot prisoners, but did not consider that authority enough for such a proceeding. He sent off to Morant Bay for a confirmation, but delayed, from some cause, starting his despatch, so much so that the prisoners have increased to between 120 and 150 in the meantime." But when there was no ground for either shooting or hanging prisoners, the cat was always available. The same paper tells us flogging is going on from morning to night. Many women and children detected as robbers are catted and let go daily. The greater criminals are sent on to Morant Bay to be hanged or shot. Details are furnished of the jests of the sailors on the sufferings of the miserable wretches on whom they are performing this hideous office. Nay, with the last refinement of cruelty the lash is applied, before trial, to those who are set apart for trial, and who are afterwards shot!

But we cannot pollute our columns with more of such appalling details. If but a thousandth part of such tales as form the staple of the Jamaica newspapers—and which are narrated with heartiest applause—are true, hell itself has become loose in that wretched island. But the demons are not the blacks, who burst into the sudden fury of a single day, and never afterwards offered the remotest show of resistance. They are the white men, who, for week after week, have been holding their feast of blood; who have, by form of law, taken fifty lives for each one that they themselves lost; who have, on pretence of a future insurrection, made a whole region barrens with extermination, and uninhabitable with the pestilence of putrifying bodies; who gloat and jest over the tortures they inflict ere they mercifully slay; who flog naked women and children; and who blaspheme Almighty God with their thanks for His mercie vouchsafed in dolgering their enemies into their hands. It is no longer human nature that exists in that land; drunk with blood and maddened with cruelty, our soldiers and sailors have become as wild animals, and have lost every vestige and sentiment of humanity, while they bandy compliments on their common triumphs over panic-stricken and fugitive wretches, over a foe who has never crossed a sword with them in fight, nor even fired a musket-shot in their "glorious campaign."

This awful business must be stopped if we would not have all civilization rise to execrate the name of Englishmen.

(From the Morning Star Nov. 30.)

The Maroons have been industrious in the work of slaughter. They have by no means belied the expectations of their friends. They tell how at one spot in their devastating career the rebels—men, women, and grown children, as they were careful to mention to prove how fitting the appellation of rebel was—took refuge on the tree-tops, "slyly imagining that there they would be safe; but the sagacious bush-rangers," exclaims the delighted narrator, "out-manœuvred them," and whilst not one of their men was lost, the rebels were all shot down and the ground strewed with their dead bodies. All—man, woman, and grown child; and the children, who could not fly for refuge to the tree-tops what of them when the ground is so cumbered with the dead. The Maroons did not find it necessary to explain. They were, however, to be received by the Governor in Kingston in solemn ceremonial, with their grotesque colonel, at their head, adorned "with a common Kilmarnock cap, ornamented with braid over his hat, and a kind of poignard in his sheath of goat-skin at his side. It must not be thought that the Christian troops were as regardless of the young children as these savage mountaineers. Sergeant-Major Thompson went out with a body of volunteers to Manchioneal and captured a group of twenty-nine—men, women with suckling children, and boys of mature growth. They were marched direct to the barracks to Captain Luke and tried by him. Many women have been executed, and one poor wounded child, the son of Moses Bogle, was flogged. He and his mother were caught together, and the correspondent who narrated the capture expressed his hope that these two notorious insurrectionists (a wounded child and his mother) would meet the doom that ushered Paul Bogle into another world. To prove that Paul Bogle was worthy of death, one newspaper describes him thus:—"Paul Bogle, the rebel chief, is a very ferocious-looking fellow, and having lately had the small-pox, he was the true type of the fiend." We think there is one truer type of the fiend, and that is embodied in those persons, whether marked with the small-pox or not, who exhibit such a thirst for blood—such an exultant revelling in slaughter.

DEAD-LOCK IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

A quarrel has broken out between the Upper and Lower Chambers. Both are elected. The power is reserved by the Constitution to the Upper Chamber of assenting to or dissenting from the Appropriation Bill, but any alteration in that Bill is forbidden. It is the wish of the Assembly to make certain alterations in the taxation of the Colony. To these the Upper Chamber object. In order to compel assent, the Lower Chamber has tackled them on to the Appropriation Bill, and presented both together for the assent of the Upper. The Upper Chamber has laid the Bill aside as an infringement of its privileges, exercising in so doing the legal authority vested in it by the very words of the act of the Imperial Parliament. The result is that there is in the Province no legal authority for collecting or spending the revenue; and this state of things, putting aside the policy or impolicy of the measure, on which each Chamber has an undoubted right to pronounce, is produced by the violent proceeding of the Assembly in tackling the Taxation Bill to the Appropriation Bill. The serious part of the affair is to come. The Assembly, failing to obtain the assent of the Chamber, has passed resolutions authorizing the collection of the taxes, and the Ministry have begun to collect the revenue under these resolutions. Of course, the Assembly cannot deny that such a collection is entirely without legal warrant. Persons have been found to resist its collection, and notices of

action have been given to the revenue officers employed in this illegal business. Now comes the most serious part of the affair. The Attorney-General has informed one of these persons that the Government will resist to the Court of Final Appeal, if necessary, the attempt improperly to recover moneys paid under the sanction of the Legislative Assembly, and that the Act of Parliament intended to be passed to give legal form to the resolution will be retrospective, and will subject all persons who endeavor, by legal means, to defraud the revenue to the costs of their litigation.

This is a very serious business. It is bad enough that the Lower Chamber should seek to override the rights conceded to the Upper; it is worse that they should usurp powers which the joint assent of the two together, with that of the Governor in the name of Her Majesty, can alone confer. But this violence is eclipsed by the chicanery with which it is sought to carry it out. The taxpayers of Victoria are plainly told that, if they dare to resist a claim manifestly illegal, the Government will, in the first place, employ against them, at the public expense, all the arts by which a just claim may be delayed and made ruinous to the person who prefers it; but that they will also, whenever legal authority can be obtained, punish, by a retrospective Act, those who prefer such claims by the payment of costs. We also hear something about the judges being, after all, only officers of the Attorney-General's Department, and of the necessity of removing them, should they fail to be sufficiently pliable. Altogether the proceedings remind us more of the collection of Ship Money, or of the attempts of James II., than of anything in modern English history, only with this difference, that the claim for Ship Money was supported, however vainly, by a long array of ancient precedents, whilst in this case the illegality is so gross and flagrant as not to admit of the slightest palliation. In old times these things used to be done by kings; now the infraction of law comes from the people.—London Times.

EXCITEMENT IN MONTPELIER, VT.

(From Boston Journal.)

During the past week articles have appeared in two or three of the papers of this city, stating that a "Professor B. Melchior" had been forced to leave Montpelier, Vt., under the penalty of being shot if he remained or attempted to return after he had left. We have letters from gentlemen of the highest respectability in Montpelier, corroborating in every particular Mr. Atkins's statement, which is as follows:—"OFFICE OF ARGUS AND PATRIOT, Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 12, 1865. To the Editor of the Boston Courier.

In the Courier of last Saturday appeared an article from a person styling himself 'Prof. B. Melchior, of Montpelier, Vt.,' which is a tissue of falsehood. That man came to Montpelier poor and destitute, pretending to be a loyal refugee from the South. The rector of Christ's Church presented his case to the charitable; I was induced to aid him to scholars in French and drawing, through the Argus and Patriot; the Masonic fraternity interested themselves in his behalf; a furnished room was given him; his board paid, and the most strenuous efforts made to get him pupils, that he might earn his own livelihood eventually.

Among these pupils was a bright, interesting Miss of fourteen or fifteen years, belonging to one of our best families, and she it is who is the young lady he claims to have been married to. The facts are that he grossly insulted, and attempted her ruin, while giving her a drawing lesson on Monday last week, locking his door ere he tried to thus foully wrong a guileless girl of tender years. For this he was waited on by two of his best friends,—men who had done all possible to befriend him,—and told that, having proved himself a scoundrel, he must leave town, which he did.

All his talk about 'contract of marriage,' 'secret marriage,' 'discarded lovers,' 'destruction of my things,' 'intense excitement,' 'menaced to be shot,' 'not permitted to see my wife, nor her parents, nor any friends, nor even collect my dues,' etc., is all as false as the heart of the scoundrel who wrote it.

He had no things, the very clothes he wore having been given him here; there was no excitement; he may thank fortune that he did not see the parents of the miss he attempted to wrong, else he had not been alive; he has not a friend here; it is not probable the men who waited on him were 'discarded lovers,' both having been married about as many years as the miss had lived; and he had no dues, being in debt to every man who would trust him. Prof. B. Melchior is an impostor, a sponge, and a villain, who is going about the country imposing upon the unwary and charitable.

HIRAM ATKINS."

[The individual spoken of above came to Montpelier, and endeavored in various ways to get before the public. The almost invariable developments of bad character in such travelling teachers, lecturers, doctors, and others, as come without proper introductions, should lead to the utter exclusion from confidence of the whole class.—Ed. WIT.]

AN OUTSIDE CONGRESS.

(From the N.Y. Tribune.)

Several gentlemen are now in Washington, accredited as members of Congress from States recently in flagrant rebellion against the authority and integrity of the United States.—Some of these can take the oath prescribed by the last Congress, whereby they are required to swear that they have voluntarily taken no part in the recent attempt to overthrow the union by force of arms; but more cannot.

But there is still another class of outside representatives in Washington, headed by Messrs. Frederick Douglass, and George T. Downing, who are there to look sharply after the rights and interests of four millions of American people. These owe their election to no intrigue, no caucus, no cabal; they draw no pay, and swindle nonemphage from the sweat of the American public; they are paid—liberally paid, as they must be to meet the exactions of Washington landlordism—by these who send them, and will be silent partners in no job, no claim, no steamship or railroad grab from the Federal Treasury. We can't help considering their election and position more dignified and creditable than those of average members.

Suppose, now, that these two classes of outsiders should quietly come together, and agree on a platform of peace and everlasting conciliation between their respective constituencies, who would not rejoice? What action of the inside Congress would be half so important or half so beneficent? How poor and tawdry would seem the stained-glass ceiling, three-story mirrors, nine-dollar per yard carpets, spotted marble, \$100 desks, flaring upholstery, and barbarically profane gilding of the official House of Representatives beside the rudest and coarsest furniture of the dingy, bare-walled room, wherein the representatives of Southern Chivalry, and of African Industry, should establish the basis of a hearty and everlasting amity and concord? How many auditors would remain to Speaker Colfax's menagerie while there was room for another to squeeze within eyesight or earshot of that wherein the entente cordiale between the whites and blacks of the South was inaugurating itself? How quickly would "pale the ineffectual fires" of Monroe-Mexican Bancombe before the sunrise of a true Southern reconstruction!

Do we seem to speak lightly? Most certainly we were never more in earnest. A reconciliation between the Southern whites and the blacks would completely solve all our remaining difficulties in an hour. Mr. Stevens might demand confiscation; Parson Brownlow might call for military execution; the cotton-jobbers now roaming over the Gulf States might insist, so long as a simple bale remained outside of their clutches, that martial law could not safely be withdrawn; politicians might expatiate (ever so truly) on the bad temper and imperfect reconstruction of the ex-Rebels; but let it be proclaimed that the representatives of the late slaveholders and those of the Black race had come to a full and clear understanding and agreed on the basis of future harmony, and no parliamentary tactics could keep a single Southern delegation out of Congress for even a week.

We do not know that anything like this will even be attempted; but we rejoice that the presence at Washington of Messrs. Downing, Douglass, and their confidés, affords opportunity for it. Should it pass unimproved, we are sure the fault will not be theirs.

THE MONTREAL REGISTRY OFFICE.

If we had a Government which at all respected the right of the public to be served by public servants, we should certainly long ago have had a reform in the Registry Office of Montreal. Year after year every one who has had anything to do with that Office has had to complain of the most inconvenient delays, which are of grave moment when the largeness of the interests at stake are considered. We now see that a gentleman named Thibaut writes to a French contemporary that during eight days he went ten times to the Registry Office for some deeds relating to a Sheriff's sale, which it was of great consequence that he should have, and was every time promised the deeds immediately, till at last he found that important public functionary, the Deputy Registrar, amusing himself with a lively conversation with some friends, and, on asking for his papers, was rudely pushed out of the door, which was then closed in his face. Another case, showing the carelessness of the interests of the public manifested in this office, though without any of the accompanying aggravations of which Mr. Thibaut complains, came to our notice a few days ago. It was necessary to obtain a certificate of the registration of a certain document which was to be sent to England, in order to make a claim for a sum due on a life policy, and the person who went to the office on the business was informed that he could not possibly have the work done in less than six weeks. Whether he will get the paper in six weeks has yet to be seen; but here was the case of a widow, having all the pressing need for money which usually accompanies the loss of the head of a family, and she must have the receipt of the provision which had been made for her postponed for six weeks, because a well-paid public officer chooses to do his work in so slovenly a manner as to be always in arrears. There were some special circumstances, which need not be mentioned, besides the desire which every one has to receive a considerable amount of due money, which made it important that the business should be transacted without delay, in order to avoid the possibility of a very long postponement. But all that did not affect the mind of the Montreal registrar. A family might, for all be cared, be involved in a lawsuit or have their property sold by the sheriff for want of a sum of money, the payment of which was delayed solely by want of business-like habits on the part of the registrar. If such delays were necessary, that would be another matter; but it takes no longer to register a deed now than six weeks hence; nor is there any reason why the work of each day, as a general rule, should not be done on the day. Any occasional pressure of business beyond the average could not cause delay beyond a day or two at most; and we hold that the Government ought to insist upon it that the registrar should bring his work up to, or nearly up to the latest moment, so that if a deed is left for any purpose at the office, the party who deposits it may have some hope of getting it back while the thing is fresh in his mind, and not only after months of delay, by which time he perhaps has forgotten the whole matter, and may find, too late, some blunder or omission in the forms, which would never have taken place had the work been completed while the affair was fresh. Banks and many other establishments bring up their books daily. Why should public officers be the only ones from whom the transaction of business in a business-like way is not expected?—Herald.

[Perhaps the attention of government has never been called to this matter. Its importance demands immediate attention now.—Ed. WIT.]

CORWIN.—The death of Thomas Corwin will snap another link uniting the present with the preceding age of our republic. Though a few of our older notables—Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Scott, &c.—still remain with us, yet the past fifteen years have witnessed an extraordinary mortality of our eminent public men—John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, John Forsyth, Roger B. Tanney, John Catron, Martin Van Buren, Joshua R. Giddings, John Tyler, James H. Hammond, Owen Lovejoy, and ever so many others—to say nothing of War's bloody harvest—it seems clear that our old race of statesmen are called away, to give place to the new, if such there shall prove to be.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM JAMAICA.—The right wing of the 17th regiment returned to Halifax on the 29th ultimo, from Jamaica, their services not being longer required there. They left on the 13th ult., and the remainder of the regiment was expected soon to follow. Executions nevertheless continued to be of daily occurrence in the island.—Herald.

CAUTION TO REMITTERS OF FUNDS TO THE UNITED STATES.—We learn that a considerable number of letters containing remittances for the United States have recently miscarried. It is believed that they have been stolen in the United States, for registered letters have been traced as far as the Lines. Registered and unregistered letters have alike been lost.—Id.

According to the latest advices from South America the blockade of Santiago was still going on. The President of Peru has announced his intention to make a thorough change in the Administration of the Republic.

A Solicitor's Journal article on the Jamaica outbreak does not hesitate to assert "that in the eye of the law, and utterly irrespective of the question whether Mr. Gordon did or did not deserve his fate, Brigadier Nelson, and the officers who sat on that Court martial, and the soldiers who carried their sentence into effect, have one and all been guilty of wilful murder."

Nothing can be more complete than the way in which Dr. Underhill has cleared himself from the charge brought against him in Governor Eyre's despatch. The Saturday Review is not usually too favorable towards dissenters, or inclined to let slip any opportunity of throwing dirt at a dissenting minister; yet even this journal declares, that Dr. Underhill's letter to Mr. Cardwell, which Governor Eyre denounces as a prime cause of the rebellion, "was inconsistent neither with Imperial nor with Colonial law," and characterizes the Governor's charges against him as extravagant injustice.—Methodist Recorder.

JUSTICE BEAUMONT REINSTATED.—All who read the account we gave last week of the treatment to which Mr. Beaumont, the Chief Justice of British Guiana, had been subjected by Mr. Hincks, the Governor of the Colony, will be glad to learn that Mr. Beaumont has accomplished the object for which he came to England. The whole case having been laid before Her Majesty's Ministers, the suspension order was speedily set aside, and a censure passed upon Governor Hincks for his hasty and unwise procedure. Mr. Beaumont is consequently replaced in his office, and the fact, we are assured on the best authority, will be hailed with delight by the people of Guiana, especially by the negro population, because equal justice was well known and strongly felt to be the guiding principle of the Chief Justice's decision in all cases that came before him.—London Christian World, 1st December.

[Such a man might have saved Jamaica from the recent horrors caused by the small governing clique.—Ed. Wit.]

THE MURDERED MR. GORDON.—The appointment to the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonial Office of Mr. Forster, the representative of Bradford, is about as good a guarantee as could just now be given, that a searching inquiry will be made into the late deplorable doings in Jamaica. Mr. Forster is an able and earnest friend of the oppressed, and will assuredly unite heartily with Mr. Cardwell, or whoever it is to be his chief at the Office, in "demanding justice upon those who have used the name of their Queen to cover a foul murder"; if such, indeed, it shall be proved to have been in the case of Mr. Gordon, and as there are additional and strong reasons for believing that it was. Remarkable testimonies are coming from all quarters to the excellent character of Mr. Gordon, from gentlemen who had known him for many years in Jamaica, and from others who made his acquaintance when he visited England.—London Paper.

LITERARY BASENESS.—In this Jamaica business one hardly knows whether Governor Eyre or the Times newspaper is most to be reprobated. The Governor has perpetrated a shameful massacre, and the Times glories in it. The Governor has, in the most reckless and groundless manner, charged Dr. Underhill with being the main cause of the riot, which, to cover his own cruelty, he magnifies into an insurrection resulting from conspiracy; and the Times dares to endeavor to sustain the charge. But, happily, the position assumed by the Times is seen by almost everybody to be so manifestly that of an unscrupulous partisan as to render its articles tolerably innoxious. As if fully conscious, indeed, of its own baseness of purpose, the Times has refused to admit to its columns letters sent by most competent writers of the Baptist denomination, and leaders of the anti-slavery cause, clearly disproving the allegations made both against the missionaries and against the negroes; while devoting much space to communications from ignorant and malicious correspondents, hating religion and freedom, who would gladly banish all the teachers of Christianity from Jamaica, and restore the chains and whips of slavery, with all the planters' vice and licence that prevailed before the days of emancipation.—London Paper.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The New York Post has a letter from the city of Mexico, Nov. 24, which says that the police frequently go to the rooms of foreigners at 3 o'clock in the morning, and take them to the diligence office, furnish them with seats, and convey them out of the country. Major Geo. F. Adams of the United States Army, had been missing for nine days. The correspondent represents the condition of affairs in Mexico as decidedly favorable to the Liberals.

The Imperialists and Liberals in Mexico occupy about the following relative position: Three-fourths of the territory is to-day under the direction of the Liberal or Mexican authorities; the late strategical movement of the Liberals having compelled Bazaine to recall nearly all of the troops under his command in the States of Jalisco, Michoacan, Guanajuato, Puebla, Guerrero, and Oaxaca, in order to protect the city of Mexico. With the exception of Sinaloa, in Yucatan, Maximilian is unknown in the State. Not an imperial order nor an imperial soldier is known in the State of Chiapas. In the Southern portion of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, and south of Acapulca, in Guerrero, no attention is paid to Maximilian or the embryo empire. No mails arrive from these districts. In Senora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua, Colhuilla, New Leon, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Northern Vera Cruz, Northern Mexico, Guanajuato (with

the exception of the large cities), the authority of Maximilian is unknown, and in the cities it is not enforced on account of the weakness of the garrisons.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has agreed to report a bill to-morrow striking out the word "white" from the charter of Washington City.

A bill is to be reported in Congress after adjournment, making liberal appropriations for improvements and repairs of harbors on the sea and lake coasts, and in navigable waters generally.

Secretary Seward has received from the Secretary of State of Oregon a despatch announcing the passage of the anti-slavery amendment of the United States constitution. This is the twenty-eighth ratification, though all are not yet officially announced.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was offered instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the expediency of adopting the Eight Hour rule in all employments and places within jurisdiction of Congress. It was laid over informally. In the House, a resolution for printing 20,000 extra copies (instead of 250,000, as first proposed) of Gen. Grant's report was passed. Mr. Henderson, of Oregon, offered a resolution that treason is a crime and ought to be punished, which the House adopted by a unanimous vote—153 yeas. A resolution was passed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bureau of Education, without limit of race or color. On motion of Mr. Wilson of Iowa, the House adopted a resolution substantially the same as the latter clause of the Stevens resolution rejected by the Senate, providing that all papers relating to claimants from the Rebel States, be referred without debate to the Joint Committee of fifteen, and that no persons be admitted as representatives from such States till the final report of that committee.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT WITH CONDITIONS.—Mississippi has ratified the Constitution. Amendment with conditions and reservation Her Legislature declares that their assent shall not be construed into an abridgment of the precious doctrines of State Sovereignty, nor into a consent that Congress may abolish Slavery in any State that refuses to ratify. The Mississippi lawyers have got a new edition of Story and expound the Amendment as inoperative except in such States as expressly assent to it, no matter whether three-fourths do or not. Their third proviso is that the second section "shall not be construed" as a grant of power to Congress to legislate in respect to the freedmen. Will Congress and the Supreme Court be kind enough to take notice?—Apropos of the freedmen, this same Legislature saw fit to pass a law prohibiting freedmen from renting or leasing lands—a specimen brick of the house they mean to build for the freedmen to live in. The President straightway ordered this law to be disregarded, and Gen. Howard issued an order to Col. Thomas to continue to protect the freedmen in the right to lease lands. That is all right and proper and necessary, but does it not properly raise a question as to the precise condition of a State wherein the President may nullify a law by his executive order? Is Mississippi reconstructed, or is she not? If she is, how can the President interfere with her municipal affairs? If she is not, what right has she to ratify a Constitutional Amendment?—Tribune.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Coal oil discoveries are reported in Caledon and also in the township of Verulam.

No less than twenty-two robbers were arrested in Kamouraska one day last week and lodged in jail.

A child twelve months old, daughter of Mr. Ingo, of Barrie, was suffocated last week by an elder sister lying upon it in the cradle.

Several barns have been burned lately in the township of Blanshard—it is supposed by incendiaries.

A new branch of business is to be established in Dundas—the manufacture of wooden screws, an article which has heretofore been imported altogether from England and the United States.

John Orr, of Downie, was killed on the 12th, by falling from a shed upon which he was working, thereby fracturing his skull and rupturing a blood vessel. He was but twenty-four years of age.

A man in Clinton "ran" a weekly paper for a short time, got a number of exchanges upon his list stopped his paper and then sold his exchanges—the papers continuing to send them in ignorance.

The coroner's jury that investigated the death of the girl Mary Wedlock at St. Marys on the 6th inst., by the burning of her adopted father's house, found that the fire was the act of an unknown incendiary.

Quebec papers contain an advertisement offering a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person who stole from the safe of the late Thos. C. Lee, at Hare Point, documents and papers belonging to the late Thomas C. Lee, M.P.P., and Col. Dumas.

George McCue, belonging to the Indian Village, Chemong Lake, was drowned on the 9th inst., while attempting to catch fish through the ice on that lake.

Mr. Michael Marshall, millwright and sawyer, an employe of Mr. Dickenson's, Long Island, was drowned at the latter place on the 13th inst. in attempting to cross the main channel on the ice.

Francis O'Reilly and Anne Cunningham were tried at the Guelph quarter sessions on Thursday for attempting to conceal the birth of a child, and were acquitted after making piteous appeals to the jury.

The Guelph Advertiser says that at the fall show on Wednesday, a wether was exhibited which cost \$120, and weighed 80 lbs to the quarter, dressed. It was bought from Mr. Stone for the New York market, and was declared to be without exception the finest sheep ever raised in America.

A female horse-thief has been arrested at Simcoe, Elizabeth Gage, who coolly drove off with a horse and buggy attached, which she found under a shed near a church in Victoria, where divine service was being performed. She is only fifteen years of age, but old in iniquity.

The Norfolk Reformer records the death of another old resident, Mr. Elijah Doom, of Woodhouse, who was born in Virginia, and settled in this country upwards of fifty years ago. For many years he was the only surveyor in that section of the country. He leaves behind him a large number of descendants to the fourth generation.

The London Free Press says that a curious and unlooked-for development has taken place at Delaware, while sinking the "Pioneer" oil well, on the property of the Delaware & Ontario Petroleum Company, in that a vein of tin ore has been met with at a depth of 293 feet in the rock. The vein has a thickness of eight inches, but its breadth is, of course, at present unknown.

The London Free Press says that on Wednesday and Thursday last a party of gentlemen comprising Mr. Swinyard, of the Great Western, Mr. Charles Hunt, Mr. Wallace, Mr. McKellar, and A. G. Ramsay, of Hamilton, and others, visited the Enniskillen oil regions for the purpose of inquiry; the object being to determine how far the petroleum trade would warrant the construction of a line of railway from Bothwell to Oil Springs and Petrolia, terminating possibly at Wyoming.

The order of merit in shooting of the regiments serving in Canada, as shown by returns of rifle practices last summer is as follows:—4th batt. 60th rifles, 1st batt. Rifle brigade, 30th regt., 47th regt., 25th regt., Royal Canadian rifles, 16th regt. The best shot in the service in British North America is private William Huit, 47th regt.; the best judge of distances, private William Evans, 30th regt.; the best shooting companies with sea service rifles are D and I companies, 4th batt. 60th rifles; and the best shooting company with long rifle is K company, 47th regt.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.—Baron Alfred Falkenberg, the Consul for Sweden and Norway, at this port, has kindly communicated to us the following fact:—"The King of Sweden and Norway has been pleased to confer the medal in silver for bravery on Capt. Clement Pinel, master of the schooner "Margaret," for Glasgow, for saving, with great peril to himself and vessel, the crew of the Norwegian bark "Republic," Capt. M. Dahm, abandoned at sea the 28th October, 1864. The "Republic" was bound from here to London, with a cargo of timber, and left on the 16th of the same month."—Quebec Chronicle.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.—At the meeting of the Executive Council in Montreal, on the 9th inst., several cases were considered, with a view to the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of mercy. In the case of Wm. H. English, convicted of rape at the last Assizes for the county of Victoria—sentenced to be hanged on the 20th inst., a commutation of the sentence was made; the prisoner to be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary for the term of his natural life. In the case of John Hamilton, convicted of the murder of Geo. W. Hatton, at the last Assizes for the county of Perth, and sentenced to be hanged on the 18th inst., the prisoner was reprieved until the 27th February next. In the case of Wm. Begg, convicted of rape, sentenced to be hanged on the 18th inst., at the last Assizes for the county of Prince Edward, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary. McDowell, C. W., to be hung on the 25th Dec., for the murder of his brother, has been respited to the 27th of February, after which time it is not known how he will be dealt with.—Quebec News.

THE FRENCH VOLUNTEERS AT NIAGARA.—Decidedly there is something wrong in the administration of our war office. The following fact will show it.—It is known that a company of volunteers raised in this city, has left a fortnight since for the frontier. It seems that the volunteers had made it a sine qua non condition of their engagement that their pay should be half a dollar a day, a condition which, after many a conference, was finally accepted by the authorities. On the faith of this arrangement, the volunteers started cheerfully for Niagara, the station assigned to them. Now, this is what takes place in Niagara.—The volunteers receive only fifteen pence a day, and, irritated by this denial of justice, they refuse to march out for drill. This is not all. They had been promised to receive their uniforms on the way at Montreal; they have as yet received neither trousers nor tunics. A private letter which imparts to us this information adds:—"Apparently the government intends that we should mount guard in our underclothes." Evidently, there is carelessness or abuse somewhere, and, in the interest of the government and the volunteers, these grievances must be remedied.—Courier du Canada.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

QUEBEC, Dec. 18.—Weather mild and beautiful.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The Chief Justice being able to take his seat upon the bench to-day, the Blossom case came before the court. Five times tried in Montreal, and save in one instance, no decision given, it was transferred to our city, where the law was to be finally interpreted and judgment rendered. But it seems as if the prospect of a solution of the difficulty was as far off as ever without Judge Drummond. There were still only four Judges present, and these, it is said, seem equally divided, the Chief Justice and Judge Meredith being apparently of as strong opinion on one side of the case as Judge Aylwin and Mondelet are on the other. Of course, his Honor Chief Justice Duval did not state his views, but the general impression in court, from his observations, was, that he was favorable to the application for bail. Neither Blossom nor Mr. Devlin, his counsel, was in attendance, and the petition was simply submitted on his behalf by Mr. M. A. Hearn.—The argument of Messrs. Ramsay and O'Kill Stuart against the application, occupied the court all day. Mr. Ramsay contended that it was discretionary with this court to grant or refuse bail in all cases, and that in this matter it ought to be refused. Mr. Stuart raised a question as to the jurisdiction of the court under the circumstances, and the Chief Justice appears to have already studied the case. His formally expressed opinion may be looked for in a day or two, but unless it coincide with those of Judges Aylwin and Mondelet, which it is said is not likely, the matter will remain in statu quo until March next, when the absence of Mr. Sanders and the death of O'Leary will, no doubt, ensure the release of Blossom and his associates without any bail.

A one-story brick dwelling on the Cul-de-Sac, occupied by a tinsmith, was entirely destroyed by fire at seven o'clock this evening. The house was in ashes before a drop of water could be obtained from the hydrants. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BELLEVILLE, C. W., 18th.—The fire of Saturday night originated in the cellar of R. Holden & Co's drug store, from a lamp coming in contact with some Japan leaking from a cask. The fire immediately spread with great rapidity, and all efforts to extinguish it proved fruitless. The loss is estimated at \$70,000, on which there were about \$30,000 insurance. The following is a list of the sufferers as near as can be ascertained: Erastus Holden, \$10,000, insured for \$3,000; J. Whiteford, \$12,000, insured for \$8,000; R. Holden & Co., drug store, \$14,000, insured for \$6,000; M. Gillen, hardware, \$12,000, insured for \$4,000; F. Hackett, dry goods, \$14,000, insured for \$10,000; M. Adamson, grocer, \$3,000, insured for \$2,000; J. L. Orme, book store, \$1,200, insured for \$1,000; John Taylor, watchmaker, \$200 no insurance; Elliott & Co, Curtis Lewis, Nathan Jones, S. B. Smith, and others; damages to buildings and stock to the extent of three or four thousand dollars. Nearly all the insurance companies are more or less interested.

Hon. B. Flint was to-day elected Mayor by acclamation.

OTTAWA, 18th.—Ministers are all here yet, and at this moment [4 p.m.] are in Council. It is expected that most of them will leave to-morrow.

Mr. Alexander Morris, M.P.P., is in town. The first number of the Times, a new daily paper, appeared this morning. It is published in the name of Mr. Robert Davis.

The weather is not so severe to-day as during the three days previous. Very little snow as yet. Sleighting not good.

QUEBEC, 19th.—About six o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the basement of a stone house, situated between Cul-de-Sac and Little Champlain streets, and fronting the Champlain Market Hall. The flames spread with the utmost rapidity, and before the alarm became general they had reached the upper part of the building occupied by several families. The water happened to be turned off from the lower part of the city, and before it could be turned on, the fire had communicated to the adjoining houses in Cul-de-Sac street, while in Little Champlain st. it leaped the narrow street, enveloping two houses on the north side of the street, immediately beneath the cliff. Five houses, the property respectively of Hon. Judge Maguire, Messrs. Horn, Chambers, Tourangeau, and Alford, are consumed. Considerable damage done to the adjoining properties belonging to the Messrs. Hossack. Total loss probably about \$13,000; amount of insurance not transpired.

OTTAWA, 19th.—Hon. Mr. Brown has resigned. He states that his resignation has occurred from a grave difference in the Cabinet, in which he stood alone on an important public question; that the explanations will be given to Parliament in due time; and that it would be inexpedient for the public interest that they should be given sooner. In this statement his late colleagues concur.

OTTAWA, 19th.—Another meeting of the Council was held to-day. Most of the Ministers leave town to-night. The Council will meet again shortly after the New Year.

Mr. M. K. Dickinson has been re-elected Mayor by acclamation.

The last number of the Canada Gazette contains a notice to the effect that a large portion of ordnance lands in this town will be offered for sale on the 1st February next on favorable terms.

NEW ORLEANS, 12th.—An old and estimable citizen of New Orleans returned from Matamoras a few days ago, who was intimate with the French officers. He says they fully anticipate war between France and the United States, and they fully believe it will commence on the Rio Grande. They already have their plan of campaign mapped out, which anticipates the sudden crossing of U. S. troops over the Rio Grande on pontoons. They will then abandon Matamoras and the Rio Grande, and fall back on Monterey, which would be held as a strategic point. These officers claim to be thoroughly informed as to all the means the U. S. have at their disposal here and in Texas for an advance into Mexico.

NASHVILLE, 16th.—The legislature of Tennessee having refused to allow negro testimony to be taken in Courts of this State, Gen. Fisk, superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau of this district, under special orders from the War Department, has issued an order which demands that all cases in which negro testimony is involved, and which have heretofore been disposed of by municipal authority, shall be brought before the Court before adjudication.

NEW YORK, 17th.—The Herald's Washington despatch says, it is rumored that the French Minister, now in New York, is much displeased with the congressional action on the Mexican question, and decided not to return to Washington, unless some explanation be given.

Gen. Grant is not likely to leave Washington until congressional action has been taken on military affairs.

NEW YORK, 17th.—A correspondent of the Herald states that the steamship "City of Boston," which arrived here last week, was overhauled at sea by a British cruiser, and searched for supposed concealed Fenians.

A Havana letter to the Times states that an American war steamer had arrived at Monte-Christi with Salvave, and several others from Cape Haytien.

At last advices, the number of negroes executed is estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000, and the land is said to be offensive with corpses. There was no evidence to support the statements made, that the revolt was the result of a long projected plot, having ramifications in New York, Hayti, and Cuba.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The city of Mexico correspondence of the Times, under date of Dec. 3rd, has the following news:—The Emperor will depart for Cuernavaca after the celebration of the festival of the lady of Guadalupe.

The Mazatlan Times, of November 11th, received this morning, says that a company under the name of the Mexican Sea Island Cotton Company has begun operations on their lands, near Mazatlan. The proprietors reside in San Francisco.

The Mexican Times of yesterday says the Liberals have again been beaten in a recent attack on Monterey.

The Idea Liberal, of Puebla, in its Wednesday's edition, for the first time recognizes the overthrow of Republicanism in Mexico.

The Emperor gives \$2,000,000 to aid emigration, and places the whole amount at the disposition of Mr. F. Maury, Colonization Agent for the Empire.

Vera Cruz is being cleaned, fears being entertained of the cholera. Alvarez and Deaz, commanders, are reported moving together toward Sinaloa.

During a recent temete at Martinique, 16 Zouaves were killed and 37 wounded.

WASHINGTON, 18th.—Mr. —, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved.—That the House cordially concur in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of the contraction of the currency, with a view to as early resumption of specie payments, as the business interests of the country will permit, and we hereby pledge co-operative action to that end as speedily as possible." The resolution was agreed to by 144 to 56.

St. Louis, 19th.—The loss to steamboat property on Saturday by the moving of an ice gorge, including their cargoes, is about a quarter of a million of dollars, of which about sixteen thousand dollars only is insured.—Weather very mild, and another crash is looked for at any moment, the ice having again gorged on Saturday night. Steamboat underwriters, and all others interested, are taking active and energetic measures to save the boats in the harbor from further disaster.

The Fenians in this city, on Saturday night, voted to sustain General Sweeney, the Fenian Secretary of War, and resolved to take no further action in the present difficulties of the Brotherhood until the arrival in this country of Stephens, the Head Centre of Ireland.

OMAHA, 19th.—The first forty miles of the Union Pacific Railway to Omaha West, was finished yesterday. The track to Fremont, eight miles further west, will be finished at the end of this week.

WASHINGTON, 19th.—In the House, Mr. Ward, of New York, introduced a resolution declaring that notwithstanding the law against polygamy, that abominable institution still exists, and is on the increase in Utah; that it is the remaining barbarism of our age and country, and like its twin-sister slavery, it should be swept from the territories of this republic, if it takes the whole power of the government to do so, and to that end, be it resolved, that the committee in the territories take the whole subject into consideration, and inquire into the conduct of the United States officials in that territory, and report by bill or otherwise such law or remedy as the exigency of the case demands. No formal action was taken.

WASHINGTON, 19th.—Senate special.—Mr. Anthony called up the resolution for the adjournment of Congress from Wednesday next to the 9th day of January, and moved to amend by inserting Thursday instead of Wednesday, and the 3rd of January instead of the 9th. Mr. Anthony's amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Stilwell, of Indiana, offered the following: Whereas the war for the preservation of the Union, and the constitution is now over, and its counterpart, insurrectional rebellion, has been put down by the strong arm of the Government, and peace and Union being the object, and that having been obtained, therefore:—Resolved.—That the people who have been in rebellion against the Government, and who have submitted to the laws of the United States, and adopted a Republican form of Government, repealed the ordinances of secession, passed the Constitutional Amendment for ever abolishing slavery, repudiated the rebel debt, and passed laws protecting the freedman in his liberty,—the representatives of the people elected to Congress, having received their certificates of election from their respective Governors, should be received as members of the 39th Congress, when they shall take the oath presented by Congress, known as the test oath, without further delay. We believe it was referred to the committee on reconstruction.

A message was received from the Senate, accompanied by a report from that body, proposing appropriate action, consequent upon the death of President Lincoln. The report was unanimously concurred in by the House. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the select committee appointed to take action on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, reported the same with a substitute, namely that the Secretary of the Treasury should now appropriate to Mrs. Mary Lincoln, wife of the late President of the United States, or in the event of her death before payment, then to her legal representative, twenty-five thousand dollars, provided always that any sum of money which shall have been paid to his personal representatives since his death, on account of his salary as President of the United States, be deducted from the said sum of \$25,000. Bill passed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Post's Washington special despatch says the President's Message enclosing the reports of General Grant favors strongly an early restoration of all State Governments. It appears to have deeply offended some of the members when it was ready in the Senate. Mr. Sumner rose and pronounced it only paralleled by Pierce White's Washington message on Kansas.

The Commercial's Washington despatch says, the President sent General Grant's report on the condition of the South to Congress. It presents the result of the General's observations during his tour to the South, and is highly favorable in the expression of great confidence in the good faith of the Southern people and their readiness to accept the issues of war. The tenor of the report is favorable to the restoration to the Southern people of their privileges of citizenship. The communication has produced a marked effect here, as great confidence is reposed in Gen. Grant's judgment.

NEW YORK, 19th.—The steamship "San Jacinto," from Savannah 16th, arrived.

The Savannah Herald contains an order from Colonel Bogart, putting the town of Thomasville, Ga., under martial law, as the municipal government is unable to protect the lives and interests of its inhabitants, or prevent attempts of assassination of unarmed United States soldiers.

One J. A. Seward, and City Marshal Atkisson of Thomasville, are to be tried by court martial for stabbing an unarmed colored soldier.

The steamer "Com. Libbets," from Boston, arrived at Savannah on the 15th.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF MR. BROWN'S RETIREMENT.

(Special to the Daily Witness.)

OTTAWA, 20th.—Brown's retirement is understood to be in consequence of a disagreement with his colleagues on the proper course to be pursued in reference to reciprocity. Mr. Brown is opposed to all his colleagues, and he chose retirement rather than to assume the responsibility of adopting their views. There was no other disagreement. Brown will cordially support the government on confederation and general policy.

THE WITNESS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

— We are very much obliged indeed, to friends all over the country, for the liberal subscription lists which they are forwarding this year; and we have much pleasure in stating that receipts from mail subscribers are about fifty per cent. more in the first half of December this year than last. We return our kindest thanks for many very obliging and encouraging letters, and for a copy of complimentary verses from a youth on the poetical banks of the Speed.

— On Thursday last, we received a number of registered letters from Glengary, and amongst them one containing a sum of money without any name or address of subscriber, postmarked "Notfield." The envelope contained our usual form, but the blanks were not filled up. Will our subscribers who remitted single subscriptions from the above office oblige by again notifying us.

— Such of our readers as do not wish to feel their blood boil, should skip over the comments which we copy to-day from English papers, on the Jamaica butcheries.

— It will be seen by a telegraphic despatch from Ottawa, that the Hon. George Brown has resigned. We are glad of this. In the interest of political consistency, he should, we think, have resigned long ago. The way he and his followers were dragged after their old opponents was melancholy to witness. Now they are free men again. What the grave question may be on which the final difference took place we are left to conjecture till the meeting of Parliament, which, some say, will not be till May. Perhaps it was the very question of the time of meeting Parliament; but it is more likely to be the acquisition of the Hudson Bay territory, or the Education question.

— The steamships "Peruvian" and "Cuba" bring European advices to the 10th.

— In the Fenian trials, O'Leary has received a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude, and Moore, of ten years. The commission has adjourned in Dublin pro tem., for the purpose of trying the Cork prisoners. There are 20,000 troops in Ireland at present, and the Channel fleet has been ordered to winter there, the officers being refused leave of absence.

— Gen. Schofield is in Paris on some political mission, it is believed. La Presse states its belief that the evacuation of Mexico will be the result, while the Times' correspondent asserts that no such subject has been mooted. La Patrie says Schofield will proceed to England to smooth down matters between Britain and the United States. The President's Message in Congress was looked for in Paris with unusual interest, as it was expected to contain important paragraphs relative to Mexico.

— A searching inquiry will be instituted into the Jamaica atrocities. It is said that the commission will consist of Sir H. Storks, Governor of Malta, Sir Edmund Head, ex-Governor-General of Canada, and others. The Government have demanded a full explanation from Gov. Eyre.

— Negotiations are in progress for the speedy enlistment of 10,000 Austrians for service in Mexico.

— The intervention of England, France, and America, has been offered in the Hispano-Chilian difficulty. Advices indicate that Spain will still proceed to extremities.

— The Reform question is agitating the Swedish Legislature. A bill to effect a change in the constitution has been passed by all four chambers—nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants—by considerable majorities.

— The Fenian State Convention in session at Newark, N. J., yesterday, declared in favor of Roberts against O'Mahoney.

— The cartoon of "Harper's Weekly" for the present week is a picture of Mecca, surrounded with illustrations of the annual pilgrimage from Stamboul to the sacred city. The whole is exceedingly interesting. There is also a picture of Valparaiso, and another of the Fenian headquarters in New York.

— Advices from Callao to the 29th ult., via Panama, state that at that date the blockade of the Chilian ports was very insufficient, a number of harbors being still available. The people and press of the South American Republics warmly espouse the cause of Chili, and it is believed that the new Dictator of Peru will enter into an alliance with its southern neighbor against Spain. The first act of conflict between the Chilian and Spanish forces occurred

at Dicho (?), when the Spaniards were repulsed, as they attempted to land. A Chilian privateer, it is said, will soon be afloat.

THE SEASON.—The Minerve is informed that the ice has taken at Bout de l'Isle, and may be crossed this day. The bridge on the St. Lawrence is forming between St. Sulpice, Repentigny, and Bouchard Island.

MR. MCGEE IN ST. JOHNS.—The News utterly denies the statement published in L'Union Nationale, that five policemen and some roughs came from Montreal to attend Mr. McGee's lecture, but at the same time makes about the alleged designs of the Rouges to disturb the meeting by violence some statements quite incredible.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—The Journal de Québec has a leader to show the administration of justice is impeded in the most deplorable manner by retaining on the bench superannuated judges. It calls upon the government either to pension them off, or not to hesitate resorting to some other remedy, because the present state of things, as instanced in the case of Blossom, cannot be endured any longer without the greatest public detriment.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The time for the meeting of Parliament has always been a point of contention between the ins and the outs in Canada. The gentlemen in office naturally postpone, as long as they decently can, the time for submitting their conduct and accounts to the criticisms of their opponents; but the outcry they made when out of office for the early meeting of Parliament, serves, or should serve, to check their procrastination when in office. Of all the politicians of Canada, the Hon. George Brown was, when in opposition, the most strenuous for meeting early in February, or even, if we remember right, in January; and, therefore, we may hope, when he is in office, to see his own rule adopted. There are, however, whispers that the Ministry will not meet Parliament till May, and the reason said to be assigned is, that the new halls of legislation, will not be completed till then. This reason may be a good one, or it may be only a colorable excuse; for, certainly, the houses will not be ready till May or even August, if the managers of our affairs do not wish to have them completed sooner.

WANT OF SLEIGH-BELLS.—FAST DRIVING, &c.—Farmers and others coming into the city with their horses during the winter season, should be made aware of the city by-laws relating to the want of sleigh-bells and for fast driving. For their benefit, and also that people may know what are their rights from carters in this matter, we publish the following extracts from the by-laws touching these practices:—

"No carriage or vehicle of any description, whether of burden or pleasure, shall be driven through any part of the city of Montreal during any time that the snow or ice shall be upon or cover the streets of the said city, unless there shall be two or more bells attached to the horse or horses, or some part of the harness thereof."

"No vehicle shall be driven faster than at the rate of six miles an hour;" and the 32nd section says that "no person shall drive any horse faster than a walk when coming out of any cross street or court-yard into any of the main or leading streets, or in turning any corner of a street or square."

Infraction of any of these provisions involves a penalty not greater than \$20 and costs. The law respecting bells is purposely violated in spirit by some individuals, who attach to some part of the harness two bells so tiny that they can neither be seen nor heard, except by the closest attention.

GOOD EXAMPLES.—Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie have set an example in visiting the cholera hospitals, which has proved of great value to Paris in allaying apprehensions and diminishing mortality. But the benefit is not confined to Paris. The duty has thus been laid upon every ruler in Europe to face, in the interests of humanity, any epidemic, however dangerous; and woe hereafter be to the reputation of the ruler who flees from his post in time of peril.

The new Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the celebrated author and publisher, Mr. Chambers, has set a similar example in a smaller way to Mayors of cities, which we hope will be everywhere copied by them. We see by an Edinburgh paper that he "has begun his inspections of the 'closes' in the old town, to learn by personal observation what could be suggested in regard to sanitary improvement. His lordship was accompanied by the city architect." The Mayor of New York might with great advantage make a similar tour, and the suggestion of such a personal examination has only to be made, we presume, to meet the hearty concurrence of our chief magistrate.

RELIGIOUS STATE OF FRANCE.—Rev. Mr. Jean Paul Cook addressed a large union meeting in the Wesleyan church, Great St. James street, on Sunday afternoon, on the religious condition of France. He described the almost uniform deadness of the Protestant churches thirty or forty years ago, the Sabbath being profaned by secular labor, and the ministers, nearly all of whom were rationalists, giving little attention to their flocks; but a great change had been gradually taking place since then. A number of missionary societies had been laboring in France, such as the Methodist, the English, the Geneva,

the Paris, and the Central societies, all having the same aim, viz., to propagate evangelical religion. These societies had been in so far successful, that there are now about 400 evangelical ministers in the national church; whilst the Union of Evangelical churches, the Methodists and the Baptists have about 100 more, making five hundred evangelical ministers, who on account of the immense preponderance of popery and rationalism around them were ready to co-operate and sympathize with each other,—their mutual differences appearing as nothing compared with the differences between faith in the Lord Jesus and the absence of it. There are 700 Sabbath-Schools in France, and Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies. There are also eighty Young Men's Christian Associations. The great prominence of Rationalism in France latterly, is the result of its struggles when it finds its strongholds successfully invaded. Formerly it enjoyed undisputed sway, and did not require to make any efforts.

He, Mr. Cook, had the honor of commencing the first Young Men's Christian Association, which the Government were very unwilling to authorize. He had to run about Paris from one bureau to another for three months before he could get the necessary authorization; and, even after that, the meetings of the Association were carefully watched by the police for years. The Government could understand religious meetings attended by families; but, if only young men attended, they thought they must have some other and probably dangerous political object in view. At last, however, the authorities were satisfied that the Christian young men had no object but what they professed, namely, the promotion of religion and good morals, and to these objects the Government had no objection; so that any auxiliary in any part of France to the Paris C. Y. M. Association, can now obtain a prompt authorization.

Methodist missions had for a while been conducted in France merely by the formation of societies, without any separation from the national church, and not until they were forced to leave that church had they set up churches of their own. Thus for years the members of the Methodist societies had their meetings and their Sabbath-schools in the national churches. He was sorry to add that even among the Evangelical ministers and churches of France very lax views prevailed concerning the Sabbath. The Methodist body, consisting of twenty churches, was the only one which made Sabbath observance a condition of membership.—They did not take the name of Wesleyans, as to do so, they would have to introduce a foreign letter (W) into the French alphabet, and so stamp themselves a foreign society at once.—They were, however, in full sympathy and connexion with the Wesleyan body.

THE PERPETUAL DISMEMBERMENT OF THE CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

It is a noble and patriotic feeling that which impels the people of Canada, of various languages, religions, and races to seek for unity, and to hope for the gradual formation of a great Canadian nationality. The fact is, that unless this hope is realized, we must continue to be a fragmental nation, weak and disunited, sectional in feeling, and not commanding the respect of the civilized world. But will this patriotic aspiration ever become a reality without some great fundamental change first occurring? Certainly not. This is conceded by all at least who are the fervent advocates of Confederation, and they trust that thereby we shall be raised from our littleness and sectionalism to becoming a great nation. They think that all Canada requires to reach its destined unity, is a political change, a new constitutional basis. But they take too superficial a view of the nature of the causes that make us a divided people, and which are more social and religious than political.

If we were to say that the true and permanent cause of our national inferiority lies with Romanism, we might be taxed by some with prejudice or fanaticism; but if we can show by the authoritative declaration of an eminent member of the Catholic clergy, that the latter is forever, and uncompromisingly opposed to the social unity of Canadians, there is no plausible pretext left for incredulity concerning such an assertion. Now, here is an instance exactly in point:—On the 8th inst., the day of the immaculate conception of the Virgin, the Rev. Mr. Raymond, Vicar-General of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, preached before the Catholic Union an eloquent sermon, which has been printed for circulation. The subject was "The Love of Truth;" and the preacher took the high ground that his Church is not only bound to fence in the people of Canada in reference to their religion, but also to control their social relations with other religious, and make them as exclusive as possible. He admits that Catholic and Protestant Canadians may have to associate for common interests, but even then he considers such an association as full of danger, and wishes to have it restricted as much as possible. He says:—

"In a country like ours, where two societies, different in origin, in language, and above all, in religion, are mixed together, one conceives that for the sake of common interests, and for the continuance of amicable relations, certain associations might be formed between members of these societies with antagonistic

creeds for the purpose of trade, manufactures, political economy, and scientific investigation. As long as they limit themselves to a purely practical sphere of action, they might get along together. It must become necessary, however, to take a great many precautions to avoid hurting each other; for, in consequence of the different principles which actuate us, even sometimes without our knowledge, they may find themselves marching in opposite directions. The orbit of the material order is constantly intersected by the moral order. Every fact calls forth some idea, which, when explained and qualified, forces us back upon our principles. Then, the religious convictions being different, controversy is sure to come and divide. Such is the reason why the church does not like the association of Catholics with heretics and unbelievers."

Hence it will be seen that the Grand Vicar avows that the Catholic clergy of Canada sees with pain any association for any purpose between Catholics and Protestants; and when such is required for the purpose of commerce and manufacture, tolerates it only as an evil and a danger, which had better be avoided if possible. This is further asserted by the preacher in this formal declaration:—

"The church forbids that her children should, generally speaking, have any intimate relations with those who are either her enemies, or indifferent towards her. Hence, the necessity of choosing those with whom you unite for any object whatever. Yes, if you are in contact with a mind opposed to your creed, you shall have before long, and in a more or less direct manner, to discuss about religion, and then you will be brought into that pass that you must either proceed to rupture, or else in a cowardly manner renounce this defence of your Catholic convictions."

This means that in the opinion of our Canadian hierarchy, no Catholic is ever safe who is in commercial or industrial partnership with a heretic. All intercourse whatever with Protestants is fraught with danger, and should, therefore, be restricted within the narrowest possible limits. The Canadian Catholic must be forever fenced in and isolated. He must avoid all contact with his fellow-citizens of another creed, and rigidly keep them out of his social circle. In the face of such declarations, made with high authority, and which reveal the secret policy of the Catholic clergy, what hope is there of social unity, or even toleration? How can the dream of a great Canadian nationality be ever realized? It would only make the Lower Canadian Protestants a class of Pariahs, excluded everywhere by an intolerant majority, fearful of contamination by the contact with heretics. It is quite evident from these facts, that a great revolution, political or religious, which will ruin the power of the clergy of Rome in Canada, must first take place, before the Canadian people can ever become one.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The festival which took place on Tuesday night was the principal public meeting of an institution which is constantly growing into notice in Montreal, and which is now to be found in almost every city in Christendom. There are many things around us which all our lives we allow to co-exist with ourselves, without ever seriously enquiring into their nature. But thinking business people of this age cannot have a fact thrust prominently upon their attention without forming a judgment, correct or otherwise, according to their means of knowing. Thus, while all have, doubtless, more or less admired the general idea of a Young Men's Christian Association, there must be those who entertain misapprehensions as to its utility. If the object be religious, should it not be carried out by the church? If literary, the Mercantile or Mechanics' Association is doing the work? But if we rightly understand these associations, we see a sphere of labor for them quite beyond the reach of any other organization.

It is primarily like those just mentioned, a union of individuals for the benefit of those of their own class, but for their benefit in a different way from anything that can be contemplated by societies where Christianity is not the basis and bond of union. Their ruling idea is not to put men on the high-road to prosperity, not to supply them with the means of being well-informed, not even to lead them in the paths of virtue instead of those of vice, but to lead them to the Saviour. To this end, while their members consider direct personal appeal, and still more example, to be the proper modes of action, their association is a constant reminder of this duty, while it supplies the appliances by which those seeking the good of others may work. A young man comes to town, and a city friend knowing that there are a thousand traps into which he will be only too ready to fall, is anxious to help him through the critical time of his novitiate in city life. He introduces him not to the Literary Society's news-room, but to a rendezvous where almost every man he meets is under sacred vows—none the less because unexpressed—to do what he can for his welfare; where he will find youths of his own denomination, and of his own station in life; where he will be surrounded by those opportunities for mental improvement which afford the proper occupation of his spare time; and where he will most safely form those companionships which will introduce him into city homes.

A still brighter idea, however, and a still wider sphere, seem to have forced themselves on these organizations. The efforts of other religious organizations being circumscribed to definite and limited objects, every new need that

benevolence discovers must originate some new society or remain unsupplied but for such an organization as this, into which the Christian energy of all denominations naturally flows, which has shown itself ready to occupy the spare ground, and either set agoing new efforts, or rescue old ones from death, as occasion required. We say these organizations draw towards them Christian energy from every quarter, for wherever there is Christian energy, or, in other words, evangelistic zeal, there is with it an earnest craving for a more distinct outward manifestation of the union of all Christians, a questioning whether the gospel, which is one to all, cannot be preached by all as one. The catholic societies of the day are, to those who feel thus, the dawning of daylight, and that which has the broadest basis is the most attractive. Such, while they may believe that so long as minds differ there can be no community of doctrinal sentiment or agreement as to church order, would like to see the aggressive work done in a manner which will take away the reproach that naturally attaches to a divided army appearing on the battle-field with no apparent concert of action between its parts, but, on the contrary, the most evident disagreement. It is thus that in various cities the Young Men's Christian Associations have become engaged in various forms of mission labor, more or less nearly connected with their original idea, and are enabled to initiate young men into many departments of Christian effort, and it is thus that they become the natural champions of the great doctrine of Christian unity.

WHAT ARE THE MARKETS FOR?

What are the markets for?—is at this moment neither an idle nor an impertinent question. Doubtless the broad and correct answer would be, they are for the mutual convenience of buyer and seller, or, in other words, for the common accommodation of the public. This answer being accepted, another question arises. Is it for the common convenience that the staples bought and sold in the markets should be bought and sold there only, and even there under certain restrictions as to time and quantity? This latter question has been, indeed, already conclusively answered in the negative by the bare fact that, in view of the risk of a serious fire, and all the unpleasantness of being apprehended in the street and brought before the Recorder, parties are found selling beyond the markets, simply because it suits their own and the buyer's convenience. What, then, should be the measure of the restrictions upon selling off the public markets? Again the answer is, the public convenience. It is not for the public convenience that the crowded thoroughfares should be obstructed by stationary carts, nor that the narrow sidewalks should be impeded by the continual delivrance of provisions at the doors of the houses, and by the frequent haggling attendant upon bargaining. But when this curtailment has been allowed for, there still remains a large margin, wherein private accommodation may be permitted without any infringement upon the public liberty of locomotion, or giving ground for any reasonable complaint of offence. It is presumptive evidence of the injustice of any law, when nearly all are found willing to break it when they can do so in safety, and we find few persons who feel seriously self-condemned by an infraction of our prohibitory market penal laws, for penal laws some of a piece with the usury laws. These last have, with the Catholic portion of the community, perhaps, some colorable sanction, but we are not aware that the Church throws its protective shield over any petty by-law of the market, which, though well meant in its enactment, is felt to be unendurable in its operation. But the principal markets are already overcrowded with business, and the throng of carts, &c., on the outside of at least two of them causes a most serious obstruction on market days, and still more so on Saturday nights, when the larger portion of the public make their purchases. If any one doubts this, let him visit the immediate neighborhood of St. Ann's Market at the time we speak of. Moreover, in an increasing city like Montreal, the public markets can never fail of being used to their utmost capacity, even when all allowable license has been granted to freedom of trade in this respect. Nor can it be said that an injustice will be done to those dealers who exclusively trade on the market, since a special fee or custom might be collected at the toll-gates, on carts passing inwards with produce, or any marketable articles beyond a certain quantity, and thus the city revenue would also be protected from loss. All that is wanted is to bring buyers and sellers together on the easiest terms, so avoiding unnecessary loss of time and labor, and thereby permitting articles to be placed in the hands of the consumer at the lowest possible cost, and frequently conferring a great favor in the way of accommodation on house-keepers who are compelled to buy in small quantities, or who live at a distance from market. This subject is now under the consideration of the City Council, and we trust that any legislation in the premises will be not only judicious, but thorough, and that this question, which is so vexatious for the farmer, may be finally settled, and no further temptation left for acts on his part, or those of dealers, which are much akin in their nature and demoralizing effects to ordinary smuggling.

LIVERPOOL CORRESPONDENCE.

LIVERPOOL, 7th Dec., 1865.

The Jamaica question is occupying public attention in this country at present, almost to the exclusion of every other matter, and it is very proper it should do so.

We were first told that a dreadful rebellion of the blacks, who, in proportion to the whites, were as thirty to one, had broken out in Jamaica; that they had risen in one district (Morant Bay), murdered all the white males in the most savage manner; that they were to do so all over the island, and share the property and women among them.

Next mail brought us word that the rebellion was quelled, and 400 blacks slain. This seemed stern, necessary, retributive justice; and those who thought the number visited with capital punishment excessive, were informed that next mail would bring full details showing the necessity.

That mail has arrived; I have carefully read the details, and my pen cannot express the indignation I feel. Anything more horrible has not been written in the annals of our English history, home or colonial.

We are informed that 3,000 blacks—men, women, and children—have been shot or hung, and I cannot find any proof of an organized rebellion, or that in one single instance, except the riot at Morant Bay, did a black turn upon a white.

Not a soldier, sailor, or Maroon, who are so warmly thanked by Governor Eyre for their "glorious" services, got as much as his finger cut. These savage Maroons seem to have been employed in hunting the blacks, as some Southern planters used to employ bloodhounds; and right merrily did they perform their work, dancing round the gibbeted negroes, and shooting them down, men, women, and children, like rabbits in a warren.

These Maroons, however, are savages, and such is their nature; to some extent we can understand their acting thus when let loose by their white employers; but how are we to account for the conduct of men of our own color, our soldiers and sailors, of whom we have always been so proud? It is sickening to read the despatches of their officers—British officers—describing with what enthusiasm they and their men engaged in the horrid work; sacking meeting-houses, burning whole villages, hanging and shooting human beings by hundreds, merely on account of their color, and flogging men and women with the terrible cat, "well laid on their naked backs by stalwart tars, as a caution."

If these frightful stories had been told us by the opposition, or pro-negro press, we should have said they were exaggerated; but such newspapers have been silenced, their offices closed, and those connected with them thrown into prison, and we read these accounts in the columns of the anti-negro papers, those in the interest of the governing class.

The case of Mr. Gordon has especially excited great indignation in this country. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in Jamaica, the owner of several estates, very wealthy, of great influence in the island, but a man of color. He was charged with inciting the negroes to rebellion, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He lived in the suburbs of Kingstown with his wife, a white lady, and as soon as he heard of the warrant being out, went and gave himself up to the authorities, expecting, of course, that he would receive a fair trial, as the meanest of her Majesty's subjects would here; but no: a legal trial at Kingstown, the capital, would not answer the ends of his opponents; he was put on board a man-of-war; hurried round to Morant Bay, (where martial law prevailed, and the people were maddened with blood) tried by court-martial on the Saturday; and, to add refinement to cruelty, he was not informed what his sentence was, until an hour before he was hanged on the Monday. He employed that hour in writing a letter to his wife, a copy of which I enclose in case you have not seen it; and it is impossible that a man could write such a letter in his last hour, if he was guilty of the crimes laid to Gordon's charge. His life was insured for £10,000 in London offices; and I am glad to say that the Star Assurance Company, with whom his life was insured for £2,500, has at once resolved to pay that sum to his widow, although the fact of his having been executed as a felon would relieve them of the payment. In this sensational age, one event drives another out of the mind, but you may depend upon it that this Jamaica business will never be allowed to rest until justice is meted out.

Our Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the Postmaster-General to change the day for despatching the American mails from this port to the United States from Saturday to Friday.

The largest fire that has occurred here for many years took place last Friday night. An immense block of buildings in the centre of the town, known as Compton House, was completely gutted in a short time. It was the largest drapery establishment out of London, and belonged to J. R. & W. Jeffery & Co.; damage estimated at £200,000; amount covered by insurance £140,000. Providentially no lives were lost, but some had a very narrow escape. Four hundred male and female assistants are thrown out of employment, and about 1,500 others worked for the concern. The "good old town," as Dickey Sams loved to call Liverpool, is coming out nobly, and several thousand pounds have been already subscribed to relieve these poor people. The Jefferys are arranging to erect a splendid building on the site in as short a time as possible.

To the surprise of everybody who hoped the "Shenandoah" had arrived safely at New York, she returned to the Mersey yesterday. Capt. Freeman reports that after clearing the channel he encountered a succession of heavy gales, which continued up to the 1st inst., on which day he had only reached the longitude of 25 W. On that evening in a N. W. gale she split sails and got other damage. Finding it useless to attempt going on Capt. Freeman put her about for the Mersey again. W. H. N.

PRETTY BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We have received the following books for notice from F. E. Grafton:—"Maude's Visit to Sandy Beach" is by Mrs. Waller, the wife of an officer residing in the city. It is a charming story of the trials of a little girl spending a fortnight with her mother's rich friends at the sea-side.

"Procrastinating Mary" is by the same author, and is even more prettily written.

"The Lost Child: a Ballad of English Life," and "The Romance of the Mallee Scrub." These two little ballads are by the same author as "Mother's Last Words," and "Our Father's Care," which have been perused with delight by so many. This is not a child's book, but would be a very suitable present for a young domestic. "The Lost Child" is a touching narrative of the fall and repentance of a young girl. "The Romance of the Mallee Scrub" is the story which excited so much interest some time ago, of the three children who were lost for nine days in the Australian bush.

"Turning a New Leaf" is a new book of the well-known "Win and Wear" series. It can hardly fail to stimulate to the heroism of everyday duty, or to profit, as well as intensely interest, any boy who may have the happiness to have it placed in his hands in the coming festive season.

REVIEWS. We have received London Society for December, and also the extra Christmas number, from Dawson Bros., both containing the usual amount of light and amusing reading. The Christmas number is very handsomely got up, with elegantly illustrated cover, representing Santa Claus in a snow storm; and it is filled with entertaining stories, poems, and pictures, some of the latter very fine. We must copy the "Christmas Samaritan,"—a poor seamstress going home very late from her ill-paid toil, but giving with her thin fingers the coin that was needed for her own food to a wretched young outcast lying in a gateway:—

THE CHRISTMAS SAMARITAN. The shadows of even were falling fast Over the drifted snow, Gay lights from the windows flickered and danced On the busy crowd below.

'Twas Christmas Eve! and the thoroughfares Teemed with a motley throng; Here one with his neighbor bandied a jest, There whistled a snatch of song.

Crouching I saw in a doorway dark A weary, a fearful sight, Out of the whirl of the wayfarers all, Out of the maddening light.

A girl, or something in shape of one— Heaven knows how she came so low— Gnawing her fingers for misery, Trailing her rags in the snow.

There passed a sempstress wasted and wan— O God, there are angels still Enshrined in the humblest, holiest forms, Ready to do Thy will!

'Twas a hard, hard task for that workwoman To keep body and soul together, To find a crust for the hunger-fend, And a shed from the biting weather.

A moment, ah, true Samaritan, Thou hast heard of the widow's mite; Thou hast not a heart than can look unmoved On that doorway, and on that sight!

Then she held forth her transparent palm With her hard-earned penny fee, "I am poor, how poor, God only knows, But thou wastest it more than me."

Mechanically took the starving girl From the blessed sister-hand The small copper coin that might match the gold— Yes, the gold of this Christian land.

For it brought new life to a starving frame, Though it only purchased a roll; And it brought a greater blessing than that, New hope to a starving soul.

Her white lips moved, but never a word, Never a word spoke she; Oh, woman, as thou to thy neighbor deal'st Will God deal unto thee!

The Churchman's Family Magazine for December, from Dawson Bros., contains many good articles, and a fine portrait of Bishop Latimer. "How to Decorate your Church for Christmas," by Dr. Parker, will be interesting to many at this season. Among the subjects discussed in "Our Clerical Club" this month are, "Mr. Gladstone's Edinburgh Address," "Professor Plumtre's Translation of Sophocles," "The Doctrine of Providence in History," and "Dr. Livingstone's Zambesi and its Tributaries."

"GUTHRIE ON THE PARABLES," New York, Robert Carter & Brothers, Montreal, F. E. Grafton.

This is a handsome volume of 280 pages, containing expositions of twelve parables, with a pictorial illustration of each. The style is sketchy and animated, and this book will be perused with interest and profit; but it does not, like Trench, enter deeply into the meaning of the text, and give the various views and explanations of previous expositors. The book is well got up, and would be an unexceptionable holiday gift to young or old.

CITY ITEMS. —The process of dismantling the wharves is completed, and the ice is gradually extending itself over the river.

—The city authorities complain that the volunteer cadets have covered the floor of the Hall with filth of the most offensive kind.

—The Treasurer of the St. George's Society acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of £5 stg., from the Right Hon. Lord Ebury, Park street, London, through the hands of J. E. Pell, Esq., in aid of the funds of the society.

BLOSSOM ADMITTED TO BAIL.—We learn that Mr. Devlin received on Thursday a telegram from Quebec, informing him that the Court of Appeal has decided in favor of the application of Wayne W. Blossom to be admitted to bail. This settles this long-vexed question.

YOUNG CRIMINALS.—A number of boys were one day last week sent to await their trials at the Quarter Sessions for petty larcenies. Some of them were charged with robbing hen-roosts, others with stealing clothing or bed linen; in fact, with these young vagabonds, all is fish that comes to the net. Let them stay in jail for a couple of months, as they must do to await their trial, and they will be even still more entangled in the meshes of crime, from the evil associations which they cannot fail to be subject to in such a place. Had the magistrate the power, they might have confessed to their guilt, and been at once sentenced to some short punishment, or, what would perhaps be better, sent away for some considerable length of time to the Reformatory.

DISAPPOINTMENT AND UNCERTAINTY.—Monsieur of Montreal did not arrive on Tuesday, although the Catholic portion of the city was in a state of great excitement about him. He was expected at half-past one in the afternoon, at which time a large number of leading citizens had congregated at the Episcopal palace. A deputation of five members of the clergy and gentlemen, had proceeded as far as St. Johns in order to meet him, but a telegram from the Rev. Mr. Paré, forwarded from the latter place, said, "No Bishop in the cars." Nevertheless, the telegram not being known in time, all the Catholic bells of the city rang, by mistake, a merry peal, disseminating widely the false impression that his Lordship had arrived. He was again fully expected by the evening train and a great demonstration was accordingly prepared. Bonaventure street had begun illuminating when the news spread from the depot that the train was in, but without the Bishop. A private telegram, however, states that Monsiegnur had reached Burlington, where he is halting, with the determined intention of making his entrance into Montreal incognito. Measures have, however, been taken to have his coming telegraphed from St. Johns, and if this attempt to break his incognito be successful, the bells will probably ring again. The profound humility of the Bishop is, of course, the general theme of conversation amongst his people.

—The R. C. Bishop of Montreal, whose arrival was expected Tuesday, did not get in till 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. At the depot, the Mayor, and some half-dozen of the clergy, with a procession of boys, were all that awaited his arrival, which, as already mentioned, he wished to be without ceremony. The Bishop walked up to the palace, accompanied by the parties above mentioned.

SPECIAL NOTICES. FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFECTIONS OF THE CHEST, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

—Mr. Grafton, opposite the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street, has the best assortment of children's books to be found in the city. He is receiving from England and New York, some of the prettiest books ever published. Our friends in the country, in sending orders to Mr. Grafton, may rely upon careful attention to their orders.

—The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one

hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession, without number, admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these Wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Retail by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Friday Morning, December 22, 1865.

The snow-storm and drift of yesterday have ceased, leaving us in possession of good winter roads, which were much needed. The markets, generally, until the ice-bridge is formed, will depend on the Island of Montreal for supplies.

FINANCIAL.—New York, Dec. 22, 10:30 a.m.—Gold, 146; Exchange, 9½. At 11 a.m., Gold 146½; Exchange, 9½.

—Brokers are buying Greenbacks at 31½ to 32 dis. and selling them at 31 to 31½. Silver is being bought at 3½ and sold at 3½ to 3½.

THE CATTLE TRADE.—President Johnson has assented to a short act of Congress, prohibiting the importation of cattle on account of the rinderpest, which will, we presume, affect Canada, in so far as to stop the exportation of cattle to the United States; but the effect will, we suppose, be practically very little, inasmuch as we have, according to all accounts, sold too large a proportion of our cattle already. In fact, the fear of losing Reciprocity, and the high prices of last autumn, made Canada sell nearly all her disposable grain before the recent fall in prices took place, and more than all her disposable cattle before this prohibitory act. We presume, therefore, that Canada now would be more likely to import than export cattle, and if we be equally afraid of the rinderpest, we may, in like manner, prohibit importations. Were it a question that practically affected our interests, much ingenuity might be brought to bear upon it, to ascertain how far the United States could override the Reciprocity Treaty by a sanitary law; but all such questions would only confirm that country in the conviction that the hands of Congress should not be tied up by special treaties. The President may at any time, by proclamation, declare this law suspended, and if he can do so with the whole world, he could, we presume, do so with a part of it, say, for instance, Canada, where there is no rinderpest. From inquiries we have made, we can state that both cattle and horses on Monday started by rail from Canada to the States.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Dec. 22. Extra Cattle, \$9.00 to \$10.00; First quality, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Second and Third, \$6.50 to \$5.50. Milch Cows, \$25.00 to \$30.00; Extra, \$40.00 to \$50.00. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.00; Extra, \$8.00 to \$9.00; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.—Hogs, dressed, \$7.50 to \$8.50, silver. Hides, 6c per lb. Pelts, \$1.00 to \$1.30 each. Tallow, rough, per lb., 7½ to 8c.

REMARKS.—Christmas cattle have sold well; but not in large quantities; a good supply in; prices unchanged. Hogs dull; prices easier.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. FOR MARKET DAY, Dec. 22, 1865. (Carefully corrected for the "Montreal Witness.")

Flour, country, per qtl, 16 0 to 16 6
Oatmeal, do do, 12 6 to 13 0
Indian Meal, do, 8 0 to 9 0
Wheat, per min, 3 0 to 3 6
Barley, per 50 lbs, 3 9 to 4 0
Peas, per mib., 2 0 to 2 1
Oats, do, 2 0 to 2 1
Buckwheat, 3 9 to 4 0
Flax Seed, 0 0 to 9 0
Timothy Seed, 0 0 to 12 6
Turkeys, per couple (old), 10 0 to 17 6
Geese, young, per couple, 8 0 to 11 6
Ducks, per couple, 4 0 to 4 6
Fowls, 3 9 to 5 0
Chickens, 3 9 to 5 0
Butter, fresh, per lb., 1 6 to 1 8
Do, salt, 0 0 to 1 2
Potatoes, per bag, 3 6 to 3 9
Peas, per lb., 0 4 to 1 0
Pork, 4 0 to 4 6
Mutton, 5 0 to 6 0
Lamb, per quarter, 0 4 to 6 0
Veal, 5 0 to 15 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9.00
Beef, per 100 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8.00
Maple Sugar, per lb., 0 5 to 0 6
Honey, per lb., in the comb, 0 0 to 0 0
Lard, 0 0 to 0 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 1 6 to 1 8
Apples, per brl., \$3.00 to \$4.00

REMARKS.—The attendance not large, and considerable produce for the number of persons attending. Prices are high for poultry.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET. MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 21. Less business doing in Bank Stocks, without material change in quotations. Bank of Montreal—Sales to a limited extent at 112½. Sellers at 112½. Buyers at 112. Ontario Bank—Sales reported at 101, at which price it is still procurable. Buyers offer 100½. Bank of British North America—Sellers at 101. Buyers at par. No transactions reported. The usual half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent is declared. City Bank—Transactions reported at 99½ and par. Commercial Bank of Canada—The transfer books are closed for payment of a dividend of 3 per cent on the 2nd proximo. A few shares sold previous to the closing at 77½, but this rate cannot be regarded as the present value. Bank of Upper Canada—No transactions reported this week. Buyers and Sellers at 31 to 31½ respectively. La Banque du Peuple—Sales at 103½ to 103½. Offered to-day at 103½. Buyers at 103. Merchants' Bank—Transfer Books closed for payment of dividend (4 per cent) 2nd prox. Latest sales at 107½. Molson's Bank—Nothing done this week. Quotations nominal. Bank of Toronto—Transfer Books closed for payment of div of 4 p.c. on the 2nd prox. Sellers at 102½ x.d. La Banque Jacques Cartier—No stock in the market. In demand at 105. Gore Bank—Transfer Books closed in anticipation of January dividend. Eastern Townships Bank—Nothing done this week. Quebec Bank—Nominal at 93

to par. La Banque Nationale—No transactions reported. Our quotations are without change. 106 sellers; and 105 buyers. Montreal Mining Company Consols, Huron Copper Bay Co.—Nothing done since last report. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad—A limited amount of Old Stock in the market at 115. Grand Trunk Railroad—No stock in market. Montreal Telegraph Company Stock—Sellers and buyers at 128 and 127 respectively. Richelieu Navigation Company—Asked for at 140. No stock offering. Montreal City Passenger Railway Company—No transactions this week. Buyers at 66. No sellers under 75. Montreal City Gas Company—In request at 127. Government Debentures—Nominal at quotations. Montreal Harbor Bonds—Our buying quotations of 112½ for 8 per cent and par for 7½, fail to attract holders. Quebec Harbor Bonds—No business to report. Montreal Corporation Bonds, Montreal Water Works Bonds—Quotations nominal. The advertised issue of \$84,000 Corporation Bonds, has caused intending Buyers to withdraw from the market. In other Stocks—Nothing doing. Exchange—Firm at quotations. The market is exclusively supplied from New York, there being no export business here at present.—From Brokers' Circular in Herald this morning.

INSOLVENTS.—The following is the new list of bankrupts in the Canada Gazette of the 16th instant:—Switzer Couvay, Manilla, C. W.; Robert Copeland, Cobourg, C. W.; James Wrigley, Sherbrooke, C. E.; George Samuel Patton, Montreal; James Fullarton, Chatham, C. W.; Alexander Albert Anderson, Brampton, C. W.; Richard Reeves, Toronto, C. W.; John Blain, Streetsville, C. W.; John Martin, Montreal; John McGibbon, Caledon, C. W.; P. Verner, St. Jérôme de Matane, C. E.; William Walker, Wynford, C. W.; Geo. H. White, Marysborough, C. W.

NEW POST-OFFICES.—New offices were established on the 1st inst., as follows:—Belgrave, Morris, Huron; Burgoyne, Arran, Bruce; Coningsby, Erin, Wellington; Cotswold, Minto, Wellington; Northfield, Cornwall, Stormont; Point Petre, Athol, Prince Edward; Zephyr, Scott, Ontario. Lippincott P. O. has been changed to "Brockton."

Corn Exchange Daily Reports. Furnished exclusively to the "Daily Witness." WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES. MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 22, 1865. FLOUR, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$7.00 to \$7.25; Extra, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Fancy, nominal; \$5.75 to \$6; Superfine from Canada Wheat \$5.20 to \$5.50; Strong Superfine from Canada Wheat (rates exceptional), \$5.50 to \$5.75; Superfine from Western Wheat \$5.25 to \$5.40; City Brands of Superfine, nominal, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Western States Flour, nominal; Superfine No. 2, \$4.90 to \$4.80; Fine, \$4.15 to \$4.27½; Middlings, nominal, \$3.60 to \$3.80; Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Bag-Flour, \$2.90 to \$3.00 per 112 lbs. Market inactive, but steady; only a few parcels of Flour reported as having changed hands. Bag Flour sold at \$2.90 in a few instances. Flour is quoted 5c better in New York this forenoon. OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.75 to \$5.10, according to quality. WHEAT, per bu. of 60 lbs.—Market dull; no sales reported. PEAS, per 60 lbs.—Dull; no recent sales. CORN, per 56 lbs.—Latest sale at 57c. BARLEY, per bush. of 48 lbs.—Farmers' loads 60c to 67c per 50 lbs, according to quality. OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—No sales reported. ASHES, per 100 lbs.—Market drooping; First Pots sold at \$6.75. First Pearls nominal at \$7.15 to \$7.20. PORK, per barrel of 200 lbs.—Market dull; a lot of 25 barrels inspected Mess sold at \$24. DRESSED HOGS, per 100 lbs.—\$7.50 to \$8.00, according to quality. BUTTER, per lb.—Market dull; a good mixed lot of Medium Dairy sold at 19c. CHEESE, per lb.—Good Dairy 12½c, and Factory 13c. FREIGHTS.—Ocean.—The steamers' rates from Point St. Charles to Liverpool, via Portland, are unchanged:—Grain 8s 6d per 480 lbs.; Flour, 4s 4d per lb.; Provisions, 60s per gross ton; Ashes, (including cartage)—Pots, 50s per gross ton; Pearls, 60s. FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange very firm; Bankers' 60-day drafts on London 9½ to 10 prem. for cash; the counter and credit rate is 10½ to 11 prem. No Private 60-day drafts offering. Documentary 8½ prem. Gold Demand-drafts on New York, 31½ dis. LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—Wheat, \$1.28½ in store, receipts 11,000 bu. Flour, \$6.00 to \$6.25. Pork, \$25.00. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Wheat, \$1.29½ in store receipts 15,000 bu. Corn, 45c in store, nominal. Statement of Flour inspected for the week ending, Dec. 16, 1865:—

Table with 2 columns: Barrels, and values. Superior Extra, 0; Extra Superfine, 147; Superfine, 2071; Do No. 2, 347; Fine, 229; Middlings, 208; Pollards, 0; Sour, 0; Rejected, 92. Total, 3,085. (Signed) JOHN YOUNG, Inspector W. M. J. PATTERSON, Secretary Board of Trade.

Table with 2 columns: POTTS, and PEARS. In Store per last Statement, 2,494; Received since, 582. Delivered since, 615. In Store, Dec. 16, 1865, at 6 p.m., 2,431. (Signed) DYDE & MAJOR, Inspectors. W. J. PATTERSON, Secretary Board of Trade.

Table with 2 columns: LEATHER, and values. Sides No. 1, 2972; Sides No. 2, 871; Sides No. 3, 25. Total, 3868. THOMAS HAWKINS, Leather Inspector.

Family Reading.

THE SWALLOW'S SONG.

"Come, love, let us swiftly go," Says the tender mother; "Countries fair invite us so, Soon this land will sink in woe; Come and seek another."

LITTLE NIN-CHI—A TRUE STORY.

Yan-ting was quite a little boy, not more than six years old, when his mother thought it time to seek a wife for him. So she looked around among her neighbors, but not finding one to her liking, she employed a regular match-maker.

The strangers continued their walk, talking of the wretched object they had seen; the lady, with tears in her eyes, expressing a wish to gain possession of the little creature, that she might alleviate her unhappy lot during her few remaining days.

was included in the arrangement; and had Mr. Furlong needed her services, she would have known no other duty than to attend him; but she knew that his daughter and grandchildren would suffer no one but themselves to wait on him, and she could therefore be well spared.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(UNDER THE CHARGE OF A SPECIAL EDITOR.) SEVEN TIMES FOUR. Heigh-ho! daisies and buttercups, Fair yellow daffodils, stately and tall!

He beckoned to me to rise out of my bower, and said, "Then what were you crying about, my little darling?" I tried not to sob; he led me to a garden seat, and took me on his knee.

RIDDLES.

The answers from a lady in Melbourne, which we publish to-day, arrived too late for insertion last week:— No. 2. Take X from IX but I it leaves;

The Miscellany.

[For the WITNESS.]

THE SNOW.

Softly, the beautiful snow doth fall,
Covering o'er with its cold, white fall
Mountain and valley, hill and dale,
All screened alike with its bridal veil.

It spreads o'er the field its fair winding sheet,
The hill-tops it marks with the prints of its feet;
The trees stand bare, like sentinels tall,
Bending beneath its silent fall.

It comes through the air so softly and light,
Like a foamy sea of crystals white,
It sinks to rest on the cold, cold ground,
Like a child when the bosom of mother is found.

Gently, ah gently, it toucheth my cheeks,
With a fond, loving press, then its cold grave
seeks;
Snowflakes, fair snowdrops, pure and light,
Would that all were as spotless, that all were as
white!

Sweetsburgh. CHARLES L. CLEVELAND.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. LIVINGSTON'S
NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS IN EAST-
ERN AFRICA.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

Those plants which require much care in the cultivation in other countries grow wild here as well as cotton. Tobacco, though a delicate plant, was frequently found growing self-sown. The ricinus communis, or castor plant, was met with everywhere under similar circumstances. In some parts indigo is known by the name of "occupier of deserted gardens," from its habit of springing up wherever it has a chance. Sugar cane is not a self-planter, but it blossoms, and when cultivated in rich loam grows, without manure, as large as that which can only be reared by the help of guano in the Mauritius and Bourbon; and, from crystals at once appearing on the cut surfaces, seems to contain much sugar. In addition to these evidences of the richness of the soil, we have the face of the country in the lowlands covered with gigantic grasses; they tower over men's heads, and render hunting quite impossible. The inhabitants of Natal and of the Cape Colony will understand us perfectly, when we say that the low belt adjacent to the East Coast, from one to three hundred miles broad is "zour vell," and well suited for cattle. In fact, the only fault that can be found with the soil is its over-luxuriance; and though Speke and Grant mention a very fertile zone near the equator, we cannot conceive that it exhibits greater fecundity than the districts between 10° and 15° south, otherwise it would be perfectly impassable. On the islands in the Shire crops are raised continuously, without any regard to the season, and, by irrigation, wheat during the four colder months. Europeans can always secure one crop of European corn and two or three of maize annually. On the highlands the natural grasses are less luxuriant, but the average crop is as heavy as could be obtained from rich meadow land in England. This self-sown pasture, which extends over hundreds of miles of grassy valley and open woodland, is the best in Africa. This was shown by the cattle, which were left almost in a wild state, becoming so fat and lazy that bulls allowed the boys to play with them, and to jump on their backs. We have seen cows feeding on grass alone become as heavy as prize beasts. In general no tsetse is found on the highlands to injure cattle, nor mosquitoes to annoy man.

DROUGHTS.

If a rainy zone exists under the equator, that is the only exception known. These droughts are always partial, but may prevail over areas of from one to three hundred miles in extent. Our inquiries led us to believe that from 10° to 15° south they may be looked for once in every ten or fifteen years, and from 15° to 20° south once in every five years. What the cause of them may be, we cannot tell; but lack of vegetation cannot be assigned as any reason either for their occurrence, or greater frequency now than at any former period. The hills are covered with trees and grass to their summits. The valleys are often encumbered with profuse and rank vegetation—but suddenly, and without any warning, the years of plenty are succeeded by one in which there is neither earing nor harvest. A shower has fallen on one spot a mile square; there the grass has sprung up, but has died off again. The rest of the country is parched and burnt, the grass of the preceding year, which may have escaped the annual fires, is discolored and crumbles into powder in the hand; and the leaves of the trees, though alive, look withered. One who had seen the landscape in all its glorious freshness and verdure after rains could scarcely believe that the brown and dusty world before him was ever green.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

We have the system nearest to that of justice, indeed the only one that approaches it, when the criminal is sold for his crimes. Then, on the plea of witchcraft, the child is taken from the poorer classes of parents as a fine, or to pay a debt, and sold to a travelling native slave trader. Then children are kidnapped by a single robber, or by a gang going from their own village to neighboring hamlets to steal the children who are out drawing water or gathering wood. We have seen places where every house was a stockade, and yet the people were not safe. Next comes the system of retaliation of one hamlet against another to make reprisals, and the same thing on a larger scale between tribes; the portion of the tribe which flies becomes vagrant, and eventually armed with muskets, the produce of previous slaving, attacks peaceful tribes, and depopulates the country for the supply of the ocean slave trade. Again, we have the slave traders from the Coast, who may be either Arabs or half-caste Portuguese. For them slaves are collected by the natives who possess most of a commercial turn, along the most frequented routes. In this

branch the Ajawa and Babisa are conspicuous. The lowering effects of this trade in man are quite apparent even in the natives. The Ajawa and Babisa, though superior in intellect to many others, are so thoroughly degraded morally, that they have been known to sell, for a tusk that took their fancy, their own daughters or newly-married wives. The members of the same tribes who are settled, and have never engaged in slaving, would be shocked at the bare mention of such enormities. And lastly we have still another and more ample source of supply for the ocean slave trade, and we regret to say the means for its success are drawn directly from Europeans. Trading parties are sent out to Portuguese and Arab coast towns with large quantities of muskets, ammunition, cloth, and beads. The two last articles are used for paying their way during the earlier part of the journey from the coast, and for the purchase of ivory. From a great number of cases we have examined, these slaving parties seem to preserve the mercantile character for a large portion of the trip. They usually settle down with some chieftain and cultivate the soil; but we know of no instance in which they have not, at one part of their journey, joined one tribe in attacking another for the sake of the captives they could take. This is so frequent an occurrence that the system causes a frightful loss of life. The bow cannot stand for a moment against the musket. Flight, starvation, and death ensue; and we must record our conviction that the mortality after these slave wars, in addition to the losses on the journey to the coast and during the middle passage, makes it certain that not more than one in five ever reach the "kind masters" in Cuba and elsewhere, whom, according to slave-owners' interpretations of Scripture, Providence intended for them. The Portuguese at Tette followed the last of these systems. The waste of life witnessed is beyond description. As members of the medical profession our eyes were familiar with scenes truly sad enough, but this misery by the slave trade fairly outstrips all we ever saw. Part of the captives realized were sent up the Zambezi above Tette, to be sold for ivory; a woman fetched two arrosas, or 60lb weight. A large portion of the males were sent to Bourbon. We were witnesses of both these modes of disposing of the captives, as well as of the results following their capture.

MRS. LIVINGSTON'S GRAVE.

At Shupanga, a one-storied stone house stands on the prettiest site on the river. In front a sloping lawn, with a fine mango orchard at its southern end, leads down to the broad Zambezi, whose green islands repose on the sunny bosom of the tranquil waters. Beyond, northwards, lie vast fields and forests of palms and tropical trees, with the massive mountain of Morambala towering amidst the white clouds; and further away, more distant hills appear in the blue horizon. This beautifully situated house possesses a melancholy interest from having been associated in a most mournful manner with the history of two English expeditions. Here, in 1826, poor Kirkpatrick, of Captain Owen's surveying expedition, died of fever; and here, in 1862, died, of the same fatal disease, the beloved wife of Dr. Livingstone. A hundred yards east of the house, under a large Baobab tree, far from their native land, both are buried.

Appropriately enough, a well-executed drawing faces this passage. Were it not for the immense body and arms of the Baobab tree which broadens and darkens over the smooth turf where the simple cross and tombstone are seen, we might fancy that we looked upon a quiet English homestead, cozily nestling amidst its orchards and well-tilled fields. A more picturesque or suitable spot could scarcely be selected as the resting place of the traveller's wife. The Baobab tree rises as if to protect her remains, and if what is grand and venerable to the eye adds solemnity to the abode of death, it is realized at the far-off African grave of Mrs. Livingstone.

THE BABY TOWERS OF CHINA.

Infanticide, so common in China, is thus vividly depicted, in all its horrors, by a recent traveller. Burying an infant alive is a horrible thing; yet how common it is among the Celestials!

The Pagodas, so often mentioned in accounts of the Chinese empire, appear to be more numerous in the mountainous districts, where they add greatly to the picturesque charm of the scenery, and are believed to be connected with the religious ceremonies of the people. In the flat country around Shanghai they are not to be met with—at least it was not our fortune to see any during our brief stay. The only structure like a tower, if we except the turrets on the city walls and watch towers erected within the past few years, when the Tae-Pings had threatened the city, is a tall, white monument, rising to the height of twenty feet, and without inscription or distinguishing mark of any kind. It looks like a fine, white tomb, higher and more ambitious than usual, and truly it is a "whited sepulchre!" Baby Tower it is called by the white residents, and it is filled with the bones of infants—not such as have died a natural death, as Bayard Taylor asserts, but which have been thrust into this horrid monument of heathen cruelty when but a few hours old. Humanity shudders at the thought! These dazzling white baby towers, with their mockery of purity, their object known to all men, and openly inviting as it were, the most unnatural and heartless murders, are among the most hideous spectacles to be met with in a heathen land. True, a river or a pond will be pointed out to you in other parts of China or in India, where babies are daily drowned like puppies or kittens; but they do not affect the mind with such horror as these palpable structures, erected with the best skill of their architects for this express purpose. The water closes over the murdered infant, and no trace of it remains; but here is a tower—a high tower—with deep foundations, filled with the bones of murdered babes that have been accumulating for generations.

No wonder that Christian mothers, resident in the East, cannot speak of them or see them without a shudder, and never willingly pass

them in their drives. Who knows but they might hear, if they approached the tower, the wail of some poor infant just thrown in, or meet his father returning from his cruel errand!

At Shanghai the Baby Tower stands on the south-west side of the city, without the walls; but at Goo Chow, where the crime of infanticide is still more prevalent, they use no baby tower, but have provided ponds for this express purpose. It is the saddest part of this great national crime of the Chinese, that it is sanctioned by the mandarins, and viewed as a disagreeable necessity, not as a crime.

It has been the fashion of late years to deny the existence of this abomination—the doubters wise in their own conceit, insisting that the crime is too great for human nature.

Human nature, unfortunately, has proved but a frail barrier to crime of this character in all parts of the world, and the facts of Chinese infanticide are indisputable. The witnesses are too numerous, the crime is too public, and the evidence too notorious, to deny its existence. The children destroyed are girls; the most common methods of destroying them are: 1st, by drowning in a tub of water; 2nd, by throwing into some running stream; 3rd, by burying alive. The last named method is adopted under the hope and with the superstitious belief that the next birth will be a boy. The excuse is that it is too expensive to educate a girl, but if some friend will take the child to bring up a wife for a little boy, the parent will sell or give away the infant rather than destroy it. The regular price is two thousand coppers cash, or two dollars for every year of their lives; for sometimes a girl will be saved for a year or two, and then sold for a wife or slave. Many instances have come to the notice of missionaries where large families of girls have been destroyed. There is one woman now employed as nurse in a missionary's family at Foo Chow, who says that her mother had eight girls and three boys, and that she was the only girl permitted by her father to live. We never heard of an instance of a boy's being destroyed at birth. There is a village about fifteen miles from Foo Chow, which is swarming with boys, but where girls are very scarce. The people account for it themselves by alleging the common practice of killing the girls at birth, a practice which is indulged in by the rich as well as by the poor.—California Pacific.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO.

At the recent annual meeting of the Scottish Temperance League Mr. McGavin, one of the leading temperance men of Scotland, reviewed the changes that had taken place since the League was established, and especially the progress made in the elevation of the masses. He said:—

"Twenty-one years ago I know there were many who had the expectation that this temperance enterprise would long ago have succeeded. O! the dreams which some of our more fervent friends indulged in at that time! They were glorious dreams; they were bright dreams, but, alas! they have been day-dreams. I daresay a little deeper foresight would have taught all of us that we had got a huge work to perform. There were a few tyrants in the way,—the tyrants of custom, appetite, and interest, and these three old fellows are perhaps the strongest tyrants that have ever visited this world. They talk about laws, and many have sacrificed their lives to get our laws altered; why, laws are nothing to customs, nothing to appetite; and the longer I live, and the more I look at this question, the more am I convinced that we will need to go on for a long time yet. But I think we are not on any account to feel daunted by such considerations as these. (Hear, hear.) I think that all effects, must be left in the hands of God, that we must have faith to work, and that if we do our duty, as surely as fruit follows seed, so surely not one single action which we perform will go without its reward in this world and in the world to come. I think a great thing the League has done in the cause of temperance has been the combination of individual effort and influence, and the concentration of that power upon national objects. I have great faith in individuality. I believe the work of the world is not to be done by machinery, but by individual effort—that machinery, however nicely adjusted, and however beautiful its construction, has, after all, an immense deal of grinding influence about it. I have great faith in individual effort; but, at the same time, I believe that, in our country, and at our time, a combination such as the Scottish Temperance League was absolutely necessary. I think if you take the operations of the League for the last twenty-one years you will find that there have been held under the League's influence, under its superintendence, not less than a thousand meetings every year. As to the number of publications issued, I daresay, as was mentioned by Mr. Taylor, I used to weigh them by the ton, but they got so ponderous that we gave up that sort of calculation, and came to a dreamy idea of millions—I don't mind how many they were. I believe, however, that the literature of the League, without saying more, does perhaps stand as high as any temperance literature in this or any other country. I think, if I recollect aright, that I heard our worthy president relate that when he and his lady were visiting America they called at some shop in New York and asked for temperance literature, when they were told that there was no use in coming to that country for literature, because the best literature on the subject was issued from the press of the Scottish Temperance League. (Applause.) Then I believe the Scottish Temperance League has been a model to a large extent for combination to other associations. How many discoveries have been made during these last twenty-one years, or which, if not actually made, have been brought into material appliance, so that now revolutions are going on in this country and in the whole world, which are far more momentous, far more illustrious, than the arms of an Alexander or of a Bonaparte could ever have achieved. The Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer, who was last week in Glasgow, discoursed very eloquently upon free trade. Why, twenty-one years ago there was very little application of the principle of free trade. The great railway system of our country has been all but built up within the last twenty-one years. If I recollect, our telegraphic communication was not established twenty-one years ago, and the penny newspaper, that tiny-looking sheet, but yet one of the most potent agencies of the present time, was then unknown. (Hear, hear.) I have often thought, amidst these great changes that have taken place around us—I have often thought what would our country have been but for this simple principle of our own? There are two things in which the temperance principle has appeared to me to be of the greatest importance to this country. The first is, that it has saved our country from a rapid decline; and, second, that it has taught the masses of our people, at the very time when by this marvelous development of commercial enterprise and industry, large sums of money were put into the hands of our working men, how to be careful of what they earned, and how to use it to advantage. At the very time when these things took place, this temperance principle of ours was cast abroad amongst the masses of our country. I hold that had the drinking habits of this country continued from 1830 to 1865 at the same rate that they did from 1800 to 1830, in the course of two or three generations, at most, this great country would have become a second or third-rate power in Europe. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I believe it was exactly at that critical time that this simple principle was thrown broadcast among the people of this country, and if it has not obliterated intemperance and put us where we would like to be, it has at least stayed the tide which was rising rapidly, and which in a few generations would, I have no hesitation in saying, have submerged the liberties of this great country of ours, and, I believe, have rendered our people imbecile and a byword among the nations of the world. (Applause.) It has taught our people, our working men especially, how to spend the surplus which this immense trade and commerce have put into their hands. We have taught them to invest their savings in those things that fructify, and that bring profit to themselves and their families. We have taught them higher forms of life; for I have ever looked upon temperance not as a mere negation, not as a mere cessation from drinking wine, gin, whiskey, and beer, but I look upon it as a principle which is to raise our working men to the higher forms of life. (Applause.) And I fully indorse all that Mr. Arnot said, that we ought not only to teach our working men and others to give up drinking, but we ought to lend a hand, as we will do, and as we do already,—(applause.)—to every other cause which has for its object the elevation of all classes of our people.

AGRICULTURAL.

KEEPING FRUIT.

A correspondent of the Valley Farmer, writing under the signature of "F. G.," says:—"We ate our last Spitzenburg to-day (June 23rd) and it was in pretty good condition, resembling a Seek-no-further when in prime order. Greenings may be kept until the advent of early fruit. The secret is, temperature, the hydrometric as well as the thermometric; in other words, the dampness and the heat of your room or place where you keep your fruit. A cellar will do very well. But you must avoid the too dry and the too wet, else your apples will shrink when too dry, or rot when too damp. This has been thoroughly demonstrated, and is a fixed fact. But this is only half of it. Your cellar must be cold—there is no getting round that. Unless cold, your apples will not keep. If warm, they will ripen, become mellow, and lose their flavor, ending in rot. If thoroughly cold—at the freezing point or a little below—they will remain as they are as long as you keep them in that temperature, if it is a year, or two, or three. If thus kept cool, they will never ripen or rot. They will keep their acid, unripe condition. And it is just so that you want to keep your fruit that is intended for spring and summer's use. When the warm weather comes, the fruit will begin to ripen under the mellowing influences of the heat, which cannot be kept thoroughly excluded. But—and here is the point—you can regulate your windows so as to have a sufficiently cool temperature to keep any winter fruit till June. That is what we are doing now—what we have been doing for years. And now we will tell the reader how this is done: Open your windows when the weather is cool, and close them when it turns warm. That is the whole secret. In the cool nights which sometimes bring frost the windows should be thrown open, and the door also, if possible, if it is an outside one. When the weather begins to change, close at once, and keep your cool, pure, and healthy air. Closing them a week or longer will not hurt the air. Especially keep closed tight when the warm winds blow. If kept open, they will, in a short time, drive out all the cool air, and your apples might as well be in your room, or outdoors. The thing has been thoroughly demonstrated—thoroughly tested by us, and we know whereof we speak. Neglect will surely rot the fruit by spring. Care will keep it three months longer."—Wisconsin Farmer.

WHY ALL FARMERS SHOULD KEEP SHEEP.

A recent number of The Mark Lane Express says:—"The experience of the advanced agricultural nations, like England, Germany, and France, goes to show that sheep are a necessity of a good general system of husbandry, on even the highest-priced lands, and mid the densest population. They afford as much food to man in proportion to their own consumption of food, as any other domestic animal."

In America, we are satisfied that a farmer can produce meat for his own use, or for sale by growing sheep, such as produce wool, with the greatest economy of cost, at less cost than

with any other animal that feeds upon the product of manual labor. It is true that pork produced by hogs in a semi-wild state, costs less, but that is nothing to the question. The great matter is to improve the farm for all other purposes, by keeping sheep. The experience of other nations has proved that. Let us profit by their experience.

SENECA LAKE AND VICINITY—GRAPE CULTURE.—The lake is fed by springs, is of great depth, and is remarkable from the fact that it never freezes over. The hills slope gently down to the water's edge, making a fall of more than 800 feet, and the highlands are from a mile to a mile and a half distant. Here are spread out some of the best farming lands in the State. On the east side, near Geneva, lies the farm and residence of that world-renowned farmer, John Johnston, and all along the shores, and on the highlands, you find good wheat soil. But the time is rapidly approaching when grain of no kind will be grown along the shores of the lake, since the climate and soil are so wonderfully adapted to fruit that fruit will be cultivated as a specialty. Already grapes are beginning to be grown in vineyards successfully. The grape lands are on the sloping banks of the lake, where in many places the rock crops out, and often they seem to be made up of gravel and detached pieces of shale rock, lying so thickly in a mass together, that to the uninitiated the soil seems too scanty to grow any crops. Here, however, is the natural soil for the grape, where it grows luxuriantly and ripens well. The lake has a modifying influence on the climate, and frosts hold off until the last of October, giving ample time for ripening and perfecting the Catawba, which on the whole is regarded as the standard grape for profit. The Isabella is now perhaps more largely grown. The Delaware, Diana, Concord, Hartford, Prolific, and other varieties, are also grown to some extent, but the two leading kinds cultivated are Isabella and Catawba. About 4 miles down the lake J. S. McAlpine has eight acres in grapes, Geo. Roberts 4 acres, and John S. Enslly 5 acres. Other parties are growing them successfully, but we made an examination only of those named, and, judging from what we saw, great success has been obtained. Last year McAlpine produced 4 tons of marketable grapes per acre from his vines. This year the crop is not so large, perhaps no more than 2½ tons per acre. The grapes are packed in boxes of 5 and 10 pounds to a package and are shipped east. They bring on an average about 15 cents per pound, so it will be seen that the product of one acre is very considerable.—Country Gent.

MANAGEMENT OF WORKING OXEN.—It is not so much hard labor that heats oxen and makes them loll in warm weather, as the ill-treatment of rough and abusive drivers. Treat them with gentleness when at work; feed them well and regularly three times a day, with cut hay and straw wet with water, sprinkled with oats and Indian corn meal, at least twelve quarts, besides some roots daily; let them have clean water as often as they are fed, and do not require them to drink that which is impure or stagnant; give them at least two hours after feeding to chew the cud and rest, and they will perform a vast amount of hard work, and increase in flesh at the same time, and will usually be found to be more convenient for many purposes than horses. Let it be reiterated that it is not the hard labor that oxen perform that exhausts their energies. Oxen were made for hard service; and if treated kindly and carefully, they will labor hard every day and still grow fat. But when fed a stinted allowance of poor hay and meal, worried and ill-used by a bawling, ill-natured driver, who incessantly applies the lash or goad, and dragged out by carrying on their necks a huge cart tongue, from morning till night, their strength fails, and sensible people are lead to conclude that they cannot endure the heat like a horse.—Am. Agriculturist.

BUTTER MAKING.—The finest butter is made where the number of cows renders it necessary to churn every day. The custom of churning once a week is not to be tolerated. Cream that is kept seven days, unless it be in the coldest weather, cannot be made into good butter. If you keep but one cow, churn twice a week; and in dog-days, three times. Do it in the cool of the morning. If the weather is warm, set the churn into a tub of cold water; and ice if you have it, and put a piece into the churn. Air is necessary to make butter come. From October to June, the best method of raising cream is to set pans in the milk closet, and then for five hours on a stove or a furnace having embers in it, where the milk will become hot, but not scald; then return it to the closet, and after it is cold, take off the cream, draining it very clear from the milk. Much more cream will be obtained in this than in the ordinary method; and at least a quarter more butter will be secured from the same quantity of milk. It also comes very quick—ten minutes' churning being often sufficient. This is the method practised in Devonshire, England; and the clotted cream, as it is there called, is carried up to the London market; for it is not only good for butter, but also for coffee and other uses. Care must be taken that the milk is not made too hot. If it becomes so hot as almost to scald, the cream will have little skinny flakes in it, which will be visible in the butter.—Household Friend.

WINTER CARE OF STOCK.—Food and drink alone are not enough to afford health and thrifty growth. It must be food of the right kind, prepared in the right manner, and fed at the right time. Nor is this all; there must be security from the fierce wind, rain, sleet, and snow which are not uncommon in this northern clime. And then there must be a proper assorting of animals, so that one will not be perpetually vexed and tormented by another. But there is yet one other thing scarcely less important, viz: kind treatment—handling, currying bedding, petting. Observe these suggestions, and you will save about half your feed, and at the same time keep your animals in better condition.—Etc.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, 19th.—A Washington special to the Post states that while the President was preparing his message the French Minister emphatically stated the Emperor would much regret any expression in the message which would make it impossible to recede from his Mexican scheme without humiliation.

It is reported that General Logan is satisfied there will be no difficulty, and that the republic of Mexico will soon be peacefully reinstated. The judiciary committee of the House have agreed to report at an early day an amendment to the constitution, providing that the number of voters in the States shall form the basis of representation in Congress.

WASHINGTON, 19th.—Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to provide for the defence of the North-eastern frontier, which provides for the repayment to Maine of appropriations for the construction of the European and North American Railway.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill the more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States.

Mr. Cowan said a message had just been received from the President, in response to a resolution calling for information as to the condition of the States lately in rebellion. He called for the reading of the message.

The message of the President was read as follows:

"To the Senate of the U. S.—In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 12th, I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly constituted authorities of the government of the U. S. has been suppressed; that the U. S. are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed; and that as far as could be done the courts of the U. S. have been restored, post-offices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country. As the results of the measures instituted by the Executive with the view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the State, comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, have recognized their respective State Governments, and are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States with more willingness and promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated. The proposed amendment to the constitution, providing for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of the country, has been ratified by each one of these States, with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received; and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted and are now pending to confer upon the freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection, and security. In Florida the people are making commendable progress in restoring their State Government, and no doubt is entertained that they will resume all of their practical relations with the Federal Government. In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion the aspect of affairs is more promising than, in view of all the circumstances, could well have been expected. The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the constitution and the laws of the United States their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the Government, whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity. It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorders; but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of the civil power is extended and sustained. Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races; but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and, by means of his labor, make himself a useful, independent member of the community in which he has his home. From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that personal animosity is surely and rapidly growing itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the national Union. The report of Earl Shurre is herewith transmitted, as requested by the Senate. No report from the Hon. John Covode has been received by me. The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States, whose inhabitants participated in the rebellion."

(Signed), ANDREW JOHNSON.
"Washington, Dec. 18, 1865."

WASHINGTON, 20th.—The clerk of the House of Representatives has received certificates of the election of Southern members only from North Carolina, 7; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 2; Tennessee, 7; Virginia, 6. Some of these have been referred to the select committee, and also one certificate from Arkansas.

The State department has received information that 49 chronometers were found on board the "Sbenadoah" upon her delivery at Liverpool. The maker's name and the numbers of all published.

FORT MONROE, 18.—A fleet of upwards of 200 sailing vessels are in this harbor wind-bound. A row took place at Norfolk, Va., yesterday between the 20th N. Y. regiment and 30th U. S. colored. A volley of from ten to twelve muskets was fired by the 20th upon the colored troops, which was about to be returned, when their officers arrived and put an end to the disturbance. It, however, at one time, threatened to be very serious. One man (colored) was injured.

Two men have been arrested for passing counterfeit fractional currency, and it is understood that they will be tried by the military commission now in session at this post.

Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. A., has relieved Surgeon A. Craven, U. S. Vols., of his duties as post-surgeon.

WASHINGTON, 20th.—Senate special.—The bill for the payment of the \$25,000 to Mrs. Lincoln was passed.

Mr. Morrill, from the committee on the United States District of Columbia, reported a bill to regulate the elective franchise in the district, by removing distinctions of a color as a qualification for its exercise. Mr. Sumner hoped it would be acted on very soon. The country demanded it.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to pay pensions and damages to the United States by rebels out of the confiscated property. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, submitted a resolution, which was laid on the table to be printed, affirming that Jefferson Davis should be tried and punished for treason, and also because of the starved prisoners.

MANCHESTER, N.H., 20th.—This morning a fire broke out in the New Hampshire House of Reformation, near this city, and destroyed all but the brick walls. The inmates, 120 in number, were rescued, although all of them were asleep when the fire commenced.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, 20th.—A fire last night destroyed the building on which the post-office was located. Loss from 40,000 to 50,000 dollars partly insured.

NEW YORK, 20th.—The steamer "San Jacinto" from Savannah, has arrived.

Two millions and a half pounds of cotton, damaged by the recent fire, was sold at auction today at from 2c to 14c per pound.

The steamer "Mississippi," from New Orleans 13th, has arrived.

The str. "Henry Chauncey" from Aspinwall, 13th, brought \$88,000 in gold.

Panama dates of the 13th contain advices from Valparaiso to November 18th, and Callao 29th. But little change in Chilean war matters. The people are daily becoming more united against Spain. Some forty ports are yet open, and steamers now touch at a point forty miles from Valparaiso, which is connected with the latter place by a good road, and passengers and mails are regularly carried. A Chilean privateer will soon be on the seas. The sloop-of-war "St. Mary's," and the gunboat "Mohargo," were at Valparaiso on the 18th.

In Bolivia affairs are quite unsettled. The revolution was still going on. A disturbance had taken place at Cochila with some Chileans, owing to Spanish vessels being allowed to coal there.

Advices from Peru are quite important. Gen. Canseco, after partially organizing a new government, was deposed by a public meeting, and Gen. Prado, also one of the leading Generals in the late revolution, was made Dictator, he being pledged to call Congress together as soon as possible. It is supposed Prado will declare an alliance with Chili against Spain.

The isthmus is quiet, a revolutionary movement early in the month being nipped in the bud.

WASHINGTON, 20th.—Afternoon Senate.—Mr. Sumner presented the petition of the citizens of Massachusetts for the appointment of Provisional Governors over the States lately in rebellion, the guarantee of the rights of all the citizens in those States, enfranchisement and equality before the law, &c. He also presented similar petitions from citizens of N. Y., Mo., Ohio, Ind., Ill., N. J., and Ky.

The petitions were referred to the Special Committee of fifteen on reconstruction.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Dr. Cheever, of New York, Mr. Parker, of Pittsburg, and others, for equality before the law in the Southern States.

Mr. Stevens presented the petition of Judge Warmuth, asking to be admitted to the House as a delegate from the territory of Louisiana and Ponportine, signed by 19,000 voters.

WASHINGTON, 20th.—In the House today Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, submitted a series of resolutions, which, on his own motion, were laid on the table, namely,—That public justice and national security demand that, as soon as it may be practicable, Jeff. Davis, a representative man of the rebellion, should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest appropriate civil tribunal of the country for treason, most flagrant in character, by him committed, in order that the constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, and that the offence may be made infamous, and at the same time that the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union. Resolved,—That public justice and national security demand that in case of the conviction of said Jeff. Davis, the sentence of the law should be carried into effect in order that the constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated and faithfully executed, and the truth clearly established that treason is a crime and that traitors should be punished. Resolved,—That in like manner, and for like reasons, such of the most culpable of the chief instigators and conspirators of the rebellion as may be necessary to satisfy the demands of public justice and furnish security for the future; and those criminally responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war,—be tried and punished for the high crimes of which they have been guilty. Resolved,—That justice should not fail of its purpose, and that all who are guilty of or responsible for the late assassination of the late President, and the great offenders during the recent rebellion, guilty of and responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, as well as those guilty of or responsible for other unparalleled violations of the laws of warfare, are amenable to, and should be tried, convicted, and punished, by a military tribunal authorized by law and sanctioned by the common law of war and the usages of civilized nations, whenever and so far as may be necessary to secure the ends of justice. Resolved,—That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, may be necessary to provide juries for trials for treason, for writs of error, and to carry into effect the purposes of the foregoing resolutions; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing a report of the Secretary of State in relation to the universal exhibition to be held in Paris in 1867, and in which the United States are invited by the Government of France to take a part. The subject is commended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

NEW YORK, 20th.—The steamer "Henry Mauncey" from Aspinwall brings later news from the South American Republics. The quarrel between Chili and Spain is the all-absorbing topic, and the cause of Chili is warmly espoused by the people and press of all the South American Republics, though as yet no Government action is reported. Both official and non-official journals are, however, unanimous in their expression of sympathy with Chili in her bold protest against the aggressions of Spain.

The rumor that Spain had withdrawn from the contest finds no confirmation in the news brought by this arrival.

BIRTHS.
GORDON.—In this city, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Wm. Gordon, of a son.

DIED.
BRODIE.—In Dundee, Scotland, on 21st Nov. David Brodie, late of Montreal, aged 40 years. Toronto papers please copy.

RODD.—On Sunday, the 17th inst., Mr. John Rodd, aged 78 years, a native of Ilfracombe, Devonshire, England.

ANDERSON.—In this city, on the 20th inst., John Anderson, fourth son of the late Alexander Anderson, merchant, aged 30 years.

GILMOUR.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Arabella Gore, widow of the late M. Gilmour, aged 68 years.

SMITH.—In Messina, St. Lawrence Co., New York, of diphtheria, on the 17th instant, F. A. Smith, a native of Darlington, England.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
21st Vol. of the Montreal Witness
For 1866.

Twenty eventful years have run their course since the MONTREAL WITNESS first saw the light, and though they have been full of changes there has been no change in the reason for commencing it, namely, the great importance to society of a wholesome family paper.

Is a Mother's Magazine desirable in a family? The WITNESS has had as much matter every year of the kind inserted in mothers' magazines as any monthly publication under that name.

Is a Children's Magazine or Sunday-School Paper desirable? The WITNESS has had more of the class of reading suitable for these publications than any of them.

Is an Agricultural Paper of great benefit to the country? The WITNESS has had about as much on that subject monthly as would fill a good-sized agricultural journal.

Is a Temperance Paper of great importance to families and the country? The WITNESS has had more on that subject than any ordinary monthly temperance paper.

Is a Commercial Paper wanted by men of business and farmers? The WITNESS has fully as much commercial matter as any exclusively commercial paper.

Is a Literary Paper wanted? The WITNESS has had a goodly proportion of Poetry, Tales, Reviews, and other literary matter.

Should a witness for truth, and against error, injustice, and vice be sustained? The WITNESS has done its best in all these respects.

Is a Newspaper essential to an intelligent family? The WITNESS has given more news than most papers in Canada.

A very brief calculation will show the economy of procuring all these necessary papers together instead of separately. The cost, if taken in the latter way, would, instead of the price of the WITNESS, be about as follows:—

Table listing prices for Mother's Magazine, Children's Paper, Agricultural Paper, Temperance Paper, Commercial Paper, Literary Paper, and Weekly Newspaper.

This shows a very great difference in first cost, besides the saving in postage.

We would not be understood, however, to mean that any one should be satisfied with the WITNESS only. On the contrary, we think it is a wise economy to subscribe for various useful periodicals. There is, probably, no way in which a small sum of money yields so large a return of pleasure and profit. Our only object is to show how economical it is to subscribe for this paper.

There is another view of this matter, which is not a small reward for our twenty years' labor. During that time a very large number of families have been brought up with the WITNESS as their family paper. Parents and children have perused it regularly, and in it found the best selections we could make from the best writers of the world. All know the power of a family paper to modify the views, opinions, and conduct of those to whom it obtains access, and if this one has aided in the bringing up of some thousands of families in principles of religion, temperance, integrity, and intelligent enterprise, what finite arithmetic can reckon up the gain!

The WITNESS reaches now in all its editions some seven thousand subscribers all over the country, besides an average circulation of some four thousand in the city of Montreal; and for this extensive circulation we are exceedingly thankful, but it is matter of deep regret that the proportion of the people reached is yet so small.

There are probably about six thousand Protestant families in Montreal, of which we reach about two-thirds; but there are about 300,000 Protestant families in the rest of Canada, of which we only reach 7,000, or less than a fortieth part. There is surely room here for a very large extension of all our editions.

The DAILY WITNESS is by far the best of our editions for business men, having more reading matter and a great many more advertisements than any other edition. It has also full market reports daily. The subscription is \$3.00 per annum.

The MONTREAL WITNESS (semi-weekly) contains nearly all the reading matter of the DAILY, together with semi-weekly market reports and prices current. Subscription \$2.00 per annum.

The WEEKLY WITNESS contains all the matter of permanent interest of the Semi-weekly, with weekly summary of news and market reports. Subscription \$1.00 per annum.

The CANADIAN MESSENGER, published twice a month, contains the Temperance, Agricultural, Scientific, and Educational matter of the WITNESS, but without news, markets, or advertisements, as it goes POST-FREE. Subscription 25 cents per annum.

All these rates are payable invariably in advance, and the paper stops when the term subscribed for expires.

It should not be very difficult to get some one of these editions into almost every family if a friend of that family would only suggest the matter to them.

The price is so low that we cannot afford commissions, and indeed we have always received the greatest aid, in the way of obtaining subscribers, from parties who had no object in view but disinterested patriotism and benevolence. To all such, and may their number greatly increase, we hereby render hearty thanks for past favors, and ask them to continue their good offices. We will send, however, a copy of the WITNESS gratis to any one who forwards a club of ten subscribers.

The WITNESS is now dressed in a new suit of types, and no effort will be spared to keep it in the very front rank of Canadian journalism.

Advertisements not at variance with the character of the WITNESS will be inserted for one cent per word for first insertion and a half cent per word for each subsequent insertion, no advertisement being reckoned as less than 25 words.

Letters for the WITNESS or MESSENGER containing money should invariably be registered and when this is done the remittance is at our risk. All communications to be addressed to "MONTREAL WITNESS," or

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
MONTREAL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$20 REWARD.—Stolen, on Saturday morning last, from No. 55 Bonaventure Street, one Gray Overcoat, one Pair Plaid Pants, and Vest, one Pair Boots, one Portmanteau. The person who took the above articles his name is Charles W. Nichols, an Englishman; supposed to have taken the cars for the West on Saturday morning. Any person giving information that will lead to his apprehension will receive the above reward.

ANDREW CRAWFORD,
THOMAS BUTLER.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

—This Institution Re-opens on WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1866; continues 2½ terms, and closes the last Wednesday in June. Tuition in Academic Department and Music per term, \$16.50 in advance. All departments in Literature, Languages, Fine Arts, and Music, filled by the most accomplished Teachers. S. D. RICE, Governor. Hamilton, 18th Dec., 1865.

FOR SALE.

3,000 half-chests Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Oolong, Congou, Souchong, and Japan Teas,
250 hhds. Barbadoes, Cuba, Clayed, and Centrifugal and Choice Porto-Rico Sugars,
40 puns. Molasses,
200 bags Mocha, Ceylon, Costa-Rico, Cape, and Rio Coffee,
100 bris. Currants,
800 boxes and halves Layer & Muscatel Raisins,
500 boxes and halves Valencia Raisins,
800 small boxes Turkey Figs,
100 cases S. Oil,
50 kegs Bi-Carb. Soda,
27 cases Sago,
7 chests Indigo,
30 kegs Saltpetre,
19 cases Licorice,
18 bales Cloves,
6 bags Caraway Seeds,
45 bags Pepper,
20 bris. and bags Jamaica and African Ginger,
9 hhds. Mustard, jars and tins,
50 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
80 bris. Sulphur, Alum, B. Vitriol, and E. Salts,
56 bales C. W. Wool,
100 bbls. Chalk and Whiting, &c., &c., &c.
J. A. & H. MATHESON,
McGill Street.

CHRISTMAS.

LEW LACE CURTAINS,
NEW DAMASKS and TRIMMINGS,
PIANO and TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, POLES, &c., &c., &c.,
JUST RECEIVED AT
THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,
Old No. 74 Great St. James Street, New No. 140.
JAMES BAYLIS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

In all the Newest Styles, and at all Prices, at
THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,
Great St. James Street.
JAMES BAYLIS.

CHEAP AND EASY WASHING.

Use HARPER TWELVETREES' Preparation of GLYCERINE AND SOAP POWDER, which makes a profuse lather, and saves considerably in time and rubbing. No Washing Crystals nor any other Washing Powder or Soap Powder will do this! Sold in Packets by all Storekeepers, and Wholesale by Harper Twelvetrees (Limited), Bromley-by-Bow, London; and by WALTER MARRIAGE, 30 Lemoine Street, Montreal, Wholesale Agent for Canada.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
In the matter of HENRY J. SHAW and ALEXANDER SHAW, Insolvents.

On MONDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of February next, the undersigned, as well individually as having been Co-partners under the name and firm of SHAW & BROTHER, and H. J. SHAW & BROTHER, will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 13th December, 1865.

HENRY J. SHAW,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
By J. J. C. ABBOTT, their Attorney and Solicitor.

VERY DESIRABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the County of Glengarry, for sale.—To be sold by private sale the FARM of GREENFIELD, recently occupied by the late Colonel DUNCAN MACDONELL, and being composed of Lots 5 and 6, and the East half of 7, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Charlestown, and containing 500 acres, 300 of which are cleared.

The House—a modern style villa—is of Brick, two-stories, with every necessary accommodation for a gentleman's family; was built in 1859, and with the Out-buildings cost upwards of \$5,000. The property is only a few miles distant from the Villages of Alexandria, Williamstown, and Lancaster,—the latter a Railway Station within three hours of Montreal, and where Petroleum is being bored for. It is also believed that a valuable Lead Mine exists on the property, as some very pure specimens of Galena were picked up when the cellar of the house was being excavated. The farm is well watered by several excellent springs, and a creek which flows a short distance from the house. There is also a good Farm House on the property. This property will be sold cheap, it being necessary to wind up the estate. The title will be made by a Deed from the Court of Chancery. Proposals for the whole property, or separate lots, may be addressed (pre-paid), to J. F. PRINGLE, Esq., Barrister, at Cornwall; SHERIFF TREADWELL, at Original; GEORGE A. CUMMING, Esq., Kingston; or to

A. M. SHANNON
Kingston, C. W., 14th Nov. 1865.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

REV. DR. HAMILTON AND DAUGHTERS.
Tuition, including English, French, Latin, Algebra, Drawing, Gymnastics, &c., \$6 to \$10 per quarter. Board and Tuition, \$60 per quarter.

987 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Classes re-open on Wednesday, Aug. 30.

DR. COLBY'S ANTI-COSTIVE AND TONIC PILLS.

SUGAR-COATED.
Present a most happy combination of therapeutic agents, uniting a mild but certain cathartic, with valuable Tonic and Anodyne properties, rendering them the most desirable medicine for all classes possible.

Unlike any other advertised medicine, they have received the unqualified approbation of almost every medical man to whom the formula has been submitted.

"You have presented a happy combination of the therapeutic agents, which is valuable as a cathartic and tonic. Having tried it myself, and knowing the ingredients, I can earnestly recommend it for its excellent qualities."
"WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D."

Boston, Feb. 4, 1860.
"We have prescribed them frequently, and believe they are worthy the character you claim for them, Anti-costive and Anodyne, at the same time imparting tone and vigor to the digestive organs."
"J. C. BUTLER, M.D."
"JOHN ERSKINE, M.D."

Sold by all Druggists.
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.
S. J. FOSS & CO., Sherbrooke, Sole Proprietors.

LIFE, GROWTH, and BEAUTY.

MRS. S. A. ALLAN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER and DRESSING invigorates, strengthens, and lengthens the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Gray hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance, and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress. If you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay purchase a bottle of each of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING.—Sold by Druggists throughout the World.—Principal Sales Office: 198 and 200 Greenwich Street, New York.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, AGENTS OF STEAMSHIP LINES, AND OTHERS, WILL FIND IT ADVANTAGEOUS TO ADVERTISE IN THE COUNTRY EDITIONS OF THE "WITNESS," NAMELY, THE SEMI-WEEKLY WITNESS, published Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, AND THE WEEKLY WITNESS, published on Thursday.

These editions have a circulation of over 3,000 each, scattered over fully a thousand Post-offices, and an advertisement inserted in both will, therefore, reach over 6,000 subscribers, in all parts of the country.

Terms for Advertising:—7 cents per line for first insertion, or 1 cent per word, and 3½ cents per line for each subsequent insertion, or 1 cent per word. When reckoned by the word no advertisement will count for less than 25 words.

The same rates are charged for the DAILY WITNESS, which has a circulation of nearly 5,000 copies daily, of which nearly 1,000 go by mail,—chiefly to business men.

Anyone wishing to put an advertisement of say 50 words through all our editions might order 3 insertions in DAILY, 2 in SEMI-WEEKLY, and 2 in WEEKLY, or 7 insertions in all, which would cost 50 cents for first insertion, and 25 for each subsequent insertion, or \$2 in all, and reach about 4,000 families in the city and 7,000 subscribers all over the two Canadas.

ORDERS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS TO BE ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH.

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The "MONTREAL WITNESS" is printed and published by JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Proprietors, at 245 Notre Dame Street.—Boise head of Drummond Street.