

# MONTREAL WITNESS.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

No. 59.

## Canadian Press.

### DRINKING AND SABBATH BREAKING.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

Any person who has the curiosity to look into the Recorder's Court or the Police Court, on a Monday morning and listen to the numerous cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct brought up for investigation and punishment, will not carry away a very exalted notion of the moral habits of certain classes of our citizens, nor a very satisfactory opinion of the manner in which Sunday is observed in Quebec. It is true, that at this season of the year, there are many strange visitors in our port; and there has been, on two or three recent occasions, a large influx of soldiers; two circumstances sufficient in themselves to disturb the equilibrium of morals and propriety in larger cities than Quebec, controlled by a much more numerous and adequate Police force. In the Suburbs and Banlieue of Quebec there must be an out-lying population of some 50,000 persons; it is absurd to expect that our handful of Police, over such scattered multitudes, can always be at hand everywhere, to maintain unbroken order or to quell every incipient disturbance. It cannot be denied that low taverns and other houses of evil reputation are much on the increase, and are conducted in some localities with such barefaced, shameless and daring impudence, as to outrage all public decency and to disgrace the community.—If licenses were properly enforced in the one instance, and convictions duly secured, as often as an opportunity occurs in the other, some salutary check might be given to these growing evils, some restraint might be laid on those double dens of infamy, hot-beds and nurseries of violence vice and crime. We have culled out and published one or two cases that have just been brought to light, we might have given several more, but these may serve to justify the correctness of our remarks about the prevalent evils, and as examples of the vigilance of the Police, so far, too seldom noticed. We call the attention of our readers to these cases and leave them to judge of the matter for themselves. Again, it is disgraceful to see such numbers of drunken men tottering through our principal thoroughfares on Sunday afternoons, in an excited state of intoxication, frequently bawling out obscene songs, and otherwise conducting themselves in a disorderly and disgusting manner.—On Sunday last we witnessed several such beastly exhibitions, and regretted that we could not see a straggling policeman within view or call, to whose interference we might have appealed. We do hope and trust that this matter will be seen to in future, and seen to immediately; so that our Sundays in Quebec may be observed in a peaceful and becoming manner, and not converted into holidays for the commission of every sinful excess to the disgust of all classes of Christians.

### PRINCIPLES NOT PARTY.

(From the Colonial Presbyterian, a New Brunswick paper.)

It has been said by some person, somewhat irreverently, that it was wonderful with how little wisdom the world was governed. If the maxim be understood as applying only to the earthly powers that be, whether these be individuals or parties, or a combination of both, we feel ready to subscribe to it. There is little wisdom where sound principles are wanting, and these are rarely found illustrated or exemplified by any political party, in its collective capacity. Look at the political condition of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island at the present moment. There is in each a Conservative party, and a Liberal party. In Nova Scotia the Conservatives and Romanists have formed the most tender relations. The former are the subservient and degraded dupes of the latter. In Prince Edward Island the Liberal party are as much devoted to the interests of Popery and as heartily opposed to education as the Conservatives of Nova Scotia. There are exceptions to all general rules: there are individual exceptions to these statements but they only confirm the rule. It is not different in England itself. Lord Palmerston petted Popery in Ireland and encouraged a healthy Protestantism in England, more especially by his church appointments. Both the Conservative and Liberal parties in the British House of Commons go out and out for the endowment of Maynooth; they are willing to spend £30,000 stg. a year on an institution that is disloyal to the core—to say nothing of the immoral text-books which have been proved to be in use within its walls. Where is the political party whose politics have been thoroughly Protestant and thoroughly British? Who have sought office only from patriotic motives? who have counted popularity as nothing compared with integrity. If any of our readers can inform

us where such a party may be found, we shall thankfully receive such information. A fine opportunity presents itself in this Province of exemplifying such a policy, if only our rulers and representatives could but comprehend the fact. Both our political parties have shown an undue desire to obtain the "Catholic vote." No one party is responsible for the endowment of Romish sectarian common—very common, schools to the tune of £800 a year. No other religious body enjoys special endowments for common schools. Superior institutions of learning, of a denominational, or a non-denominational character have been endowed—whatever may be the policy of so-doing—but Romanists alone have been propitiated with special endowments for their Common Schools. Why is this? Can any other answer be given to the question save this, that the representatives of the people, have purchased popularity by bestowing these endowments? Was it not for a similar reason that the Romish bishop of this Province was made a corporation sole, while the most disgraceful opposition has been offered the incorporation of a Presbyterian Synod? Suppose a general election were to occur in a few weeks hence, would we not find Liberal candidates and Conservative candidates courting Romish support and ready to make anti-Protestant pledges in order to secure it? There can be but one answer and that in the affirmative. Under these circumstances, it will be the duty of every Patriotic Protestant to judge political parties by their acts and not by their profession, or the party names they may see fit to assume. The men who will extend even-handed justice to all; who will act in a decided and straightforward manner; who will prefer consistency to place and honour before emolument; such are the men who alone deserve, and who alone shall, ultimately, receive general support. We have only to look at Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to be convinced that Romanists will support any political party that will concede to them a monopoly of privileges.

### THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

(From the Toronto Atlas.)

Yesterday afternoon the laying of the first stone of the Crystal Palace was celebrated upon the Reserve ground near the Asylum. The afternoon was propitious, and the special train which left Front Street conveyed a large number of passengers. The scene upon the site of the edifice was interesting. About eight hundred people had assembled within the space bounded by the iron columns, and engaged themselves in viewing the dimensions of the structure, which could be judged from the framework already erected, or had clambered up to the gallery to enjoy the mellow rays of the sun and obtain a better view of the impending ceremony. The Exhibition is situated upon 20 acres of ground, and will afford exhibition space of 3,200 feet. It is to be built in the style of the English Exhibition of 1851. It will extend over 256 feet in length, 144 in breadth, and will be 56 feet in height, the wings being formed so as to admit of subsequent extension if necessary. 2,000 square feet of glass will be fixed upon the roof, and fully 6,000 feet below. The glass will be of the rough rolled plate description, manufactured expressly in England, being for the sides one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and for the roof one-sixteenth of an inch thicker. The gross weight of the glass will be 12 tons. It is worthy of mention that the roof has been adapted to the climate. There are no gutters, as gutters if broken when frozen would have a tendency to burst the framework, and in a year or two destroy the building. The circular portion of the roof will be covered with tin. To assure perfect safety the girders have been tested to a strain of double the pressure to which they can by any possibility be subjected, and are calculated to bear five times the ordinary strain of pressure.

The Legislative Council and other public bodies having ranged themselves round the stone, while the deeds were being deposited, the band struck up a lively and inspiring air.

The Mayor said the ground upon which they stood had been appropriated by the City of Toronto, for agricultural purposes, in order to afford an opportunity for the agricultural citizens of Canada to compete amongst themselves and with others in the neighboring cities. The ground was given by the Corporation and citizens of Toronto, a sum of £5,000 had been contributed, and before many weeks he hoped that they would find there a building which would be an ornament to the city and afford a recreation to its inhabitants.

Dr. McCaul offered up prayer, after which Mr. Denison read the documents of inscription as follows:

"On the 15th day of July, A.D., 1858, in 22d year of the reign of Victoria by His Excellency

Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., C.B., one of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, being Governor General of this Province, this, the Foundation Stone of a Crystal Palace, wherein under the direction of the Provincial Agricultural Association, the resources of Upper Canada shall be fostered by the Annual Exhibition of the evidences of its progress in Agriculture and the Industrial Arts, was laid by the Honorable Philip M. Vaakoughnet, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture."

### ONE FORM OF PARENTAL NEGLECT.

(From the Toronto Echo.)

Were every professing Christian to realize, as he should, the great importance of the means of grace, we might expect to see much more practical Christianity than meets the eye in general. We have abundance of addresses and speeches, printed and not printed, in reference to the power of the Press. Every social gathering for railway or other celebrations bears testimony, by vehement applause, to the truth of what may be said respecting the immense influence of the Press in modern days. Every meeting called to hold the anniversaries of Missionary, Religious, or Benevolent Societies, bears witness to the great importance of using the Press as an engine of Gospel Propagation. But, if we turn from words to deeds: if we call on the proprietor or managing committee of any religious newspaper, and ask to see his list of subscribers; if we ascertain how many of these have paid in advance, or have paid any part of long accumulating arrears: perhaps we shall find that the use made of the Religious Press, and the encouragement given to it, bears a very small proportion to the amount of persons who are ready to applaud every sentiment of approbation bestowed on the Religious Press. "The Athenians know what is right," said the old man, "but the Lacedaemonians practice it." How few Lacedaemonians we have, in proportion to the Athenians who expressed themselves fully aware of the necessity and benefit of religious newspapers? Every one admits the benefit resulting from the circulation of religious tracts. What can be a better mode of tract distribution than the enlarged circulation of a religious newspaper? There is nothing which a tract contains which may not be inserted in the columns of the religious newspaper, with a much better chance of being generally read than it would have in pamphlet form. Every number of the newspaper may contain the substance of five or six tracts, and being sent to five thousand subscribers regularly every week, is put in the way of at least three times that number of individuals. Coming to the family regularly every week, it exerts a quiet, but accumulating influence; and we cannot but think that it is a too common form of parental neglect for any man to decline furnishing his family with what must be so beneficial to them as a good religious newspaper.

### CANADIAN NEWS.

**FRAUD UPON THE POST OFFICE.**—We perceive, by an official notice from the Post Master General, that no newspaper, periodical or other printed paper containing any written communication will, in future, be forwarded to its place of destination. Something of this kind is necessary to suppress one of the meanest expedients ever adopted to defraud the public revenue; and we hope that the Post Master's notice will have the desired effect. We are of opinion, however, that this "five cent larceny," as it has been appropriately called deserves a much more weighty punishment than that of merely detaining the newspapers containing written matter. Detention is too mild altogether for such a contemptible practice. It is not only fraud but despicable meanness. We understand that the system of writing in journals, and thus saving the above named weighty sum has become a general practice, and, that the revenue of the Postal Department thus suffering considerably, it was judged necessary to issue the order alluded to.—*Quebec Herald.*

**SINGULAR PHENOMENON.**—We have seen what is very properly described in our advertising columns as one of the greatest "natural wonders" in existence,—a living child, with four legs, three arms, two bodies, and one head. A real living child of flesh and blood with a very pretty and interesting face. It was born in the Town of Three Rivers and is now about a month old. Its name is Etudiante Duval; its parents Severe and Mathilde Duval, each twenty eight years of age, being comely and intelligent. They have had three other children, a boy and two girls, and are remarkably good looking and intelligent.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, EAST.**—We learn that the railroad from St. Thomas, eastward to River du Loup, is progressing well in the hands of the contractors, and will be opened to the public early next summer. Thus parties visiting the sea-bathing places of Canada will have the opportunity of going by steamer or by railway, which will make these resorts more attractive than hitherto. The line will diverge towards the Lower Province rail-

roads, at a point below River du Loup: opposite that village, the railway will run about six miles into the interior, but we learn that towards Kakouna it will return to within three miles of the St. Lawrence.—*Quebec Mercury.*

**ACCIDENT.**—On Wednesday evening, while the steamer "Leeds" was passing up the Rideau Canal, a young lady by the name of Kelly, who was stepping over the shaft in proceeding to her state room, had her dress caught, and was carried under the shaft several times, fracturing both bones of her thigh, and grinding the bones of the left leg into pieces, and lacerating the flesh in a most fearful manner. She was brought to Ottawa in a state of extreme collapse, and placed under the care of Dr. Garvey, who continued in attendance the whole night and not until ten o'clock the next morning did he succeed in restoring reaction. At 4 o'clock the same day, the Doctor amputated the leg below the knee. The young woman's body was so very much injured that she is not expected to recover.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

**MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.**—Hon. Mr. Morris moved that the Return made to the House on the 5th instant to the address to His Excellency the Governor-General, of the 10th ultimo, on the subject of the Money Orders drawn since the 1st day of Jan. last at the following post-offices, viz: Perth, Smith's Falls, Mirickville, Prescott and Brockville, be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon. He said he should move that the general system prevailing in the Money Order Department be enquired into; but he particularly desired an investigation into three country Money Order Offices. From the 1st January to 12th June, the amount paid on orders at the Prescott Office was \$2,678, and the amount of the commission, \$14.65. For the same period Brockville issued \$5,471, on which there was a commission of \$27.90. Perth Post Office issued \$69,785, and the commission was \$352.90. Smith's Falls (a village about 1,500 inhabitants) issued not less than \$103,155, and the commission was \$5.18. And Mirickville issued \$350,353, upon which the commission amounted to \$1,755. There was evidently something very far wrong with regard to three of those offices, and the matter had been very fully talked about especially in Brockville. During the winter there must have been used by these offices at least some \$20,000 or \$25,000 belonging to the government. Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet said he was glad his hon. friend had asked for a Committee to enquire into the money order system generally, and he had no objection to consenting to the appointment of such a committee. He had no doubt that in these small offices abuses did exist, and it was but right and proper that these should be investigated. He would remark that the Government had reduced the amount of money orders from £100 to \$100, and that they had taken special action respecting these particular post-offices.

**THE FISHERIES.**—The *Miramichi Gleaner* has the following in regard to the American Fishing Fleet now upon their coast:—"There is a large fleet of American Fishermen on our coast the present season; one gentleman informed us that he saw on Sunday last one hundred and fifty sail at anchor within sight of Fox Island. A large number of the crews landed during the day on the Island for recreation. In the evening all the vessels were underweigh, proceeding to the fishing grounds. It appears by the American papers, that a fleet of upwards of six hundred vessels have proceeded from the State of Massachusetts alone, to the Gulf-shore to prosecute the fisheries. The tonnage of this fleet is stated to be sixty thousand, manned by about 6,000, and the estimated value, with outfit, is rated at \$3,700,000. Will our readers on perusing this, stop a minute and ask themselves—how is it that our neighbors can sail some hundreds of miles to the fishing grounds, and as many back again with their cargoes, and make money, while our own people, living on the Gulf, are afraid to embark in the fisheries, fearful they will not pay, and expend nearly all their energies in another trade, which has been tried for years, and proved beyond dispute, that it is a hazardous one, and has not paid a tithe for the amount of capital and labor that has been expended on it. The question is an important one, and deserves the serious consideration of our people. The time is fast approaching when other branches of business must be sought for to employ our population better than the precarious ones we are now mainly depending on—and what offers a safer return than the fisheries if prosecuted with perseverance and skill."

**THE GREAT SINK OF JOBBERY.**—The department of the Board of Works has long been known to be initiated as the chief laboratory in which jobs could be perpetrated, in a manner which the public eye could scarcely reach. It is one of those irresponsible contrivances which is exactly suited to the peculiar mode of manipulation adopted by the present Government. In the House, a few nights since, Mr. Cauchon enquired of the Ministry, "whether it is their intention, during the present session, to bring in any measure for the re-organization of the Board of Public Works, vesting the initiative in one departmental head, and establishing a real responsibility to the people and to Parliament." The reply given by Mr. Alley was just such as might have been anticipated. Nothing was intended to be done, of course not! Baby, Cotton, and other pet contractors, would be deprived of their pickings, so nothing is to be done. Oh, patient public!—*London Free Press.*

## British Press.

## INDIA.

(Selected from London papers.)  
THE CAPTURE OF CALPEE.

One portion at least of the intelligence received from India will give general satisfaction. Calpee has been taken by Sir Hugh Rose, and the mutinous Gwalior Contingent totally routed, with the loss of 500 men, 58 guns taken on the field or in the fort, with 24 standards, and, what is of more importance, immense stores of ammunition. It is difficult to overrate the importance of this success. Calpee has long been a most advantageous position for the rebels, a point from which they could at any time operate on our flank and rear. Though our troops had long ago retaken Cawnpore, though Lucknow was in our power, and the British arms had already penetrated into and began to pacify Rohilcund, it was impossible to be in security while a hostile force, numerous, well appointed, and with a large artillery, was posted on the banks of the Jumna, within 50 miles of Cawnpore. The enemy, who were able up to the 22nd of May to resist the whole force which could be brought against them, were as is well known, the Gwalior Contingent, a body about 15,000 strong, and containing in itself all the organisation of an army. The Gwalior Contingent mutinied at an early period of the outbreak, and while the siege of Delhi was in progress there was no small fear that a sudden march of these rebels might compel the diversion of reinforcements from the little army which General Wilson commanded. Happily, however, Scindiah was able to keep the Gwalior mutineers in check for a time, and the great blow of the war was struck with vigor and success.

## LUCKNOW.

Some apprehension is entertained that the rebels in Bareitch may once more attempt to seize Lucknow. The garrison of that city, originally 8,000 men, contributed part of the column with Lugard, and the whole of the column which, under Sir H. Grant, has proceeded to relieve Colonel Rowcroft, who with a very insufficient force is watching the great body of sepoys and rabble still collected in Fyzabad. If this body and the Bareitch rebels marched simultaneously on the city, Mr. Montgomery might have to sustain the third siege of Lucknow. On the 10th of May a very large body of troops, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were within seven miles of the city, which contained just 2,000 effective Europeans and the Volunteer Cavalry. They will hardly, however, venture on an attack. The people, it is believed will aid them no more. Mr. Montgomery's acceptance of the zemindaree system has conciliated the landholders, who have come in in numbers, and without them the peasantry will not stir.

## PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CONFLICT.

The insurrection has assumed a new phase, which is less dangerous to the empire, is most embarrassing to newspaper correspondents. There is no longer a war in the European sense of the word, no central point on which the mind can rest as the one from which results, and, consequently, intelligence, are to be expected. Instead of one great campaign, there are six little campaigns all going on at once, each attended with small successes and petty reverses, and each tending in some infinitesimal degree to the main object,—the pacification of the country.

Our troops, which had been previously concentrated like a flail, to strike a great blow in Lucknow and in Oude, have, since the dates mentioned in our last summary, been necessarily spread out like a fan, to range and patrol as extensively as was compatible with safety over the land through which the rebel forces have been scattered. The system of grand patrols has superseded that of grand engagements. The great body of the revolt is broken up into a multitude of small guerilla struggles and predatory attempts; but, everywhere, these offshoots and fragments are not only instinct with life, but instinct with the same kind of life, the same nature, the same fell passions and brutal ferocity which animated the original organization from which they have sprung, like a swarm of carrion insects from some foul decomposition.

In Bareitch, Fyzabad, and Calpee, there are still armies in the field. In fourteen districts our authority is bounded by the range of our cannon, and the districts are harassed, and the stations threatened, by great bodies of Pindarees, varying in strength from 3,000 to 8,000. They must all be put down, and the work, harassing at all times, is in this weather almost impossible. There are not a few in India who consider it impossible at any time, who see no end to the insurrection, and look upon anarchy as an established institution for the next ten years. They argue that these Pindarees can be crushed only by a combined movement, for which, over so vast a territory, we can never have the means. There must always be a hole to step out of. These opinions are the natural effect of the extreme excitement of the year,—an excitement quite as great as that of the Reign of Terror,—but they are hardly sustained by facts. The first moment of breathing time will enable us to organise an armed police, and it is hard if we cannot put down dacoity, on however vast a scale. The only real dangers are, of such a decline in the number of the Europeans as would expose us to a succession of defeats, or of a new rising of the soldiery.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Gudduck, in the Dharwar Collectorate; the outbreak was headed by Beem Rao, of Moonderger, and the Desayee of Hembgee, who obtained possession of the port of Fowul (?) by treachery; the chief of Nurgood was suspected of being deeply implicated. The acting political agent, Mr. C. T. Manson, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded rapidly to the Nurgood district, in the hope of restoring order, when he was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29, by 800 men, headed by the Chief of Nurgood, and killed with all his escort. It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread all over the Southern Mahratta country, reinforcements have been ordered to proceed immediately to Belgaum and Kolapoor; in the meantime it is hoped that the outbreak has been promptly repressed. A Madras column under Major Hughes, June 1, took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were Beem Rao and the Desayee; on the same day Colonel Malcolm, with a light Bombay detachment, arrived at Nurgood, and stormed the town. Intelligence has just been received that the chief was captured by Mr. Southern, the superintendent of police, on June 3.

## FUTTYGHUR.

On the 28th of May 5,000 rebels, in two bodies, crossed the Kallee Nundee, and marched along the western boundary of the district, burning and destroying villages; on the evening of the 29th they were crossing the Ganges. The Rohilcund force of cavalry had gone out in pursuit of them. Two princes of the Delhi family were arrested on the 28th day of May by the Tessildar of Hussenpore.

## ITALY.

INJURIOUS INFLUENCE OF THE PRIESTS ON THE PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES OF SARDINIA—CLOSING OF A PROTESTANT SCHOOL—FORCIBLE ENTRY OF A SCHOOLMASTER'S HOUSE, SEIZURE OF BIBLES, &c.

(From Correspondent of Christian Times.)

CHAMBERY, June 22. 1858

You are perhaps surprised that you hear from me so seldom. It is not owing to want of news; but because it is not always prudent to give to that news publicity: for if it be regarded by English Christians as cheering, it is to be feared that the Roman party and enemies of the gospel in the Sardinian State will be led by it to excite the Government against the Protestants, and to induce them to restrict the liberty of evangelical effort to make converts; and if, on the other hand, the news is of a depressing character, the true patriot hesitates to make it known in England, lest its only result should be to diminish that sympathy on the part of the English nation and Government so useful to the Sardinian State, and from which she has just gathered such pleasing fruits in her misunderstanding with the King of Naples.

In spite of these considerations, which often arrest my pen, I do not think that I ought to remain silent with respect to one special and altogether extraordinary case. I refer to the persecution which the Sardinian authorities, prompted by the priests, have exercised against a poor Protestant schoolmaster at the very moment when the Queen of Great Britain gives to Piedmont the friendly assistance of her diplomacy.

Some heads of families of a commune called Aigueblanche, in Savoy, doubtless disgusted with the instruction given by Catholic schoolmasters, had obtained for their children a schoolmaster from the Vaudois Valleys. He opened a private school, in conformity with our laws, taking care to comply with all the conditions required under the circumstances. For some months all proceeded as could be wished by the heads of families and the school master; the scholars increased, and the population expressed themselves satisfied that the true principles of Christianity and morality had been taught their children in this Protestant school. But the Provincial Educational Deputation, which is beneath the rule of the priests, by a resolution dating from the commencement of last April, and having the direct sanction of a representative of the Government, ordered that the school should be shut, thus violating the liberty of the parents and the schoolmaster whom they had called to teach their children. It is true that the Minister of Public Instruction, upon being informed of this illegal proceeding, ordered that the school should be re-opened, but upon a condition which to a true Christian was intolerable, that the master should abstain from all religious teaching.

Notwithstanding this odious condition, the priests were not satisfied. Having failed to get the school closed by administrative authority, they had recourse to the legal authorities, who in this country are by far the most severe. On the 14th instant, the Advocate-Fiscal, the highest legal functionary in the province, proceeded to Aigueblanche, with his subordinates and a company of gendarmes; he entered, by force, the house of the schoolmaster; he seized his books, declaring them forfeited, and commenced a prosecution against him. A neighbour of the schoolmaster, suspected of being connected with him, and having Protestant books, was also the victim of a domiciliary visit. As the schoolmaster himself was absent when the Advocate-Fiscal made his appearance, a locksmith was called in to force the locks of the book-case doors, and even the Bibles and New Testaments of the Roman Catholic

version of De Sacy were seized and confiscated.

Public opinion in Savoy is aroused to a feeling of indignation by this double act of violence against the domicile and private property. We are astonished that under the dominion of the Constitution and the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel II.—under a Government considered in Europe as Liberal, and supported as such by the warm sympathies of the English nation; we are astonished, I say, that in our country such persecutions should be possible. And these facts do not stand alone; this Advocate-Fiscal, who has just committed these outrageous violations of the rights of the domicile and of private property at Aigueblanche, is the same who, last year, in the month of March, in the province of Thonon, caused to be condemned to seven weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 1500f. a Christian evangelist who had in his possession, when arrested, a number of Bibles and religious tracts. The *Christian Times* publishes this affecting sentence in its correspondence. This same functionary, in the month of January last, caused to be seized a number of Bibles at the house of an inhabitant of Asine, in Tarentaise, a seizure of which your readers were also informed. It is impossible that these repeated persecutions can occur without, in the opinion of Liberal men throughout Europe, the Sardinian Government being regarded responsible for them. Those, therefore, who wish that Government well, must be desirous that persecution should be put an end to, by the removal from public employment of the men who have sold themselves to the intolerant Romish party.

## AFRICA.

MASSACRE AT A MISSIONARY STATION BY THE BOERS.

(From the Cape Argus.)

A deplorable and bloody war has at last broken out between the Free States and the Basutu nation. The alleged cause of the war is the interminable boundary question which Sir George Clerk left unsettled on the disgraceful abandonment of the sovereignty by the British Government, and the organised system of thieving instituted by the Basutus in order to drive out the Boers from the territory claimed by both parties. Moshesh, the paramount chief of the Basutus, has tried in vain to put an end to this constant thieving, which affords but too plausible a pretext to the Boers for hostilities. The real cause is the fierce desire to possess themselves of the lands of the natives, which the Boers consider have been given to them by God for a possession, and it is well known that this unrighteous war was resolved on two years ago by the Free-State Volksraad, sitting with closed doors. Moshesh has several times appealed to the Governor of this colony to mediate or arbitrate, but without effect. The Cape Parliament also stands aloof. The truth is, any way is popular with the majority of the colonists which tends to secure more land for the whites, and to break up the black races. Cape colonists are directly interested in this war, for there is a constant emigration of our best settlers going on from the colony to the Free States, caused partly from the aversion of the Government, or rather to its vacillating policy. The Governor seems to have committed himself to the policy indicated above, and is supposed to regard, if not with satisfaction, at any rate with indifference, the deeds of spoil and murder which are now taking place just beyond our borders. If the war continues any length of time, the colony must be involved in it. All that has been done to prevent this, is the issue of a proclamation forbidding colonial subjects from crossing the Orange River, though no measures that have come to light have been taken to prevent them, but, on the contrary, insidious attempts are being made by spreading false reports, to induce the Basutus within colonial limits to criminate themselves, by participating in the war, apparently with the object of being down upon them if they do so. A large party of the mounted police force, under Commandant Currie, is watching their movements. But nothing will, probably, prevent the partisans within the colony, of both parties, from going to assist their countrymen. The war commenced by the Boers, by order of President Boshof, attacking and sacking the French Missionary Station of Beersheba, within the Free State boundaries, and massacring the unoffending inhabitants. A great quantity of cattle and other property was captured. Various collisions and reprisals have taken place, generally resulting in favor of the Boers, and in considerable loss of life to the Basutus, but the main forces on either side have not yet come into contact. The Boers are concentrating with the intention of attacking Moshesh near his stronghold of Thaba Bossiou. The Basutus are numerically strong, but they were a peaceful and unwarlike people, very different from the frontier Kafir, and both intelligent and industrious, and far from barbarous. If something be not shortly done for them, they will be destroyed. All this comes of the shameful want of faith on the part of the British Government toward native tribes, which it undertook to protect and afterward abandoned. The field-pieces used at Beersheba were, we believe, presents made by Sir G. Clerk, and others are daily expected, which Sir G. Grey undertook to send home for, for his friend Boshof. A large order for gunpowder, lead and muskets has been received in the colony from the Free State, but the unfortunate Basutus are not allowed to have an ounce. All this is called non-interference.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIAN MISSIONARIES FOR THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Bishop of Lichfield has received from the Primate the following letter:—"Lambeth Palace, May 25, 1858. My Lord,—It has recently been brought to my knowledge, as President of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, that, although a considerable fund has been already raised for the extension of the Indian Missions, the society experiences great difficulty in finding properly qualified clergymen to occupy them. I venture, therefore, to request your good offices in making this fact known among the younger clergy, and to ask your co-operation in supplying an urgent want of our Church at this particular crisis. The society could, at once, offer promising stations to six or eight additional missionaries, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the missionary work of the Church will not be permitted to languish for want of men ready to devote themselves to the important object of preaching the gospel among the heathen.—I am, my Lord, your faithful servant, J. B. CANTUAR."

THE CONFESSORIAL IN BELGRAVIA was the subject of a lecture by Father Gavazzi on Wednesday in London. He urged that the English Church did not hold the doctrine of confession as a sacramental necessity, and therefore had no confessional. He explained the mention of confession in the Prayer book, which he contended was an excrescence or tumour which ought to be excised in order to prevent the otherwise resulting gangrene. The Church of Rome regarded absolution as a sacrament necessary to salvation; the Church of England did nothing of the kind. The church at Knightsbridge was adopting, not the occasional practice of the Church of England, but a frequent practice similar to that in the Church of Rome to the doctrines of which the practice was likely to lead. In the Christian religion there was only one confession,—to Christ; only one absolution, and that by Christ himself. The practice of absolution was opposed to the Gospel, it was detrimental to morality, detrimental to the penitent, who placed himself in the power of the confessor, detrimental to the priest by exposing him to temptation.

A PERSECUTING SPIRIT.—Norway appears bent on surpassing its sister Sweden in religious antipathy to Rome. The Storting in Christiania has been passing most repressive enactments against all who differ from the Established Lutheran Church. The Roman Catholic resident missionary has been prosecuted for not handing in a list of his small flock. Meantime the *Univers* is calling on the French Government to check with a high hand the successful development in Alsace and the German-speaking parts of northern France of the proselytising agency of Gustave Adolphus Verein. Many new reformed churches have sprung up of late in these departments. Loud in denouncing "itinerant preachers" and "pastors ambulants" at home, the *Univers* insists on full freedom for its "missionaries" abroad.

INTRUSIVE CHARACTER OF THE EXCISEMAN.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the paper duty, on Monday evening, Mr. Bright said "he did not think it was possible for any person not engaged in a trade which was brought under the cognisance of the excise to form any fair idea of the intolerable nuisance which arose from having an exciseman about one's premises. [Cheers and a laugh.] We lived in a free country—at least we told people so abroad—[a laugh]—and we had a certain amount of freedom, but we had not the freedom to manufacture paper. [A laugh.] Every exciseman was necessarily a spy. He might dress very well and be very civil—[a laugh]—but he had an awkward habit of coming in and out of people's premises at times when they did not want him. [Renewed laughter.] He examined everything they did, and insisted that they should give a particular statement about everything they did or contemplated doing in regard to their trade."

THE KING OF DELHI AT THE CAPE.—On the 10th of March the Governor of the Cape, Sir George Grey, in the course of his address to the Parliament, said:—"A correspondence will be laid before you detailing the reasons for which it is intended to detain the King of Delhi in confinement in British Caffraria. You will find from these papers that this is an isolated case, and that no intention exists of transporting prisoners from India to her Majesty's South African possessions."

CONTINUED DECREASE OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of the railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending the 12th June amounted to £445,670, and for the corresponding week of 1857 to £471,540, showing a decrease of £25,870.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The movements of the precious metals during the past week have been extensive. The imports amount to about £870,378. The exports amount to £218,665.

GIVING A FALSE CHARACTER.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Saturday, a girl named Cartnell was fined £20, or, in default, sentenced to two months' imprisonment, for obtaining a situation in a gentleman's family, by giving her master and mistress a written character which turned out to be a forgery.

—Madame Ida Pfeiffer, whose singular peregrinations in barbarous regions have long occupied the public, is in the hospital of Hamburg, where Dr. Tangel is treating her for chronic ague caught at Madagascar.

—Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt resolved, as is well known, a long time ago, after she had given up her projected journey to Russia, to leave her present residence—Dresden—and settle in England.—This intention she has now carried out. After all her furniture in Dresden had been disposed of, an inconsiderable number of packages with articles of value, &c., were forwarded, last week, via Ham-burg, to England, where Jenny Lind will reside, in retirement, on her laurels, at a villa near London.—*Niederrheinische Musik-Zeitung*.

—A piece of ground, forty acres in extent, has been marked off in the Bois de Boulogne, for a garden devoted to the "acclimation" of foreign animals and plants likely to be useful in France. Of all the one hundred and forty thousand different species of animals existing, M. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire says that only forty-three are made useful to man, and of these ten are wanting to France.

**American Press.**

**WHERE IS FRAZER'S RIVER?**

(From New York Times.)

The recent discoveries of gold on Frazer's River will lead many to examine their maps in vain for the purpose of finding the precise locality of this important stream.

Frazer's River empties into the Gulf of Georgia, a branch of Puget's Sound, a few miles north of the 49 parallel, which is the boundary between our territory and the British possessions. Its head-waters interlock with those of the Columbia and the Athabasca. For the first half of its course it runs in a southerly direction, when it turns westward. At the distance of 160 miles from its mouth it is joined by Thompson's River, a considerable stream flowing from the eastward. The Cascade range of mountains, which may be regarded as a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, ceases here. At the junction of the two rivers, and in the immediate vicinity, lie the diggings which are causing so much excitement on the Pacific Coast. They have been worked more or less since last summer, but their real importance was not ascertained until lately.

Fort Langley, the lowest post of the Hudson's Bay Company on Frazer's River, is situated on the left bank, about 25 miles from its mouth. Thus far the stream is navigable for vessels of considerable burden. The next post is Fort Hope, at the mouth of Que-quealla River, 69 miles above Fort Langley. To the "Falls" is 12 miles further, and thence to Thompson's River Fort is 55 miles. Thus the whole distance from the mouth of Frazer's River to the gold diggings at Thompson's River, is 160 miles or thereabouts.

Above Fort Langley the river is practicable for batteaux of three tons burden—a slow and tedious navigation—but after passing the Falls canoes only can be used. But the journey must really be made on foot from the Falls, and is exceedingly laborious and rugged. There are no horses or mules to be procured in all that region.

It is by the route above indicated that most of the gold-seekers will find their way to the new placers. There is, however, another route via the Columbia River and the Dalles; but the distance is four or five hundred miles.

The latitude of the Thompson's River Forks is about 50° 30', or nearly 300 miles further north than Quebec. But it must be remembered that the climate on the Pacific coast is mild in comparison with that of similar latitudes east of the Rock Mountains.

It will be evident, even from this imperfect description, that the Frazer River mines are not easy of access. The country is wild, mountainous, and nearly inaccessible. But men trained in California are not easily daunted. They can, doubtless, force their way wherever gold invites them to go.

**STATEMENTS OF A RETURNED MINER.**

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

Mr. George B. Wilbur left San Francisco on the 20th April, on board the steamer "Columbia," stopped at Port Townsend one day, himself and party, composed of seven others, bought a canoe for \$50, and started for Frazer River. Were ten days making the distance from Port Townsend to Fort Yale, about 250 miles. At Fort Yale they went on about 12 miles, and came to rapids, where they had to make a portage of about 8 miles—one mile of which they were compelled to pack even their canoe upon their backs. At "Sailor's Diggings" they encamped, and mined; and continued to move slowly up the river, prospecting as they went along the river's banks. They found gold everywhere. At some places more, at others less—sometimes they took out as much as four bits to the pan, at other times five cents. They went up about 25 miles further than Fort Yale, and were prevented from ascending higher by some Rapids, or Falls, where the water fell near 15 feet over the rocks. It was impossible to take a canoe higher. Near the Falls they prospected, and found gold very plenty. They noticed, as a characteristic of the mines, that the higher up the river they went, the coarser was the gold. Near the Falls, and scattered along the river banks, from Sailor's Bar up, were many miners at work, all with rockers, as the gold was too fine to be saved in any other way. They had to put blankets in the rockers to save the fine particles. The average was from two to three ounces per day to the rocker, requiring two men to the rocker. Some places were much richer than others. The river continued steadily to rise. Already the best mining ground was submerged. Provisions were exorbitantly high, flour at \$100 per barrel. In the present stage of the river, the mines being under water, it was difficult to get out gold enough to pay for grub at the rates charged for everything. If a man had provisions to last him till the middle of August, it would be best to stay there and wait for the fall of the waters. But to stay there and buy grub at present rates, would not pay. The following are the prevailing rates of provisions at the

Falls:—Flour \$100 per bbl; sugar \$2 per lb; coffee and tea \$1 per lb.; ham \$1.25 per lb., and beans \$1 per lb. There were no fresh provisions. The country on the river is rich and beautiful. There is plenty of timber. The Indians rise potatoes by just thrusting them in the soil, with no spading or attention. There is no use to attempt ascending without Indian pilots. These charge \$2 per day, and all they can steal. At first they could be hired for a plug of tobacco; now they want besides money, pants, shirts, &c. At Bellingham Bay, Mr. Wilbur left about two thousand persons camping out. He did not know how they lived. He supposed they had money to buy provisions. There was no game there—but plenty of salmon. It would be impossible to get along without money there. He thinks the Big City will be located somewhere about Point Roberts. From the fact that the gold is only found on the river banks, Mr. Wilbur is certain that the gold-bearing country is above. The river is about a quarter of a mile in average width. It is full of bars, that are exposed when the waters subside, all of which must be full of gold. When the freshet is over, the miners can ascend higher—and the higher up they go, the richer and coarser the gold appears to be. Canoes were selling at Fort Langley for one hundred dollars each. The Indians were very treacherous, and had to be watched. They would cut the tow lines of canoes they were hired to tow up, and sometimes would jump out and desert you when on the rocks.

**INFANT MORTALITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.**

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

We have repeatedly called attention to the enormous and steady increase of mortality in the large cities of this country. While in the capitals of Europe the proportion of deaths to the population has constantly decreased during the past century, in America its growth has been so great as to inspire the gloomiest forebodings for the future. The average duration of life in England has very much increased, particularly in the large towns. Macaulay says that there is a greater difference between the London of the 19th and the London of the 17th centuries than between the London of ordinary times and the same city during a cholera season. In 1685, which is not mentioned as having been a year of unusual mortality, more than one out of every 20 inhabitants of the capital died. At present the yearly average is one out of 46. In Northampton, which is one of the least healthy of the smaller English cities, the average duration of human life in the last century was 30 years—now it has increased to 37 years. The same facts hold good with regard to the majority of Continental cities. In France, in 1841, one person died out of every 42, while in 1790 the average was one out of 30. In Germany, where there is less cultivation among the lower classes, who are condemned to severer and more debasing labor than in most other lands, there has not been so manifest an increase in the duration of life. The average yearly mortality in Prussia in 1849 was one out of every 32. In Bavaria, from 1817 to 1851, it was one out of 39. How different are the facts with regard to this country. In the city of Baltimore, between 1831 and 1846, one person out of every forty-three died yearly. In 1848 the number increased to one out of 39, and at present amounts to one out of 40. In Philadelphia, in 1854, the average was one out of 38. In New York, in 1810, there died one out of every 46. In 1815 one out of 41. In 1820 one out of every 37, and 1825 one out of every 34. Between 1835 and 1855, the mortality of this city has constantly increased, and in the latter year amounted to one out of every 27 inhabitants.

Melancholy as these calculations are, they are easily explainable when we remember that in addition to the reckless, desperate habits of life for which we Americans are justly noted, a great impetus has been given to the increase of mortality in our midst by the hordes of foreigners who have found this land well suited to them for a home or a place of refuge. Accordingly, if we examine the official reports, we will find the tables of mortality in our large cities, especially on the sea-board, to be made up chiefly of foreigners and children. The numerous epidemical diseases peculiar to early stages of life, particularly in a new land, account for this mortality among the latter class, while with regard to the foreign population it is superinduced by a variety of causes under the circumstances both natural and unavoidable. In this city, between 1847 and 1856, there died 64,494 immigrants. The yearly average amounted to 30 per cent of the entire mortality of the city, and in some years, as in 1849 and 1853, it rose to 35 per cent. It must be remarked that this calculation does not include the children born of foreign parents in this country. The same rule, however, applies to them with equal if not greater force, for they suffer from the same ignorance of their parents and are much less able to bear its consequences.

In view of these facts, a treatise on *Cholera Infantum* has recently been published in this

city, in German, by Dr. A. C. Hexamer, which we trust will be productive of much good among the German portion of our population, for whom it was specially prepared. It is among the working classes and the paupers of our cities that cholera infantum selects the majority of its victims, and those two classes are for the greater part made up of foreigners, principally Irish and German. In 1855 there were in this city 175,000 Irish, 100,000 German, and 31,000 English inhabitants. Owing to the inexperience and poverty of these people, thousands of children are swept away by this malady every summer. The majority of deaths in our cities are of children under 5 years of age. An article on Massachusetts, in the *Christian Examiner*, reviewed in our columns a few days since, states that "more than one-fifth of all the deaths in that State are of infants not one year old; more than two-fifths die before 5 years. In Boston, the number of those who die before 5 is greater than all the deaths between 5 and 60, making the chances of death in the first 5 years greater than in the next 55." This is true with regard to nearly every large town in the Union. In this city, in 1817, 34 per cent of the whole number of deaths were children under 5 years. In 1857 the proportion had increased to 70 per cent! During the last ten years, 138,158 children have died in New York city, while the number of adults deceased in the same time amounts to only 82,117. Should this mortality continue to increase in the same proportion, we may expect at no very distant period the whole new generation to be swept away from the earth in its earliest infancy—to be transferred to the coffin and the grave directly from its mother's breast.

The only remedy that can be devised for this immense destruction of infant life is to teach habits of personal cleanliness and the simpler rules of hygiene to the lower orders, and at the same time endeavor, by a little judicious interference with their landlords, to arrange the buildings in which they reside with a greater view to ventilation and the comfort of the inmates.

**AMERICAN NEWS.**

**FRAZER RIVER.**—The new Gold Region on Frazer River is widely treated as though it were another California or Australia. Such it may in time be proved; but as yet the evidence is quite insufficient. That the yellow dross has been found quite abundant on a few bars is very certain, and the high stage of water prevailing since the first discovery was made, justifies the inference that far richer deposits will be opened during the low stage of water usually prevailing throughout the Autumn; but the extent of the new placer is a vital consideration, on which no light has yet been shed. It may equal the gold-bearing area of California—though that is far from probable—and it may be so narrow as to be speedily and utterly exhausted. Then the climate and topography are most unpropitious to persistent gold digging. Stretching from latitude 49° North up to and even beyond that world-famous parallel, 54° 40', New Caledonia, though far milder than the corresponding tract on this side of the continent, has very nearly the average temperature of Nova Scotia or Newfoundland, with greater tendency to extremes of heat and cold. Her winters are marked by deep snows, severe frosts, and a general inclemency, which must seriously impede digging and wholly obstruct bar-washing. Lofty and rugged mountains cover a large portion of her surface, embarrassing navigation and rendering difficult and costly the construction of practicable roads. To cultivation, the soil is almost an entire stranger; and seems highly improbable that any considerable production of food will be effected, at least for some years. Oregon and Washington have some, but not much to spare; hence the bulk of the food, with all the clothing, metals, wares, &c., of the population must be drawn from San Francisco and other remote points—of course, at high prices. On the other hand, timber is abundant, and water, whether for mining or for motive power, hardly less so. And the stringent regulations of trade enforced by the local agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, while they are not likely to be relaxed nor very strictly heeded by our adventurers, are calculated to limit the supply of liquor, thereby restraining dissipation and bloodshed, and to insure the miners, at the worst, against starvation. The Company will see its interest in keeping a supply of food and all staple necessities at all times within reach of the mines, at once as a source of profit and security for quiet. We do not anticipate so rapid nor so general a stampede from this quarter to the new diggings as seems to be expected on the Pacific. Money is too scarce among our adventurous classes; Frazer River is too remote and difficult of access, and the means of transportation too limited.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**ANOTHER TRAGEDY.—THE RUM TRAFFIC.**—One Webb, of this town, had been to Scottsville in the afternoon, and returned partially intoxicated. Just at the edge of the evening Mrs. Webb started to visit her son's family, a quarter of a mile off in the village, and was followed by the old man and son—a young man, eighteen years old—who, as his father had been abusive and threatening, went along between them, to keep his father from harming his mother. They had proceeded but half the distance, when Webb drew his knife, with a dirk-shaped blade. It being quite dark, his movements were not seen, and he succeeded, therefore, in stabbing his wife near the heart. She was holding on to her bonnet-string with her left hand. The knife passed through the hand and some three inches upward, partly between the muscles, and probably penetrated the lung. She was quite faint several hours after, and may yet prove to be mortally wounded. Notwithstanding he was knocked down by the son and secured, he succeeded in inflicting several dangerous wounds with the same instrument on himself, in the region

of the heart, but was alive at last accounts. He is under arrest by Esquire Sibley, and will have his examination as soon as he is able to bear it. We are informed by a gentleman who came through Rush this morning on the cars, that Mrs. Webb died of her wounds yesterday, and that the husband, who inflicted the wounds, is not expected to recover.—*Rochester Union, 15th.*

**FIVE YOUNG WOMEN DROWNED IN THE NORTH RIVER.**—Friday evening about 7 o'clock, five young women proceeded to the river for the purpose of bathing. After making the necessary preparations, all the girls joined hands and went some distance into the water, but being unacquainted with the existence of a few deep holes near the Eighty-sixth-street dock, they unfortunately got beyond their depth, and, being unable to swim, sank to the bottom. Their situation was witnessed by several persons on shore, who immediately used every possible effort to rescue the girls, but without effect, and they were all drowned. Not one of the bodies was seen after first disappearing under the water. The probability is, therefore, that the unfortunate girls remained locked in each others embrace, and will be found in that embrace.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**A CHILD FATALLY POISONED.**—Coroner Connelly was called to hold an inquest on the body of John D. Sewell, a child three years of age, who died from the effects of poison. It appears that the mother, had purchased a quantity of solution of corrosive sublimate for the purpose of killing vermin. After use, the bottle containing the poison was placed under the bed, from which place, during her absence, the child got the bottle, and forthwith drank the contents. Medical aid was of no avail, and death ensued twelve hours afterward. Many have been the deaths in this city arising from oversight or carelessness on the part of mothers in leaving poisonous compounds within the reach of young children.—Too much care, therefore, cannot be exercised in the use of poisons in families.

**THE BOGUS TICKET MEN.**—The Mayor has taken these gentlemen in hand in good earnest, and is exerting all his authority to protect travelers from outrageous swindles to which they have hitherto been subjected. Placards, giving the numbers and streets as well of the bogus ticket offices as the genuine ones, are posted at all the railroad depots and steamboat landings, to warn the verdant, and an officer of the Mayor's squad is detailed to each of the principal bogus offices, to tell all strangers who enter the nature of the place, and to put them in the way of finding the genuine ticket offices. All the officers that could be spared from the Mayor's squad have been thus detailed, and the Mayor has made application to the Police Commissioners for more men, in order that there may be an officer posted at the door of every bogus ticket and ticket-swindling office in the city, an officer to look out for the interests of strangers who are too unacquainted with sharpers to be qualified to take care of themselves, in localities where sharpers are the rule. The ticket speculators are irate, and would be willing to pay considerable sums to the detectives to quietly step round the corner when a fat customer comes along, but as the officers are faithful to their trust, and, in fact, have a very strong additional inducement to faithfulness in the fact that each one of them is responsible to the Mayor for any frauds or tricks upon travelers committed in the office of which he has charge, the chances for bribery are very few.—*N. Y. paper.*

**AN INFAMOUS LAW.**—Judge Leavitt, in his charge to the Jury in the case of Connolly, at Cincinnati, said that "Christian charity was not within the meaning or intent of the Fugitive Slave Law; and it would not, therefore, answer as a defence for violating the law." This is an admission which shows the infamous nature of that law in a clearer light than any of its enemies have ever depicted it.

**THE ADVICE OF A MURDERER.**—James Powers, who was hung in Washington on Friday last, for the murder of Edward A. Lutz, had an affecting interview with his mother, sister and brother, a short time before his execution. His last words to his brother were, "Do as I tell you, and let liquor alone."

At the last accounts from the West the weather was extremely favorable for the crops. The Cincinnati Gazette says that corn is progressing rapidly wherever it is above ground. Notwithstanding the backward condition of the crop at the present time, a fair yield in the corn growing States is looked for, should the weather continue favorable. With regard to wheat, it is expected that three fourths, if not a full average crop, will be secured. Harvesting has commenced in Kentucky. The rust has appeared in some localities, but did not injure the crop, seriously.

In California the wool business is increasing rapidly; the exports this year are estimated at a million lbs. against 400,000 last year, and are expected to double again next year. The Ocean Telegraph has sailed for New York with 180,000 lbs., and the A. Jackson, loading, had 90,000 lbs., and would probably take nearly 180,000 lbs. The American wool is stated to be of fine quality, and worth nearly double that of Mexican growth. In California, the fleece, is obtained twice a year, and the yield often reaches 5 lbs. per sheep, which renders sheep raising quite a profitable business.

The coolie trade is flourishing with great vigor in Cuba. Three large ships have contracts for at many as they can bring. The Danish barque Treia arrived on the 14th ult., with 302, having lost 158 on the passage. The whole number brought since 1853 is 30,122. They are described as being insubordinate, and as, exercising an evil effect on the negroes exciting them to discontent and rebellion.

Five young women of a company of fourteen who sacked a grocery in Bristol, Ohio, last June, were tried by three justices for riot, and acquitted, the Court deciding that the grocery was a nuisance, and the girls had a right to abate it.

The Texas papers contain glowing accounts of the grain crops in that State. The prospect was that there would be the largest yield of corn ever known. The weather was favorable.

The Legislature of Louisiana has abolished capital punishment, substituting therefor hard labor for life.

Oberlin College has 845 students. 341 of whom are females.

Some of the ladies of New York are adopting the profession of dentistry.

## TERMS OF THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION:

Single copy, \$3 per annum; two copies, \$5; four copies, \$9;—all in advance.

When a club of four has been remitted, additions may be made at the same rate, viz., \$2½.

Any person remitting ten subscriptions, will be entitled to a gratis copy.

## THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.—Second Page:—"India." This article gives some interesting particulars respecting the Indian empire. "Italy," from correspondent of *Christian Times*. This article shows the difficulties attending the profession of Protestantism in Sardinia. "Africa," from the *Cape Argus*. This article gives an account of the origin of the war between the Dutch and the Boers, and of a massacre by the latter at a missionary station.

Third page:—"Where is Frazer's River?" from *N. Y. Times*. "Statements of a Returned Miner," from *San Francisco Bulletin*. "Infant Mortality in the city of New York," from *N. Y. Tribune*. It is a remarkable circumstance that whilst the mortality of European cities gradually decreases, the ratio of deaths in American cities is on the increase. We believe that the mortality among infants in this city is as high as it is in any other city in North America. At least one-half of the deaths are of children under five years of age. Many of the causes of this mortality are, to a great extent, under human control. Indeed it will be found greatest among the poorest and least educated portion of the community. The subject is one eminently deserving the attention of medical men.

The sixth page contains literary extracts, among which will be found an interesting biographical sketch of the martyred missionary Williams.

Seventh page:—"The Two Villages;" "English Hearts;" "How to Have a Good Road;" "How Rome Makes Saints;" "O, I See;" "Right View of the Atonement;" "Now is the Time."

UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY.—The Anniversary of this society was held at Toronto on the 20th inst. The report was read by the Rev. F. H. Marling. It stated that Jesse Ketchum, Esq., had given a free deed of the ground on which the society's premises stand, subject to a nominal ground rent, which was to be expended in books and tracts. 24 new agencies had been opened, making the number of agencies 93. The colporteurs had been indefatigable in their efforts; 29,182 families had been visited, and £967 collected. The pressure of the times had compelled the committee to curtail the operations of the society. It is to be hoped that the Christians of Upper Canada will not permit this or any other religious society, to languish for want of means. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Gregg, Sanson, Jennings, Porter, Nellis and Marling.

The systematic visiting of families by colporteurs for the purpose of selling religious books, and to call attention to the truths of the gospel is so important, that the society which undertakes the work should meet with the hearty co-operation of christians of every denomination.

WESLEYAN MISSION.—In the "Notices" for July we find the following items of interest:—In Ceylon the schools have doubled their attendance. A native youth is receiving a theological education, and it is hoped that several others will shortly devote themselves to the work of the Ministry. In Southern India the schools are also well attended, and large and interesting congregations listen to the preaching of the word. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Governor, Sir George Grey, takes deep interest in the Mission Schools. The work among the Kaffirs is prosperous. On the Gold Coast there is a demand for devoted and earnest missionaries. A missionary writing from Jamaica, refutes the assertions of pro-slavery men, that emancipation has failed, and that the colored people are in a semi-barbarous state. He states that the people, as a whole, are making encouraging progress. The Rev. Enoch Wood, writing from Canada, suggests the sending of Missionaries to the Pacific Coast and Vancouver's Island.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.—The *Herald* of the English Baptist Missionary Society contains an interesting account of a native village in North-western India, the formation of a Christian village and the efforts made to promote the social condition of Native Christians. In the West Indies, at Turks Island, there are nine churches and hundreds of adults are regular hearers of the Gospel. A missionary of this Society in Jamaica writes an answer as fol-

lows to the *Times* article against emancipation:—

"Nothing can be more unjust, or untrue, than that the negroes of Jamaica are so lazy and degraded. To us in Jamaica they are absurd. It may be asked by whom are thirty or forty thousand hogsheads of sugar, and twenty thousand puncheons of rum, grown and manufactured? How are the five or six millions of pounds of coffee, and seven or eight millions of pounds of pimento, picked and cured, if not by those lazy people? Every Sabbath it is computed that at least 100,000 people will be found in the churches and chapels throughout the Island, (representing an equal number, who, from distance, sickness, old age, and childhood, cannot attend), as neatly dressed as the peasantry of England; voluntarily contributing at least £30,000, and by compulsory payments £30,000 more, for the support of religious and educational establishments which could scarcely be expected, unless they had intelligence to appreciate their worth, and industry to supply so large an amount to sustain them. Beyond question we have great numbers of idle, licentious, and worthless people. But would it be fair to judge of the people of England from the police courts, or the slums of St. Giles's or White-chapel? All around me are hundreds of neat, comfortable, well furnished cottages, standing in the freeholds of emancipated slaves. These freeholds, varying from one to ten acres, and in a few cases to twenty, thirty, fifty, and even a hundred acres, were not purchased, nor those neat dwellings built, without industry, thrift, and intelligence. Although the people are far from being what we could desire, and what we once hoped they would be, it may safely be said, that their improvement in the last twenty-five years is unexampled—that there is nothing in history equal to it. Still not more than one-half the population is under Christian teaching. The field for missionary labour is great, and we have not half enough men to occupy it. Would that we could find agency to labour amongst them! Would that God would revive His work amongst us, making the preached word as mighty as in former years."

The Baptist Missionary Society is making great efforts to augment its annual income, and to strengthen the missions in India. Three brethren have just been engaged for the mission field. Their names are Gregson, Craig and Innes. The latter goes to Africa. Three returned missionaries are about to sail for the scene of their former labors in India.

MR. BABY AND THE LIGHT-HOUSES.—Another document of 24 printed pages, relating to the alleged overcharges on the construction of the light-houses in the gulf, has just been laid before parliament. The cost of erecting the four light-houses was about £72,000. Many of the items are said to be gross overcharges. A resident of Rimouski writes to the *Globe* as follows:

The account you publish in your tri-weekly of the expenses in the construction of Cap Rosier lighthouse, contains the following: "Iron at 6d per lb; cement, 12s 6d per bbl; lead 4d per lb; copper, 3s 3d per lb; galvanized iron, £8 13s 4d;" and so on. Now, for the information of the Committee, I will state the actual cost at which the goods could and can be obtained, as follows:—Iron at 12s 6d per quintal—not 1½d per lb; lead at 3s per do—not 3¼ per lb; copper at 2s per lb—1s 3d too much; cement at 8s per bbl—4s 6d too much. Further, it is circulated here, and but too well known to be true, that in the weight of iron, for fastenings, gross fraud is committed. At one of the wharves at Riviere-onelle, a bar of inch-square iron was weighed, and more than half of the bolts used were of seven-eighths of an inch; but the weight was still based on that of the original inch bar. Then, as to the timber used, so much per foot was allowed,—but how measured? Slabs put on their edge, and squared as if solid! There is at present a clerk of a carpenter here who can give some information, which would be nuts for the Committee to crack. Again, in the Trinity work required by a steamer, who gets the contract, as it is misnamed? Mr. Baby to be sure; and how does he secure the influence or the votes of the Trinity Board? By flattery and their families to the different watering places, free—and more, in a certain instance, paying the owner of another steamer the passage-money for carrying the wives, sisters, cousins, friends, and children, of one of the Wardens. After that, common gratitude would prompt a vote in favor of Baby.

Another letter in the same paper, from Quebec, says that Mr. Gauvreau, who certifies to the correctness of Mr. Baby's accounts, is a hanger-on of Baby's—that he was exceedingly poor in 1851, but is now rich, and has bought several properties. If the above statements be correct, we think the Government should cause a searching investigation into the charges which have been preferred against Mr. Baby and Mr. Gauvreau. Mr. Begley appears to pay any sum, however large, on Gauvreau's certificates.

A MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—Two cricket clubs, composed of young men and boys of some of the best families of Montreal, played a match on Saturday week in the McGill College grounds, to which our attention has been drawn on account of the intemperance connected with it. Cricket is a fine manly, healthful sport, which we are always happy to see, but there should be no connection whatever between it and drinking customs. Yet it is not unusual for boys in going to this game, to provide themselves with flasks of liquor which they pass round from mouth to mouth, not omitting the little fellows of thirteen or fourteen. We can scarcely imagine a more efficient way of inducing an early love for strong drink, and rendering future intemperate habits almost certain.

On the occasion in question, however, the boys were not contented with flasks in their pockets. They had a large supply brought to the ground, and used it with an avidity, which soon produced its appropriate effects. When driven by rain under their tent, the scene of drinking was, we understand, most disgraceful, and youths of thirteen or fourteen were afterwards seen making fruitless efforts to stand or walk, who had to be led off the ground held up on each side by a companion. These little fellows were however, not so much to blame as the older boys who set them the example, and encouraged them to drink.

Now, what do these boys think of such conduct? Are they not aware that they sink themselves by it immeasurably in the estimation of all good men? Have they the slightest conception of the horrors and the hopelessness of the drunkard's appetite when once formed? Have they not seen and heard of innumerable warnings to him strong drink, left by those who have closed a career of folly and crime by a death in which there was no element of hope?

And what do parents think of such a scene as that described? Have they any adequate idea of the danger their sons incur? It is easy to acquire the drunkard's appetite, but almost impossible to shake it off; and a drunken son will wring their very hearts and embitter and disgrace their lives.

But, finally, what do the College authorities think of permitting such cut throats scenes on the College-grounds? It is one of the very great recommendations of our College that we have no *bon vivants* connected with it to set the example of drinking to their students. Why then should the grounds be prostituted for such vile purposes? We would fain hope that such a thing will never occur again, and that one condition of granting the grounds for cricket matches will be a distinct understanding that no intoxicating liquors shall be brought there.

## THE PARABLES OF MONSEIGNEUR J. BOURGET.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, in writing his pastoral letter against the Canadian Institute, has taxed his ingenuity to find out popular comparisons upon which to base his arguments in behalf of the prohibition of non-authorized books. And, indeed, amongst an uneducated people not accustomed to unravel a web of sophistry, nothing will make a bad cause more plausible than the use of smiles cleverly handled so as to draw from them apparently irresistible conclusions. The pastoral letter referred to being of considerable importance to French Canadians, and intended to break up their liberal party through the agency of the church, it is worth while to translate one or two of his lordship's favorite arguments. The new reservoir of the Corporation of Montreal seems to be his great battle-horse. He says:—

"Through the culpable temerity which leads them to believe themselves better qualified than the church to select good books for their library, the Canadian Institute is the cause that many people are seduced and poisoned. In order better to understand this, suppose, our very dear brethren, that the honorable Mayor of this city discovered that the reservoir of the town has been poisoned. Everybody will understand that his duty is, first to verify the fact by the experiments of the most clever chemists, and then to warn the public, so that every citizen may abstain from drinking water imbued with a deadly poison, while at the same time he will use every exertion to have that fountain of death purified.

"It is easy to conceive that on every hand every effort would be made to deter the people from drinking such injurious water, and that no rest would be indulged until the reservoir be entirely purified, and there is no longer danger for life.

"If, then, some mistaken or ill-intentioned persons should endeavor to contradict the report of the first Magistrate, who is appointed to watch over public health, how they would be mistrusted! There would rise but one clamor to denounce them as enemies of the public welfare. On the other hand, those would be pitied who had the misfortune of allowing themselves to be deceived in a matter of such magnitude, and who, in their blind confidence, would persist in drinking the poisoned waters.

"It is now easy to apply this similitude which is so simple and so natural. For from what we have just said, every one must understand without any effort that a library opened to all the citizens, is like a public fountain, which carries its waters into every house where its books circulate.—Now such is the library of the Canadian Institute as we shall show. The Pastor has to help him in distinguishing bad from good books, the rules of the church, and he is strictly compelled to raise his voice to warn his flock that they will find but poisoned and damnable doctrines in these detestable books. And if some have the temerity to deny him the right of leading his flock away from poisonous herbs and deadly swamps into the fat pasture of truth, is it not evident that they are inspired with bad designs? Does it not follow that they are dangerous people? Does not every one conclude that they must be avoided, just as one fears and avoids poisoners. It will now be very easy for you to judge of the Canadian Institute, &c."

It will be remarked that the parable of the Bishop is very venomous against the Canadian Institute and that it endeavours to poison public mind against the members of an institution offensive to the priests on account of its being independent of them, not only in the choice of its books but in its

mode of thinking. Indeed so far as the devoted Institute and the cause of freedom are concerned, the mind of his Lordship is not unlike a poisoned reservoir pouring through all the pulpits of the land its malicious insinuations against those who refuse to abase themselves to the moral and intellectual servitude of Rome.

But let us look to the Bishop's similitude, in order to draw from it the right conclusions. He little thought, perhaps, that what he meant as a figure, had been once made a positive assertion. We recollect to have read a few years since, in some of our leading papers, a very ably written caution to the citizens of Montreal to abstain from drinking the water of the Corporation, inasmuch as it was poisonous, being drawn from the St. Lawrence, into which all sorts of dangerous materials, such as ashes, offal, dead puppies, &c., were thrown. The arguments seemed very convincing, until at the close was met the recommendation to drink only Plantagenet water. A few weak-minded people may, for aught we know, have abstained thereafter from drinking the St. Lawrence water; but every man of common sense, when he came to the conclusion, understood well enough what was the object of the denunciation, and in spite of its few unavoidable impurities, thought that on the whole, the river was not poisonous. Thus with his Lordship, when the gist of all his magnificent and terrific warnings against bad books, bibles, tracts, colporteurs, libraries, Canadian Institutes, and intellectual freedom, comes to a recommendation of himself, his sacerdotal infallibility, and his clerical despotism, which is in danger, a man of sense will think light of the threatened perils of a library not expurgated by the Bishop.

The same will apply to another similitude of the Bishop, by which he compares the Institute to an apothecary accused of selling bad drugs and poison indiscriminately, and who at once stops his sales until the shop has been expurgated. This again is really more of a fact than a parable. How often are seen quacks' advertisements denouncing the drugs of the apothecaries in order to substitute their own. Some ignorant people, some old women and children, are frightened into using the new nostrum, while people of sense do not run away from the apothecary's shop, understanding perfectly well that it is for his own interest that the empyric talks so fearfully of poison and danger in the ears of a credulous public.

Let us hope that there will be amongst our French Canadian citizens many of sufficient sense and self-reliance not to be frightened and overawed by the Pastoral of the Bishop into reading no books but those authorized by the Roman Index, and allowed by the priests. Let them see through the game of the Hierarchy in puffing their own ware and denouncing all others as poisonous.

## REFORM SCHOOLS.

The most important and useful reforms have often been originated and sustained by individuals whose success in their philanthropic labors has arisen less from superior ability than from a spirit of deep love, and certain degree of tact in managing.

The *New York Tribune* gives a deeply interesting account of a Reform School in Chicago, under the charge of the Rev. D. A. Nichols. This institution was opened in 1855, and the first inmates were supplied from the county jail. Locks and iron bars gave the place more of the appearance of a prison than of a home, and Mr. Nichols felt that to ensure success the arrangements must be on the family system, and the lads be made to feel that there was confidence in their honor. The trustees of the School had little faith in the plans of Mr. Nichols, so bolts and bars were continued, but a fire occurred, the prison-like building was destroyed, and its inmates were compelled to take refuge for a time, in a building from which escape was easy, and a few did escape, but some of these returned. One lad when asked by the other boys why he returned, replied, "because I could not leave the old man yet." A spirit of love and confidence had done wonders in breaking down, and in securing the confidence of many hardened lads.

There are in the School five grades of honor and five of disgrace, and each grade is accompanied with certain privileges or deprivations. The lads are anxious to obtain the honors. Out of nearly 200 inmates more than forty have been sent alone on errands to the city, and have always returned. The *Tribune* makes the following remarks on the results of Mr. Nichols system:—

"The practical results of this whole system are most encouraging. It is well known that in similar institutions here a very large proportion of the inmates are constantly running away, if they have the opportunity. And if they are in the House of Refuge, under strictly penal arrangements—as is generally the case—the effects on their characters are often only those of a well-managed prison. The whole number of escapes out of this Reform School during the last year, were only seven, from nearly two hundred members. It should be remembered that the success of all this rests not so much upon the system as upon the man. The same measure might be tried elsewhere under another superintendent, and prove an utter failure. As in all gr

movements of reform, it is the living soul rather than the doctrines which has done the work.

We are glad that Reformatory Institutions are to be opened in Canada, but fear that they will not be so successful as could be wished.

But homes are not only needed for juvenile offenders but for juvenile vagrants. A law to authorise the placing of vagrants in a refuge would prevent much crime, and it would be better to save children from crime, than to attempt their reformation after they had become criminals.

THE GOLD REGION.

Several queries respecting Vancouver's Island and Fraser River have been addressed to us, to which we reply as far as we can.

The ways of reaching these regions are three: 1st. by sailing vessels round Cape Horn; 2d. by the lines of steamers which connect at the Isthmus of Panama; and 3d., by teams across the Rocky Mountains.

To take either of the first mentioned routes, it would be necessary to secure berths by vessels sailing from New York, where all the Pacific lines center, and the fare is very variable.

Land may be acquired in the Colony of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, at what prices we know not. But no titles can be procured to land on any part of the main land, north of the United States line, until the Hudson's Bay Company's lease expires—an event which takes place next year, and for which the British Government is preparing.

We will insert from time to time, any more particular information that we can obtain, but would at the same time caution intending emigrants that disappointment is by far the most likely result of a visit to the gold region.

For the "Montreal Witness."

THE AMERICAN REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.

(Extract of a Letter, dated Liverpool, June 29.)

British Christians (as you are aware) are becoming more interested in the "great revival" in America. At the first the intelligence was looked upon with much doubt and suspicion.

It is said, that Canada has not shared more largely in this blessed visitation from on high. May we not hope that the windows of Heaven may yet be opened, and the copious shower descend, which shall make glad the city of our God.

[For the "Montreal Witness."]

MONTREAL, July 17, 1858.

Sir,—Under the auspices of Gough Division, S. of T., I gave a couple of Lectures in Quebec on 14th and 15th. J. R. Healey, Esq., filled the Chair with ability on each evening.

Asylum, Dr. Douglas, a gentleman of great talent and experience, informed me as he was politely showing me through the establishment, that most of the cases of Insanity are occasioned by Intemperance.

Yours, truly, JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

FROM OUR TORONTO CORRESPONDENT.

TORONTO, July 21, 1858.

Continuing to notice the debates and proceedings of the House of Assembly, we come first to Mr. Galt's Bill authorizing the Grand Trunk to issue Preference Bonds, to which Mr. Langevin moved an amendment, that the further capital to be borrowed by the Company shall not exceed £2,000,000 sterling.

A bill is before the House to incorporate a company to open up the region between Lake Superior and the Red River, by means of roads, railroads, and such other improvements as may be necessary.

On Monday we had a long discussion on the double majority principle, only, however, bringing out more forcibly the irreconcilable differences entertained on abstract constitutional questions by different members of the house.

Yesterday was spent in voting the different items in the supplies which have been already spent, and which the House has to sanction.

The Eastern entrance to our Harbour is now so wide and deep that schooners drawing five feet have no difficulty in making their way in and out.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

—The "America" arrived at New York on the 23rd. Her news does not appear to be important. Weather in England was favorable for crops.

—The ministry has been defeated on the item of the new Tariff Bill, which imposed a small tonnage duty on vessels coming to the St. Lawrence.

—The Premier announced, in his place in Parliament on Tuesday evening, that Dr. Ryerson had paid back to Government the £1,500 of interest, concerning which so much has been said.

—A motion was lately introduced into the City Council to amend the By-law which prohibits the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits.

—We are glad to find that the City Council, by a large majority, has resolved to place water plugs on the wharves for the use of emigrants and laborers.

—Efforts continue to be made at Toronto to break up the unlicensed groggeries. A number of tavern keepers have been brought before the magistrates and fined.

—The total traffic receipts on the Grand Trunk Railway, from the 1st to the 10th inst., amounted to \$58,443, whilst the receipts for the corresponding period of last year were \$50,314, showing a very large diminution.

—An accident occurred on the Portland Section of the Grand Trunk Railway on Tuesday, through the breaking of a wheel. The engine ran off the track on to level ground.

—The first trip of the mail steamer "Rescue," Capt. Dick, from Collingwood for Fort William, with a mail for Red River, is announced to take place on the 24th.

—Andrew Dickson, Esq., has been appointed Warden of the Lower Canada Reformatory prison.

—The Rev. James Boyd, late of Paris, C.W., having taken charge of the Congregational Church at London, C.W., a recognition tea meeting was held there on the 20th inst., which was attended by nearly all the ministers of the city.

—Messrs. Buntin & Co., announce that on the introduction of the new Tariff, they will be able to supply printing paper at one farthing per pound cheaper than they could when the duty on foreign paper was only 5 per cent.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, July 23, 1858.

Since our last the weather has been wet and very cold for this season of the year. Crops that require much heat, such as Indian Corn, Melons, Tomatoes, &c., will scarcely ripen, we fear, now in this latitude.

The advices by last steamer were favorable for wheat and flour, inasmuch as notwithstanding continued fine weather in Europe, there was a gradual advance of price.

The advices from Chicago show great firmness in the grain market, and anything that is sound is in active demand.

The New York market is active, and flour is about 25 cents higher than it was a fortnight ago.

ASHES continue at \$6.50 to \$6.52 1/2 for both sorts, with rather a slack demand on account of there being no freight open for them at this port.

Our quotations of provisions have given rise to dissatisfaction on the part of buyers, who have usually to pay a dollar more per barrel for pork than we quote.

WHEAT.—Milwaukee Club 90 to 95c. Oats 37 1/2 to 40c. Corn.—None in market. Barley 50 to 55c. Rye 55c. Peas 85 to 90c. Beans.—None.

FLOUR.—Superfine \$4.40 to \$4.45; Extra \$4.50 to \$4.60; No. 2 \$4.20.

OATMEAL \$4.20 to \$4.40. Cornmeal.—None. Rye Flour \$3.25.

PORK.—Mess \$18; Prime Mess \$15; Prime \$14. Lard 12 1/2c.

TALLOW.—Market 7c. Cheese 8 to 10c.

BUTTER 12 to 14c. JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET.

Corrected, July 23, by the Clerk of the Bonsecour Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Flax Seed, Timothy, Beans, Potatoes, Onions, Pork, Butter, Salt, Eggs, Turkeys, Geese, Poultry, Hay, Straw, Maple Sugar.

REMARKS.—The attendance by farmers and traders was good. Country Flour increased 20c. per quintal, with good demand.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

Table with 2 columns: Owners and Description. Lists various raft owners and their cargo, including G. Brouse, Bruyere, Thomas & Co., B. McConnell, G. L. Marler, Piller & Millross, H. Fould, C. H. Bell, Estate of J. Egan & Co., Estate J. Egan & Co., A. Dennistown, C. McDonnell, Bruyere, Thomas & Co., D. Roblin, Bruyere, Thomas & Co., C. McDonnell, R. H. Scott, Mackay & Robertson, A & R Fraser, D. McLachlin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

ALL Partnerships between the Under- signed terminated by Mutual Consent on FIRST MARCH last, JAMES DOUGALL assuming the Assets and Liabilities of J. & J. DOUGALL.

WINDSOR, C.W., July 21, 1858. JOHN DOUGALL, JAMES DOUGALL.

FINE TULIPS.

THE Undersigned can supply about 30 fine varieties of Tulips this fall that he has not sold in quantity hitherto, making the whole range of named varieties over 100.

Tulips will grow in any good dry soil, are very hardy and prolific, and require no protection of any kind. They must be planted in fall, covered about three inches with earth and left undisturbed, except to take out weeds, till after they flower in May and June.

The most beautiful way of arranging tulips is in a bed about three or four feet wide and as long as required, in which the bulbs should be planted about 4 inches apart every way.

Any one sending two subscribers at the full rate or two clubs for the Witness will be entitled to one dozen bulbs, fine mixed sorts, for which he may send in any way he sees fit to the Witness office any time this fall.

MONTREAL, JULY 23, 1858. JOHN DOUGALL.

EDUCATION.

MR. JOSEPH MERRICK, Teacher of the Dissident M School, Chambly, respectfully announces that he is prepared to receive into his Family a few Boys as Boarders: to whose instruction in all the branches of an English Education and moral training he will devote earnest and continued attention.

The healthiness and other advantages of Chambly are well known.

References permitted to Rev. J. P. White, Chambly; Rev. W. C. Merrick, Berthier, and to Professor Hicks Normal School, Montreal.

Chambly, C. E., July 20th, 1858.

BOOKS.

Table with 2 columns: Book Title and Price. Includes LIFE of General Havelock, Ministering Children, Passing Clouds, Hymns of the Church Militant, The Roby Family, The Giant Killer and Sequel, English Hearts and English Hands, The Land of Promise, The Desert of Sinai, The Shadow on the Hearth, Henry Ward Beecher's Hymn and Tune Book, Ryle on the Gospels, Memories of Genesaret, The Bow in the Cloud, Job, Illustrated, Life of Dr. Gallaudet, The Knowledge of God, Objectively Considered, Lessons from the Great Biography, The Gospel in Ezekiel, The Life of Captain Hammond of the Rifle Brigade.

## Literary Extracts.

MEMOIRS OF MODERN MISSIONARIES.  
—THE REV. JOHN WILLIAMS OF  
POLYNESIA.

(From the British Messenger.)

The Gospel of Jesus Christ has had free course in the beautiful islands that stud the South Pacific Ocean. In no age has its progress been so rapid, or its influence more blessed. The inhabitants were in the lowest possible degradation when discovered by Captain Cook; but the tidings which he brought awakened the deepest interest, and drew forth from the revived pity of England a missionary agency, which God has remarkably blessed. Many of these coral islands—so rich in natural scenery of the grandest and fairest kind—are now inhabited by a Christian population who adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour, and present an argument for the Divine origin of Christianity, which no infidelity can set aside.

Though not the first, yet the most illustrious Missionary of the Cross in Polynesia was John Williams,\* whose fruitful labours and martyr death have endeared his memory to British Christendom.

He was born in London, on the 29th June 1796, and was apprenticed to an ironmonger there in 1810. His mother was a devoted Christian, who, by prayer to God and earnest instruction, sought the salvation of her son. His master and mistress, in whose house he was lodged during his apprenticeship, feared God, and walked consistently. They joined their efforts to the maternal concern of Mrs. Williams on behalf of the young man's soul. But their hopes seemed about to be frustrated. John Williams, though very quick in acquiring not merely the commercial part of the business, to which he was attached, but also the practical and mechanical in a surprising degree, until he became a skilled workman, did not evidence piety. His Sabbaths became burdensome, and vain company attractive. "My course," he afterwards said, "though not outwardly immoral, was very wicked. I was regardless of the holy Sabbath; a lover of pleasure more than a lover of God. I often scoffed at the name of Christ and His religion, and totally neglected those things which alone can afford solid consolation."

One Sabbath evening he had engaged to accompany some of his companions to a tea-garden connected with a tavern. He was waiting for their arrival, when, unexpectedly, Mrs. Tonkin, his master's wife, observed him as she went to the house of God, and inquired the cause of his lingering on the street. Being informed, she urged him to accompany her to the Tabernacle. Mortified at the delay of his friends, he agreed to go with her, and heard a sermon by the Rev. T. East, then of Birmingham, on "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" "From that hour," he declared, "my blind eyes were opened, and I beheld wondrous things out of God's law. I diligently attended the means of grace. I saw that beauty and reality in religion which I had never seen before. My love to it and delight in it increased; and I may add in the language of the Apostle, that I 'grew in grace and in the knowledge of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.'" This occurred on the 30th January, 1814. Has the reader an epoch of such solemn interest in his history?

After twelve months' consistent conduct and endeavour to be useful, as he had opportunity, he attended a missionary meeting in the Tabernacle, and was fired with a desire to give himself to that labour of love. Having been accepted by the London Missionary Society, he was appointed to the South Sea Islands, then undergoing a marvellous transformation by means of the Gospel. Tahiti had renounced idolatry, and other places were waiting for preachers of the Cross.

John Williams was ordained on the 30th September, 1816, and sailed, along with his wife to whom he had just been united, on the 17th November. In the same vessel was Robert Moffat, who has long been "a bright particular star" in the night of Africa. On the 17th November, 1817, Mr. W. landed at Eimeo, one of the Society Islands. His first impressions were soul-inspiring. He beheld hundreds of people who, five years before, were idolaters and grossly licentious, clothed and in their right mind, sitting at the feet of Jesus, and worshipping the true God.

Yielding to the solicitations of Tamatoa, king of Raiatea—the largest and most central of the Society Islands, about 100 miles from Tahiti—Mr. Williams selected that island as the sphere of his labours. He was accompanied by Mr. Threlkeld and his wife, and arrived there in September, 1818. The Gospel had been introduced two years before by Mr. Wilson, king Pomare, and nineteen Tahitians who were driven there by the weather. An opening had been made. Tamatoa desired missionaries, and had visited Huahine where Mr. Williams and others were, for the very purpose of obtaining them.

By diligent preparations during the year of his residence at Tahiti and Huahine, Mr. Williams was able to preach in the native language as soon as he set his foot on the Raiatean shore.

He entered upon his work with uncommon zeal, and resolved to make every act of his life a part of missionary labour. He erected a model house for himself, and initiated the natives into the mechanical arts, in which he was, by ingenuity, not less than by acquaintance with one branch, a remarkable adept. He soon got a chapel erected and had the happiness of preaching to upwards of 1000 people. "My work," he wrote, "is my delight. In it I desire to spend and to be spent. I think and hope that I have no other desire in my soul than to be the means of winning sinners to Christ." God granted him rewards according to his faith and zeal. The natives evinced an interest in salvation. Many were baptized. Civilization made rapid progress.—The useful arts found many earnest workmen among a people hitherto indolent; for by the very prodigality of nature, Polynesians did not require to toil for subsistence. The first year's labour resulted in most encouraging success. A new Pentecost refreshed the Church, and nations were being born in a day. Raiatea had its places of worship, schools, printing-press, its Missionary Society, and its civilised life. Heaven smiled a new moral creation, and pronounced it good. Angels rejoiced over repenting sinners, and British Churches were revived by the glad tidings from the isles of the sea.

Mr. Williams soon had longings for enlarged usefulness, and perceived the means most likely to accomplish it. This was to get a missionary ship for evangelistic voyages. Others were slow to appreciate the plan, and though Mr. W. purchased a vessel at Sydney, whither he had to go on account of his wife's health, the disapprobation of the Directors in London obliged him to part with it. While he possessed it, he visited several islands, and discovered Rarotonga, hitherto unknown in Geography, and where his labours were singularly owned of God. He left a native teacher on this occasion hoping again to return with missionaries, who might be sent from England. This he was able to do in 1841, when Mr. and Mrs. Pitman, destined for that island, arrived. He laboured there with great ardour, acquired the language, translated some books of the Scriptures, preached, taught, worked at mechanical labour, until Rarotonga was elevated almost as high as Raiatea. Kept here for want of a vessel to convey him home, Mr. Williams conceived the bold purpose of building a small ship. Without any tools or skilled workmen, this indomitable man began, and by ingenuity, patience, and perseverance, and native assistants taught by himself, in three months launched a vessel of more than sixty tons—called "The Messenger of Peace." When he returned to Raiatea he found troubles among his people. The good king Tamatoa was dead.—War had been raging. Ardent spirits had been distilled and drunk, to the ruin of many. But his influence contributed much to restore peace and sobriety. He became an abstainer from all intoxicating drinks, and zealously endeavoured to promote Temperance Societies, and prohibit the Liquor Traffic, as we think ministers of Christ should do here, where the same evil consequences of drinking and drink-selling abound.

In "The Messenger of Peace," Mr. Williams made voyages to the Harvey and Samoan Islands, landing native missionaries, wherever he found an open door, and extending the kingdom of Christ. Many blessed the day when William came, for so they called him, landed on their shores with the Gospel of Eternal life.

The delicacy of his wife's health necessitated a voyage to England, but it was resolved upon with great reluctance, and to the deep regret of the people. He arrived in his native land in June, 1834, after 18 years absence. His visit produced an impression as great as that of Dr. Livingstone in our time. His work, "Missionary Enterprises," was nearly as popular, and much more evangelical—disclosing not only new Islands which he had discovered, but many peoples to whom he had been the Apostle of Jesus Christ. His addresses everywhere thrilled the heart of the Christian community, and revived the Missionary Spirit. Persons of all ranks and of all Churches did him honour, and aided his work; so that, when he sailed for the scene of his labours, a Missionary ship conveyed him and a number of Labourers accompanied him. Before he went away, he gave a valedictory address which he thus closed:—"I have looked at the violent storms to which we may be exposed, at the ferocity of the savages among whom we are going; and having viewed it all, I have just placed the object in view in the opposite scale, and fixing the eye of the mind intently upon the greatness and sublimity of that, I trust I can say in the face of all difficulties and dangers, 'none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself; so that I may finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus to testify the Gospel of the grace of God.'"

The ship sailed on April, 14, 1833, and after arriving at Tahiti, proceeded to visit the Samoan islands and the New Hebrides, in order to introduce the Gospel to those people yet ignorant of it. Some accepted the Teachers, and rejoiced in the good news; and the hearts of the Missionary and his friends were encouraged. But as they neared the New Hebrides, where fierce savages resided, he felt great anxiety. "The approaching week is to me," said he, "the most important of my life." On the 20th Nov.

1839, they landed at Erromanga, where they found a wild people, whose language they did not understand. The natives were shy, but received some presents. At length they rushed upon their visitors; and along with another, Mr. Williams fell under the club of the savages, and a Martyr's blood dyed the waters of Erromanga. Long and loud were the lamentations of the Polynesian Churches; and few events have more grieved the Church at home. A burning and shining light was quenched in the dark waters; a servant of Jesus was made the prey of cannibals, and the cause of Christ bereaved of one of its noblest ornaments. The sound of mourning was heard throughout the Church, as of old, when the prophet said, "How! fir-tree, for the cedar is fallen!"

But his example remains; his influence still extends. Other Labourers have entered into his harvest, and Erromanga is now numbered among the Christian isles of the South Pacific. "Alleluia: for the Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth."

**FUTURE PUNISHMENT NEAR.**—Perhaps the distance at which imagination sets the prospect of future punishment, may have a more general influence in diminishing the effect of God's merciful warnings, than any sceptical doubt about the intensity or duration of the sufferings of the wicked. The Spirit of God means to awaken us from this delusion, when he tells us, by the Apostles and holy men of old, that "the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." He means by these declarations to remind every man that his particular doom is near; for, whatever may be the season appointed in the secret councils of God for "that great and terrible day, when the heavens and the earth shall flee from the face of him who shall be seated upon the throne, and their place shall be no more found"—whatever may be the destined time of this public catastrophe, the end of the world, with respect to every individual, takes place at the conclusion of his own life. In the grave there will be no repentance; no virtues can be acquired—no evil characters thrown off. With that character, whether of virtue or of vice, with which a man leaves the world, with that he must appear before the judgment-seat of Christ. In that moment, therefore, in which his present life ends, every man's future condition comes irreversibly determined.—*Horsley's Sermons.*

**BUTTERFLY'S EGG NEST.**—This little insect is, however, by far surpassed in the skill displayed in her maternal cares by some kinds of butterflies, which may be said to build a positive nest for their eggs, precisely similar to that constructed by birds, except that it is not used for the purpose of incubation, the eggs being abandoned so soon as properly protected in the manner which instinct has suggested to the parent. The interior of this nest is formed by several layers of soft down, which the female plucks from her own body, and upon this delicate couch the eggs are deposited, and then protected by an elegant covering of the same material, often arranged with very curious intricacy. In some cases this covering is disposed in such a manner that each silken hair remains erect, the nest thus enclosed having the appearance of a small patch of the softest and most downy fur. Sometimes, when the eggs are laid spirally round a branch, this kind of covering naturally follows their course, and it then produces a very beautiful appearance, which it would sorely puzzle a tyro in entomology to account for, as it often assumes the appearance of a minute bottle-brush, and at other times that of a miniature fox's-tail. By the time this final protection to the eggs is completed, the body of the devoted parent, as may be imagined, is almost entirely denuded of its beautiful silky clothing; but she has fortunately no further occasion for it, as having thus completed the last act of her brief existence, she almost immediately expires.—*The Butterfly Vivarium.*

**HAIR STANDING ON END.**—The earliest notice of this fact will be found recorded in Job iv. 13, 14, 15:—"In thoughts from the visions of the night, when deep sleep falleth on men, fear came upon me, and trembling which made all my bones to shake. Then a spirit passed before my face. The hair of my flesh stood up," &c. The Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Beresford Chapel, Walworth, told me he once saw a remarkable illustration of this result from the same cause—excessive fear. William Probert, who had been concerned in the murder of Weare, for which Thurtell was hanged in 1824, was indicted at the Old Bailey, in 1825, for horse-stealing, and being found guilty June 23, was there executed. Dr. Andrews had been requested to attend this man, and found him in a state of stupor which prevented reflection, almost, indeed perception: but on the morning of execution his mind cleared, and he was anxious to listen and join in the prayers. On leaving the cell, and going to the room where he was pinioned, he became somewhat excited, and the instant the executioner put the cord to his wrists to bind his hands, his hair—long, lanky, weak, iron-gray hair—arose gradually and stood perfectly upright and so remained for some time, and then as gradually fell down. The fact is accounted for from the circumstances that the blood retires to the heart, and the extremities being left without

due circulation, "the skin contracts, and the effect is to raise the hair." But this I doubt. That such is the result of sudden fear, and that it has been known for ages, is very certain.—*Notes and Queries.*

**THE GREAT RAINS OF 1858.**—The amount of rain that has fallen over a large portion of the United States in six weeks running from the 1st of May to the 12th of June, has scarcely a parallel. The Pittsburg Journal has given this subject considerable attention, and says that the average of observations will give about ten inches in May, and five inches to the 12th of June or fifteen inches in forty three days. These rains do not appear to have been local, but extend east and west at least one thousand miles, and north and south one-half that distance. No wonder the newspapers are full of accounts of rains, floods, and disasters. Fully one-third of the average of the rains of the year have been crowded into six weeks. The Mississippi and its tributaries might well appear to threaten a young Noachian deluge. No such rains have been experienced since the wet season in May, 1855, and then they were not condensed into so small a space of time. It is said that some rain gauges showed four and one-half inches of rain on the 11th and 12th of June alone. What the cause of these tremendous rains have been, we are not able to say. There is hardly a doubt but that we either have an equivalent amount of dry weather, or else some other district of the globe is parched up for want of water. The remarkable fact that the annual fall of rain is so nearly equally balanced, sets at defiance all our notions of wet and dry seasons, though portions of a year are extremely wet or dry.—*Scientific American.*

**THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.**—The *Christian Chronicle* (Baptist paper) referring to the work of the American Bible Union, says:—"Bible Unionism is a failure, a magnificent failure, and nothing else. Its best friends have deserted it, having no confidence in it. Its translations are simply ludicrous. It has now come to a stand for want of funds, of friends, and confidence in carrying out its own principles. It has come square up to the word baptizo, and knows not whether to translate it or not; but death follows it in either cases."

**THE DIVINE LIFE; A Book of Facts, and Histories,** by the Rev. John Kennedy. This is an excellent work. What true religion is, is beautifully and convincingly illustrated by what it does. Examples are chosen in different ages, and of diverse circumstances, and of varied natural temperaments, and the modified character of a renewed heart, exhibited in the light of a "new life." It demonstrates the power of the Gospel to change the heart and mould the life of a Christian. The genuine effects of true religion are shown to be the same in all ages, and upon men of diverse nations, habits and temperament.—*Am. Pres.*

**LITERARY NOTICES.**—W. F. Draper, of Andover, has in press "Henderson on the Minor Prophets," a volume that has been much sought for.—Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., of Providence, has a work in press, entitled "Sermons to the Churches." Dr. Wayland is a strenuous advocate for a simple and Scriptural style of preaching, and the forthcoming volume will probably be a good specimen of effective pulpit eloquence.—At a late sale of literary property in London, the copy-right and stereotype plates of Jeremy Bentham's complete works, in eleven volumes, sold for £145—a mere song. *Sic gloria transit mundi.*—At Florence, a manuscript copy of Dante, thought to be in the handwriting of Petrarch, has recently been discovered.

**AWAKENINGS.**—There are sometimes sad awakenings from sleep in this world. It is very sad to dream by night of banished joys,—to revisit old scenes, and dwell once more among the forgotten forms of our loved and lost,—to see in the dreamland the old familiar look, and hear the well-remembered tones of a voice long hushed and still, and then to wake, with the morning light, to the aching sense of our loneliness again. It were very sad for the poor criminal to wake from sweet dreams of other and happier days,—days of innocence, and hope and peace, when kind friends, and a happy home, and an honoured and unstained name were his,—to wake in his cell, on the morning of his execution, to the horrible recollection that all is gone for ever, and that to-day he must die a felon's death. But that to-day he must die a felon's death. But inconceivably more awful than any awakening which earthly daybreak has ever brought shall be the awakening of the self-deluded soul when it is roused in horror and surprise from the dream of life,—to meet Almighty God in judgment.—*Caird's Sermons.*

**EXPERIENCE.**—Experience keeps a dear school; but fools will learn in no other, and scarce in that; for it is true, we may give advice, but we cannot give conduct. However, they that will not be counseled, cannot be helped, and if you will not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.—*Franklin.*

**THE INK OF THE ANCIENTS.**—In a letter written by Mr. Joseph Ellis of Brighton, England, he states that by making a solution of shellac with borax, in water, and adding a suitable proportion of pure lampblack, an ink is producible which is indestructible by time or by chemical agents, and which, on drying, will present a polished surface, as with the ink found on the Egyptian papyrus.

\*Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. John Williams Missionary of Polynesia, by Ebenzer Prout. London: Snow.

The Miscellany.

THE TWO VILLAGES.

Over the river on the hill,  
Lieth a village white and still;  
All around it the forest trees  
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;  
Over it sailing shadows go  
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,  
And mountain grasses low and sweet  
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river under the hill,  
Another village lieth still;  
There I see in the cloudy night  
Twinkling stars of household light,  
Fires that gleam from the smithy's door,  
Mists that curl on the river shore;  
And in the roads no grasses grow  
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill,  
Never is sound of smithy or mill;  
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers,  
Never a clock to tell the hours;  
The marble doors are always shut,  
You cannot enter in hall or hut;  
All the villagers lie asleep;  
Never a grain to sow or reap;  
Never in dreams to moan or sigh,  
Silent, and idle, and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,  
When the night is starry and still,  
Many a weary soul in prayer  
Looks to the other village there,  
And weeping and sighing, longs to go  
Up to that home from this below;  
Longs to sleep by the forest wild,  
Whither have vanished wife and child,  
And hearth, prayeth, this answer fall—  
"Patience! that village shall hold ye all."

ENGLISH HEARTS AND ENGLISH HANDS.

(By Miss Marsh, Author of the Memorials of Capt. Hedley Vicars.)—Continued from our last.

WORK TO DO FOR GOD AND OUR BROTHER.

One of the subjects of regret which has occupied my mind since I have become acquainted with "Life on the Line," has been the want of sympathy, generally speaking, between the contractors and the men whom they employ. The usual manner in which contractors are spoken of by the men is as "them as don't care what happens to we, so their work gets done;" or less mildly, "All they think of is how much they can squeeze out of the bones and life of the navy!"\*

Yet these contractors are Englishmen; and doubtless have the genial, generous hearts of their countrymen, only needing to be rightly touched to rouse them into active kindness. Here and there, too, one of them has been a navy himself at the outset of life, and must therefore have a fellow-feeling for those who still toil with the shovel and pick, whereby he has made his own fortune.

It cannot be that these men in power are so bent upon gold-getting, as wilfully to sacrifice their fellow-creatures' health and life, and more precious things still, to heap up riches a little the faster—striking the foundations of their lines, and bridges, and tunnels, in the flesh and blood of their brothers. But.

"Evil is wrought  
By want of thought,  
As well as want of heart."

The contract has been entered into—engaging for the railway to be completed by a fixed date. The common error seems to be, that too short a time is named, at all events inclusive of allowance for unfavourable contingencies. At the commencement, but a few men are employed. By and by some unforeseen obstacle impedes progress—more hands are called for—winter approaches with its short days. Now comes the grievance of but half-an-hour allowed for dinner-time. Every Englishman reckons on a whole hour as his undeniable right; were this abridgement of his day's chief comfort universally made by masters in town and country, it would be enough to risk a revolution! Several of the navvies are in the habit of going for dinner to their lodgings, if within a moderate distance of the line; so that half the time is occupied in the walk to and fro.

Then follows the night-work, often accompanied by danger, not unfrequently by serious accidents. If the time is drawing on towards the close of the contract, the work now becomes extremely severe. In the winter of 1856, some of the men told me that they had not above four nights' rest in three weeks, working day and night.

Then follows the worst grievance of all. The Sabbath can be spared to them no longer. The working man's one day of rest, after six of weary toil, is taken from him. True, no slave-driver stands over him with a whip to lash him to the unwelcome task, but, if he refuse, he is dis-

\* Here and there a noble exception may be found. In this neighbourhood, Mr. Knight, jun., has not unfrequently spent from ten to twelve shillings a-week, unsolicited, in providing a meal for men whom he has employed on other lines, who have walked many a mile from the place of their last piece of work without a penny in their pockets, and, but for kindly help such as this would go starving through a hard day's or cold night's work. And still there are numbers who do so.

If those who find their good breakfasts ready and warm every morning, to strengthen them for a day of lighter toil, if not of idleness, would remember this when they meet hungry men seeking for work, perhaps kept waiting for it for days, or disappointed altogether, and would give them a good meal of bread and meat, it would save a vast amount of distress, and positive injury to health.

missed; and he may have a hundred miles or more to walk, without a penny in his pocket, to find fresh work on another line; where on the next Sabbath, the same thing may come over again.

Many a man complains bitterly of the loss of his British birthright—his one day of peace and quiet in the seven—who has not yet learned the higher value of the Christian's privilege to spend it in the worship of his God. But the saddest thing of all is to see some of them going to work with consciences enlightened to feel the sin of it, whilst faith is not yet strong enough to run the risk of dismissal and its penalties, by a refusal.—Before you and I judge them, let us try a week's starvation, and a few nights of sleeping in a ditch under a November fog, or amidst the snows of January. It goes to one's heart when navy boys leave word at the Sunday-school. "They can't stay, more's the pity; because they've got to go to work for the best part of the day. But they do wish their lady would see to it, and not let it be so any more;" making one feel one's utter helplessness to move in the matter the more painfully by their childlike confidence.

If each proprietor of land through whose ground the railway passes, would not sell it without making a stipulation that the working-man should have his seventh day's rest secured, he would bring down a blessing on both souls and bodies, and would find that the Lord of the Sabbath would pay him sevenfold into his own bosom.\* And if this became an integral part of railway contracts, the contractors would bestir themselves at first to secure a larger number of men, and so "take time by the forelock."

Is it right in the sight of God to let His rational creatures be driven harder than stage-coach horses were, in the days before the railroads were made, when it was found not to answer to their owners to deprive them of God's appointed rest for beast as well as man?

What with Sabbath-work and night-work, I have seen strong, fine young men aged in a few months, as if by years of wear and tear. And where are the old navvies? Are they to be found in villages or workhouses? Some few may be; but I have never yet seen or heard of them in either place. Here and there I find one on the line; but the vast majority, I believe, die in what ought to be their prime. There was a gray-haired man in Beckenham, who was honoured by the sobriquet of "Old Edward." We believed him to be at least on the shady side of sixty. On inquiry, to our astonishment, we found he was but eight-and-thirty. He had seen a quarter of a century pass by him on the line.

(To be concluded in our next.)

HOW TO HAVE A GOOD ROAD.

How to have a good road is the same as how to have a dry one. No matter what kind of earth forms the composition of the road—gravel, sand, clay, loam, or even the blackest of muck—so that the road is only dry, it will infallibly be a good one. And no matter through how low and bad a place you have to lay out the road—even if it be a perfect swamp—still, so the road is dry, it is all you want; it will be the very perfection of a highway. And you need not Macadamize it either; a stone road costs infinitely more, and is not so good to travel over; and besides in making it, you lose sight of that word *dry*; and because you do, therefore your road will settle right down, stones and all, and soon be in the water again. But if you had first made a dry road, you might then have dispensed with the stones, and your road would have stayed where you made it, too.

A dry road is not one that does not retain water standing on it, but one that does not retain that water in it, under its surface; as a field that is dry and fit to plow, not only must not be wet to the eye that looks over it, but also must not be wet to that same plow a whole foot beneath the sod that is being overturned—it must be dry below as well as above. No soil (neither of a road nor of a field) can ever possibly be dry which has not been leached and made perfectly porous by the water having run through it to a lower level; and in this lies the whole philosophy of improving land by ditching; or, better yet, by under-drainings. It is simply that water will find its level; and then to get rid of the water we have only to cut through the hard-pan or sub-soil on which it rests, and thus give it a new and lower level to which to sink. So that no road can be dry which has water standing on the sides of it, nor on either side of it; for in that case the water to find its level, will settle directly back into the road—the road will be as wet as the sides, if not on the surface, yet just below it. And it is that water, not on the road-path, but just under it, which spoils the road. It is precisely that which does all the mischief; rendering it possible, in case of a little rain, for water to stand on the top of the road; and even without the rain, making the road soft and peachy under the horses' feet and carriage-wheels, so that it is soon all cut up, and filled with ruts and holes. Yes, and the whole secret of making and always having a good road, lies in that most simple of all things, getting rid of that little water under ground.

Draining, then, is an infallible remedy for a bad road—and as infallible a receipt for a good

one. Just cut a ditch on each side of the road (though often only one ditch will be needed), deep enough to leech the road and furnish its water a level lower than itself, and at once you have accomplished the whole—your road is drained, is dry. Do not be afraid to cut the ditches both deep and wide enough to make them perfectly effectual; the dirt you remove from them will help to make your road. If you can secure sufficient descent in the bottom of the ditches to empty off the water into the streams and hollows along the road, that will be well; but if not, cut ditches wherever required into the fields adjoining the road and empty the accumulated waters there. There is not a half mile of road in the country with water standing at its sides, and thus needing to be carried away, but in the fields on one or the other side there are abundant facilities for emptying its ditches.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HOW ROME MAKES SAINTS.

It has been, indeed, sometimes the custom of the Roman Church to enhance the value of a gift of relics by adding to it the gift of an inscription on the grave from which they were taken. A curious instance of this kind, connected with the making of a very popular saint, occurred not making years since. In the year 1802 a grave was found in the Cemetery of St. Priscilla, by which were the remains of a glass vase that had held blood, the indication of the burial-place of a martyr. The grave was closed by three tiles, on which were the following words painted in red letters: *LVMENA PAXTE CVMFL*. There were also rudely painted on the tiles two anchors, three darts, a torch, and a palm-branch. The bones found within the grave, together with the tiles bearing the inscription, were placed in the Treasury of Relics at the Lateran. On the return of Pius VII., one of the deputation of Neapolitan clergy sent to congratulate him sought and received from the Pope these relics and the tiles as a gift for his church. The inscription had been read by placing the first tile after the two others, thus,—*PAX TECUM FILUMENA, Peace be with thee, Filumena*; and Filumena was adopted as a new saint in the long list of those to whom the Roman Church has given this title. It was supposed, that in the haste of closing the grave, the tiles had been thus misplaced. Very soon after the gift, a priest, who desired not to be named *on account of his great humility*, had a vision at noonday, in which the beautiful virgin with the beautiful name appeared to him and revealed to him that she had suffered death rather than yield her chastity to the will of the Emperor, who desired to make her his wife. Thereupon a young artist, whose name is also suppressed, likewise had a vision of St. Filumena, who told him that the emperor was Diocletian; but as history stands somewhat opposed to this statement, it has been suggested that the artist mistook the name, and that the Saint said Maximian. However this may be, the day for her martyrdom was fixed on the 10th of August, 303. Her relics were carried to Naples with great reverence; they were inclosed, after the Neapolitan fashion, in a wooden doll of the size of life, dressed in a white satin skirt and a red tunic, with a garland of flowers on its head, and a lily and a dart in its hand. This doll, with the red-lettered tiles, was soon transferred to its place in the church of Mugnano, a small town not far from Naples. Many miracles were wrought on the way, and many have since been wrought in the church itself. The fame of the virgin spread through Italy, and chapels were dedicated to her honor in many distant churches; from Italy it reached Germany and France, and it has even crossed the Atlantic to America. Thus a new saint, a new story, and a new exhibition of credulity had their rise not long ago from a grave and three words in the catacombs.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"O, I SEE."

A woman residing a few miles from West Chester, Pa., and who had been blind for about twelve years suddenly and very unexpectedly recovered her sight some time since. She was herself much astonished, and at the first glimpse of sight, exclaimed with joy and surprise:

"O, I see."

So with the sinner when converted. Up to that hour he has lived in darkness; blind to his best interests; and blind to his danger. He has trod where angels would tremble to go. To him, Christ presented as the all sufficient and only Saviour, has had no attractions, the atonement in its device and development, no glory, and the way of life nothing inviting. Spiritually sightless he has groped thus far, and dead in sin he has grovelled in the dust.

But now a change comes over him. The eyes of his understanding are enlightened. He sees spiritual things as they are spiritually discerned. Christ is now chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely. Redemption through his blood fills him with joy and wonder. In ecstasy he exclaims "O, I see!" and he does see as he never did before. Himself a sinner saved by grace. Jesus, his Lord and his God. Christians, beloved in the Lord. The Bible a new book, and above all price. The

sacred song an antepast of the heavenly world, and Christian intercourse "glory begun below."

*He does see.* The earth is clothed in new beauty, the sky in new glory. He is a child of the light. He walks in the light. The day-spring from on high has visited him, and his sun shall never go down. Nor shall his eye ever grow dim or heavy in gazing on the glory of God and the Lamb.

RIGHT VIEW OF THE ATONEMENT.

It is easy to see the necessity of having correct views of the nature of the Atonement itself. This is the life of the Christian system. It is the spirit which animates it; and if our apprehensions and impressions about this are wrong, our religion will be wrong. In proportion to our error on this point will be our unhappiness in Christian experience. If we do not catch the true spirit of the doctrine of the Atonement, we shall not catch the true spirit of Christian life; and if we live at all to Christ then, it will be a diseased and sickly life; and, instead of resembling those who breathe the pure atmosphere that quickens a heavenly existence, we shall resemble those who breathe the poisoned and pestilent vapors that sometimes float even over the green fields of the Zion of God.

The Atonement is the believer's breath of life. He cannot take a step, he cannot speak a word, he cannot feel an emotion in religion, without it. It tempers all his hopes, his fears, his faith. It governs his humility, his peace, his love. It guides his gentleness, his goodness. It opens the fountain of his tears. It is the keynote of the song he sings. And when he goes forth to do good, it turns him from the track of the Levite and the Priest, to the better path of the good Samaritan who bears his oil and his wine. If this pervading principle, therefore, becomes corrupted, all else will partake of the taint. If the truth of the principle be all lost, grace will not exist in the soul, and the soul will not be saved.—*J. S. Spencer, D. D.*

NOW IS THE TIME.

"Not yet," said a little boy, as he was busy with his trap and ball; "when I grow older, I will think about my soul."

The little boy grew to be a young man. "Not yet," said the young man; "I am now about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time than now."

Business did prosper. "Not yet," said the man of business; my children must have my care; when they are settled in life, I shall be better able to attend to religion."

He lived to be a gray-headed old man. "Not yet," still he cried; "I shall soon retire from trade, and then I shall have nothing else to do but to read and pray."

And so he died; he put off to another time what should have been done when a child. He lived without God, and died without hope.

CONSECRATION OF WEALTH TO GOD.—The time will come, and I cannot but hope that it is near at hand, when all the difficulty about funds for the spread of the Gospel will be done away, when Christians will learn a lesson, which hitherto they have been very slow to learn that the richest enjoyment of wealth is to give its increase to the treasury of the Lord; and that the sweetest of incentives to labor is the hope of gaining something that we may aid in furthering the cause of God. The excuses for our want of liberality are utterly futile; they are worse, they are often impious. If we are Christians, let us act like Christians, and not dishonour the sacred name by a base, selfish, avaricious spirit, which keeps back from the treasury of the Lord what is due. If we are Christians indeed we owe not only our wealth but ourselves to the Redeemer who bought us with a price. Was he willing to purchase our salvation by pouring out his blood; and shall we be unwilling to give liberally of what he has given us, to promote his cause?—The very heathen will rise up in judgment against narrow-hearted Christians; for they expend ten times as much on their idols as these do in supporting and propagating a religion which is truly divine, and which is the only hope of salvation. O that men would remember that they are but stewards; and that God will require a strict account of the manner in which they dispense what has been committed to them.—*Rev. Dr. Alexander.*

IGNORANT MINISTERS.—An ignorant minister having remarked, in the presence of Dr. South, that the "Lord has no need of man's learning," that witty divine replied, "Still less has he need of man's ignorance." Such a reply is better than a page of argument. The best talents, with the best education, and the most untiring industry, are not more than the service of the sacred ministry requires. While it is true that the Lord has no need of the help of men, he puts honor upon the greatest of men, when he uses them as instruments of his glory.

—Dr. Nettleton adopted the following as a maxim for the government of his life: "Do all the good you can in the world and make as little noise as possible." This rule adhered to, would make some men much more useful than they are, and very much less notorious.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTH. Ottawa—4th inst., Mrs. T. Hunton, of a son. MARRIAGES. Eight Mile Creek, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, J. P. D. Stevenson, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Miss C. Rogers, daughter of the late A. Rogers, Esq., of Niagara. Fredericksburgh—5th inst., by the Rev. John Scott, Mr. R. L. Lazler, of Tyendinaga, to Miss A. W. Campbell, daughter of the late James Campbell, Esq. DEATHS. Toronto—20th inst., Mary Jane, wife of Mr. James Scott, aged 31 years. Orange, Bathurst, New South Wales—4th March last, Janet Pagan, wife of Wm. Pagan, Esq., of Orange, Orange, and daughter of Wm. Pagan, Esq., of Curriestanes, Dumfries, Scotland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,

ARNOT'S Laws from Heaven.—Second Series, 7s. 6d. HUC'S Travels in Tartary, 7s. LEISURE Hour and The Sunday at Home, for 1857, 7s. 6d. each. COLLINS' Sunday School Teachers' Companion, 5s. REED'S Essay on Infant Classes, 1s. 10d. TODD'S Sunday School Teacher, 2s. 6d. For sale at the "WITNESS" OFFICE, 36, Great St. James Street.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

THE Stock of Fruit Trees, more especially Apples and Pears,—both Standard and Dwarf,—is extremely thrifty and well grown, and such as can be procured in no other Nursery. A large portion of them are just commencing to bear and can be ported with perfect success. All orders promptly attended to, the Trees carefully packed so as to carry any distance with safety, and forwarded with dispatch. As the undersigned intends discontinuing the Nursery business, those wishing considerable lots of Trees will find it for their interest to apply early. Catalogues will be sent gratis on application to the undersigned. JAMES DOUGALL, Windsor, C. W., March, 30, 1858.

SPLendid ARCHITECTURAL WORK. CHAPEL and CHURCH ARCHITECTURE, with designs for Parsonages. By George Fowler. Published at \$10; price reduced to \$7.50. Only two copies left. For sale at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

WRITING PAPERS of all kinds, Envelopes, Wax, Wafers, Pens, Holders, Ink, Inkstands, India Rubber, Rubber Bands, Newspaper Envelopes, Drawing Books, Music Books, Metallic and Pocket Books, Copy Books, Exercise Books, Blotting Pads, Slates, &c. MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Porte Mounaies, Rulers, Paint Boxes, Pen-knives. SERMON PAPER and Note Books. And a variety of other articles of General Stationery. WITNESS OFFICE, 36 Great St. James Street, Nearly opposite the Wesleyan Church.

NEW BOOKS SENT FREE BY MAIL.

THE Indian Rebellion by Dr. Duff, of Calcutta. 3s 9d. Memories of My Life's Work, by Mrs. Cook... 5s. Truth is Always Best... 1s 3d. All About It; or the History and Mystery of Common Things... 3s 9d. "WITNESS" OFFICE, 36 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

REV. D. FRASER'S NEW BOOK.

LEAVES from a Minister's Portfolio.—Price, 7s. 6d. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of 3s. 9d. "WITNESS" OFFICE, 36, Great St. James Street.

NEW BOOK BY AUTHORESS OF HEDLY VICARS.—English Hearts and English Hands, or the Railway and the Teachers.—75 cents.

BEAUTIFUL MAP OF INDIA,

Portrait of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, printed in Oil Colors from a Photograph. Price 1s 10d. Sketch of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon: 1s 10d. in paper covers, or 2s. 6d. bound in cloth.

CHILDRENS ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books and Church Services, in great variety—suitable for Holiday Presents, for sale at the "WITNESS" OFFICE

LIFE THOUGHTS.

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. It abounds in the vivid, earnest, strong and pungent sentiments for which his preaching is remarkable. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of 5s. For Sale at the WITNESS OFFICE.

HUGH MILLER

Just Published, from early Glasgow sheets, THE LIFE and TIMES OF HUGH MILLER PREPARED BY REV. THOMAS N. BROWN. Muslin. With Steel Portrait. 12mo. Price \$1.00. For sale at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Howard Division, No. 1, meets every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at its Rooms, Commercial Chambers, St. Sacramento Street. Visits from members of other Divisions in the city and strangers are respectfully solicited. Parties desirous of joining, can apply to W. G. Slack, 4 Place d'Arms; H. Rose, 34 St. Francis Xavier Street; J. C. Becket, 38 Great St. James Street; N. B. Come, 281, and A. Bryson, 275 St. Paul Street, or to any other member of the Division.

VALUABLE BOOKS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Ferguson's Roman Republic, \$1.50; published at \$2. Gillies' History of Ancient Greece, \$1.50; published at \$2. Goldsmith's History of England, large 8vo. volume, with numerous wood-cuts and portraits of eminent statesmen, \$1.25; published at \$2. Arnold's History of Rome, \$2.75; published at \$3. Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, \$1; published at \$1.25. Spottiswood's History of the Church of Scotland, 3 vols., \$3; published at 30s. sterling. Prescott's Robertson's History of Charles V., 3 vols., \$5; published at \$6. Burkitt's Expository Notes on the New Testament, 2 vols., \$4; published at \$5. The Carpenter's Assistant and Rural Architect, 1 large 4to vol., many plates, \$4, published at \$5. Cudworth's Intellectual System of the Universe, 2 vols., \$3, published at \$4. Nicholson's Mechanics' Companion, comprising Carpentry, Bricklaying, Masonry, Slatting, Plastering, Painting, Smithing, Turning, &c., Steam Engineering, \$1.75. Rankin's History of the Papacy, with introduction by Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, \$4, published at \$5.25. Bishop Newton's Dissertations on the Prophecies, library edition, \$1.75 published at \$2.25. Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, \$3.50; published at \$4. Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut. Maury, \$1; published at \$1.50. Baird's Religion in America, \$1.50; published at \$2. Also, a number of other Works. As there are only one or two copies of most of the above works in stock, persons wishing to possess them at the reduced price, should make early application. "WITNESS" OFFICE, 36 Great St. James Street, Nearly opposite the Wesleyan Church. SCHOOL BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 36 Great St. James Street, Montreal. THE National and other School Books at lowest prices, Bibles, Testaments, Psalm, Hymn and Prayer books in great variety. Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers, Journals, Day, Cash, and Letter Books. Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper. Drawing and Writing Pencils, Slate Pencils. Hard and Soft Wood Slates. Steel Pens. Also, Pocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen Holders, Twine, &c., &c. Country buyers are invited to call. "WITNESS" OFFICE, 36 Great St. James Street.

DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS.

BEING ORIGINAL READINGS FOR A YEAR on Subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities and Theology. By JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.S.A. This work, which is especially designed for the Family Circle, extends to Eight Volumes, foolscap 8vo, enriched with fine Frontispieces, Vignettes, and numerous Engravings. The set of Eight Volumes forms a most appropriate and useful present to Ministers, Sabbath-school Teachers, &c. \$1 per volume. MORNING SERIES.—Vol. I. The Antediluvians and Patriarchs; Vol. II. Moses and the Judges; Vol. III. Samuel, Saul, and David; and Vol. IV. Solomon and the Kings. EVENING SERIES.—Vol. I. Job and the Poetical Books; Vol. II. Isaiah and the Prophets; Vol. III. The Life and Death of our Lord; and Vol. IV. The Apostles and Early Church.

LADIES' DRESSING CASES.—A few

Good Dressing Cases for sale cheap. ALSO A FEW TRAVELLING DESKS at low Prices. —Also, Ladies' Papier Mache Card Cases, &c., &c. "WITNESS" OFFICE, 36 Great St. James Street, Nearly opposite the Wesleyan Church.

WESLEYAN HYMN BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of Wesleyan Hymn Books, in all styles of Bindings, which he offers at reduced prices, wholesale and retail. —ALSO,— A New Life of Dr. Adam Clarke, by Ethridge; London Edition. Price, 7s 6d. £3 Sent by post free. E. PICKUP, Adjoining the Post Office. Montreal, June 29th, 1858.

LIFE and Choice Works of Dr. Watt's... \$1 25c. Flora, or Self-Deception... 50c. The Rambles of a Rat... 30c. Also, a further supply of— Hodley Vicars... 40c. Life of Hamlock... 75c. Captain Hammond... \$1 00c. Ministering Children... \$1 00c. For sale at the "Witness" Office.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

POWER of Kindness (the)... 2s 6d. Christian Year Book (the) A Golden Treasury for the Young... 5 0. Young Pilgrims, (the) A Tale Illustrative of Pilgrims Progress... 5 0. Pathway and Abiding Place of Our Lord... 4 6. Home, a Book for the Family by Rev. Dr. Tweedie... 3 9. Early Choice, (the) a Book for Daughters... 3 9. Glad Tiding, or the Gospel of Peace... 3 1 1/2. A Lamp to the Path... 3 1 1/2. Seed Time and Harvest... 3 1 1/2. Scripture Characters, by Dr. Candlish... 7 6. Sold by all Booksellers throughout the British Provinces. JAMES CAMPBELL, Wholesale Bookseller, Front Street, Toronto. March 3.

HUGH R. FLETCHER has for Sale Consignments of LONDON MADE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, ELECTRO PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY. ALSO,—5 Cases of English Books well assorted for Country Store Keepers. 4 St. Helen Street.

WEBSTER'S Large Quarto Dictionary Unabridged. Strongly Bound. Price \$6. for Sale at the Montreal "WITNESS" Office.

LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF SCOTLAND,

FOUNDED 1838.

EMPOWERED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$1,946,668.00 ANNUAL INCOME (1858).....\$ 608,333 75

MONTREAL—9 Great St. James Street.

DIRECTORS:

J. G. MACKENZIE, Esq., Merchant. DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., Merchant. GEORGE MOFFATT, Jr., Esq., of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., Advocate.

SECRETARY.....JAMES GRANT.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND differs essentially from every other Scottish Assurance office in its system of dividing the Profits,—a share being allocated every year to participating Policyholders of five years' standing, in a manner simple and equitable, and so as to reduce the expense of Life Assurance. The participating Policyholders (viz, those of the 1st series), have thus for some years past been allowed a reduction of 35 per cent on their premiums, that is, they have been required to pay only \$3. 16 per \$4. 87 (£1 Sterling) of their premiums.

HALF CREDIT SYSTEM.

Until the time of his participating in the Profits, a Policyholder of £500 Sterling or upwards need pay only one-half of the stipulated premiums, the remaining half being allowed to remain unpaid at interest so long as the Policyholder pleases.

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES.

The Association's Policies, as now being issued, are free from several of the Restrictions commonly imposed on Assured Lives, and confer unusual facilities and privileges. The Policies are thus more valuable as Family Provisions, as Securities for Money, and indeed for every other purpose, than the Policies of most other Assurance Offices.

The Policyholders are entirely free from the risks of Assurance, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed.

Copies of the last Annual Report, with Prospectus and Tables, and every information necessary, will be furnished gratis to parties residing in any part of Canada.

JAMES GRANT, Secretary.

Montreal, July 1, 1858.

PREMIUMS NOW PAYABLE.

By Participating Policy-holders of Five Years' Standing in the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, assuring £100 Stg. (\$486.87), payable at death:

Table with 6 columns: Age, Premium, Age, Premium, Age, Premium. Rows 20-30.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be had, gratis, on application. JAMES GRANT, Secretary.

Montreal, 1st July, 1858.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1847.

Subscribed Capital.....£250,000 Invested in Securities..... 130,000 Annual Income (increasing) over 30,000

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MONTREAL: A. CLERK, Esq., Secretary to the Harbor Commissioners.

J. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. J. LAW, Esq., Law, Young & Co. D. L. MACDOUGALL, Esq., Merchants' Exchange.

THIS INSTITUTION has now reached the tenth year of its existence. An inspection of the reports of its proceedings, annually printed and distributed to the public, will fully justify the assertion that, in every respect, and more especially with regard to safety and caution and economical management, this Company can compare most favorably with any Establishment of a similar nature, whether in Great Britain or elsewhere.

The features recommending the Company to public favor are:—The comparative lowness of its rates, which, nevertheless, afford a wider margin for contingencies than those of any other Company doing business on the Continent; the investment of its funds in Canada, at high rates of interest; economy in management; and a degree of attention to Colonial wants, which none but a strictly Colonial Company can be expected to show.

Life Assurance is transacted in all its legitimate branches. Rates, Forms of Proposal, and other particulars, as well as the last Annual Report, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Merchants' Exchange, of W. P. PICKERING, February 27th, 1858. Manager

S. T. PEARCE,

Importer and Dealer in Pianofortes, Music, &c., 19 GREAT ST. JAMES ST.

(The New Building of the Colonial Life Assurance Co) INVITES Inspection of his Stock of Pianos, and the celebrated Manufactories of Nunn's and Clark, New York; Albert W. Ladd & Co., Boston, and other well known makers.

The manufactory of Messrs. Nunn's and Clark is the oldest on this Continent. A prize medal was awarded to this house for their Piano-fortes at the Great London Exhibition in 1851.

The above Piano-fortes are sold at the manufacturer's prices, and fully guaranteed.

N. B.—Competent tuners have been engaged, and orders for tuning and repairing, either in the city or country, will receive prompt attention. June 14th, 1858.

WARPS.

THE Subscriber, as Agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale the best quality of Cotton Warps: say Satinet Warps, 1,800 Ends. Flannel Warps, 1,600 Ends. For which orders are requested. Consignments of Manufactured Goods will be received and sold to pay for the Warps if desired. JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 255 St. Paul Street.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—

The undersigned offers his services for the sale of the produce, in which the following rules will be observed: 1st. To do only a Commission business. 2nd. To sell on arrival, unless directed to the contrary by the owner; long experience showing this to be on the average, best. 3rd. To spare no exertion in order to procure the highest price going. 4th. To keep down all charges to the lowest point. 5th. To return account Sales, and remit or pay over the proceeds, with the least possible delay. 6th. To keep correspondents well informed of the state of the market.

The rate of commission for cash sales will be as follows, exclusive of brokerage and any other expenses actually incurred, viz:—

On Ashes, Flour, and Grain, 1 1/2 per cent. On Provisions, Butter, &c., 2 1/2 per cent.

By special arrangement, advances will be made by short acceptance against Bill of Lading, for a small additional commission. Insurances, if required, to be specifically ordered.

All property should be distinctly marked with the initials of the owner; and the name of the undersigned should be written in full in the Bill of Lading, and letter of advice. JOHN DOUGALL, 255 St. Paul Street.

CANADA AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXPRESS PRESS CO., have opened an Office in Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool. Under the direction of

MR. J. W. HOWES, OF MONTREAL, for the forwarding of Parcels, Freights and Valuables of every description, by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Steamers. Consignments solicited. Orders promptly attended to.

AGENTS:

London, 35 Milk Street, Cheapside... Hill & Meadows. Manchester, Leadenhall St.... G. W. Wheatley & Co.

Birmingham, 2 Bull Street..... C. W. Fielding. Leeds, Grafton Street..... W. Smith.

Sheffield, 19 Norfolk Street..... George Briggs. Edinburgh, 40 North Bridge Street..... W. Crouch.

Glasgow, 17 Miller Street..... J. Hinselwood. " Virginia Street..... Alex. Arthur & Co.

Aberdeen, 33 St. Nicholas St..... C. Pantou. Dublin, 24 D'Olive St..... George Mason.

Belfast, 22 Warring Street..... J. E. Richards. Paris, 8 Place De La Bourse..... J. E. Prindle.

Quebec..... D. T. McGib. Montreal..... D. T. Irish.

Further information may be had of any of our agents. J. W. HOWES, Supt., Montreal. GILMAN CHENEY, Ast. Supt., Toronto.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y.

A FIRST CLASS SEMINARY for Ladies and Gentlemen. Send for a Catalogue. REV. JOS. E. KING, A.M. PRINCIPAL.

BUSINESS CARDS

JOHN C. BECKET'S STEAM-PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 38 Great St. James Street, (NEARLY OPPOSITE THE WESLEYAN CHURCH), MONTREAL.

PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, SUCH AS BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MUSIC, POSTERS, BILLS OF ALL SIZES AND COLOURS, ADDRESS AND VISITING CARDS, BANK CHECKS, BILLS OF LADING, LAWYER'S BLANKS AND APPEAL CASES, CHIROGRANS, FUNERAL LETTERS, &c. With Expedition and on Reasonable Terms.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

BROKERS in Wheat, Corn and other Grains; Flour, Ashes, Provisions, &c. Also in Stocks and Securities, Freights and Exchange. Office.—Union Buildings. T. M. TAYLOR, J. W. TAYLOR. Montreal, April, 1858.

EAGLE FOUNDRY,

KING STREET, (NEAR CANAL BASIN,) MONTREAL.

QUEBEC.

CHARLES POSTON & BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE COAL DEALERS, EXCHANGE WHARF.

HERBERT MORTIMER, STOCK

Broker, Notary Public, Land and General Agent, No. 82, King Street East, Toronto. May 15, 1857.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. Gillespie, Moffatt, & Co., Montreal, Agents for Canada. Risks taken at the Lowest Rates of premium, and losses paid on Establishment of Claim, without reference to the Board in London. No Charge made for Policies.

JOHN DOUGALL, JR.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT Office, foot of Second Street, Detroit, Mich. References JOHN DOUGALL & TAYLOR BROS., Montreal, and J. & J. DOUGALL, Windsor.

J. C. BECKET, Printer, 38 Great St. James Street.