

THE DAILY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW & FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

No. 6.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 18, 1860.

PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Fall Stocks, to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

In addition to a Good General Assortment, they have also a large variety of Assorted Crates, suitable for both sections of the Province.

In GLASSWARE their Stock of Tumblers is very complete, with every other article of Glassware in household use. Prices Low, and terms Liberal.

JOHN WATSON & CO.,
11 Lemoine Street.

August 17, 1860.

PORK.—Mess, Thin Mess, Rump, Prime Mess, and Prime Pork.

GILMOUR & CO.,
43 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

August 17, 1860.

MESS PORK.—100 Barrels Mess and Heavy Mess, of a very Superior Brand, daily expected from Chicago. For Sale by

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant,
270 and 272 St. Paul Street.

August 17, 1860.

HAMS AND BACON.—Just Received—A Choice Lot of Canned Hams. Also, a Superior Lot of Bacon and Sides.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

August 17, 1860.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.—A HEAD MASTER is now wanted for Queen's College School, Kingston.

Information respecting the office and emoluments can be had on application to the Rev. Dr. Williamson, of Queen's College.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, to be addressed on or before the 16th September next, to

JOHN PATON,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

Kingston, August 13, 1860.

TO STRANGERS VISITING MONTREAL.—There is nothing more injurious to health than a number of people crammed together in small, unventilated apartments.

MRS. LEA has been induced to fit up her large, well ventilated Brick Building with New Beds and Bedding, for the accommodation of Visitors, and is prepared to Lodge and supply with Breakfast and Tea, some 50 or 60 persons. Every attention will be paid to their comfort. Early application is requested at

MRS. LEA'S, Desriviere Street,
Or Dr. McDONALD, St. Antoine Street.

August 17, 1860.

SOLE, HARNESS AND KIP LEATHER.—Various Consignments for Sale by

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

August 17, 1860.

LEATHER BY AUCTION at MILLER & Co.'s Warehouse, 17 St. Peter Street.

2,000 SIDES SLE,

Comprising Spanish, Slaughter, and Kip Sole.

Sale on Monday morning, 20th August, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

15th August.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.—Madame Doudiet, of Geneva, a long experienced Teacher, will open a Day School for young ladies wishing to acquire the French language, on Tuesday, September 4th. The German language will be taught by the Rev. F. Doudiet; the higher classes in both languages will be under his special tuition.

For further particulars and terms, apply at No. 4 Poplar Place, Mountain Street.

N.B.—Private lessons in both languages will be given to gentlemen by Rev. F. Doudiet. Also translations made from French or German into English, or vice versa.

Montreal, August 14th, 1860.

THE "DAILY WITNESS."—A Daily Edition of the MONTREAL WITNESS is published on a half sheet, at a half-penny, every afternoon at two o'clock, containing the latest news, telegrams, market reports, &c.

News-Venders will be supplied at 50 cents per 100 copies.

The number of this day will contain a fine portrait of the Prince of Wales. Orders for it should be left before 2 o'clock.

Any smart boy might easily sell 200 copies every afternoon, thus clearing 3s. 4d., being a good day's wages.

OFFICE: 36 Great St. James Street.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.—Strangers and other Persons visiting Montreal during the Festivities in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, are hereby informed and notified that arrangements have been made by the Joint Committees of the City Council and of the Citizens' Reception Fund by which suitable accommodation will be afforded to all strangers who may visit this City during the approaching Celebration.

An Office has been opened in the City Hall, where a Register will be kept of all the Hotel and Boarding accommodation to be had in the City, and where Visitors may, on their arrival here, obtain the necessary directions.

CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

ALEX. CLERK, Sec'y Ex. Com. C. R. Fund.

CITY CLERK'S Office, City Hall,
Montreal, 15th Aug., 1860.

GEORGE VAN BUSKIRK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

35 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

With twenty years' practical knowledge of the profession.

Office Hours from 9 till 6.

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

FOR LOWER CANADA.—Inauguration of the Exhibition Building by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—Subscribers to the Fund in aid of the erection of the Exhibition Building are hereby notified that Plans of the Reserved Seats, on the Main Floor and First Gallery, are now prepared, and they are requested to call at the Office of the Board, Mechanics' Hall, to select their Seats, from Thursday, at 10 A.M., till Saturday, the 18th inst., after which date Subscribers will select places in the order of their subscription.

The tickets issued will be limited to the number of seats exhibited on the plan.

Subscribers of \$20 are entitled to reserved Seats for a Gentleman and two Ladies.

Subscribers of \$10 to a Reserved Seat for a Gentleman only.

Subscribers of \$5 to admission to the Inauguration Ceremony, but without a seat.

The above Subscriptions also entitle the parties to admission to the present Exhibition at any time while it is open.

None but Subscribers will be privileged to be present at the Inauguration. Parties intending to subscribe are requested to do so as early as possible.

Office hours from TEN A.M. to FIVE P.M., daily.
B. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

Montreal August 16, 1860.

BOARD OF ARTS & MANUFACTURES FOR

LOWER CANADA.—The Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Board will be held at the Board Rooms, Mechanics' Hall, Montreal, on Friday Evening, the Seventeenth of August, at SEVEN o'clock.

(By Order.)

B. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

Montreal, August 15.

PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, DURHAM

HOUSE, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, (a short distance from Sherbrooke Street) Montreal.—The proprietors have satisfaction in stating that they have taken Durham House as a Collegiate Institute for the Education of Young Ladies and Gentlemen. The Rev. Alfred Stone, (for the last two years Rector of the Thos. Molson College) is appointed Head Master. The English and Commercial branches will be under the direction of Mr. John Goodwin, Professor of Mathematics and Land surveying; French Master, Mr. Lacroix. The Young Ladies' Department will be superintended by Mrs. Stone. Instrumental and Vocal Music will be taught by Mr. William Powell, Professor of Music, (from England) and by Mrs. Richard Goodwin, for several years a student of Music in Germany. The Course of Study will include the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Drawing, Writing and Vocal and Instrumental Music. The Ladies will likewise be taught plain and ornamental needlework.

FEES FOR GENTLEMEN.—1st Class per term, \$8; 2nd do \$7; 3rd do \$6; 4th do \$5; 5th do \$4; 6th do \$3.

FEES FOR LADIES.—1st Class per term \$6; 2nd do \$5; 3rd do \$4; 4th do \$3; all fees to be paid in advance.

Fifty cents additional per term for Stationery, and fifty cents for fuel. There will not be any extra charges. The Autumnal term will commence Monday, 27th August, and end the 9th November. Pupils will be received as Boarders by the Rev. Alfred Stone and by the Professors. For further particulars apply to the

REV. ALFRED STONE, Durham House,
St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.

August 13, 1860.

RELIGIOUS BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.

The attention of the religious public is respectfully called to the stock of the publications, of this truly Catholic Society, on sale at the Depository, No. 43 Great St. James Street.

Subscriptions received for its Periodicals,—the "Leisure Hour," the "Sunday at Home," "Child's Companion," &c., &c. These are now delivered monthly, and the subscriptions for 1860 are respectfully requested to be left at the Depository before the 1st of December.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The usual assortment of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in great variety of languages, on sale at the Depository, at the Society's COST PRICES. Also, Bibles and Testaments in the languages of Europe, say French, Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, &c.

Montreal, 14th August, 1860.

CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Superintendents and Teachers of Sunday Schools are respectfully reminded that the usual assortment of Elementary and Library Books, Hymn Books and Sunday School requisites, and made-up Libraries, are constantly on hand at the UNION DEPOSITORY, Great St. James Street, at the low prices at which they are sold by the Union.

JAMES MILNE,
Depository.

Montreal, 14th August, 1860.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The Advocate is the oldest and the cheapest Temperance periodical in the North American Provinces; and has received the endorsement of the prominent Temperance men in and out of Canada. It is the organ of no particular organization; but aims at recording whatever of interest may transpire in the progress of the Temperance Reformation.

Under the exemption clause of the new Postage Act, it passes through the Mails Free of Charge.

TERMS:—

Single Copy, 50 cents per annum.

Five Copies, and all over that number,
to one address, 40 cents each.

Letters and communications for the paper should be addressed to

JOHN C. BECKET,
38 Great St. James Street,
Montreal, Canada East.

WADDING AND BATTING.

The Undersigned offers for Sale on manufacturers' account—

1700 Bales Battling, of four different qualities.

100 Bales Wadding, of two different qualities.

The attention of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers is specially invited to the above Goods.

JOHN DOUGALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
270 and 272 St. Paul Street.

Montreal, August 13, 1860.

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

The Subscriber has just received a large consignment of the following Goods, which will be sold low, for Cash, and at the Auctions every Thursday:—

200 Turned Post hard wood Bedsteads, at \$1.75 to \$2,

250 Polished Walnut and Oak Cane Seat Arm Chairs,

150 Cottage Arm Chairs—wood seat,

50 Mahogany and B. W. Sofas,

200 Walnut Cane Seat Bedroom Chairs,

A large consignment of new Carpet and Oil Cloth,

New and Second-hand Cooking Stoves,

A large quantity of Cut and Pressed Tumblers,

Ivory-handled Knives and Forks,

Table Furniture, Bed-room Furniture,

Mattresses, and General Household Goods.

The whole Stock must be closed off by the 20th August.

HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneer,
St. Francois Xavier Street.

August 6.

NASMITH'S BISCUITS.

A consignment of these well-known and celebrated Biscuits has been received, for sale to the trade by

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

Montreal, Aug. 13, 1860.

FINE NAMED TULIPS.

The undersigned having delivered the Tulips sold by auction, when the Flowers were exhibited, finds that he has a few surplus Bulbs remaining, of kinds equally good, and hereby offers a small collection of 12 Fine named sorts, Six Bulbs of each, at an average price of 12 cents per Bulb; and a few fine mixtures at an average price of 6 cents per Bulb, these being about the auction rates. Directions for planting and cultivation will be given with the roots, which can be delivered at a day's notice. This is a good opportunity for obtaining a fine Show-bed of Tulips at a very moderate expense.

A small collection of very fine Hyacinths of assorted colors, mostly double, still remains for sale.

Apply at the "Witness" Office, 36 Great St. James Street.

JOHN DOUGALL.

August 14, 1860.

VARIATED LANTERNS FOR EFFECTIVE

ILLUMINATION.—The Fluid used for these LANTERNS is COAL OIL, requiring no Glass Chimneys, and the Burner, a new invention, ensures complete Combustion, and is free from smoke or smell.

In point of economy, these LANTERNS defy competition. Parties wishing to leave their houses during the Illumination, can hang them outside of the windows where they will burn until the Oil is all consumed. They require no attention after being lit up, and are well adapted for hanging on trees in front of houses, and for Lighting up Avenues, as they are not affected by rain or wind.

Also, LAMPS for inside of Windows, instead of Candles—a great improvement, as the guttering and falling of grease on the Carpets is avoided, the risk from Fire is diminished, no snuffing is required, and Lamps are at all times useful.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the HARDWARE STORE, CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

August 13.

STEAM ENGINE.

For Sale, very cheap, a SECOND-HAND HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, in excellent order; has Planned Cast Iron Bed Plate, 8 1/2 inch Cylinder, 18 inch stroke, 5 1/2 feet Pulley Fly Wheel with 10 inch face, and detached Feed Pump.

ALEX. BRYSON & CO.

August 13.

TEA AND COFFEE.

We have received via New York several lots of very choice Coffee, which we shall supply to families at 1s 3d per lb.

TEA.—The following are our prices for good family Teas:

Souchong—best quality, Rich Pekoe flavor, 3s 4d per lb.

Do Pekoe flavor 3s 0d "

Do do 2s 9d "

Young Hyson—first class Tea 3s 4d "

Do Fine quality 3s 0d "

Hyson—Small Leaf, recommended 3s 0d "

Do Strong do 2s 9d "

Other description of Teas, from 1s 6d to 2s 6d "

To purchasers of 6lb. weight of Tea we make an allowance of two pence per lb.

EDWARD GEE & CO.,
Coffee Roasters and Manufacturers of Chocolate, Broma and Cocoa.

27 Great St. James Street.

Montreal, August 13th, 1860.

FOUNDRY.—KING & QUEEN STREETS, MONTREAL.

The Subscriber is constantly Manufacturing and solicits orders for Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Mill Work, Bark Mills, Power Presses, &c., &c., and is prepared to furnish designs and execute orders for all kinds of Machinery, in the usual substantial and workmanlike manner of this Establishment.

Architectural and Machine Castings, Iron or Brass, from an unequalled Stock of Patterns.

Best Fire Clay, best Fire Bricks, Ground Charcoal and Sea Coal, in barrels, always on hand.

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

Montreal, August 13.

PRINCE OF WALES & VICTORIA BRIDGE

MEDALS.—Savage & Lyman have received a further supply of the above, and will be enabled to meet the increasing demand.

Medal Metal 25 cents each

Bronze and Leather Cases \$1 50 "

Solid Silver in do do 5 00 "

Solid Silver, gilt, in do 7 00 "

ILLUMINATION.—DANIEL McDONALD, Gasfitter, 106 St. Antoine Street, near Mountain Street, is prepared to fit up Iron or Composition pipes for out or inside fittings, transparencies, &c. Charges Moderate.

Montreal, August 13, 1860.

CANADA CORN STARCH.

The Canada Corn Starch Company's Works at Edwarsburgh, C. W., are now in full operation.

ALEX. WALKER,
St. Peter Street, Sole Agent.

PROCESSION OF CHILDREN.

The City Council Celebration Committee having decided upon organizing the Children of various Schools in this city, so as to include them in the Procession to take place on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the teachers of the different schools or other parties interested are hereby invited to put themselves in communication with the undersigned, on or before Tuesday next the 14th instant, with the view of making the necessary arrangements.

It is intended to place the children on the Haymarket Square and in front of the Court House, with suitable flags and banners, and to furnish them with instrumental music, as an accompaniment to singing the National Anthem, &c.

(By Order.)

CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall,
Montreal, 9th August, 1860.

THE CIRCULAR

published by the Undersigned on every Friday, for the English Steamer, is obtainable at their Office.

Arrangements are made for the printing of the names of Merchants on such number of Circulars as may be specially and in quantity subscribed for.

TAYLOR BROS., Brokers.

Union Building, Aug. 13, 1860.

GEORGE WATSON, City Bill-Poster, No. 9

Hermine Street, near Craig Street.

VICTORIA BRIDGE PERFUME,

distilled expressly in honor of the inauguration by Piesse & Lubin of London. Supply just received per S. S. "Canadian."

S. J. LYMAN, & CO., Place d'Armes.

NEW NURSERY BOTTLE.

Just received, a supply of LaForme's new Nursery Bottle.

S. J. LYMAN & CO., Place d'Armes.

DR. W. E. BOWMAN,

MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

EDUCATIONAL & LITERARY.

EDUCATION.—MR. WHITE will give lessons in Drawing and Writing at private houses. He will also superintend the classical studies of young gentlemen preparing for College. Terms moderate. Good references can be given. Letters left for him at the WITNESS OFFICE will receive immediate attention.

UNIVERSITY OF MCGILL COLLEGE.—The Calendar of the University for the Session of 1860-1 is just published, and contains all necessary information respecting the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts, the Special Course of Engineering, the High School Department, the McGill Normal School, the School Examinations of the University.

Copies may be obtained by application to the Undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, Secretary.

N.B.—A few copies, with the Examination Papers attached, are on sale at the Bookstore of B. Dawson & Son.

July 13.

MISS LYMAN'S CLASSES

will recommence on Monday, September 3rd.

COTE HOUSE, Aug. 9, 1860.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

Mrs. LAY will re-open her School on Wednesday, September 5th. Having removed to the spacious house, No. 33 Beaver Hill, recently occupied by the Baron de Longueuil, she offers to her friends and patrons additional facilities for the instruction of those entrusted to her charge.

Mrs. Lay invites special attention to the Juvenile Department of her School, which affords a thorough training preparatory to the higher classes.

As heretofore, a limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 33 Beaver Hill.

Montreal, August 10th, 1860.

EDUCATION.—MR. and MRS. G. WILKES' Pupils will

meet for re-organization on Monday, September 4th. Applications to fill existing vacancies may be made at their residence on and after the 20th August. A limited number of Boarding Pupils received.

434 Lagache Street,
Montreal, 3rd August, 1860.

BOOKS & C. FOR SALE AT WITNESS OFFICE

WEBSTER UNABRIDGED PICTORIAL EDITION.—A new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, containing fifteen hundred pictorial illustrations, beautifully executed; 9,000 to 10,000 new words in the Vocabulary; Table of Synonyms, by Prof. Goodrich, in which more than 2,000 words are carefully discriminated, forming a fuller work on English Synonyms, of itself, than any other issued, beside Crabb, and believed in advance of that; Table giving Pronunciation of Names of 8,000 distinguished persons of modern times; peculiar use of words and terms in the Bible; with other new features, together with all the matter of previous editions, comprised in a Volume of 1750 pages.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND GENERAL STATIONERY at the Book and Stationery Warehouse, 36 Great St. James Street, Montreal. The Stock of Stationery, comprising the various sizes and qualities of Writing Papers, Account Books, Day Books, Journals and Ledgers, &c., is very complete, and will be sold at the most moderate prices. Counting-House Stationery on the most reasonable terms. Bibles, Testaments, Psalm-Books, Prayer-Books, Hymn-Books, in plain and ornamental binding, at low prices. Wholesale and Retail.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of all sizes, ruled for Dollars and Cents, and £ s. d., for sale cheap. Country buyers are invited to call.

THE CORNER CUPBOARD; or, Facts for Everybody about the Food we Consume, the Clothes we Wear, the House we Live in; and Facts about the Arts, Sciences, Literature, the Garden and the Field. Illustrated with over 1000 engravings. Price \$1.

THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS in a series of Thirteen Views,—with descriptions. By John Bunyan. Sent by mail on receipt of 1s. 3d.

THE TWO BRIDGES: a Tract,

WANTED, a situation as Storeman or Messenger, by an experienced man, willing to be useful. Good references. Apply at 51 Catharine Street, Griffintown, or WITNESS OFFICE.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 18.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.—The issues of the *Daily Witness* for Monday and Friday, with the latest news and market reports, will be specially suitable for transmission to Europe by the mails of those days. They will be published, and for sale at the News-venders, at 2 o'clock each day.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND THE SABBATH.—We have received a letter from Messrs. W. & J. Muir, Merchant Tailors, Great St. James Street, stating that, so far as they are concerned, they utterly deny the charge of coercing men to work on Sunday. On the contrary, they have dismissed, and would now dismiss, any one whom they knew to work on that day.

We have also a letter from Messrs. Gibb & Co., on the same subject, stating:—"We beg that you will contradict such statement, so far as we are concerned, as we have never asked any of our hands so to do, nor have we any such intention."

MR. BROWN'S \$20,000 LOAN.

Having too hastily credited the report circulated by Mr. Brown's political enemies, that he had obtained a loan upon inadequate security from the Canadian Steamship Company, which could only be of the nature of a bribe to induce him, in his position of a leader in Parliament, to favor grants of public money to that Company, we think it but fair that we should copy the material portions of his vindication, which, we need not say to those who peruse the documents, is complete.

We had no idea, when we wrote, that the so-called loan was an advance on lumber to be sent to market, or, in other words, an ordinary and legitimate commercial transaction, which was speedily to run off and be wound up.

It will be seen that this temporary loan for business purposes was negotiated through a broker of long and high standing here; that the commission to the lender and security offered were both considered so satisfactory, that two leading houses, of whom we are in possession of the names, and who are no way connected with politics, entertained the proposal favorably, although they did not complete the transaction; that one of these suggested Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co. as likely parties to make the advance; that the same thought had occurred to the broker previously, who had seen them without his principal's knowledge, as is the usual custom of brokers; that they had entertained the proposition favorably before they knew the name of the party wishing the advance, upon the general representation that the security would be satisfactory; and that it was only after all these preliminaries were adjusted that the principals in the transaction knew each other and came into contact at all. It will also be seen that Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co. were most properly careful to see that the security, besides the lumber which was to go to market, was ample, so that in every respect it was a transaction for the mutual advantage of the parties, involving no idea of favor on either side.

The other part of Mr. Brown's vindication, namely, that so far from favoring the increased subsidy to the line of ocean steamers, of which Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co. are part proprietors and agents, he opposed it throughout, is equally triumphant; and all his accusers who are fair and honorable will either publish the vindication, or acknowledge that they have been in error.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the Temperance men of Montreal was held in the Mechanics' Hall on Friday evening, relative to their arrangements for a grand demonstration next Saturday morning (25th instant.) Benjamin Lyman, Esq., was called to preside, and W. J. Patterson was appointed Secretary of the meeting. The Chairman called upon T. S. Brown, Esq., to make a statement of the action of the Executive Committee which had been appointed at a previous meeting of delegates from various Temperance Associations.

Mr. T. S. Brown, addressing the Chairman, said:—"We are frequently asked where are the temperance people? The leaders were often seen on platforms, but the question was, 'Where are the men?' As the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would give a grand opportunity for a general temperance turn-out, the subject had been under the consideration of temperance organizations, and delegates from each had held frequent meetings during the past month, acting as an Executive Committee. There could not be a temperance demonstration on the day of the Prince's arrival, as temperance men would that day be scattered as volunteers, or firemen, or members of national societies, or looking after their families. It required a day apart, when there was nothing else of a public nature going on in the streets; and the Committee had been so fortunate as to secure a place on the public programme, by which the temperance organizations would line the road from the Prince's residence to the Industrial Exhibition, which he was to open on the morning of Saturday, the 25th inst. The Governor-General had approved of the movement. It had been favorably received by the Hon. Mr. Rose—and Col. Wily, who acted as a sort of Marshal-General, had promised his assistance. The procession would form in Craig Street or Champ de Mars, and march through the town up to the Prince's residence, when they would open in two lines, down which the Prince and his suite would pass, giving every temperance man a front rank, protected by the police, where he could individually salute

his future Sovereign. The Temperance Societies had formed a prominent feature in the proceedings in the Lower Provinces which the Prince had visited, and it was important they should do so here; for there was nothing in our institutions more valuable, or of which a remembrance could be carried more profitably to the mother country by our visitors, than our Temperance Societies. An address had been prepared which would be there presented, if public convenience permitted; if not, it would be presented on the day when other addresses were received. It would be best to leave all in the hands of the present Executive Committee, which had initiated and successfully conducted the proceedings thus far. They would provide bands of music, appoint Marshals, and do all things requisite. The Bands of Hope, Rechabites, and Sons of Temperance, would turn out in force, but this was not sufficient. We required the presence of all our temperance people. If the turn-out was small, our visitors would suppose either that this was the whole temperance strength of Montreal, or else that the remainder were so ashamed of their principles that they dared not show themselves openly. The meeting to-night was not large, but it only required a few buglers to make noise enough for a whole regiment; and there were enough present to rouse, if they chose, all the temperance men in Montreal. Next week we shall be all animation, and a public notice, calling on all supporters of temperance to assemble on Craig Street, will not fail of drawing a multitude together. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron had declared his intention of leaving the Legislative body to join his temperance friends on that day, and other Members of Parliament might follow the example. It would be well for all joining the procession to wear a little ribbon as a distinctive badge, as something was required to let the authorities and public know who were entitled to the best position in front rank where the streets were crowded.

Mr. John Dougall, being called upon, said:—"This meeting should cordially respond to the Report made by Mr. Brown, and resolve to do their utmost to make the demonstration a success worthy the great cause in which we are engaged,—that the Prince might see Temperance in Canada as a living reality and not a dead letter. Perhaps the grandest feature of the Procession would be the Bands of Hope; and he hoped that such Sabbath Schools as desired to join in the display, would have the privilege extended to them. He moved the following resolutions:—

"That this meeting, having heard the Report of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for a Temperance demonstration in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales, approve of the steps taken, and recommendations submitted; and that this meeting pledge itself to aid in carrying out the Programme, and to use its influence to secure a successful result.

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Committee, and that they be respectfully requested to continue their services until the arrangements are completed and carried out."

Mr. Gill seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously carried.

The statement was subsequently made that Mr. Brown had made application to have the crowd excluded from Simpson Street, from the arch to Mr. Rose's gate, which, if conceded, would secure a safe position for any number of Sabbath School children who might accompany the Bands of Hope.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.—The British residents of New York city have sent a deputation to Canada to invite the Prince to a grand banquet at the Academy of Music. Mr. G. F. Thomson, the Mayor's Private Secretary, is now in Quebec to ascertain the intentions of the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lyons respecting a demonstration to Baron Renfrew in the commercial capital of the United States.

—The regular Religious Temperance Meeting will be held on Sabbath afternoon, at Bonaventure Hall, commencing at 4 and continuing until 5 o'clock. The interest at these Meetings continues unabated, and brief addresses are usually given by four or five speakers.—Ministers from a distance, and strangers visiting the city, are respectfully invited to attend. The meeting is limited precisely to one hour.

—There will also be a public Temperance Meeting held on Monday evening, at the Free Gospel Church, Des Riviere Street, (off St. Antoine,) commencing at 8 o'clock precisely. The people in that neighborhood are specially invited.

—The entire Volunteer force of this city will parade on Champ de Mars at 4 o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday next.

—If the weather is favorable, Prince's Band will give a Musical Promenade this evening in Richmond Square.

—A Mr. Sanderson of New York, author, we believe, of some treatise on Brandy and Wine, has been engaged to cater for the Prince of Wales while in Canada. A Mr. Rogers was hired in Toronto as cook. Mr. Daly, of Montreal, is to help Mr. Sanderson,—and some old servant of Sir Edmund Head, who keeps Grand Trunk Refreshment Rooms at Port Sarnia, is added to the staff. So says the *Globe*, and he hopes that too many cooks will not spoil the broth.

—The exhibition of the "Great Eastern" in New York closed on Wednesday. There was a crowd of visitors, and it is believed that her visit to American ports has produced a net profit of \$60,000. She was announced to sail on Thursday for Halifax and Milford Haven. Notwithstanding the bungling manner in which all the arrangements connected with the great ship were carried out at New York and elsewhere, the Directors have reason to be satisfied with their financial result. The passenger list for the return trip would not be large.

—The City Clerk has issued a notice postponing the meeting of children previously called for this afternoon, to rehearse the National Anthem. They are to assemble at Haymarket Square and in front of the Court House on Tuesday next, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock,

p.m. Intimation of this arrangement will probably be made in the churches to-morrow.

—The *Transcript* of this morning understands that, as part of the ceremony of inaugurating the Victoria Bridge, Mr. McGee, M.P.P., has been invited to deliver an appropriate address.

—The *Advertiser* says:—"It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales will visit Bermuda on his voyage home from America."

STABBING AFFAIR AND PROBABLE MURDER.—William John Holmes, of the firm of S. & W. J. Holmes, while passing through Wellington street, Griffintown, last night, about half-past 9 o'clock, was stabbed in the abdomen, by some person or persons unknown. We regret to learn that the injuries inflicted are likely to prove fatal.—*Transcript*.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, NOON, August 18th, 1860.

The forenoon has been very wet. There is little or no business doing this morning, and no alteration in prices since yesterday.

Letters from all parts of the country indicate a large crop and active preparations to send it to market.

A letter from the highest authority in the provision line in Chicago, states that the Pork market will open high in November next. Prime is sold out at the West. There has been an active demand within a day or two for Prime here.

THE DAM AT CARILLON.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—Would you please give the following an insertion in your paper:—

Having seen in the columns of your paper of the 1st inst., an article touching the improvements in the Carillon Rapids, we would state, for the benefit of the public, that your informant must have been gravely ignorant of the subject, or that he must have had motives, best known to himself, for having made so erroneous a statement.

In the first place, the Dam in question, instead of being a hindrance or an obstruction, is an actual benefit, from the fact that it has a tendency to throw a larger body of water into the old channel, known as the "Coupé" or "Notch," and that they are now running six cribs of timber with more ease than two cribs could be run was it not for the Dam.

As far as the channel inside the Dam is concerned, it has not, it is true, realized the expectations of the public, but the Department of Public Works are now actually engaged in removing the obstruction at the mouth, and we have no doubt that in a short time it will be completed, and that it will answer every purpose for which it was intended.

EDWARD WILMONT,
Pilot for the Trustees of the Estate of — Hall, Esq.
ORON LEROY,
WILLIAM COOKE,
ORON COOKE,
MARTIN CUMMINGS,
Pilot for the Trustees of the Estate of — Hall, Esq.

P.S.—The subscribers to the above are so well known by the trade as old and experienced Pilots, that comment is needless. I would, therefore, simply state that some fifty years practical experience enables me to duly appreciate and endorse their views as stated above.

I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WADDELL.

[We can only state, in reference to the above, that our informant is as well acquainted with the lumber trade of the Ottawa as any man in Canada; he is also thoroughly reliable, and had just ran the rapids in question with a large raft of heavy timber.—Ed. Wit.]

The Prince's Progress.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS FROM GASPE TO TADOUSAC.

THE SAGUENAY.

We copy from the *Herald's* report the following particulars:—

Tuesday morning the vessels crept along the shore close under the mountains, arriving next morning at the entrance of the Saguenay, where the "Hero" struck on Bar Reef but soon got off. The Prince went on board the Victoria, which had joined them during the night, and went up the Saguenay. The fleet, discouraged by the "Hero's" grounding, remained outside.

The day was very showery and cold, and the tourists suited themselves to the exigencies of the weather—the Prince wearing a pot hat and the roughest of clothes. The Governor General, Ministers, and the rest of the party, waterproofs of the same kind. The Victoria went 45 miles up the river past Cape Eternité. All admired the scenery exceedingly, and perhaps the rain clouds added much to its usual wildness and grandeur.

Coming down they put on full speed, and reached the "Hero" at about nightfall. Among other things to wonder at, they saw the "Magnet," one of the Lake steamers, whose two tiers of cabins were a novel sight to some of them.

The next day (Thursday) was cold, but sunny, and the Prince again went up the river in the "Victoria," and was landed about 15 miles from its mouth on the Ste. Marguerite. Their tents had been built by Mr. Blackwell, the lessee of the river, and fishing tackle provided. The party, consisting of the same persons as were on the steamer the day before, engaged in fishing and shooting. The Prince had no luck. Lord Mulgrave and some others caught a few trout. All enjoyed themselves. In the afternoon, after lunch, the whole party ascended the Ste. Marguerite with the tide, in birch canoes, the Prince, paddled by two French Canadians, leading the van.

The "Flying Fish," with the greater part of the officers of the squadron, also went up the Saguenay a long distance; and, as they passed the tents where the Royal standard was flying, the fired a Royal salute of 21 guns. The echoes among the rocks close at hand and from the more distant hills were strikingly sublime, and much delighted the Royal party.

THE PRINCE AT QUEBEC.

The Prince of Wales lands at Quebec this afternoon. The Governor General has appointed a general holiday. The city is densely crowded with visitors, and a

splendid ovation will be given. The following is the latest news:—

Quebec is already not only handsomely decorated, but crowded with strangers, who have come from the East and West, literally by the thousand. Most of the Members of Parliament are among the visitors, who will, however, not present their addresses until next week, as also numbers of official personages.

The triumphal arches are not so numerous, but more massive than those exhibited at Halifax, and many of the streets are covered with avenues of spruce.

There are arches even on the road to Montmorency Falls, which the Prince is expected to visit.

At the Market Wharf, where His-Royal Highness will land, a cupola has been erected, under which the Corporation will present him with an address. Opposite to this a platform of seats have been erected, as also under Mountain Hill, and in several other places.

The preparations for illumination are extensive, and the programme for the display of fireworks promises great things.

A fleet of river steamers will probably be out hovering around the Prince before and at the time of his leaving the "Hero."

After receiving the address the Prince will pass through the various streets in procession, headed by the Chief of Police, whose deputy will bring up the rear, between which two dignitaries are to be officials and members of societies of all kinds.

The Prince will then take up his quarters at the Parliament House, which is already tenanted by the British Ambassador to Washington and Col. Irvine, and Sir Allan MacNab, Her Majesty's Aide-de-Camp.

Admiral Milne has issued from the "Nile" a general memorandum respecting the fleet as follows:—

"On the 'Hero,' with the standard of H. R. H., bearing anchorage, Her Majesty's ships will be dressed and a Royal Salute of 21 guns will be fired, and before the 'Hero' comes to anchor the yards of Her Majesty's ships present will be manned and H. R. H. cheered.

"On Saturday the 18th, Her Majesty ships will be dressed at 8 A.M., and on H. R. H. leaving the 'Hero' for shore the yards will be manned and a Royal Salute fired and H.R.H. cheered. A farther Royal Salute is to be fired on arrival of H. R. H. at the Parliament House, when the standard of H. R. H. will be hoisted there.—Her Majesty's ships present will follow motions of flag-ship, commencing in each case to salute when she fires her second gun."

It is intended that all Her Majesty's ships in port shall be illuminated on some early day next week.

The following is the Military Programme:—"Before the ship in which H. R. H. is to come to anchor, a Royal Salute will be fired by the Royal Artillery from the Citadel, and likewise by the Volunteer Field Battery from the Durham Terrace. The same will again take place on the landing of H. R. H.

"The Quebec Cavalry, under Lt.-Colonel Bell, will furnish an escort from the wharf to the Governor-General's residence. A guard of honor of the Royal Canadian Rifles, under a Field Officer, will receive His Royal Highness on landing.

"Heads of Departments to be in full dress.

"A guard of honor of the 17th Regiment, with Queen's colors and band, will be sent to the Governor's residence to pay the usual compliments on the arrival of His Royal Highness.

"There a subaltern guard of the Royal Canadian Rifles will mount at the Governor General's residence on the morning of the day His Royal Highness will land.

"Double sentries will invariably be posted at the principal entrance of the residence of His Royal Highness.

"Upon His Royal Highness' landing the royal standard will be hoisted at the citadel, at the landing place and at the Governor General's residence.

The 17th Regiment will furnish a guard of honor at the wharf on the embarkation of His Royal Highness for Montreal.

The effect of all the salutes combined is expected to be grand.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

QUEBEC, 11 A.M., Aug. 18, 1860.

Weather rainy. The fleet is beyond Point Levi, and is to arrive in port about 12. An official announcement states that the Prince will land at Champlain Wharf at 4 o'clock. The impression is that the weather will clear. The city is in a state of great excitement.

THE TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR BRIBE.

(From the *Globe* of 16th.)

We stated on Saturday last that having afforded the Ministry and their hirelings full time to establish, if they could, their infamous charge, that Mr. Brown had been bribed by the Montreal Steamship Company to support their demand in Parliament for an increased Postal Subsidy.—Mr. Brown would wait no longer, but proceed to cast back their imputations on the vile slanderers by unquestionable evidence. We are now about to fulfil that promise—but that the atrocity of the charge may be distinctly understood, we copy the following extracts from those Ministerial organs which have been foremost in sounding abroad Mr. Brown's wickedness in the premises.

The *Montreal Commercial Advertiser* said:—"Did not Mr. George Brown, during the last session of Parliament, extort a loan of £5,000 from Messrs. Allan & Co., as the price of supporting the proposition for an increased subsidy to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company?"

The *London Free Press* alleged:—"That he (Mr. Brown) received from Edmonstone, Allan & Co. the sum of £5,000 ostensibly as an advance, but in reality as a gratuity, in order to assuage Mr. Brown's opposition to the increased postal subsidy."

The *Quebec Chronicle* said:—"Mr. Brown received five thousand pounds for political services, and for nothing else. Bows and Hincks were pure and infallible men compared with this Parliamentary leader."

The *London Prototype* said:—"Mr. Brown had received a bonus of £5,000 'for certain services performed to the Company.' And again: 'The truth is that this loan smells rankly of corruption.'"

The *Hamilton Spectator*, assuming the words of some other paper, said:—

"Of the nature of this black-mail 'business transaction,' the people of Canada will have no difficulty in coming to a correct conclusion. Messrs. Allan

& Co. are not money lenders seeking for investments; and if they were, they would not go to Canada West to seek them; nor are they at all the kind of over-rich, easy, silly people to loan £5,000 on property against which there was previously recorded mortgages and judgments to an amount far exceeding its value."

The *Leader* said:—"The only explanations tendered to the public, render the case blacker against Mr. Brown." "In committee he served the firm effectually," "he neither spoke nor voted against the subsidy itself," all its features indicate an arrangement between the parties of a kind fatal to Parliamentary integrity."

The *Quebec Chronicle* said:—"If we ask our contemporary to enquire who the broker was through whom the advance was made, we think he will find him within hailing distance of the *Globe* office in Toronto—in the person of Mr. Allan's own confidential agent. It would have been easy for Mr. Brown, were his case an honest one, to have shown that he merely drew, as the *Montreal Herald* and *Witness* say, on consignment of produce—in which case we should have been compelled to admit that the transaction was perfectly legitimate."

Another organ of the Ministry in Lower Canada, declared it was "the worst case of bribery which has ever been brought home to a public man."

Another Upper Canada Ministerial organ declared it "threw into the shade all the villainies that have ever been charged upon any public man in Canada."

We might go on citing similar extracts without end from the organs of the Administration—but we have given enough to show the atrocious character of the charge, and the reckless vindictiveness with which it has been urged. Let the reader now peruse the following correspondence, and learn from it how the most straightforward business transaction may be represented by Ministerial slanderers as a "bonus," a "gratuity," "bribery," "corruption," and throwing into the shade all the villainies ever charged upon any public man in Canada!

HON. L. H. HOLTON TO MR. BROWN.

Montreal, Aug. 14, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am in the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and I proceed to state, so far as I can recall them, the circumstances of which I was personally cognizant relative to your negotiations here in December last, which ended in your obtaining a credit of \$20,000 from Messrs. Edmonstone, Allen & Co. As you say, you consulted with me throughout the whole of these negotiations.

You called upon me immediately after your arrival in Montreal in the beginning of December, and explained very fully the object of your visit to this city. You told me you had offers from American lumber dealers at highly remunerative prices, for all the hardwood sawed lumber your mills could turn out during the winter; that you desired to obtain a bank credit through a Commission-house here for \$20,000 to enable you to accept and execute those orders; that you were willing to pay a liberal commission for the accommodation; that the proceeds of the lumber would be applied to the payment of the drafts to be drawn under the credit; and that, to protect the acceptors against every possible contingency, you would give them, as collateral security, a mortgage on property of much greater value than the amount of the credit. You asked my advice as to the houses that would be likely to entertain proposals for such a transaction, and I recommended the employment of a broker as the means whereby most transactions of magnitude are now effected in the market. You adopted the suggestion, and immediately placed yourself in communication with Mr. T. M. Taylor, of Taylor Brothers, a well-known and highly respectable firm of brokers in this city. You gave Mr. Taylor his instructions in my presence. Their purport was simply to request him to negotiate a credit for \$20,000, with a first-class house on the basis above indicated. I was present during several interviews, when Mr. Taylor called to report to you what progress he was making in the execution of his commission. One leading firm who had at first entertained the proposition, ultimately declined it. Another prominent house so far assented to it that you were brought by Mr. Taylor into personal communication with them for the purpose of closing the transaction. The negotiation finally fell through, because, as I understood, the junior member of the firm considered the transaction out of the line of their regular business. The senior partner then suggested your addressing yourself to Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., as parties thoroughly conversant with the lumber trade, and therefore most likely to take up the transaction. You conferred with Mr. Taylor and myself as to the probability of their doing so. I knew they had formerly done a large business as general merchants, but I did not know enough of the recent course of their business to enable me to form an opinion. Mr. Taylor said they were among those he had originally intended calling upon. It was therefore decided that he should see them. He did see them. The proposition was formally considered, but nothing could be determined until the return of an absent member of the firm. On his return the identical proposition which had been submitted by Mr. Taylor to others, was submitted to them, and the transaction was closed on that basis, as you told me, subject, however, to a reservation which showed on what strict business principles the negotiation was conducted on the part of Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co. Their letter of credit was only to be issued when they should receive a satisfactory report from their legal adviser to Toronto, as to the sufficiency and position of the collateral security you proposed giving them. This, so far as I was cognizant of the facts, and I am sure I knew them all, is a brief but faithful history of the origin of what must strike everybody in the least degree familiar with the course of the Inland Produce Trade of the country, as a very simple, straightforward and common-place business transaction. There was nothing in the nature of the transaction itself, in the mode of its inception, in the progress of its negotiation, or in the character of its conditions, involving the slightest departure from the ordinary usages of this market, with respect to advances on produce.

Yours very truly,
L. H. HOLTON.

Mr. Taylor's letter, for which we have not room, corroborates Mr. Holton's letter throughout. The following is the letter of Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co.'s Attorney:

MR. SMITH TO MR. BROWN.

Toronto, 15th August, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note of this morning, I beg to say that early last December, I received a letter from Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., informing me that they had arranged to let you have a credit of \$20,000 on receiving certain securities which were to be made satisfactory to me as their Solicitor. A professional gentleman of the highest standing was employed to value the property, who certified its present cash value to be over \$60,000. You considered the property worth greatly over that sum, and the valuator admitted that if sold on time it would produce a larger amount. I examined the titles and finding them perfectly satisfactory and free from encumbrance, I took a first mortgage for the amount of the proposed credit. The transaction was a straightforward ordinary business matter, and I have seen with astonishment an attempt to connect it with your course in Parliament on the Ocean Steamship subsidy.

Yours faithfully,
LARRATT W. SMITH.

HON. GEORGE BROWN.

It only remains to be stated that the operation has been carried out as intended—that lumber to a much greater amount than Edmonstone, Allan & Co.'s credit has been either dispatched or is now at the mills ready to be dispatched, and that the transaction will very soon be wound up satisfactorily to both parties.

So much for the charge that Mr. Brown's transactions with Edmonstone, Allan & Co. were more than an ordinary business operation. And now for the allegation that Mr. Brown was swayed in his course on the Steamship Subsidy Bill by his connection with the agents of the Company.

We omit this part of the vindication, for every one knows that Mr. Brown opposed the increased subsidy.

BIRTHS.

Belleville—30th ult., the wife of Peter Maybee, of a son.

5th inst., the wife of the Rev. William McLaren, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Danville, C.E.—14th inst., by Rev. A. J. Parker, Mr. Wm. Telfer, to Miss Martha A. Parker, third daughter of the officiating clergyman.

8th inst., by the same, Mr. Joseph H. Gilman, to Miss Nancy Air, both of Kingsay.

Seymour—1st inst., by Rev. F. Grooves, Mr. Irvine D. Bogart, M.D., to Miss Rosina Rendle, all of Campbellford.

Streetsville, C.W.—2nd inst., by Rev. Robert Arnold, A.B., William J. Pinney, Esq., of London, England, to Minerva, widow of the late William H. Patterson, Esq.

DEATHS.

Montreal—17th inst., Mr. Joseph N. Hall, Merchant. St. John—16th inst., Jane Clarke, only daughter of the late William Clarke, of Montreal, aged 18 years.

THE CLERGY IN UPPER ITALY.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan publishes the two following letters, the first of which, addressed by the Archbishop of Chambéry to Count Cavour, bears the date of the 13th ultimo:—

"Monsieur le Comte,—In casting a farewell glance at the States of the King, I see, with deep affliction, the religious persecution which is now rife throughout Italy. Persecution, so hard to bear by those on whom it is inflicted, is neither agreeable nor honorable to those who practise it. Before our separation, let me offer you a counsel, which will put a stop to it in a few days, if you deign to take it into consideration. Do not mix up spiritual with temporal concerns; let priests be free in church and sacristy; do not exact from them what is contrary to their convictions; let them pray, say mass, instruct the faithful, and administer the sacraments. Do not force them to join in your ovations; do not ask them to sing *Te Déums* or bless standards. Govern without them, and permit them to pray without you.—Respect the sanctuary of conscience. Forced prayers are neither useful to you before God, nor honourable before men. That, I think, is a simple and easy way of living in peace with the Church. The Government will gain by it, and so will the Church.—I have the honour to be &c.,

"† ALEXIS, Archbishop of Chambéry."

Count Cavour's reply, which bears the same date, is as follows:—
"Monseigneur,—I sincerely thank your Grace for the advice you are pleased to offer me, before accomplishing the act of separation which is to put an end to our official intercourse. I shall endeavour to put it in practice, the more so as I have no taste for persecution, and am not now disposed to take vengeance for the annoyances which I had to suffer in my younger days from certain priests who used to invoke the secular arm in order to force me to follow their doctrines and practise their precepts. But, since your Grace takes an interest in the peace of the Church in the States of the King, I would request you also to impart some advice to those of your brother bishops who place themselves in open revolt against the Government of their country, refuse to recognise the Sovereign it has chosen, encourage rebellion, correspond with the enemies of their country abroad, and seek to foment troubles within. The Government respects the Church; but when any members of the clergy, whether they be bishops, archbishops, or cardinals, violate the laws, and affect an insulting contempt for the King and our institutions, we are resolved to apply the laws, even though such

a course should make us pass for persecutors in the eyes of a party who preach tolerance, while it follows the maxims in virtue of which the child Mortara was snatched from its parents, and the Madiari, husband and wife, were banished from their country.—I am, &c.,

"CAVOUR."

SYRIA.

(From the *Liverpool Courier*, 25th July.)

The advantage of having 600,000 men, and abundant means of transport always ready, is that an opportunity may be seized while others are deliberating how to collect a force. Louis Napoleon was on the alert. The moment he heard of the outbreak in Syria he arranged not his plans but his armament. 8,000 infantry, 4,000 marines, with engineers, artillery and waggon trains embarked from Marseilles on Sunday. The men were in the camp of Chalons on Saturday, and this movement points out remarkably the wonderful organisation of the French transport department. Lord Palmerston's organ, the *Morning Post*, states that a treaty of peace has been concluded between the Maronites and the Druses; and with a simplicity, strange even in a Government organ, adds, that "this event will of course obviate at once the necessity as well as the difficulties of foreign intervention." No doubt Louis Napoleon heard that news on Sunday morning, yet on Sunday evening he sent out his expedition. He has got his opportunity, and at once has embraced it. He is first in the field, and when the process of dismembering Turkey is to be proceeded with, all must respect the man in possession.

It is vain now to shut our eyes to the fact that the dismemberment of the Turkish empire is approaching. Years of the most selfish indulgence and most reckless expenditure have both effeminised and disabled the Porte. There is no powerful genius to whom a sinking country can look with confidence. The army is a hotbed of corruption and intrigue; the navy is powerless, the finances are exhausted, and public credit dead. In European Turkey the Christians, so-called, outnumber the Turks as three to one. In the hands of the Greeks and Armenians is all the commerce of the country. The old Turk yields to fate, and without a struggle to resist the decay of his dominions, or the gratification of his passions, he mortgages his lands to Jews or Greeks, and runs along in the old groove. The younger Turks call to mind the period when Buda, Prague, and Vienna re-echoed to Turkish artillery, and when the crescent glittered over half the continent of Europe. To them a Christian is a dog, and the proper duty of the Ottoman is war. They believe that if the Mahometans could revive their olden fanaticism, they would recover their olden power. The Christians of the Greek Church have an able and willing protector in the Czar—one ready at any moment to mass his legions on the Pruth, and to undertake that interference in the south which France so readily initiates in the east.

In Syria there are Mahometans, fire worshippers, and wild tribes of no religion. There are four different sects of Christians—Maronites, Latins, Greeks, and United Greeks, a dissenting body. These hate each other as violently as they detest the Mahometans, and in their continual bickerings they have ever appealed to the Turks against their own co-religionists. The Druses dwell in the recesses of the mountains; they live a life of nomadic warfare, plundering wherever there is industry or trade. For three hundred years Syria has been under the absolute dominion of the crescent, and, as a consequence, the paradise of earth has been transformed into a howling wilderness.

Where the people are so divided, and the government so powerless or apathetic, there is wide scope for intrigue. Russia looks only so far as Constantinople, and does not condescend to covet the sands of Syria. England is content so long as Egypt lies open to her commerce and no other power lords it in the Mediterranean. But France, stealing gradually along the shore of that "inner sea," and placing here and there her garrisons, which in due time may expand, has worked long and energetically in Syria, and now curtly tells Europe that all the powers may join with her if they please, but that for her part she will go alone if need be, and while they are endeavouring to reply diplomatically, her troops are already half way. Of course, the Christians will assert that they were as lambs before wolves; the Druses will maintain that aggression commenced on the part of the Christians. It is difficult to decide on which side truth lies. But about four years since the French Consuls busied themselves among the Latin Christians, following up the dispute about the holy places in Jerusalem, which really gave origin to the Crimean war. The Latin Christians were taught to believe that France was ready to uphold their cause, while England, being heretic, could not interfere, save in the cause of the Mahometan. A society was formed, the head of which was the Latin Bishop Tobias, with whom were connected the prelates of Aleppo, Damascus, and Dier-el-Knaar.—The ostensible object of this league was self-defence, the real object was the extermination of the Druses. That the Christians began the onslaught is now an ascertained fact.—They had, however, miscalculated their power,

and the readiness of their opponents. The Druses were joined by the Fellahs, Arabs, and fanatical Haourans, and under the belief that the great Frank power had instigated the Christians, with the determination of savages they set out to extirpate the aggressors, careless of their own fate hereafter. It is now known that the entire of Syria was examined thoroughly by a French commission of military engineers, and that on their report respecting the difficulty of the inland region, not 4,000 but 20,000 men are to be sent from Toulon, of whom 13,000 are already gone. Of course Lord Palmerston assents—what can he do? Here the most awful massacre has taken place recorded for centuries. The murdered were Christians, while the assassins were Mahometans. France has at once declared her determination to interfere, and has carried it out. We send a portion of our fleet for no object whatever, unless to appear as allies of France, for the Druses will take care not to attack the seaports where any European flag is flying.

Twenty thousand Frenchmen once firmly placed in Syria cannot be so readily dislodged. France has a passion for remaining long in any country she sends an expedition to. Rome is not yet evacuated, nor is Lombardy devoid of French troops. But, recognising the necessity of intervention now, owing to the apathy of the English Cabinet, we cannot but see that the possession of Syria is threatening to the independence of Egypt. It was well and clearly seen by the great Napoleon that he who was lord of Syria was lord of Egypt too. We cannot prevent the occupation of Syria now. Our "Foreign" Secretary should have known what was passing in the East, and should have prevented such a complication as this. For what purpose do we maintain a fleet at Malta? But France has long expressed her anxiety to free the Holy Places, that is, to occupy Jerusalem. A favourite theory with French pamphleteers is, that the Pope should be placed where the great events of Christianity occurred. As it is little likely that the Pope can much longer oppress Italy, a location must be sought out for him. Where can he be placed with more propriety than in Jerusalem, under his old protectors?

Russia assents to the interference of France. That is her policy. If an armed intervention in behalf of suffering Christians is approved of in the East, why should it be disapproved of in the European dominions of Turkey. There, too, are Christians, suffering, as they say, and a massacre can be readily got up, for despots care not regarding the means to an end. As France undertakes the protection of the Latin Christians, why should not Russia defend those of the Greek Church? Verily, these eagles fly together, and while one works out its end in Syria, the other makes ready to swoop upon Constantinople.

THE AGAPEMONE.

(From the *Times*.)

The founder of the Agapemone will, we are happy to say, be compelled to surrender a portion of his ill-gotten gains. Vice-Chancellor Stuart gave judgment yesterday in the case of "Nottidge v. Prince," declaring that the transfer of stock belonging to the late Louisa Jane Nottidge into the name of the defendant was improperly obtained, and must be set aside; that the stock must be transferred to the legal personal representative of Miss Louisa Nottidge, and all the dividends accrued since her death must be paid to the plaintiff; and the defendant must pay the costs of the suit. It is not a phrase of course when we say that we congratulate the public on this judgment. The Court of Chancery has always been distinguished by a breadth of view and a practical good sense in dealing with the questions which come before it, and never have these qualities been more conspicuous than in the decision of which we are speaking. It is not too much to say that a judgment which would have left Prince in possession of the fruits of his blasphemous imposture would have been an encouragement to the vilest kind of men to prey on the weakest kind of women.

It is unnecessary for us to repeat a tale so many times told as that of the Agapemone. Mr. Prince has been a long time before the public, who know all about the abode of Love, the gardens, the closed gates, the bloodhounds, the carriages and four, the hockey, and the three unfortunate sisters who believed in the Divine mission of the founder. Suffice it to say that "Brother Prince," who came on earth to close the Christian dispensation, and who writes to borrow £50 in the phraseology of the Hebrew prophets, was in his younger days a clergyman of the Church of England; that he was deprived of his license by two different Bishops, but made the acquaintance of the Nottidges during his second curacy; and after opening a chapel, which he called the "Cave of Adulam," founded the Agapemone, with the three sisters among his leading disciples. Two of them he married to two of his followers, and the third, Louisa Jane Nottidge, on being released from a lunatic asylum, on the ground that her religious delusions were incurable, and that further confinement would injure her health, made over her whole fortune, consisting of £5,728 Consols, to Prince as a free gift, the only compensation she received being her board and lodging in the Agapemone until the time of her death, in July, 1858. This transfer has now been set aside by the Vice-Chancellor, with costs against the defendant Prince.

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Mothers and Children.

SLEEPING WITHOUT A LIGHT.

The following is from the "Faithful Mother's Reward," a volume published by the Presbyterian Board. It is an interesting experience of a mother with her little son:—

It was my custom to have the candle removed from his chamber as soon as he was put to bed. On this being done, one night about the close of his third year, he called loudly for me. I went, and found him being much frightened, pale, trembling, and crying. He gave me an incoherent account of some tale he had heard, and entreated that a light might be left in his room. I had one brought, and told him that it should not again be removed if he wished it to remain after we had a little chat together, but I thought he would send it away.

I then endeavored to convince him of the folly of his fears, but finding that he could not shake them off, said:

"How old are you, my dear John?"
"Almost three years, you say, mother."
"Have you always had a candle with you?"
"Hardly ever, mother."

"What then has taken care of you?"
"God, mother; I know that God takes care of me all day and all night."

"Yes, my child, you run thoughtlessly into a thousand dangers, but God always preserves you. When you fell from the tree you were climbing, to-day, had you a candle to help God to save your head from being broken on a large stone?"

"No, indeed mother."

"Well, my child, you know that God sees as well in the dark as in the light. If he saved you then, without the help of a candle, don't you think he can do so just as easily now, that you are lying quietly on your good bed?"

"But George said something would catch me to-night."

"Did God tell you so?"

"No mother."

"Then George cannot know, for nothing can ever hurt you unless God permits it, and nobody but God can know or tell, when he intends to permit any one to be hurt."

He was silent, but still clung to me. I bade him ask the maid of what candles were made.—He repeated her reply—

"Grease and cotton."

I looked at him a moment with an expression of regret, then said:

"And can it be, my beloved child, that you are more willing to trust in a little grease or cotton, than that God who has preserved you through the dangers of so many days, and the darkness of so many nights?"

He looked quite distressed, and I went on: "Nothing can enter this room without His knowledge, for He is constantly watching over you. If He should allow anything to come in, could the candle save you?"

"Oh! no, mother, it could not move."

"Could God?"

"Yes, in a minute."

"And yet, my darling, you feel less afraid when you look at the candle burning near you, than when you remember that God is watching over you. My dear John, think how sorry it must make your Heavenly Father to see this; think how it would please Him to see you trying to drive away these silly fears, and showing Him that you had rather trust to His goodness than to the brightest light. Do you not believe that God always keeps his promises?"

"Yes, to be sure, mother."

"And do you not recollect that I have often told you He has promised in His big Book that He will take care of all who put their trust in Him?"

He pressed me tightly around the neck for an instant, and then said—

"Yes, I remember, mother, and I will trust in Him to-night. But please to tell me what I must do to keep from feeling so frightened?"

"Why, you know, my dear child, how very good God has always been to you,—suppose I make a little prayer to Him for you now—you can repeat my words—God will hear you, and, I dare say, make you able to do right."

"Please to try, mother."

The struggle in his feelings was manifestly great, and the earnest tone in which he reiterated the simple petition I offered, was very affecting—but he immediately embraced me tenderly, and said firmly,—

"Now, good night, mother; please to take away the light."

"I will, my love, and if you should feel a little afraid when it is gone, just think who is always near you, and say to Him, 'O God, take care of me!' and I think you will not want me to bring it back again."

"Yes, mother, I will."

Thus ended this—to me—deeply interesting conversation.

I learned that much pains had been taken by a mischievous boy to frighten him, and owing to the liveliness of his imagination and extreme sensitiveness, it was some time before the disagreeable effects of this attempt could be obliterated. From the above period he was occasionally disposed to be timid at night, but it was only requisite to remind him that the gracious Being who had hitherto guarded him so carefully, would be pleased to see him exerting himself to banish his alarms, and putting his trust entirely in Him—and my point was carried. He dis-

missed me, and fell quietly asleep. As he grew older, I advised him, whenever he felt himself becoming frightened, to call to mind some instance of God's goodness to him, and pray that He would still protect him from real dangers, and would enable him to overcome his foolish fears, and confide in His care. This, he many times told me, he had done the preceding night, and that God had been so very kind as to make him much less afraid afterwards, and sometimes to take away his fears entirely, and then he felt so glad and happy, because there was no light in the room.

HAPPINESS.—It is a great blunder in the pursuit of happiness not to know when we have got it; that is, not to be content with a reasonable and possible measure of it.

— Little sins multiplied becomes great. There is nothing less than a grain of sand: there is nothing heavier than the sand of the sea when multiplied.

Young Men's Department.

UNFORGOTTEN WORDS.

"Have you examined that bill, James?"
"Yes, Sir."
"Anything wrong?"
"I find two errors."
"Ah! let me see."

The lad handed his employer a long bill that had been placed on his desk for examination.

"Here is an error in the calculation of ten dollars which they have made against themselves; and another error of ten dollars in the footing."

"Also against themselves?"

"Yes, sir."

The merchant smiled in a way that struck the lad as peculiar.

"Twenty dollars against themselves!" he remarked in a kind of pleasant surprise. "Trusty clerks they must have!"

"Shall I correct the figures?" asked the lad.

"No; let them correct their own mistakes.—We don't examine bills for other people's benefit," replied the merchant. "It will be time enough for us to rectify these errors when they find them. All so much gain, as it now stands."

The boy's delicate moral sense was shocked at so unexpected a remark. He was the son of a poor widow, who had given him good instruction and taught him that to be just was the duty of all men. Mr. Carman, the merchant in whose employment he had been for only a few months, was an old friend of his father's, and a person in whom his mother reposed the highest confidence. In fact James had always looked upon him as a kind of model man, and when Mr. Carman agreed to take him into his store, he felt that great good fortune was in his way.

"Let them correct their own mistakes."—

The words made a great impression on the mind of James Lewis. When first spoken by Mr. Carman, and with the meaning then involved, he felt as we have said shocked; but as he turned them over and over and over again in his thoughts, and connected their utterance with a person who stood so high in his mother's estimation, he began to think that perhaps the thing was fair enough in business. Mr. Carman was hardly the man to do wrong.

In a few days after James examined the bill, a clerk from the house by which it had been rendered, called for a settlement. The lad, who was present, waited with considerable interest to see whether Mr. Carman would speak of the error. But he made no remark on that subject. A check for the amount of the bill as rendered was filled up and a receipt taken.

"Is that right?" James asked himself this question. His moral sense said No; but the fact that Mr. Carman had so acted bewildered his mind.

"It may be the way in business"—so he thought with himself—"but it don't look honest. I wouldn't have believed it of him."

Mr. Carman had a kind way with him that won upon the boy's heart, and naturally tended to make him judge whatever he might do, in the most favorable manner.

"I wish he had corrected that error:" he said to himself a great many times when thinking, in a pleasant way, of Mr. Carman and his own good fortune in having been received into his employment. "It don't look right, but may be it's the way in business."

One day he went to the bank and drew the money for a check. In counting it over he found that the teller had paid him fifty dollars too much. So he went back to the bank and told him of the mistake. The teller thanked him, and he returned to the store, with the pleasant conscientiousness in his mind of having done right.

"The teller over-paid me fifty dollars," he said to Mr. Carman, as he handed him the money.

"Indeed!" replied the latter, a light breaking over his countenance. And he hastily counted the bank-bills.

"There's no mistake, James." A tone of disappointment was in his voice.

"Oh! I gave back the fifty dollars. Wasn't that right?"

"You simpleton!" exclaimed Mr. Carman.—

"Don't you know that bank mistakes are never corrected? If the teller had paid you fifty dollars short he would not have made it right."

The warm blood stained the cheeks of James under this reproof. It is often the case that more shame is felt for a blunder than a crime.— In this instance the lad felt a sense of mortification at having done what Mr. Carman was pleased to call a silly thing; and he made up his mind that if they should over-pay him a thousand dollars at the bank, he would bring the amount to his employer, and let him do as he pleased with the money.

"Let people look after their own mistakes," said Mr. Carman.

James Lewis pondered these things in his heart. The impression they made was too strong ever to be forgotten. "It may be right," he said to himself, but he did not feel altogether satisfied.

A month or two after the occurrence of the bank mistake, James counted over his weekly wages, just received from Mr. Carman, he discovered that he had been paid half-a-dollar too much.— The first impulse of his mind was to return the amount to his employer, and it was on his lips to say "You have given me too much, Sir," when the unforgotten words, "Let people look after their own mistakes," flashed upon his thoughts and made him hesitate. To hold a parley with evil, is, in most cases, to be overcome.

"I must think about this," said James, as he put the money into his pocket. "If it is true in one case, it is true in another. Mr. Carman don't correct any of the mistakes that people make in his favor, and he can't complain when the rule works against himself."

But the boy was very far from being in a comfortable state. He felt that to keep that half-dollar would be a dishonest act. Still he could not make up his mind to return it: at least not then. He would retain it for the present, and think the matter over more carefully. He could if the case did not prove clear on further reflection, make all right with himself and Mr. Carman.

To hold a parley with evil, is, as we have just said, in most cases to be overcome; and it was unhappily so in the present case.—James did not return the half-dollar, but spent it for his gratification. After he had done this, it came suddenly into his thoughts that Mr. Carman might only be trying him, and he was filled with anxiety and alarm. How bitterly did he regret having spent the last half-dollar. For two or three days it was as much as he could do to keep from starting when Mr. Carman spoke to him, or to look steadily into his face when receiving from him any direction. It was his first sad experience in wrong-doing. But as no lack of confidence was exhibited, James felt reassured in a few days.

(To be Continued.)

HOW TO SUCCEED.—All boys are very anxious to make their way in the world, to be the richest merchants, the most ingenious mechanics, the most skillful physicians, or take the first rank in any profession or trade they may enter. How can they do it? Here is a good recipe:

Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty hands in a printing office. Twenty young men in a village. All want to get along in the world, and all expect to do so. One of the clerks will rise to be a partner and make a fortune. One of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. One of the apprentices will come to be a master-builder, One of the villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky! There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the Rule of Three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors, is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money into a Savings Bank. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than this old dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and a serene old age, all go this road.

— We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future.

— The remembrance of a beloved mother becomes the shadow of all our actions; it either goes before or follows.

Agriculture.

STRAWBERRIES.

The editor of the Portage county (Ohio) Democrat thus describes a new method of raising strawberries adopted four years ago by Dr. Applegate of Ravenna: "His method of cultivation differs from any system we had ever seen; the plants stand distinct from each other in long rows upon raised beds, but two of these rows being permitted to be consecutive; a saw dust coating upon the top of the ground, with clean straw upon that, keeps down all growth of foreign kind, and makes it pleasant for picking. Upon a single plant in this garden we saw at least one quart of berries, and a single berry measured four and five-eighths of an inch in circumference.

STRAWBERRY CULTIVATION.

Those who know anything about the magnificent strawberries, and the immense quantity of them raised in a bed thirty feet by forty, for

several years past, in the garden formerly owned by me in King street, may like to know the process by which I cultivate them. I applied, about once a week, for three times, commencing when the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application just before the plants were in full bloom, the following preparation:—Of nitre, glauber salts and sal soda, each one pound; of muriate of ammonia, one quarter of a pound, dissolved in thirty gallons of rain or river water. One third was applied at a time, and, when, the weather was dry, applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation—as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid that unless fully supplied with water, the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering pot, and made the application towards evening. Managed in this way, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed or setting it out anew. Beds of ten years old are not only as good, but better than those two or three years old. But you must be sure and keep the weeds out.—Friend's Review, Philadelphia.

PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS MADE SIMPLE

In one of our earliest numbers the secret was revealed, that there was no more difficulty in striking eyes of native than of foreign grapes, provided, after they were cut ready for planting, they were suffered to lie mixed with damp moss for two weeks in a place secure from drying.— Here they form a slight callosity, and when planted all grow. This hint we have reason to know has been extensively acted on, and thousands of dollars have been made through the information thus given. The hint, also, given by other of our correspondents, about leaving cuttings of such things as Cotoneasters, Prunuses, &c., in dark cellars in dry moss, when they would push roots freely, the accounts of striking in Sphagnum moss, and many other details of practice and observation, have all pointed exclusively to one great principle, namely, that "callous can be formed in any cutting before being put into the soil, and where that is effected, it can readily be made to root."

It is, in fact, now become well known to some—we may say many—of our most skilled propagators, that all cuttings can be made to callous, and then be made to grow. Apples, peaches, cherries, and plums, are now freely struck by several in our immediate vicinity from cuttings, and many kinds of trees once thought impossible to propagate in that way, are now raised so very freely.

In our own experiments, we have found a common preserving bottle excellent for callousing hard cuttings. A sponge is pushed tightly into the bottom of the bottle, and water poured on. Then all the water is drained out that will go out by inverting the bottle, and the cuttings placed loosely in. No cork is placed in the bottle, and evaporation takes place slowly, and the cutting soon forms the desired callous.

The whole secret, in fact, is in allowing free access of air to all parts of the cutting, at the same time taking care that evaporation shall not be so excessive as to dry up the cutting.—Gardener's Monthly.

THE BAROMETER.

We find that this instrument, which heretofore has been owned by but few, is being introduced into many families, and becoming a marked subject for observation where it is displayed. The observation of many years, has well established to our satisfaction the following:—

Indications of the Barometer.—Changes of weather are indicated in the barometer, not by the actual height of the mercury, but by its change of height. One of the most general though not absolutely invariable, rules is, that where the mercury is very low, and therefore the atmosphere very high, high winds and storm may be relied upon, at least to a certain extent:

1. Generally, the rise of the mercury indicates the approach of fair weather; the falling of it shows the approach of foul weather.

2. In sultry weather, the fall of the mercury indicates coming thunder; in winter the rise of the mercury indicates frost; in frost, its fall indicates thaw, and its rise indicates snow.

3. Whatever change of weather suddenly follows a change in the barometer, it may be expected to last but a short time. Thus, if fair weather follow immediately the rise of the mercury, there will be very little of it; and if foul weather follow suddenly the fall of the mercury, it will last but a short time.

4. If fair weather continue for several days during which the mercury continually falls, a long continuance of foul weather will probably ensue; and again, if foul weather continue for several days, while the mercury continually rises, a long succession of fair weather will probably succeed.

5. A fluctuating and unsettling state of the mercurial column indicates changeable weather.

[No farmer should be without a barometer any more than navigators.—ED. WIT.]