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THE LAST REVIEW OF GRAND TRUNK REPORT.

The Report of the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and statement of accounts for the half year ending 30th June last have been published for some time in the Canadian papers, accompanied by the usual puffs from *Herapath's Journal*, a paper which seems to be under the control of the managers of this Company in its utterances concerning Canada, and which abuses or lauds Canadian administrations in proportion as they resist or yield to Grand Trunk demands.

We reviewed the previous Report last spring, and hoped that the Directors would have avoided a repetition of the errors there pointed out, but we regret to say the present is even worse than the last.

It may be, and has been, asked what have we to do with the matter? If the Directors choose to make things appear pleasant and the stockholders wish to have it so, what has the press or the public of Canada to do with it? The reply is obvious. It is equally for the interests of the shareholders and the public that the truth should be known. Deceptions are never practised but for the attainment of improper ends; and these ends are, in this case, alike injurious to the interests of the Company and of Canada. We will, therefore, as a duty to the shareholders and the people of Canada, review this Report so far as the details given furnish us with the means of placing the real facts in their true light.

The earnings of the half year are stated at \$528,301 sterling, against £456,222 for the corresponding half of 1863, showing an increase of £72,079, or 15.80 per cent; but it is amazing that the parties who got up the Report should venture upon such a statement without at the same time explaining that the increase was only apparent, being caused by reckoning greenbacks (in which a large part of the earnings consist) at par, instead of deducting the current discount of 50 per cent. The shareholders in Britain may not be familiar with the state of the currency here, and everything being presented to them in sterling, they may suppose the statements reliable; but how is that sterling arrived at? By reckoning that 486 dollars in greenbacks give £100, sterling when at 50 per cent discount it required \$972. In other words, the portion of the earnings of the road which is in American currency, and which is probably fully the half of the whole, is made into sterling, the same as if it had been gold or Canadian currency! Only think of that, bankers, brokers, and merchants of Canada, and let us look out for the object which such an extraordinary way of presenting accounts must be intended to serve.

We know there are many who say the *Witness* is too severe upon the Grand Trunk, but the case is far otherwise. We very often keep silence when we ought, in the public interest, to speak out; and it is only after we have waited in vain for some other paper to expose the monstrous mis-statements of this report that we most reluctantly undertake the task.

During the half-year, ending 30th June, '63, the average rate of discount on greenbacks was about 30 per cent, while the average discount for the half-year, ending June, '64, was as already stated, about 50 per cent. In leaving this discount out of view in both cases, and converting the whole into sterling, at 94 per cent, the portion of the earnings of the road, which is in American funds, was made last year to yield about one-half more than, and this year the double of, the true amount in sterling.

We have heard of a man who, having only a quail for dinner, made it look like a partridge, by placing a magnifying glass before his eyes; but the Grand Trunk Managers have surpassed his ingenuity. These gentlemen were not, however, insensible to the change that was going on in the value of American currency. They did not believe a greenback dollar to be equal to a gold dollar; and as greenbacks depreciated they very properly raised the rates of through freight when payable in that currency. It is only when they present their accounts in Britain that they forget the difference, and make it appear that the more depreciated the money in which the earnings are paid, the higher is the rate of profit. Were greenbacks like the Confederate currency to fall to be worth only five to ten cents in gold on the dollar, and the process of raising freights in proportion to go on, and that of converting the receipts into sterling at 94 per cent.,—this railroad would appear to be the most flourishing in the world. Its income would be truly fabulous; but like other fables it would have no real existence.

The charge to Revenue for Renewals of Permanent Way (£31,489, for 84½ miles,) will strike every practical railway mind as being exceedingly small, and very far short of the outlay under this head necessary to keep a line of nearly 1,200 miles in length in good and safe

condition. In this climate it has been found that railways with an average traffic require renewals to the extent of about 10 per cent. per annum, which would give as necessary for the G. T. R. over 100 miles of renewals yearly. Indeed, the Great Western Railway of Canada, in their last half-yearly statement of accounts, charge to revenue for the half year for renewals on 346 miles of railway, £32,000; which goes far to prove that under this head the G. T. is two-thirds short-charged. The present condition of the G. T. track likewise confirms this view.

The following extract from the Directors' report, together with the recent public dinners and speeches of the Managing Director in Upper Canada, amalgamations, free passes, and other favors granted by the Railway Company, to secure increased influence or bring pressure upon the Ministry, indicate a design to force further aid from the Government in the shape of an increased postal subsidy:—

"3. The sum carried into the accounts for Postal Service is again a merely nominal amount, no settlement of this long pending question having up to this time been effected with the Government of Canada. The last advice from the Company's Executive in Canada state that renewed promises of a most positive character have been made of an early settlement of the accounts between the Government and Company, and the Board hope to be in a position to announce at an early date that these pledges have been fulfilled."

The outlay on capital account for additions to the plant and property of the company, has been during the half-year £65,229, which includes the cost of upwards of 100 cars and 13 engines, and payments on account of further rolling stock. Any one acquainted with the original amount of rolling stock owned by the G. T. R., knows, we believe, well, that to keep it up to its original efficiency and capacity, it will require at least 20 new engines, 200 freight cars, and 10 passenger cars yearly, the cost of which should properly be charged to revenue, and it is erroneous in principle to charge this £65,229 to capital for so called additions to the rolling stock when the yearly deterioration of the original rolling stock exceeds the additions by at least 50 per cent.

The £244,100 raised on equipment mortgage bonds for additional rolling stock has, we are sorry to see, been applied to the payment of liabilities on capital account, and to pay off temporary loans, &c. As a part of these operations £163,000 second preference and £18,372 deferred second preference bonds have been added to the assets of the company. We hope this piece of strange financiering has not been resorted to for the purpose of favoring certain bankers who are known to control the affairs of the company. However that may be, the transaction is a very unfair one for the stockholders, as it gives to the holders of the second preference stock entitled to 5 per cent. and worth 70 per cent., equipment mortgage bonds worth 91 per cent. and that rank first and receive six per cent. interest.

The following plan to avoid the appearance of loss in American currency, would in the States be called "smart," and is indeed clever, considering the object gained by the operation, which is neither more nor less than to get rid of the ugly blot it would give to the revenue account; for, if the \$500,000 accumulated American money in the States had been converted into gold and brought into Canada, or remitted to England, there would have been a loss, at 50 per cent. discount thereon, of \$250,000, which would have deprived the second and third preference bondholders of their interest, and the Managers of the satisfaction of making things pleasant; but by this clever manipulation, the 2nd and 3rd bondholders get their interest from other sources, and the Company for \$500,000 in Greenbacks, representing about \$250,000 currency, or £50,000 stg., cancel that amount of Portland Bonds, and add to their assets £100,000 sterling, which they intend to issue in new Bonds, when, where or how, is not known.

The Report says that £250,000 of the Fourth Preference Stock has been cancelled by the issue of the same amount of Equipment Mortgage Bonds; but this transaction appears to be so gross, that enquiry should be made who were the holders of this Fourth Preference Stock, so highly favored by this exchange. The Fourth Preference Stock stands in the Stock Exchange quotation at 30 per cent, whilst the Equipment Mortgage Bonds stand at 91 per cent., and the Fourth Preference Stock ranks 4th, and receives for interest 3 per cent., whilst the Equipment Mortgage Bonds rank 1st and receive 6 per cent!

Now, what are the ends to be served by putting such a favorable face upon the affairs of this company, and making a show of profits and stability which have no real existence? They are very probably the following:—

1st, The managers of the company are now using all their efforts to obtain an increase of

postal subsidy, to which, according to the convincing report of the Hon. O. Mowatt on the subject, they are not entitled. The chief members of the Ministry however, are eminently friendly to the Grand Trunk, and largely dependent upon it at times, for help at elections, and consequently, they may be supposed to be ready if they can get any fair excuse, to comply with Grand Trunk demands, whatever the loss to the public. It will greatly help forward this application, if the company can show that they are in a flourishing condition and able to get along well with only this last help from Canada. If the increased allowance which they claim, and then its capitalization, would just all be swallowed up and lost in the bottomless gulph of Grand Trunk affairs, there would, of course, be no argument for conceding their claims, hence the great importance of an appearance of stability.

2nd, The second object may be to satisfy the demands of the bond-holders and creditors—retain power in the hands of the present managers, and keep up the price of their stocks in the share market.

Until the Government Railway Commissioners insist upon the rolling stock and track being kept in proper condition; the Directors close capital account; American receipts are stated and published on a gold basis; all political connection with our government cease; job contracts be discontinued, and the railway thrown on its own resources, and those of the trade and commerce of the country, and operated legitimately for its owners,—can we expect to see reports and accounts of this railway rendered on sound "COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES?"

EXAMINATION OF THE RAIDERS.

FOURTH DAY.

The court opened at the usual hour. Cyrus Newton Bishop sworn—I am teller in the St. Albans Bank, and was in that position on the 19th of last Oct. Between 3 and 4 o'clock on that afternoon, two persons whom I had not before known, but whom I have since identified, and now see in court, and point out as two of the prisoners now under examination, namely—T. B. Collins and Marcus Spurr, entered the bank. I was then behind the counter. Immediately after they entered the bank they approached to the counter, and each of them pointed a revolver of large size to my breast.—I was then about a yard distant from them. I sprang to the Director's room, which was near at hand, to get out of the way, and attempted to close the door, but the said Collins and Spurr, having followed me, they forced the door open, and in doing so I was struck on the forehead. Collins then caught hold of me by the collar with one hand, and presented at my head a revolver with the other. Spurr, also, at the same moment, presented a revolver at my head, both of them declaring that if I made any resistance or gave an alarm they would blow my brains out. I then asked them what the programme was. They answered, they were Confederate soldiers detailed from General Early's army to come north, and to rob and plunder, as our soldiers were doing down in the Shenandoah Valley. They then asked me where our gold was, and I told them we had none. They next asked me if we had any silver, and I said we had. At this moment I observed that three other persons who then were, and still are, unknown to me had entered the bank, and joined the other two, signing to them, and acting in concert with them. The leader of the gang then proceeded to administer some kind of an oath to me, compelling me to raise up my right hand, and called upon me to solemnly swear that I would not give alarm or fire upon the Confederate soldiers. There was also in the Director's room, of the said bank, another person named Martin A. Seymour, a clerk of the said bank. The three persons who last entered were armed. The revolvers were also presented at him, Seymour in the directors' room, and he was told that if he made any resistance he would have his brains blown out also. The five prisoners then administered the same oath to both of us of which I have before spoken. We were then detained as prisoners in the room, and two of the five persons stood as a guard over us. I was then ordered to show the other three the place wherein the silver was kept, and I opened the safe in the directors' room where the silver was kept. One of the five men then pulled out three bags of silver, containing about \$1,400 altogether. One of the party then remarked to another that they could not carry away all of it, on which they tore open the bags, and took some four hundred dollars. Four of these persons had satchels, into which they put the silver, as also into their pockets. Three of the party then went into the banking room, wherein was a safe for the keeping of the bank-bills, the other two remaining to guard Seymour and myself. From the latter safe, the three persons took between \$70,000 and \$80,000 in St. Albans' bank bills; silver, greenbacks, and bills issued by different banks in other States, I now see before me 25 packages of bank-bills, and of the description before said, and which I identify as forming a part of the money stolen from the St. Albans' bank, and which I am informed has been taken from the persons of the prisoners now under examination. This money I allowed to be taken, being in fear of my life, since I believe that had I or Seymour resisted, they would have blown our brains out, as they had then threatened to do. Whilst this robbery was going on, a knock was then heard at the door, upon which it was opened by one of the five men, and Samuel Breck, a merchant of St. Albans, Vermont, en-

tered. The door was then closed after him and locked. One of the party then took hold of him, and, presenting a pistol, demanded his money. Mr. Breck then handed to him his money, amounting, as I understood, to \$393, with which he was then coming to take up a note, due that day. Breck said his money was private property, and one of the men answered, that he did not care about that. The former was then forced into the Directors' room, and there, along with Seymour and myself, detained a prisoner, under threat of being shot if he gave any alarm.—A youth then knocked at the door of the bank, and was admitted by one of the party, and then laid hold of, and forcibly dragged into the Director's room, and kept a prisoner along with the rest of us. Immediately after this robbery, a report of fire arms was heard outside, and thereupon three of the five persons, including Collins and Spurr, went out, and, in less than two minutes afterwards, the remaining two backed out, each presenting a revolver at us. I then stepped out of the back, and saw several persons on horseback riding in a northerly direction. I judged they were about twenty-five or thirty, and some of them were discharging large revolvers at the citizens as they were passing by, amongst whom were women and children. This party, and the five who robbed the bank, were in civilians' clothing, and had nothing military in their appearance, except their possession of revolvers. They all seemed to be acting in concert, and rode off with great speed upon horses.

After the adjournment the Court resumed at two o'clock.

JOHN O'LEARY sworn.—I arrested one of the prisoners now under examination, and who now gives his name as Gage Scott, on the 20th Oct. last at Farnham. I was sent out there by Capt. Lumothé, Chief of Police, to arrest, if I could, persons who had broken into the bank of St. Albans. He was in the railroad station at the time I arrested him, and I sent him to St. Johns in charge of Sergeant Donohue of the Water Police of Montreal; but before I made him prisoner, I asked him if he was from Montreal. He said he was. I then asked him from what part, and he replied, the head of St. Dominique Street. I then asked him if he knew me, and he replied he did not. I then called him outside, and told him I was a detective officer from Montreal. I then searched him, and found in his possession \$2,859 31 in bank bills, gold, silver and copper, including \$1.80 in postal currency. At the time I arrested the prisoner Scott, I asked him his name, and he told me it was George Williams. I told him I arrested him on suspicion of his having been one of the persons who broke into the banks of St. Albans. He answered, by telling me that he was a Confederate soldier, and requested our protection. He neither admitted nor denied having broken into the banks at St. Albans. He was dressed as a civilian, and seemed to be very much fatigued.

Cross-examined by Mr. LeMoyne:—When I arrested Scott, I do not recollect him saying that part of the money found in his possession was his private property.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

JUDGMENTS IN SUPERIOR AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

By Mr. Justice BADGLEY.

Johnson v. G. Idrick.—The defendant in this case had been arrested under a *capias*, and was liberated on bail. Having failed to file within 15 days the account required by the statute, the plaintiff petitioned that he be imprisoned. The law said a party not filing an account might be imprisoned for a period not exceeding 12 months. The plaintiff might now have his recourse against the sureties; in the interval, an order would issue for three months' imprisonment.

McGibbon v. Turnbull.—In this case also the defendant had been arrested under a *capias*, and now applied to have the writ quashed. The chief grounds were that the affidavit did not state when the debt was contracted; and, further, that there was no fraudulent intention on the part of the defendant in proposing to leave the Province. The court did not consider the first objection as fatal to the affidavit. With reference to the second, the mere withdrawing from the Province caused a sufficient presumption of fraudulent intent. Application of defendant rejected.

By Mr. Justice MONK.

Ronayne v. Nordheimer.—This was an action brought to revivendicate a piano. The plaintiff at first rented this piano from defendant, but subsequently purchased it, whereupon, defendant's head clerk credited him with the amount of rent paid, and took a note for the balance of the price. This note was protested, and subsequently defendant took advantage of plaintiff's absence to remove the piano. Plaintiff now claimed it as his by purchase. The main question was whether there was a sale. The Court considered it beyond doubt that there was a sale, part of the purchase money being credited on account, and credit being given for the balance. This sale was made by a person having sufficient authority to act for defendant. Under these circumstances he should not have taken away the piano, but sued on the note, and obtained judgment. The action of the plaintiff must be maintained.

Rogers v. Hersey.—This was an action by a creditor of the Montreal and Bytown Railway against a stockholder. Defendant pleaded that he never was a stockholder, and that the signature appended to the subscription list was not his. He did not, however, accompany this plea by an affidavit denying his signature under oath, as required by the statute. He brought up evidence which, in the opinion of the Court, was sufficient to show that the signature was not genuine. His name was on the list of Provisional Directors, but there was nothing to establish that he ever acted as a Director or held any interest in the Company. Plaintiff at the hearing said the evidence of defendant should go for

nothing, because he had not denied the signature under oath. This objection should have been raised at the time. It was of no effect now. There being no proof, then, that defendant was a stockholder, the plaintiff's action must be dismissed.

Thibadeau v. Baudry.—This was an action by a tenant against his landlord to recover \$8 which he had expended in repairs. Defendant pleaded that the tenant should first have obtained a judgment of the court authorizing him to make the repairs, or, at least, that he should have put him, the landlord, *en demeure* to make them. Finally, he pleaded that by express agreement, he was exempted from making any repairs at all. His honor considered that all these grounds of defence combined made a good one, and the action would accordingly be dismissed.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

New York, Nov. 6.—The steamer "America," from Southampton on the 26th, has arrived. The steamers "Virginia" and "City of Linerick" arrived on the 23rd; the "Asia" arrived out on the 25th.

The ship "Senator" arrived at Queenstown, and reports having been boarded by the pirate "Florida" on Sept. 13th, in lat. 6, north, long. 25, west.

Muller's trial commences on Thursday. The following houses have suspended:—Hall & Gere, Russia Brokers, £30,000; J. Piddington, Foreign Patent Agency, £30,000; Dackworth & Co., Wine Merchants, liabilities large; Wolf Schuck, suspended; liabilities £35,000.

The *Times* says, the tone of the money market is gradually strengthening.

Consols firm at 89½ to 91½. Confederate loan 64 to 66. French Rentes 64½, 60c.

Napoleon will meet the Czar on the continent and then proceed to Compiegne.

It was rumored Rechberg resigned. Count Mesdoff Pouilly succeeds.

The Czar and Czarina arrived at Nice.

Lubereker Zeitung says the motion to annex Luenberg to Prussia was carried in Langegg, Sauerberg and Berlin. Some official journal says Prussia cannot accept annexation, but must act conjointly with Austria.

The Italian Parliament re-opened. General Della Marmora laid on the table the Franco-Italian Convention. Senor Lanza brought in a bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence, with the necessary credit of 700,000 livres.

Lombardy is invaded by armed bands dressed in Garibaldi uniform. The invaders took possession of Spilbergo and Mamayo, leaving formal receipt.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—Cotton sales for two days 25,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators and exporters. The market opened with an improved and a partial advance of a ½d to 1d. per lb. The Trade Report says the Manchester market is steady, with a better demand at the low prices.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour quiet and steady; Wheat firmer, at an advance of 1d; Corn upward, with an advance of 6d per quarter. Provision Market.—Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon steady. Lard firm. Tallow quiet.

Produce Market.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar inactive. Coffee dull. Rice inactive. Petroleum quiet, at 1s 9½d to 1s 10d per gallon. LONDON, 26th.—Consols closed yesterday at 89½ to 89½ for money.

New York, Nov. 4.—The bark "Abraham Lincoln," of Harpswell, Capt. Billor, from Portland for Cuba, put into this port this morning with the captains and crews of the ship "Shooting Star," from New York for Panama, and barks "Mark L. Potter," from Bangor for Montevideo, and "Emma L. Hall," from Cardenas for New York, all of which were burned by the pirate "Chickamauga," Lieut. Wilkinson, which left Wilmington on the 27th Oct.

The "Mark L. Potter" was burned Oct. 30th, and the ships "Shooting Star" and "Emma Hall" on the 31st ult. The bark "Abraham Lincoln" was captured by the "Chickamauga," and bonded for \$18,000; and 60 persons, including the Captains of the barks and ship, were put on board of her and sent to this port.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—The gunboat "Undine," one of the poorest of her class, was captured by the rebels at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee river, on Sunday night.

Twenty deserters from Fort Herman reached Paducah on Monday, and reported that Generals Forrest, Buford, Chalmers and Bell, were concentrating their forces, and that they have 14 cannon besides the gunboat "Undine."

Orders from Genls. Hood and Forrest were read to the troops, saying that Hood was marching north, and would cross the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, while Johnston attacked Johnsonville.

New York, Nov. 5.—The *Herald* says, rebel privateers' operations appear to be assuming an unprecedented activity. In addition to the "Tallahassee" we have now to announce the appearance of the "Chickamauga" and "Oluete." All these vessels seem to have escaped from Wilmington, N.C. A large fleet of national vessels are in pursuit of them.

The government at Washington has received from our Consul in Liverpool, a despatch to the effect that the screw steamer "Sea King," designed for Sumner, sailed from London on the 5th. Another defeat of Price's army is reported from Missouri.

Nothing later to report of operations of Gen. Grant or Sherman.

WASHINGTON, 4th.—It is reported that Major Gen. Butler, who left this city yesterday for New York has gone there to assume temporarily the command of the Eastern department in place of Gen. Dix, who will, it is said, be retained in the department to act in conjunction with General Butler.

THE RAIDERS—EXAMINATION UNDER THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

SECOND DAY.—NOV. 4.

The examination was conducted by Mr. Devlin. George W. Wells, sworn, I am a bailiff and reside in Frelsburg. On the 19th and 20th of October I arrested four persons, whom I now see. I now identify Chas. M. Swager, and Squire Turner Teavis, as the two whom I arrested in Frelsburg. Thomas Bronson Collins and Caleb McDowell Wallace I arrested a mile or two from that place. They were all dressed in civilian's clothes. I saw nothing in their dress to indicate that they were soldiers. I arrested Swager in the house of a Canadian and found \$16,179 buried in the earth of the cellar. The money was in bills issued by the Franklin County Bank. The money was at once counted in my presence by Mr. Kemp, magistrate.

Mr. Hiram D. Kemp, of Frelsburg, sworn—I recognize four of the prisoners now under examination, namely Swager, Wallace, Teavis and Young, as being those whom I saw under arrest at Carpenter's Hotel. They were then dressed as civilians, and looked much fatigued. I saw nothing in their dress to indicate that they were soldiers. I saw no arms upon them. I received \$19,000 from George W. Wells, the bailiff who arrested them. The money, when I first saw it, was wrapped in an old flannel shirt. Part of the money was in packages, and part of it was loose. The money consisted principally of bills of the Franklin County Bank. The same morning I received \$75.50 in greenbacks from a Mr. Mason, of St. Albans. This last sum was claimed by Teavis as being his private property, taken from his pocket wallet. I afterwards, on the same day, received \$101 from Carlo Chandler, of St. Armand East, said by him to have been found by himself on the road in the neighbourhood of Frelsburg, and on the same day I also received from Wells \$11,272 in Franklin County bank bills. On the following morning, we went to search, by his own consent, the house of Mr. Ambrose Hall, hotel-keeper of Frelsburg, and there received from him the sum of \$1,200 Franklin County bank bills. On the same day I received \$200 from C. C. Barton, of St. Albans, Franklin County bank bills; the whole forming a sum of about \$19,027.50,—now in charge of the Sheriff of St. Johns. The prisoners, on their arrest, gave the same names as they are now known by.

Mr. Desrivieres, sworn—I am Sheriff of the district of Iberville. On the 24th of October I received, at my own office on St. John's, a valise, which I now produce. I received it from Mr. Kemp, and was told by him that it contained money taken from the parties accused of being concerned in a raid at St. Albans.

Mr. Kemp, was then recalled, the valise produced by the last witness, was opened, and the bills already spoken of by Mr. Kemp as having been delivered up to him were taken out, in packages, and verified before the Court.

The Court then adjourned for half an hour. At the re-opening of the Court the examination of Mr. Hiram D. Kemp was resumed. A few questions were put to him, in cross examination, by Mr. Kerr for the defence. They, however, elicited nothing important, and the testimony of this witness was closed, as had already been that of Sheriff H. Desrivieres.

The examination in chief of the bailiff, Wells, was taken up again, with a view of being closed. This was begun by his verifying of the bank bills given by him into the custody of Mr. Kemp, and deposited in the valise before mentioned. The witness then said he heard the prisoner, Young, state, in answer to a question, to a Mr. Clark, in Mr. Carpenter's Hotel, Frelsburg, that he, Young, was at St. Albans on the 19th of October. Other prisoners heard this reply and they did not deny it. Mr. Clark also asked him if he, Young, was a confederate soldier, and he answered that he was. On the day after the raid I met Mr. Fuller, livery stable keeper, of St. Albans and also another man. They had the prisoner Young in custody with them in a wagon, and were about one hundred rods on this side of the province line, coming towards Frelsburg. I heard Young say that he, Young, was a confederate soldier, and had a right to be there. The prisoner Wallace gave up a pair of revolvers to me, the same which I now produce in Court.—One of those was loaded, and is loaded still. I also produce another revolver which was given to me by Mr. Mason, who said it had been taken from the house wherein the \$16,179 had been found.

The Court then adjourned.

THIRD DAY.—NOV. 5.

The Court opened this morning at ten o'clock. Mr. Devlin made application on the part of the prosecution, that the witnesses might be allowed to testify to all which they knew respecting the conduct of the prisoners in connection with the raid, and then if his Honor found that from the facts so brought out that five different charges could be substantiated, that such should be the case. If something of the kind was not done, the enquiry was likely to stretch out for months. He held that it was competent for the Court to grant this.

Mr. Kerr opposed the application, holding that it was necessary each charge should be investigated separately.

Mr. Johnson, Q.C., contended that it was a mere matter of convenience, and the court had the power to conduct the examination in the manner suggested.

The Judge held the reverse opinion, the affair must be investigated in the usual manner by taking each charge separately, however protracted the proceedings might thereby become.

Mr. Carter then took up the case for the Crown. The examination in chief of Mr. Whitman, magistrate of Stanbridge, resumed. On the arrest of the prisoners Bruce and Spurr at Elder's tavern, I found in their possession four revolvers, which I suppose to be of Colt's manufacture, each revolver being in a leather case attached to a leather belt. These revolvers I now produce, and they are now in the same state in which I found them. They had them under the pillow of the bed on which they were sleeping, and some of them seemed to have been discharged, but others of the chambers were loaded and capped. I found no arms upon the prisoner, Collins, nor upon the prisoner Lackey. I found a pistol upon McGrorty, and also one on Doty on their arrest in a barn. These pistols were under their clothes which were thrown upon the hay, and I now produce them in the state in which they were found, namely, nearly all the chambers loaded and capped. When Bruce and Spurr were arrested at Elder's tavern they asked me I was a British officer, and I told them that I was, and arrested them for having robbed the

St. Albans banks. One of them, whom I believe to be Bruce, then said, we are confederate soldiers, and the money we have captured is in retaliation for the destruction of private property in the Shenandoah Valley by Sheridan. They then asked me if I would telegraph to C. C. Clay, at Montreal, and tell him they were captured, and request him to do what he could for them. They refused to give me their names. I informed them there was no telegraphic communication there, and the following day they wrote a letter, which, I believe, was addressed to C. C. Clay, whom they told me, was a confederate agent. They acknowledged they had taken the money out of the St. Albans banks. They also told me at Elder's tavern that they had seized horses wherever they could find them in St. Albans, and ridden away without saddles towards Canada, where they abandoned their horses in order to avoid pursuit. I, the next morning, took three of these horses as they were running at large in the public road, they were without saddle and bridle, and were soon afterwards claimed by their owners. This is the voluntary statement made to me by the prisoners, to whom I held out neither threat nor favor. On the arrest of the prisoners Lackey and Collins, and during the time they were in my charge, they made similar statements. Doty and McGrorty also made similar statements to me. They did not tell me where they came from to St. Albans, nor where they got their arms. They seemed to know each other very well, and to be glad that they had met, and, at their own request, I allowed them to be kept in custody together in one room. I remember saying in the presence of four of them, that they had shot two or three persons at St. Albans, namely, C. H. Huntington, and one Morrison. They said they were sorry for it, if it were true, for their orders were not to take life, except in their own self-defence. They all admitted to me that there were twenty-one of them at St. Albans.

This closed the examination in chief of Mr. Whitman.

Mr. Soules, cashier of the Franklin County Bank, then identified the bills found on the six prisoners held in custody by the last witness.

After the examination of Mr. Soules, the Court took the usual recess, after which Mr. Kerr cross-examined Wells, the plaintiff.

Wells.—When I had Swager in custody, there came up some twenty or twenty-five Americans from St. Albans. Swager was behind with two keepers, and I was in front with my horse. This was in the village of Frelsburg. The first thing I saw was a man on horseback rushing against my horse and myself, nearly knocking me into the ditch. He then ordered his company to halt. A man called Conger was the man who so ran up against me, and he was armed with a revolver; some description of a gun, and a sword. A number of the people who were with Conger were armed, some with muskets and some with fowling-pieces. Conger then ordered me to give him up my horse, or he would shoot me on the spot, at the same time drawing his revolver. He then turned round his horse and went after the man who was in company with Swager. The keeper had taken the prisoner into my house, and the next time I saw Conger, he was coming after me on horseback through the gate of my back-yard. He rode up to one of the back windows and cried "bring him out," meaning the prisoner, "or I will fire through the window." He and his company after this went down to Carpenter's Hotel. All this occurred between nine and ten o'clock at night. I arrested Young and Stevens on a warrant issued by Mr. Kemp, the other two were handed over to me by a magistrate.

This closed the examination of Wells.

Mr. Whitman, Magistrate of Stanbridge, cross-examined by Kerr. Nothing but a verbal complaint had been made to me previous to my arresting the six prisoners mentioned in my examination in chief. This complaint was made to me between eleven and twelve o'clock at night by one Smith and one Holmes. They told me there was a band of men on their way to Stanbridge, who had robbed the banks at St. Albans, and shot men down in the street. I told them if that was the case, there was no time to make out any writings, but I would proceed in person to arrest them, for I would not delegate any other person to arrest them, for fear they would abuse that power. I supposed, at the time, that I had authority under the Ashburton treaty act, but I have since learned that it has been amended. I was informed by the parties who gave me the information that a band of men who had robbed the banks had a large amount of money in their possession in the shape of bank notes and securities, and that the people of St. Albans were in pursuit of them. The said men did not tell me that the men who had taken the money from the banks were confederate soldiers. I did not think about the money, I went there, because I thought there might happen some infraction of our own laws by the party in pursuit. When I entered Bruce and Spurr's room at Elder's tavern I should think there were six men present.—These men were those whom I had called upon to assist me. The money was taken from these prisoners in their bed-room. Some of it I took out of their pockets, and other of it was taken from under their pillows by a man of the name of Martin, who handed it over to me. I took the money to the Eastern Township Branch Bank and had it counted by a director of the bank, myself, and a Mr. Blinn. It was then sealed up in their presence. It was a little after two o'clock in the morning when I arrested Bruce and Spurr. Not more than half an hour elapsed between their arrest and the counting of the money. Blinn accompanied me to the bank, also C. H. Baker. I did not not count the money in the presence of the prisoner from whom it was taken. A gentleman of the name of Knight assisted me to handcuff Bruce and Spurr. I, myself, took the handcuffs off some of the prisoners the next day. Collins was searched soon after his arrest, in a room in Baker's Hotel. I went out to arrest some others, and when I returned some one had just begun to pull the money out of the pockets of the prisoner, and laying it on the table. I told them to stop, for I must see from whom the money was taken, and it must be kept by itself. I then continued the search myself in person, and got what I supposed to be all he had, but found on the next day three hundred dollar bills, which he, Collins, handed out to me, stating at the time, it was his private money. I took \$2,695 from Collins. When I first saw Collins he had a satchel hung across his shoulders. When I returned and saw the men in the act of taking the money out of Collins' pocket, he, Collins, I believe, complained that money had been taken out of his satchel.

Mr. Kerr.—Did you or Mr. E. C. Knight arrest the prisoners Bruce and Spurr?

Witness.—I had previously sent for Mr. Knight to assist me in arresting those men, and he and four or five others came with me up to the door of the room where they were sleeping.—Mr. Knight went to knock at the door, but I ordered him away from it, and, I think, another person named Martin, burst the door. Martin, Cross and I rushed in, I told them they were arrested for robbing the St. Albans banks, but, if they offered no resistance they should not be harmed. Martin laid hands on them first, and then Knight jumped on the bed and put handcuffs on them. When I asked of them their names they demurred, and the reason which they assigned for so doing, was that they were, they said, of respectable parentage, and did not wish their names to go back to their friends, as having any connection with this raid, because it would cause their friends to have unpleasant feelings. I swear that the bank notes, pistols and belts were all that were taken from the prisoners by me, or were delivered to me by others, and given to me as having been taken from the prisoners, except the satchel.

This closed the examination of Mr. Whitman, and the Court adjourned till Monday morning at ten o'clock.

JUDGMENTS IN SUPERIOR AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

31st Oct., 1864.

By Mr. Justice Smith.

Robertson v. Ryland.—The plaintiff in this case instituted an action against the Registrar of the County, claiming to be re-imposed in a sum of money, which he said he lost owing to the Registrar having given him an erroneous certificate, by which he was induced to purchase some land under a wrong impression. The defendant pleaded that he was not liable, having only done what the law compelled him to do. Further, that he could not be sued as a public officer, the six months allowed by law having expired. His honor remarked that the question was one of great importance, as if Registrars continued liable during the whole period of thirty years, as contended by plaintiff, it would be difficult to find any one willing to assume an office of such responsibility. A re-hearing on this point will be ordered.

Ringland v. Routh.—This was an action brought against a stockholder of the Bytown Railway by a creditor of that corporation. The defendant admitted the fact of his being a stockholder, but set up two claims of his own against the Corporation in compensation; one a claim for an amount of salary due by the Company which had been transferred to him; the other for two coupons. The evidence of the first was insufficient; and as to the second, the defendant was only entitled to rank on the assets *au marc la livre*. Plea of compensation rejected, and judgment for plaintiff for amount of defendant's stock.

Watt v. Gould, and Jaques, intervening. The plaintiff brought this action as proprietor of certain wheat, against the defendant who retained it in his possession. It appeared that 12,000 bushels of wheat were stored in Gould's stores at the canal. The plaintiff claimed this wheat as his. Defendant did not contest his title, but said that the wheat had been brought to him by Jaques to be stored, and that he was ready to deliver it on being paid storage. Jaques intervened in suit, claiming freight upon the wheat as he carried it down here from Cleveland, Ohio. On its arrival here he informed the consignee, who informed him it was to be shipped on the "Caledonia." Jaques found, however, on going down to the vessel, that she was not prepared for the reception of wheat, and he then deposited it in Gould's stores. The plaintiff alleged that he had notified Jaques not to send it there. The evidence of this was not satisfactory, and Jaques appeared to have acted properly throughout. It was his duty as common carrier to notify the consignee on the arrival of the wheat, and if the consignee did not receive it, it was his duty to store it in some safe place. Judgment would go in favor of the plaintiff for the 12,000 bushels of wheat, but he must pay the defendant's claim for storage, and the freight due to the intervening party, together with the costs of the intervention.

Remillard v. Beaudoin.—This was an action brought to recover a certain piece of land. The facts were very lengthy, going back to a marriage in 1801. The plaintiff relied upon the invalidity of the marriage contract, because, of two witnesses, only one had signed. It appeared, however, that several of the *parents*, or relations of the parties, had been present at the ceremony, and one of these had signed. The court was disposed to consider that this was equivalent to the signature of another witness. It would be an extremely rigorous proceeding to set aside a deed for such a small informality after more than sixty years had elapsed. The contract was held good, and the plaintiff's action dismissed.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

(From the New York Independent.)

A long life of public service in posts of great power and dignity is just ended. For nearly thirty years Roger B. Taney has stood at the head of American Law as the Chief Justice of the United States. At the age of nearly eighty-eight years he retires from the bench to take his place at the bar of God and of Mankind. We presume not to pursue him even in imagination, to the dread tribunal of him who alone can judge every soul with perfect knowledge and absolute justice. But besides his account to the judge of all flesh, every man, especially every public man, has one to render to his fellow-men—to his contemporaries and to his posterity—of the deeds done in the body. Every man is his brother's keeper. Every man is the steward of his fellow-men and of his stewardship they have a right to demand an account and to decide whether he has been just or unjust in his dealings with them. The higher the place a man has held, the greater the power and the trust given him, the more rigidly should justice be meted out to him, awarding to his memory, praise or blame, investing it with glory or with infamy, according to the record of his actions. Justice is the due of all men—the high and the low, the living and the dead. Justice is all they have a right to demand, and justice they are very sure, sooner or later, to receive.

To the common observer, Judge Taney must appear one of the most fortunate among men. His great office, his venerable years, his unblemished private life, would seem sure to procure for him the reverence of his contemporaries, if not the admiration of posterity. Success is but too often regarded as synonymous with good conduct by thoughtless spectators, who look only on the outward appearance. But when the trial of life is over, the public opinion of man-

kind in due time, and generally soon, returns a righteous verdict upon the evidence, and passes a just sentence against the party at the bar. That which will be recorded against Judge Taney it is not hard to divine. For many years an eminent lawyer, he earned his great promotion to the seat which Marshall and Ellsworth and Jay had almost consecrated, by a flagrant violation of law. President Jackson incensed, it may be justly at the bank of the United States for interfering with his second election, was determined to break it down, and, as a first step to remove the deposits of the public money from its custody. But the law had appointed the Bank as the place where it should be kept. Mr. Duval, the Secretary of the Treasury, refused to obey the arbitrary command of the President to violate at once the law and his own duty. He was summarily dismissed, and Mr. Taney, then Attorney-General, appointed in his place, who did the dirty work without a grimace. The senate refused to confirm his nomination as Secretary when it came before them; but in 1835 its constitution had been changed sufficiently to secure him his reward in his successorship to Chief Justice Marshall. A splendid recompense for a disreputable action! A law-breaker, and for its breach advanced to be its chief administrator. In the transaction of the ordinary business of the Court we believe that no imputation was ever cast upon the integrity, impartiality, or learning of the Chief Justice. But it was his unhappiness to fill the bench at the time when slavery was establishing herself, as she thought, forever upon the throne of the nation. All authority from the President downward, was swift to do her bidding. Congress groveled at her feet, and both political parties sued to her for her favor. The avenue to political distinction in the nation was open only to unquestioning subservience to her behests.

"Turned by her nod the stream of honor flowed,
Her smile alone security bestowed."

To this conspiracy against liberty, white as well as black, of all that was profligate and sordid and cowardly among publicans and among priests, it was necessary that the highest judicature of the land should give the awful sanction of law. This it was not backward to do, and Chief Justice Taney was no whit behind the most forward of his brethren. The Constitution of the United States was to be made the sanctuary of slavery. She was to be exhibited to the world as the favorite divinity of the Fathers of the Nation, enshrined by them as the ark of their covenant, safe from all profane hands, to be worshipped and obeyed by their tribes forever. The Prigg case was the first fruits of the new judicial dispensation. Then was it adjudged that a slave-master might seize his slave anywhere, North or South, where he could lay hands on him, and carry him off without any process of law whatever, provided it could be done without a breach of the peace. Should resistance be made, a certificate of a Justice of the Peace, the claimant being a witness in his own case, cured all defects and perfected his title. A Free State might not interpose a trial by jury between a kidnapped citizen and life-long slavery. The disputed possession of a sheep might demand the arbitrament of a jury and a court, but the liberty of a man was to be summarily disposed of by the first Justice Shallow or Justice Overdo that might come to hand. Trial by jury, *habeas corpus*, every safe-guard of personal liberty was swept away by this High Priest of Justice whenever they were in the way of slavery or inconvenient to a kidnapper!

The infamous Dred Scott decision followed in about ten years, and filled up the measure of judicial servility. This decision was delivered by the Chief Justice himself, and was prepared by him. It is too familiar to our readers to require a minute recital of its details. It is enough to say that, after ruling that a free negro is not a citizen of the United States, and, therefore, not entitled to sue in its courts, which should have ended the matter, he proceeded extrajudicially to decide a point not before the court, and not argued, and to pronounce the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, and all laws of Congress forbidding slavery in any territory not authorized by the Constitution! And it was in the argument by which these enormous conclusions were arrived at that he gave utterance to the *cibiter dictum* that a negro "had no rights that a white man was bound to respect!" And this on the authority of the Fathers of the Republic!

It is a fortunate infelicity when a bold man puts his wickedness into an epigram. It inheres in the minds of men and keeps his name fresh and black in their memories forever. This sentence will keep the memory of Chief Justice Taney alive in the popular mind as long as the memory of slavery endures. It compresses into a single line the whole bloody history and lawless law of slavery. The names of Scroggs and Jeffreys are held in ever-fresh infamy for their cruel twistings of law to the tyrannical ends of the Second Charles and James; while those of Lord Camden and Lord Mansfield are embalmed in grateful memories for their decision against General Warrants, and in favor of the freedom of slaves that breathe the air of England. So Chief Justice Taney has won a perdurable ignominy by these two decisions, the memory of which the world will never let die. When a judge denies the *habeas corpus*, abolishes the trial by jury, forbids a sovereign State to protect its citizens where slavemasterly is likely to be inconvenienced; and, after ruling that a party has no right to an action in his court because he is black, travels out of the record, and with swift severity decides questions not before him, that he may open the whole boundless continent to the ravages of slavery, he must expect that History will expose him to eternal scorn in the pillory she has set up for infamous judges. Never did Star Chamber or Court of High Commission, never did corrupt Chancellor or servile Chief Justice do better or swifter service to tyranny than this man and his assessors made haste to do. Nothing short of such a convulsion as has torn this nation for the past three years could have delivered it from the pregnant mischiefs, they had prepared for us. And its price in gold, and blood, and agony will have been well paid if it delivers us from the body of that death to which Chief Justice Taney had doomed us and our heirs forever.

We have only to add that the whole country, in looking at the vacant chair of the Chief Justice, expects that the President of the United States will fulfil the wishes of the people by appointing to the great and high office no other man than Salmon Portland Chase.

—Rumour says that General Rosecrans will take command of the army of the Potomac in place of Meade.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.

(From the London Spectator.)

The few English Liberals who care to ascertain the drift as well as the incidents of the revolution now working itself out in America should study the new Constitution prepared for Maryland. It will not take them ten minutes to compare it with the old one, and the comparison will teach them more than a week's study of "special correspondence." The new fundamental law which was adopted by the State Convention on 6th Sept., and was to be "submitted to the people" on the 12th inst., contains just four innovations upon the old one, and in those four lines, we believe, the future of the great American struggle. Three of them are in the preamble, the "declaration of rights" which American statesmen prefix to State constitutions, but which they construe as substantial parts of the Act. By the first, which is entirely new, all distinctions of color, as far as personal freedom is concerned, are swept away, all men being declared not free and equal which they are not, but "equally free,"—a declaration the Southern State constitutions all avoid. By the second, slavery is abolished without delay or qualification, or so far as the Constitution is concerned, compensation to owners. It appears to be understood in America that compensation will be made to "loyal" masters, but the Constitution makes no such provision, declines, as it were, to acknowledge that one man can have a right of property in another, can be entitled to reward for surrendering the right to his inferior's unpaid labour. The words adopted are singularly simple:—"Article 24. That hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free." We have discussed slavery too often to need to approve this measure, and only quote the paragraph to show that the party in power really means its extinction. It is the third change to which we at present desire to call attention as an omen of the new regime which is to succeed this struggle. The fifth clause in the new Constitution is concluded in these remarkable words:—"Article 5. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof being the supreme law of the land, every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and is not bound by any law or ordinance of this State in contravention or subversion thereof." In other words, not only is the claim to "State sovereignty" given up, but the right to municipal independence is surrendered, and the Central Government made as supreme as the British Parliament. If no law passed by Congress can be contravened by a State Legislature, Congress, as representing the nation, is master of the country, and America changes from a Federation into a Republic one and indivisible. The significance of the innovation is only increased if we accept the Democrats' account of the mode in which it has been secured. If the people have really accepted it, then a State Southern by instinct and sympathy has abandoned the very principle of secession; if, on the other hand, Maryland has been "dragged" into the change, all but "loyal" votes being excluded from the polls, then the policy of the dominant party is to seduce the States to mere municipal organizations. We know from other sources that this is the secret hope of many leading Republicans, who see in the claim to State sovereignty the germ of future secession. That is no interest of ours, who have never been mere Unionists, but we believe the change beneficial on grounds far higher than these. The power of these little State Legislatures is, we believe, the cause of all the more prominent evils of American public life, of the dearth of statesmen, of the tendency to corruption, of the overstrained inclination to decide every point by considerations of temporary party expedients.

The fourth and remaining change is a much more questionable one. It ought to receive the applause of all Tories, and will probably earn their heartiest animadversions. The North has discovered that there are circumstances under which a minority may wisely bear rule, and has, to secure that end, taken a leaf out of our ancient laws for Ireland. It has created a Pale, the new constitution providing that no man shall vote unless he has taken an oath no decent man of Southern opinions could in conscience repeat. This whole suffrage is in fact restricted, as before the Emancipation Act, to men of one opinion. This is a retrograde step undoubtedly, but it is difficult to see what else the Washington Cabinet could do. It could not allow the new Legislature to be filled with men who would probably vote the State out of the Union, or tax it for the benefit of the South. The alternative before it was to govern through irresponsible Generals, or through a minority which might, as opinions changed, become an honest majority, to rule through an army or through people who were devoted to it on the main question but not on the minor ones, and it chose the milder alternative. It would have been more generous to impose the oath only on those elected, but the result would probably have been a perpetual cry of "Wilkes and liberty!" and, driven to work a temporary despotism through legal expedients, the government have hit upon a device which is at least humane. No man need take the oath except of his own free will, any more than any one in England need take the oath of loyalty. Even the O'Donoghue must if he chooses to be a member, take that, and the principle is only extended over a wider field. The policy of the American Cabinet, therefore, is to abolish slavery, to diminish State independence, and to hold that a majority means the majority of the nation, not a majority in each of its component parts. That policy is a long stride towards the Republic one and indivisible, and it will have another four years' term.

[The above article from a high authority in political matters is worthy of the earnest attention of Canadian voters and Statesmen before they finally adopt any changes of Constitution.—Ed. Wit.]

GAS EXPERIMENTS.—An ingenious Englishman has been permitted to try some experiments at the gasworks at Malines, (France,) the most successful of which resulted in the sudden appearance throughout the city of a beautiful clear light, which threw around rays of the most brilliant description. It is said that by the addition to the gasmeter of some chemical salts an increase of light and changes of colour can be instantaneously produced.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

OPENBURGH, Nov. 8.—This village has been all excitement to-day, owing to a report brought here by a propeller of N. T. Company that a large organized rebel force occupy Wells and Maple Leaf Islands, 18 miles above here.

There is also a report that a number of armed men were seen on the Islands below here, who are supposed to have crossed to the Canada side and gone west to Brockville, or to some station on the Grand Trunk adjacent to Wells and Maple Leaf Islands.

There were quite a number of strangers in town to-day, the majority of whom seem to have left town about dusk and gone west. Five strangers were arrested on suspicion, who refuse to give an account of themselves. They each carried revolvers.

A tug boat passed down hugging the American shore closely, with about 40 men on board, which is very unusual, and is considered suspicious.

A tug well armed, and about 30 citizens, have gone to the Islands to reconnoitre. Troops have been sent for from New York.

It is reported this evening that the rebels are concentrating on the Island with the intention of making a raid on this town to-night.

The citizens are forming in companies this evening to patrol and guard the town.

Large parties well armed are stationed at the different railroad depots to protect property.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Commercial's Washington despatch says:

The information of plots to destroy Northern cities comes to the State Department from official sources in the provinces.

The authorities of the various cities have made ample preparations against the raid.

Commanders of Federal troops, it is reported, have instructions to inflict summary punishment. Some say if pursuit is made into Canada it will be overlooked by the authorities.

Flag Captain Pennock, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, reports that base frauds have been perpetrated in ballots of sailors by election agents.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The report of depositions by a pirate vessel in Delaware Bay comes through pilots who arrived from New-castle. They say a report was brought through that the pirate ship came in this morning, and destroyed the pilot-boat "Conner" and other vessels, and afterwards landed and robbed the people of a large amount of property.

The Times says, the Mayor of New York telegraphed to Secretary Seward yesterday in reply to the latter's notification of a conspiracy on foot to fire the principal Northern cities Nov. 8th, that he has no fears of such a conspiracy, and that he will take every precaution.

Major Gen. Butler arrived in this city yesterday. He comes here with orders to report to Major Gen. Dix.

New York, Nov. 3.—The Times Washington special says Terry, just convicted and sentenced to the State prison for life, and who, on his trial, made a partial confession, is now disposed to be more communicative. He says that he had been for some time before his arrest sick of the whole business, and was only waiting to receive replies to letters addressed by him to Peter Ogger and other prominent Democratic politicians in New York which would prove their complicity beyond all peradventure, when he intended to voluntarily make a complete exposure of the whole thing, and that if the arrest of himself and Confederates had been postponed another week, he would have been able to fix the guilt of the transaction where it properly belonged.

This morning Capt. J. F. Gaines, of the 17th U. S. Infantry, arrived here from the front, having in charge Lieut. Murphy, of the 7th New York artillery, who is implicated in the election fraud by signing the blanks. Murphy was arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and has been committed to the Old Capitol to await an investigation.

New York, Nov. 4.—Late rebel newspapers give us the particulars of the movement of Gen. Hood's army from Gudston, Ala., towards Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River. The most astounding results are prophesied, but says a correspondent of the Savannah Republican, it is to be regretted that Gen. Hood's army is so badly provided with blankets, &c., in this extraordinary movement; whole regiments are barefooted, while blankets is rather the exception than the rule. The garrison of Atlanta is given as 6,000 effective men.

The Richmond Sentinel, the official organ of Jeff. Davis, strongly advocates the placing of slaves in the rebel army.

Gen. Lee, in his official report of the rebel surprise of our pickets in front of Petersburg last Sunday night, claims that our line was swept for half a mile, and 230 of our men captured.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Herald's correspondent reports everything quiet in the Valley of the Shenandoah. New and comfortable winter clothing and equipment has been forwarded to the army, which is ready for any emergency.

The rebels are evidently preparing for another campaign in Western Virginia.

The rebels recently made an attack on our forces at Winfield and were repulsed.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 3.—The steamer "Universe" bound up, struck a snag and sank, 50 miles above Memphis, on Sunday. Four or five passengers and the same number of rebel prisoners from Vicksburg were on board, 12 of whom, including a captain, escaped. The remainder were brought up on the "Belle of St. Louis" and forwarded to Chicago. The "Universe" is a total loss. She had 20,000 barrels of pork belonging to the Government among her cargo.

New York, Nov. 2.—There is a rumour on Wall Street that the Mercantile Bank of this city has discovered a defalcation to the amount of \$300,000.

The trial of Col. Samuel North, the N. Y. State agent, and Levi Cohen M. Jones, commenced to-day before the U. S. Military Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President and Col. Rosler Judge Advocate.

To Editors.—I am directed by the Executive Committee to say, in answer to several enquiries, that the Presidential election returns will be furnished to all editors who may desire to receive them on and after the closing of the polls on Tuesday, as far as has been received, until the result shall have been clearly ascertained, and the actual expenses will be assessed, *pro rata*, upon the papers electing to take the returns. As, doubtless, nearly all the papers in and out of the city will take the returns, the expense will be to each paper very small.

(Signed,) D. H. CRAIG.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The official statement shows that on the first Monday of October the

resources of the National Banking Association were over \$297,000,000, including about \$28,250,000 in loans and discounts, and nearly \$45,000,000 specie and other lawful money. Their profits are stated at \$8,000,000.

The Hampton Roads correspondent of the Herald gives the following account of the destruction of the "Albemarle":—Along the dock to where the "Albemarle" lay were a large number of soldiers, evidently stationed there to guard against a landing of our force after a surprise and in front of their lines blazed cheerily up a number of camp fires, which threw a strong light on the rebel vessel and the bosom of the river.

By the aid of this glare Lieut. Cushing discovered the pier of floating timbers which surrounded the ram on the accessible sides to guard against the approach of the rams and torpedoes, and by the aid of the same light he plainly saw the large body of soldiers thronging the wharf and blazing away at his boat. To quiet these fellows he brought the bow of his boat around a little and discharged a heavy stand of cannister into them from his 12 pounder howitzer mounted at the bow, and sent them flying, making a complete circle. Under a scorching musketry fire at less than 30 yards, he came around the bow at full steam and struck the floating guard of timbers, pressing them on towards the hull of the ram. Her boat soon lost headway and came to a stand-still, refusing to back or move ahead. The enemy fired muskets and pistols almost in his face from the ports of the ram and from the hundred small arms on shore; several of his men were wounded, and Paymaster Swann had fallen severely wounded. The officers and crew of the "Albemarle" cried out, "Now we've got him! surrender, or we will blow you to pieces. The case looked desperate, but Lieut. Cushing was as cool and determined at that moment as one could be under the most agreeable circumstances. He knew that the decisive moment had come, and did not allow it to glide from his hands. They seized the lanyard to the torpedo and the line of the spar, and, crowding the spar until he brought the torpedo under the overhanging of the "Albemarle," he touched by an effort, and the next moment pulled the lanyard of the torpedo, and exploded fairly under the vessel on her port-side, just below the port-hole of the 200 pounder Brooks's Rifle, which at that moment was discharged at the boat. An immense volume of water was thrown out by the explosion of the torpedo, almost drowning all in the boat; and, to add to the peril of the moment, the heavy shell from the enemy's gun had gone, crushing through the bottom of the boat, knocking the splinters about in terrible style. She, however, at once began to sink in a most rapid manner, and Lieut. Cushing ordered all hands to save themselves as best they could; he divested himself of coat and shoes and plunged into the river, followed by those of his men who were able to do so; all struck for the middle of the river, under a hot fire of musketry, the balls perforating their clothing, striking all about them, and in 2 or 3 instances, it is feared, severely wounding the swimmers before boats from shore could reach them.

Lieut. Cushing heard the rebels take to boats and push after the survivors, demanding their surrender. Many gave up, but two of his seamen were drowned, whether owing to wounds received or exhaustion, he could not state. Paymaster Swann was wounded and is a prisoner, but how many others fell into rebel hands has not been ascertained. Lieut. Cushing swam down the river half a mile, until exhausted and chilled by the water, he was compelled to struggle to the shore, which he reached at daylight. He crawled through a swamp until he reached a position within speaking distance of the enemy's fort. While lying there rebel officers walked by, and from their conversation he learned the ram was destroyed. After a little, deeming his situation unsafe, he managed to push himself along on his back with his heels sixty yards, and got a better position before midnight; he secured the services of a negro to go back and look after the "Albemarle."

The negro returned and reported her clean gone, sunk. Lieut. Cushing then struck through the swamp in his stocking feet, over briars, &c., until he reached a point 6 miles below the town, when he took a boat and with a paddle put off for the squadron, 12 miles distant, reaching it in safety.

PORTLAND, Nov. 4.—Capt. Sherwood, of the steamer "Potomac," reports at 12 o'clock last night, 4 miles off Cape Cod, saw a suspicious steamer 5 miles distant, standing towards the "Potomac," and came up within hailing distance and blew a whistle, which was answered by the "Potomac." She then made a cruise around the "Potomac," which kept on her course at full speed, when the suspicious steamer evidently became frightened and steered to the North-west under full speed, after taking in all her lights. The Captain and passengers agree that she was a long schooner-rigged English steamer, burning coal.

Special to Evening Post, Washington, 4th.—The Daily Chronicle of this morning reports the rumor that Gen. Rosencrans will take command of the army of the Potomac in place of Gen. Meade. Gen. Banks, the same paper declares, will succeed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi.

New York, 4th.—The steamer "City of Cork" sailed late last evening. She carries out \$500,000 in specie.

The steamer "Costa Rica," from Aspinwall on the 24th, with \$409,000 in treasure, arrived this evening.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

—Scarlet fever is raging at Preston.

—A notice has been issued by the Portuguese Board of Health, declaring St. Domingo, in Hayti, to be infected with yellow fever.

—Sir Chas. Henry Coote, premier baronet of Ireland, and for many years M. P. for Queen's County, died in London, on the 8th.

—It appears from a parliamentary paper just printed that last year in the metropolis 174 suicides were committed and 44 prevented.

—The Fellows of Balliol College, Oxon, have passed a resolution by which Roman Catholics will henceforth be admitted to study there.

—The series of 81 painted windows which have during the past five years been erecting in Glasgow Cathedral, was recently formally presented to the Crown.

—The Cotton Mill of Heale, Booth & Co., Halifax, was recently destroyed by fire.

—A committee has been formed, with the Lord Mayor of Dublin at its head, for the purpose of pushing the Papal loan of £2,000,000 in Ireland.

—At a meeting of the Established Presbytery held in Perthshire last week, it was decided that a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's niece was invalid.

—A fearful conflagration took place in the Belgrave Road, London, on the 16th ult., by which the Pimlico Patent Wheel Works of Smith & Co. were entirely destroyed; and the firemen had much difficulty in saving the Victoria Railway Station, and the Grosvenor Hotel.

—Lord Chief Justice Erle has presented two magnificent altar candlesticks of solid silver to Winchester College.

—A statue of Father Mathew was inaugurated at Cork on Monday. The ceremony was an imposing one. The various trade and benefit societies walked in procession, and there was a very large gathering of gentlemen of all shades of politics and religious belief.

—Jackson Haines, the American Skater, who appeared on the Montreal Rinks last winter, is performing on wheel skates at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and seems to attract great attention.

—A contemporary calls attention to the curious fact that the year 1866, during which the French army of occupation is to be withdrawn from Rome in accord with the provisions of the Franco-Italian treaty, is the precise period fixed upon by many eminent biblical commentators and writers on prophecy for the death of Popery.

—A North Wales paper thus begins one of its paragraphs:—"The inhabitants of Llanbedrog and the contiguous parish of Llanfairmathafar-neithaf." A very pleasant sound those last twenty-three letters must have.

—A number of the ladies of Canterbury recently got up a subscription to defray the cost of placing a figure of the Dean (Alford) of Canterbury in one of the new niches of the cathedral, as a tribute of the esteem entertained for the dean.

A COURT OF APPEALS ON DOCTRINES.—We (Churchman) are in a position to state that a private, but most influential, meeting was held in London during the last week to determine upon united action in order to obtain a competent Court of Appeal in matters affecting doctrine. The recent condemnation of the court by the veteran lawyer, Lord Brougham, will strengthen the hands of those who are preparing to make an appeal to the Legislature on this subject.

—On the 18th ult. a most destructive collision took place on the Great Northern Railroad; a goods-train, laden with tea, silk, &c., ran into another similarly laden at full speed. It was travelling between thirty and forty miles an hour. Twelve trucks were completely smashed, and the damage to property was immense. The lives of the driver and fireman were despaired of.

—At a distribution of prizes for acts of devotedness and courage, made at Brussels, a short time ago, a medal was awarded to a boy named Tassel, five years of age, for the following act of intrepidity:—A fire broke out in the house in which he resided with his parents, and on seeing the room invaded by the smoke the child ran panic-stricken into the street; but a moment later, remembering that he had left in the room his brother, an infant aged 6 months, he rushed back through the smoke, and snatching the child from the cradle carried him off in safety.

SABBATH DESECRATION IN LONDON.—All the efforts of the religious press and people of England have been powerless to prevent the Directors of the Sydenham Crystal Palace from violating the Sabbath by every form of amusement. Railway trains are run frequently between London and the Crystal Palace; concerts, shows, lectures, and all the appliances of Sabbath desecration, are industriously furnished for the entertainment of the multitude who do not like to retain God in their knowledge or to keep his laws. The expression of opinion in Parliament has no weight with a company of men who see their way open to make money, though at the expense of religion and morality.

THE COTTON DISTRESS.—The distress in Rochdale threatens to be more severe this winter than at any time during the cotton famine. Owing to the mixed nature of the trade, some of the cotton operatives have been enabled to find employment at the woollen mills, this branch of business being comparatively brisk the past two winters. Already however, one woollen mill has commenced running short time, and others are expected to do the same. The applications for relief, both to the Local Committee and the Board of Guardians, have considerably increased during the past week. This has also been the case at Ashton-under-Lyne.—Manchester Examiner.

THE PARIS SEWERS.—Prince Humbert, having expressed a wish to see the new sewers of Paris, descended into the main collector, and walked along it. This sewer is so frequently flushed, and so well ventilated as to be free from all noxious smells, and has a convenient dry foot-path on each side. These new sewers must tend greatly to increase the healthy condition of the city.

THE BRITISH LAW OF PIRACY.—In the Monthly Law Reporter of July last, the opinions of the Judges of the Queen's Bench in discharging those who seized the "J. L. Gerrity" and carried her to a British port, are reprinted. Of the four members of the Court, a majority of three held that the words, "committed within the jurisdiction of either party," are to be understood as committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of either party; and also that piracy, by the law of nations, being within the jurisdiction of every nation is not within the terms of the treaty of extradition agreed upon with the United States. The Court discharged the prisoners from custody, under the Secretary of State's warrant on the ground that their act, "if a crime at all," was piracy by the law of nations and not within the treaty. In this decision the court seems to have taken the common definition of piracy as being murder and robbery on the high seas; and to have understood it as including every robbery or murder on the high seas. This I suppose to be wrong; but nevertheless, the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench is high authority. There is a demand now pending before a United States Commissioner in this city made by the British Consul, for the extradition of John G. Bennett charged with having murdered a seaman on board the British brig "Raymond," on the 16th of September, on the voyage from Dublin to New York. According to the idea of piracy adopted by the English judges, the crime charged is piracy by the laws of nations and not within the terms of the treaty. Why should not our English neutral friends have a taste for the laws as they have seasoned it for others.

J. C. P.

BAPTIST MISSION IN AFRICA.—The Rev. Alfred Baker and the Rev. Q. W. Thompson, of the Baptist Missionary Society, sailed in the "Athenian" from Liverpool for the West Coast of Africa, on Saturday. Mr. Baker has already reduced to a written form one of the most extensively spoken languages of equatorial Africa, and a large number of religious and educational books have been printed by natives under his superintendence.

THE ROYAL YACHT OSBORNE.—The royal yacht Osborne is now close upon 20 years in existence, and the changes worked by time in that interval are recalled to mind very forcibly when one sees in the same ship the nursery, with four doors opening off it, which belongs to the rooms occupied by the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, when all four respectively were of tender years, and again upon a different deck the sleeping apartment belonging to the Prince and Princess of Wales, in which they rested on their journey from Sweden the other day. The yacht is still, with the exception of the Victoria and Albert, the best yacht possessed by the royal family, and many persons who have sailed in both declare that as a good sea boat they would still prefer to be on board the Osborne.

LATEST FROM ROME.—The Pope has ordered that public prayers and daily processions shall take place in view of the gravity of the present state of things. As a concession, probably, to earthly influences, the persons arrested in Rome on the occasion of the recent street demonstration have been set at liberty. The Pope's encyclical letter on Polish affairs is spoken of with great indignation by a semi-official paper in St. Petersburg, which declares it to be the work of the Jesuits afraid to lose their power through the awakening civilization of Poland. If the Pope and the Jesuits shudder at the civilising process now going on in Poland, all humanity, one would think, must shudder with them.

THE CIRCASSIANS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—Several Circassian chiefs, of the best families among these gallant mountaineers, have joined the brilliant personal body-guard of the Sultan—the Silah Chor. Their picturesque national uniforms have been supplied from his Majesty's private purse. We understand, also, that a crack squadron of cavalry is about to be formed, to consist exclusively of Circassians of good families; and that, moreover, six additional cavalry regiments will be added to the strength of this arm of the Turkish service, composed entirely of picked men chosen from the rank and file of the Circassian volunteers. Since our last publication 4,000 Circassians have arrived at Kustendjin Russian and Ottoman Government vessels, and have been distributed throughout colonies already in course of settlement in different parts of Bulgaria. On Friday last the steam frigate Tais arrived in port from Trebizonde with upwards of 2,000 Circassians, who have been distributed between the colony established near Ismid and that in course of formation in the vicinity of Smyrna.—Levant Herald, Sept. 21.

AMERICAN NEWS.

—Sheridan who has won the great battles of the Shenandoah, is a young man of but 32 years, a native of Somerset, Ohio, though his parents were Irish, and his features are decidedly Milesian.

—The ship "John Gladstone," lying at New York with a general cargo, took fire in the forward hold on the morning of the 2nd. The fire was not extinguished till a late hour, and the vessel was finally pumped full of water and sunk alongside the dock. She is a British vessel and owned in London. Damage to ship and cargo probably about \$100,000.

—Mr. Charles Windsor, for fourteen years teller of the Mercantile Bank, No. 191 Broadway, has absconded. An examination of his cash account disclosed the fact that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$207,000 in currency and \$34,000 in gold. The bank offers a reward of \$5,000 for his apprehension and delivery to the authorities and 15,000 for the recovery of the amount stolen, or a proportionate reward for the receiving of any portion of it.

DEMAND FOR PUBLIC LANDS.—The records of the General Land Office show that the demand for the settlement of public lands are greater than they have been during any previous season within the past three years. The receipts of money have, as a consequence, been very largely increased.—Am. Paper.

ALLEGED GROWTH OF CATHOLICISM.—The statistics upon which Cardinal Wiseman relies as proof of his assertion that "Catholicism is gaining ground upon Protestantism in England," have recently been submitted to a careful analysis by Mr. W. G. Lumley, one of the honorary secretaries of the Statistical Society, and the results do not assist his eminence's theory. The number of Catholics in England in 1844 was in round numbers 300,000, in 1851 there were 750,000, and in 1861 they had reached 900,000. At the first of these dates they formed 1.8 per cent. of the population, in the second 4.2 per cent., and in the last 4.4 per cent., and Mr. Lumley shows very conclusively that their increase was nearly identical with the increased number of Europeans, most of whom are Catholics, and of Irish in England. The marriage returns show but a very slight increase in the number of Catholic weddings—those in the Established Church have fallen off, but the gain has fallen to the Protestant Nonconformists. Meanwhile, the proportion of Catholic prisoners in gaols has very largely increased. The Catholics are only a twentieth part of the population in England and Wales outside the gaol walls, but one fifth of that inside. This tells an awkward tale, and certainly can lead no one to desire the growth of Catholicism. The cardinal had better eschew statistics.—Am. Paper.

THE POLLS TO BE INVADERS FROM CANADA!—After the bold and successful raid of a handful of rebels from Canada into Vermont, it should not surprise any to learn that the rebel agents in Canada, who supervised, from the Clifton House, the proceedings of the McClellan Convention at Chicago, have organised a vast body of refugees, deserters and Southern sympathisers, to be sent into the States on the border and colonized at convenient points, to swamp the Unionists and sweep the war, at the approaching Presidential election. The evidence of this prepared crime received at the Headquarters of this Military Department, is conclusive. The resident New York agents, emissaries, confederates and journalistic organs of the rebels South will scout at it, and lie it down, if they can. They covered yesterday, and will cover to-day, with every rag of mendacity, their treasonable and revolutionary crime upon the right of suffrage by the forgery of the votes of soldiers, dead and living by dry-goods-box-fulls. The Government is not idle

over this new danger to the nation, as it was no idle one instant after the uncovering of the huge forgery for McClellan's and Seymour's benefit of thousands upon thousands of votes of soldiers who are dead and buried, and the tearing out from their envelopes of the Union ballots of other thousands and thousands of soldiers facing the enemy in the field, and substituting in their place ballots for Peace and Disunion. Orders have gone to the Provost Marshals within the Departments of the East to arrest all persons coming from Canada with the purpose to outrage our elective franchise—to pick up all citizens of the insurgent States who have been in the rebel service, or in any way connected with hostilities against our Government, and to catch the deserters from our own service, and the knaves who have fled the draft. These all are as instinctively and by interest foes of our Government and of our country, as Jeff. Davis, Longstreet and Mosely are.—N. Y. Tribune.

REMARKABLE INCONSISTENCY.—Not a single McClellan journal—not even the Herald—is shocked by the Rebels' resolve to fill their army with negroes. When our Government resolved to do this, they were all boiling over with indignation, amazement and horror at the unheard of atrocity of the procedure; but that the Rebels should do it seems to them natural as life. In point of fact, the Rebels did it before we thought of it—did it at Mobile, in Tennessee, and conspicuously at New Orleans, without provoking a Democratic remonstrance. That negroes should shoot Unionists, did not disturb them; it was their shooting "our Southern brethren" that seemed to them monstrous and inhuman. And now that they are again called into the field by wholesale, to fight for Slavery and Disunion, the Democratic orators and journals are "whist as mice" about it. Not one of them hints that it is even "contrary to the usages of the party." We have already stated that the Rebel Governors have had a meeting, and resolved on a general arming of negroes. We have private and trustworthy advices from Richmond, which assure us that all opposition to the negro-arming policy is crushed out by the pressure of necessity and the march of ideas, so that even Jeff. Davis—who has held out to the last moment, comprehending the full significance of the step—can hold out no longer. We shall soon have a commencement of Rebel negro-arming; and then we shall indeed see "the beginning of the end."—New York Tribune.

CANADIAN NEWS.

—A serious alarm was suddenly created in Detroit on the evening of the 30th, by the announcement that a body of rebel raiders in number variously estimated, had left Toronto, O.W., on the previous day, armed to the teeth for the purpose of laying waste the city of Detroit or Buffalo. An armed force was turned out, but the raiders were not met.

—An accommodation train running between Stratford and Paris, when about three miles east of Tavistock, was received by a number of malicious individuals who awaited its approach with a gratuitous discharge of large stones. One passenger was nearly blinded with fragments of glass from the broken windows, and several others had narrow escapes, but, fortunately, none were seriously injured. The officials have instituted an investigation and such information has been lodged with the authorities as will, it is hoped, lead to the discovery and punishment of the offenders.

—The case of Arthur Rankin, M. P. F., against John McEwan, sheriff of Essex, has been determined at the Woodstock Assizes in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff intends to apply for a new trial on grounds of improper rejection of evidence and misdirection.

—An unfortunate man named John Smith, a photographer, hailing from Ottawa, was drowned at Quebec on Wednesday afternoon. He was about going on board the "Europa," when he tripped over something on the wharf and plunged into the river—despite the most energetic attempts at rescue, he sank and the body has not yet been found.—Quebec Daily News.

—On the 26th ult., a man named Duncan Lamont, second engineer on board the propeller "Niagara," fell overboard at Goderich dock and was drowned.

—The Mercury states that the residence of Captain Jean Caron, of the Militia force, Quebec, took fire on the 30th ult., while the family, with the exception of Miss Caron—a feeble old lady, of 70 years of age, were at church, and would have been totally destroyed had it not been for the timely aid of Messrs Gore and Dell, and Sergeant Johnston, R.A., assisted by the lookout party of the 25th Regiment. Mr. Gore and party were just in time to rescue Miss Caron from the flames.

—The barn and dwelling belonging to Mr. Hiram Ellis, a mile and a half from Drumbo, occupied by Mr. Thomas Transon, were set on fire on the 29th ult. One Henry Mumas has been arrested on suspicion.

—On the 31st a fire broke out in an unoccupied house belonging to Mr. Dundas, school teacher, Whitby, and it was soon one mass of flames. The fire extended to a building used as a Roman Catholic church and school-house, and both buildings were burned to the ground.—The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—On Wednesday evening a large wooden building in the town of Lewis, used as a rag store, was destroyed by fire. A general conflagration of the lower part of the town was at one time feared.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

EAGLE CAUGHT.—The Globe states that an eagle alighted the other day in the yard of a farmer residing on Yonge Street. The farmer caught him while he was in the act of despatching a Shanghai rooster. He is a very fine bird, with beautiful dark plumage and a grey head, and measures seven feet across the wings.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—Three young girls, about fourteen years of age, staggering along under the influence of liquor, were lately arrested in Toronto for their wild and disorderly behaviour.

THE CUSTOMS OFFICE AT CHATHAM ROBBED.—Lately a most daring robbery was perpetrated in this town, whereby some forty dollars or more in cash, private funds, was abstracted in broad daylight from the customs office.—Planet.

—The Prince Edward Island Protestant, after stating that Mr. Lovell will not continue the North American Almanac, owing to the inadequate encouragement given to the work, remarks:—"If 2,500,000 British colonists cannot support such an enterprise as this, how, we would ask, are they going to keep up an Army and Navy when united?"

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have given up the plan of sending separate notices to each subscriber, a fortnight before his time expires, as an expense which we can ill afford; and believing that the numbers attached to the names of subscribers in the address upon their papers, will answer the same purpose. We, therefore, respectfully request subscribers who find the figure 11 after their names to observe, that their subscription expires with this month; and, that all papers, of which the subscription is not renewed, are necessarily, according to our system, discontinued. They are, therefore, requested to remit in time, and they will confer a great favor by endeavoring each to send another name or two with his own.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1864.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The "America" brings news of several more failures in England.

—The "North American" has arrived.

—A rumor had been circulated that a dissolution of Parliament was imminent—this had however been contradicted, and it was even said that Lord Palmerston would not dissolve it in Spring, unless compelled to do so by the opposition.

—The long expected turn in the money market has at length arrived in England. The sort of panic which has been prevailing there for some weeks has discouraged speculative investments, and capital is apparently in excess of the demand for it at 8 per cent., being a reduction of one per cent.; the funds also are rising.

—Lombardy was invaded by large armed bands dressed in the Garibaldi uniform. They have taken possession of some towns, giving formal receipts for any property appropriated.

—It is believed that the bill for the transfer of the Italian capital from Turin to Florence will pass by a large majority.

—The King of Italy is said to be very unpopular; he is now always surrounded by a military guard when he goes abroad, formerly he used to ride about unattended.

—The number of deaths in the late riots at Turin is set down at 180.

—The conclusion of peace between the German and Danish powers was daily expected. It is denied that Prussia desired to continue the occupation of Jutland after the conclusion of peace.

—The Emperor of the French had gone to visit the Car at Nice.

—Major-Gen. Peck has been sent from New York to the Canada frontier.

—The people of Oswego are making preparations to give any possible raiders who may appear there a warm reception.

—The Postmaster at Washington denies that soldiers' votes for McClellan have been detained—he is himself a McClellan man.

—The Committee of the New York State Union Convention offers a reward of 1,000 for the first arrest and conviction of any person offering fraudulent soldiers' votes.

—An express train from Dunkirk N. Y., has been wrecked, resulting in the loss of several lives and severe injuries to many of the passengers.

—Banks, it is said, will succeed to the command of the Mississippi.

—A suspicious-looking steamer has been seen off Cape Cod by the U. S. steamer "Potomac."

—The Confederate cruiser, "Chickamauga," is doing a good deal of damage to Federal vessels. The names of two barques and a ship burned, and one barque bonded are given.

—The Federal gunboat "Undine," was captured by the Confederates on Sunday night, at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee River.

—Deserters report that Hood intends crossing the Tennessee at Bridgeport, while Johnston will attack Johnsonville.

—It is also stated by deserters that Forrest, Buford and Marmaduke are concentrating their forces.

—There is said to be exceedingly good news for the Federal cause from the trans-Mississippi department. Shelby is said to be near the Arkansas line, capturing forts, &c. Magruder is vigorously engaged in Arkansas.

—The report that the "Tallahassee" was off the Delaware breakwater was a mistake.

—From the 9th May to the middle of last month 13,600 recruits were received into the Federal naval service.

—A blockade runner worth \$800,000 has just been captured off Wilmington.

—Plymouth has been captured by the Federal gunboats.

—Sherman has repulsed Hood who, on the 3rd endeavored to cross the Tennessee River.

—The work of conspiracy goes on in the West. A plot to release and arm the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, Chicago, on election day, has been discovered, and numerous arrests made. Great apprehensions are entertained all along the border from raids from Canada.

—The Federals are said to have evacuated Johnsonville, and to have destroyed their trans-

ports, guns, &c., to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—The Queen has presented Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Victoria College, Cobourg, and Osgood Hall, Toronto, for their respective libraries, a copy of the "Principal Speeches of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort."

—The agents of Victoria College report that the people are responding with great liberality to appeals for aid to extinguish the debt. It is hoped that before the next conference meets the burden will be removed.

—Several English papers contain a long and urgent appeal from Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, for aid for his mission and schools at Kankakee. The appeal is followed by a letter from Rev. Mr. Kemp, endorsing Mr. Chiniquy as a minister of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

—The Bishop of Salisbury in a recent charge spoke favorably of retreats for Clergymen, where they may for a while withdraw from ordinary duties, and give themselves alone, or in communion with others to prayer, self examination, meditation and other religious exercises.

—Pastor Fiedner, the founder of the Protestant Deaconess Institution at Kaiserworth, died there on the 4th of Oct. This Institution began with a single discharged female prisoner, and now consists of schools, hospital, lunatic asylum, Magdalen house, &c., served by upwards of 850 deaconesses and probationers. There are also about thirty other similar institutions off-shoots from this, in various parts of Europe and Asia.

—The continued transportation of convicts to Western Australia is likely to lead to trouble. The other Colonies in the South Pacific are determined to resist. The Government of Victoria has recommended the other Colonies to cease holding any intercourse with Western Australia. The colonists say that if they are called upon to decide between two evils, separation from the mother country or the continuance of convict transportation, they would choose the former.

—The National Temperance League of England is about to hold a temperance meeting in the Guildhall of the city of London. The Lord Mayor and the City Chamberlain have promised to take part in the proceedings. This must be considered a triumph on the side of temperance principles.

ST. LAWRENCE STREET.—Last Monday evening the first of a series of temperance meetings, which it is intended to continue through the winter, was held in the Presbyterian School-room, in Upper St. Lawrence Street. Addresses were given by Messrs. Douglass, Paterson, Court and the Rev. Mr. Donaldson. We hope this effort will be successful. It is intended to commence the meeting punctually at half-past seven, and not to continue it beyond one hour. All persons residing in the neighborhood are invited to sustain this movement.

TEMPERANCE.—Mr. Manning, travelling agent of the United Canadian Alliance, has been lecturing with great success in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew. The people everywhere manifest an active interest in the noble cause of Temperance, and numerous branches of the Alliance are being formed.

—Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, an old temperance advocate, is about to visit the towns and villages west of Toronto to lecture on Temperance.

LOOK OUT FOR FALSE REPORTS.—There are some parties among us who are busy circulating false reports to get up an excitement against the United States. Two or three days ago it was rumored that General Brock's monument had been blown up by the Americans, and yesterday that Hamilton and London, C.W., had been burned, doubtless by the same agency, and that the 30th Regt. was under orders to proceed thither instantly. That that regiment is very properly required to be in readiness for immediate action is, we believe, true; but this is doubtless more to prevent lawless invasions from this side of the lines than to repel lawless invasions from the other; though, of course, in troublous times it should be prepared for either contingency. In the troubles of 1857-8, the American Government sent regular troops to prevent the invasion of Canada by lawless men from the States.

CRUEL CUNNING.—The Confederate, or slave States are, it is said, at last going to arm their slaves to fight their battles,—and in so doing, as a matter of course, make them free. The arming of slaves to any great extent has never taken place, we believe, without this result—a clear proof that Abraham's servants were not slaves in any sense in which that word is now used. But mark the cruel cunning concealed under this apparent liberality. The Southern leaders speak of emancipating 300,000 men, and getting them in gratitude to fight the slaveholder's battles; but they do not propose to emancipate one woman. Now, by the laws of all slave States, children inherit the condition not of the father, but of the mother; so that in a single generation all would be slaves again, unless the three hundred thousand freedmen, with arms in their hands, should prove masters of the position. This proposal to arm slaves is, however, probably only made to help the election of McClellan. It will give a fine opportunity to Democratic orators to show that slavery has nothing to do with the contest, and that the war must go on forever, unless McClellan be elected.

THE WAR DEMOCRATS.—The change that has come over the aspect of the Presidential campaign is most remarkable. The War Democrats, in their advocacy of the Baltimore candidates, give utterance to sentiments which, for manliness and patriotism, are in striking contrast to those which the people have been accustomed to hear for several months past. The Democrats, who have now decided to vote for Mr. Lincoln, charge the leaders of the democracy with being the abettors of treason. Said one at a recent meeting in New York, "The democratic party is engaged in sustaining the treason of the South. The men who were the masters of the democracy at the North were traitors to their country." Another spoke of the party as having "sunk to the lowest depth of degradation." Another said, "The democratic party was sustained by the most unblushing falsehood and vilification." The recent movement of the War Democrats shows that there are many men in whom love of country rises above adherence to a party. While, however, many Democrats will vote for the Union candidates, many others, sincerely desirous of restoring the Union, will not feel inclined to break away from the trammels of party. On the other hand some who have come out for Mr. Lincoln are not the purest politicians. It is possible that such, seeing the ruin of their party, only make a change for the sake of office and emolument. General McClellan could not be ignorant of the traitorous character of the men who nominated him, yet he quietly accepts the candidature, and thus shows himself wanting in both principle and patriotism. Some who aided to nominate him are now prisoners for treason, and the evidence given by one who has turned States evidence will incriminate others.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The action of the Democratic Convention in New York on Tuesday, gave the final blow to the Chicago candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The Convention was composed of many of the most prominent respectable men of the party.—The speakers took the decided ground that there could only be two parties in the country, one in favor of the war and the other in favor of secession, and the conclusion drawn was that the present administration must be supported, and Mr. Lincoln re-elected. A series of resolutions was adopted to the effect that, the war shall be sustained till the Union is restored, that although there had been errors and mistakes, yet they believed the war is being pressed with commendable energy and remarkable success, that it is neither good policy nor compatible with the dignity of the government to request a cessation of hostilities—that while as Democrats they were opposed to the administration in some of its measures, as patriots they accepted the necessity of supporting and strengthening it—that they will submit to the necessity of a financial pressure, being convinced that the resources of the Union are amply sufficient to meet all their liabilities—and therefore they call upon Democrats to sustain the government as it exists, and to support in the coming election the candidates that express these views. Farewell to McClellan and Pendleton after this.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.—The armies of the South appear to have become demoralized, if the Savannah Republican and the Richmond Inquirer are to be credited. The former paper states that the army of Tennessee was more dreaded than the army of Sherman, owing to its excesses. Soldiers and officers took everything that came in their way. They robbed the stores of Atlanta, and committed outrages and insults everywhere. The Inquirer, referring to disasters in the Shenandoah, states, that the officers, even those of high positions, were too drunk to command themselves much less to command an army, or even a regiment. The cavalry forces are said to be worthless, "robbing friend and foe alike." "They have been known to strip Virginia women of all they had—widows, whose sons were in our army—and then to burn their houses."

THE ATTEMPT ON OGDENSBURG.

The same state of things that existed in 1837-8 along our frontier exists again; but this time the operations are reversed. Then American sympathizers and Canadian refugees, occupied Navy Island and Johnston's Island, and made descents on the Canada side of the Detroit River for the purpose of aiding, what they supposed to be, the revolt of the colonies from the mother country. Now raids have been made, and, if we may credit the reports this morning, islands are occupied; but it is wholly by refugees from the Southern States, or their Northern Democratic allies. We venture to say there are no Canadian sympathizers among them, though we would not be sure that there are no Canadian hirelings. There is a class among us who, for Southern gold, will do any work, however unpatriotic or disgraceful.

That our authorities are taking all the ordinary steps in their power to prevent such lawless proceedings as the invasion of a friendly country from Canada, we rejoice to believe; but the question arises, whether it might not be requisite, in a time of emergency, to take some that are extraordinary. In Britain, when swarms of dangerous characters from the Continent endangered the public peace, the Habeas Corpus Act was more than once suspended; and extreme as that measure is, it would be better that a few scores of suspicious and dangerous strangers were deprived of liberty for a short season, than that millions should be involved in all the

horrors of war through their abuse of the right of asylum. At all events, the American authorities should resort to this measure of safety, and take up all armed persons who are not able to give a good account of themselves.

CONSCRIPTING SLAVES.

One of the strongest evidences of the weakness and despotism of the South is seen in the favor with which the proposal to conscript slaves has been received there. The Richmond Enquirer states that Southern planters have offered to free five, ten, or fifteen of their slaves if they will enter the army. The Enquirer says on this subject:—

"The conscription of negroes should be accompanied with freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States; this is no part of abolitionism, it is the exercise by the master of the unquestionable right of manumission; it is remunerating those who defend our cause with the privilege of freedom. Nor should this important subject be prejudiced with questions about putting the negro on an equality with our friends, brothers and fathers. Many of the soldiers in their childhood were fondled and nursed by faithful negro nurses, and yet no question of equality was ever raised. Many a man has manumitted slaves without ever being subjected to the suspicion of being an abolitionist."

"The issues involved in this war are too exalted in their importance and character for us to permit them to be compromised by being degraded to a question of property. The liberty and freedom of ourselves and of our children, the nationality of our country, the right of enjoying any kind of property, the houses over our heads, and the very graves of our children and friends, are involved in the struggle. Failure makes slaves of all, white and black; robs all of property, real and personal; divides our lands among our conquerors, who will plow up the very graves of our dead as fertilized ground for making money. We have in our midst a half million of fighting material which is property—shall we use that property for the common cause? Justice and sound policy demand that we make freemen of those who fight for freedom. We conscript the master and we impress his horses, cattle, wheat, and every other property except slaves. This very exception is an imputation that this war is for slavery and not for freedom. By conscripting the negroes, we show to the world the earnestness that is in our people; we prove to our enemies that at the moment of our supposed exhaustion, in the fifth year of the war, we shall meet them with larger armies than we have before raised; and we explode the false accusation that we are fighting for slavery, or a slaveholder's Confederacy."

The Confederate Congress will surely not hastily resort to arming the negroes. This would soon settle the question of slavery, for if the blacks did not become masters they might choose to go over to the North. The statement of the Enquirer that the South is not fighting for slavery, is best answered by the history of events preceding the rebellion. The Vice-President of the Confederate States declared that slavery was the corner-stone of the Confederacy, and the Southern constitution recognises that relic of barbarism. The act of secession decides the question. Mr. Lincoln was the candidate of a party which held that slavery should not be permitted to enter the territories. They did not propose to interfere with the system as it existed in the slave States. Slaveholders declared that if the Free Soil party succeeded in electing their candidate, the South would secede. That candidate was elected, and the act of secession proves slavery to have been what Mr. Stephens declared it to be, the "corner-stone of the Confederacy."

The South is aware that slavery is damaging to its reputation in Europe, and therefore it proposes to disown the unholy thing, but all this is only a disguise to secure popular sympathy.

"LA REVUE CANADIENNE" AND LOWER CANADA MARRIAGE LEGISLATION.

This French magazine contains in its last number the usual admixture of light and serious literature, with some original poetry. Amongst the latter is a successful imitation by Mr. Lemay, of a poem of Longfellow, based upon the Sicilian legend of King Robert of Sicily. The versification is fluent, harmonious, and highly descriptive. An article open to controversy, and which demands attention, is one on the Legislation of Marriage, by Mr. E. L. de Bellefeuille. Although the subject is to be continued in a subsequent number, enough is said to show what are the views of the church party on a most important question, which will, probably, be soon brought for discussion before the Legislature.

By an act of Parliament passed in 1857, all the laws of Lower Canada, some of which are of very ancient date, and borrowed from the Custom of Paris, have been subjected to codification. This new Code Civil is a systematic arrangement of both old and recent laws into a new shape, so as to secure more unity and precision, as well as to facilitate the knowledge heretofore laborious of the several acts passed at different times. The work was done for Lower Canada by five Commissioners, the majority of whom are Roman Catholics. Although permitted to suggest improvements, they were not to introduce new legislation, but to be mere compilers of what they found existing, which they were only to arrange and systematize; and their work, after being examined and sanctioned by Parliament, will be a legal substitute for all the original acts which will be thereby superseded.—This valuable labor, it is now contended by Mr. de Bellefeuille, has not been done honestly in some matters affecting Roman Catholic interests, and especially in reference to the question of marriage. The Commissioners have allowed themselves to be misled by their liberal and modern ideas, and have thus shorn the Roman Church of something of its antiquated privileges.

The writer deplores the fact that the new code has been permitted to appear by successive instalments and gone into circulation without having attracted the notice of the press, or been subject to a single criticism:—"When an important work is placed before the public, it is proper that it should be noticed. When a dangerous book is published, it is but just that it should be criticised. Now we think that the work which is the subject of this article, unfortunately combines these two claims to our attention." The great original mistake of the Commissioners is said to consist in their servility to the Code Napoleon. They thought that they could not do better in the interests of Lower Canada, than to follow this justly celebrated French precedent. But they are tainted with having therein committed a great offence against religion, for their model was framed at a time when France was very indifferently Catholic, and, therefore, the rights of Rome and her clergy apt to be slighted:—

"In a word the Civil Code of Lower Canada deserves as much as the Code Napoleon, the supreme censure, and the very strong criticism, which an illustrious man, Dupin, applied to the latter, when he declared it to be an atheistic code! The Commissioners have failed "to proclaim the legal existence of the Catholic religion," a constitutional privilege of the greatest magnitude, sanctioned by treaties and former legislation, and upon which depends much of the ascendancy of Romanism in Lower Canada. Of course this alleged fearful omission is one to which the clergy cannot be expected tamely to submit, and for which, at some future propitious time, they will seek a remedy."

In the meantime Mr. De Bellefeuille inveighs principally on the outrage against the Catholic religion, which he fancies has been committed in the revised legislation of marriage. He takes very high ground, "Marriage is a sacrament, but the Church alone has ever had a right to legislate on sacraments, therefore the Church alone has the right to fix the marriage laws."—"The civil power is competent only to superintend the subsequent civil effects of the sacrament, a very subordinate position indeed.—"The office of the political government, in reference to marriage, is, therefore, limited to the civil enforcement of the legislation of the Church, and it cannot propose a contradictory legislation, without exposing its laws to infractions, which may be held as acts of disobedience, but which certainly would be no trespass."

Towards the close of the article we reach the point where the alleged atheism of the new code has apparently culminated; viz., in suppressing all legal impediments to a priest's marriage, which act, in the eyes of the clergy passes for a fearful crime. Nuns and friars are also included in the same criminal liberty. Our Catholic writer contends vehemently that the marriage of a priest, or of any one having taken vows, ought never to be legal in Lower Canada. The priest, the nun or the friar may have recanted his religion, he may have become a Protestant, and yet for all that, his marriage must not be held valid in Lower Canada. This is the old law of the country, which the new codification has most audaciously altered:—"The ancient French laws on marriage are obligatory on Catholic Canadians just as much as they were binding on Frenchmen previous to the Revolution, and this in all their parts, and even in their most severe provisions. But the Catholic religion and the French laws forbid that a man once a priest should ever assume legally the title of husband." In Mr. De Bellefeuille's opinion, the commissioners have thus acted most inconsistently, since they retained in the code the legal validity of the civil death of those who enter a conventual order, and thereby forfeit all claims to property. If this be right, then it must be wrong to have arbitrarily altered the marriage law. And their offence does not stop there, for they have also opened the door for legalizing runaway matches, which, hitherto have always been held illegal. But the most extraordinary sacrilege remains to be told. They have through their omissions enabled a godfather and a godmother, to marry either a godchild or its father and mother, thus ignoring the absolute prohibitions of spiritual parentage.

Such are the assertions and charges of Mr. De Bellefeuille. He may, according to a literal construction of the law, be justified in making them. But he supports a view which is no longer consistent with the age. Liberty of conscience can not be reconciled with a legislation which binds a priest and a nun to Catholic vows, even after they have renounced their religion. The old French legislation on this topic has long become obsolete. Priests and nuns have, to our knowledge, married in Lower Canada for years past, without any legal hindrance. Had there been any raised, it could easily have been obviated by having the marriage ceremony performed in Upper Canada. It would be legal there at any rate, and must, therefore, be acknowledged as such here. The same might be said of the marriage of godfathers and godmothers. There is, we trust, but little hope that this scheme for Romanizing our legislation will succeed, unless it be through the confederation of the Provinces. Such intolerant enactments may meet with favour and success when Lower Canada is left to her own local legislature; but a house with an Anglo-Saxon majority would scarcely agree to fetter the consciences of any class by coercive laws which would visit a change of religious opinions with civil disabilities of a serious nature.

Family Reading.

AUTUMN.

The brown leaves in showers are falling,
All nature seems doomed to decay,
And a voice from the tomb is heard calling
The bright joys of Summer away.

The woodlands all cheerless are growing,
With the nooks we once loved so well;
While the streamlet is silently flowing,
And sad as a funeral knell.

The Easterly winds have bereft us
Of our flow'rets so varied and gay,
And the swift-winged swallows have left us
For the lands of the South, far away.

The robin re-visits us daily,
The song-thrush all mournfully sings,
And no more doth the butterfly gaily
Sail on its gossamer wings.

But though the young blossoms are dying,
And Winter comes round in his turn,
We should not be languidly sighing
For things that can never return.

Tho' the sun 'neath the hills may be sinking,
And Night her dark mantle may fling
O'er the earth, let us only be thinking
Of joys that the morrow will bring.

And thus let us act as we wander
Through life's ever-varying scene,
For 'tis useless to mournfully ponder
O'er troublesome things that have been.

As to Winter, let's welcome him hither,
While we trust that the future will bring
Flowers as fair as the host that now wither,
And birds that as sweetly will sing!

—*Sixpenny Magazine.*

KITTY'S REBELLION.—A TRUE STORY.

BY JENNY BRADFORD.

One sultry summer's afternoon, some seventeen years ago, little Kitty ran in from her play for a drink of the cool lemonade which stood on the table.

"Please, mamma," said her mother, as she turned the glass.

"Kitty can't say please," replied the little maid.

Now Kitty had said "please," a hundred times, and usually delighted in saying everything she was told. She quite revelled in conversational powers for a year-and-a-half-old. For the first time in her short life she had taken a notion that she would not do as she was bid. So her mother set the glass down again untasted, and the child ran back to her docrstep as thirsty as before. But it was very warm, and presently the little feet came pattering back, and the thirsty red lips were put again for a drink.

"Kitty say please."

"Tan't say please." So the baby went away thirsty again.

This experiment was repeated perhaps a dozen times in the course of the afternoon, at first playfully as it seemed, but as the wee rebel began actually to suffer from heat and thirst rather than say "please," it became a rather serious question how long she would hold out.

Supper time came, and Pet ran to her high chair.

"Mamma, lift Kitty up!"

"Please, mamma, lift Kitty," said the mother, gently.

Instantly the eager little face fell. Baby shook her head—muttered "tan't say please," and turned away. Her father and mother and the rest of the children sat down to the table, but who could eat supper while that poor little out-law stood back by the wall moaning with hunger and thirst! The mother yearned to take her in her arms and give her food and drink; but how could she? The little one knew that one dutiful word would bring her all she wanted, yet she refused to speak it. The question was fairly at issue—should the child obey the parents, or the parents submit to the child? It is an old and common dilemma, and in thousands of households the child carries the day, but Mrs. Hart did not believe God meant that to be the order of the world. So she took her baby to her room, and set before her very tenderly and seriously her naughty behavior. She knelt down and prayed the Saviour to make her good and obedient; but after it all, Kitty could not "say please," any better than before.

At length distressed and tired out and fairly alarmed about the little creature, who had not tasted drink since noon, she carried her to her father and begged him to take the case in hand. Mr. Hart began to talk with the young culprit, playfully, nothing doubting he should soon bring her round. He gave her a great many words to speak, which she did all very readily till fatal peace came along; that she could not do. Year-and-a-half understood very well that to say that was to submit. So he grew serious, and told her that he should have to whip her if she did not mind. Now Kitty and whipping were two things never thought of in the same breath before. She had always been an uncommonly sweet and gentle child, and nobody had ever guessed how much grit was latent in that soft little bosom. Nothing else would avail, however, and the whipping had to come. Still the baby remained stout-hearted, and far from righteousness.

Feverish and exhausted, with parched lips crying for drink, yet inflexibly refusing to speak the little word which would bring it, she was put to bed in her crib. All through the warm night she tossed and moaned in her unquiet sleep, or woke crying from thirst; but even then, sleepy and miserable as she was, she would only sob, "Tan't say please," when the water came near. For the father and mother, that was a night of sleepless wretchedness, relieved only by prayer. They really began to fear that the child would sooner die than give up.

"Oh pshaw! never mind the please; have her drink," many a father would have said. "Poor little thing; I must let the minding go till another time," most mothers would

have thought, but Mr. and Mrs. Hart did not see it so. If it was like death for a will to yield after eighteen months growth, what would it be after months and years of indulgence? God had committed to them this soul of His creating, to be trained for Himself; if she could not be made to obey her father whom she had seen, how should she become obedient to her Father in heaven whom she had not seen? The very fact that her will was so strong, made it the more imperative to their minds that it should be brought under the control of her conscience; they saw what a cruel tyrant it would prove if left to hold sway. The longer the struggle was protracted, the more likely it seemed that the result would be a final one, and the more important that it should be right. Then the other children who had been watching this new phase of family history with a kind of solemn dread—should they learn that the authority they had been taught to revere, could after all be trodden under the feet of a baby? It would not do. It had been clearly explained to the little one that it was her heavenly Father's command that she should obey her parents, and that she was resisting His will; the father and mother felt that they had no right to annul His law. So the night wore away, and the morning broke; but it brought no peace to the household, weighed down by the perverseness of its young rebel. She woke worn and almost sick, but stubborn as ever.

Free will indeed! What a grand awful mystery it is! How, shrouded in a dainty delicate morsel of flesh, it can look out and defy the world! Terrible agent of evil!—Glorious worker of good! Kingliest power in creation!—a sovereign human will! What wonder heaven and earth contended for little Kitty's will. So they do for every one.—Happy the child whose parents steadfastly keep the right side in the conflict!

Kitty found an ally in the morning. A woman who occupied the adjoining tenement, having learned the state of things from the children, came in to plead for her. She assured Mrs. Hart that she was killing the child; that it was downright cruelty to treat her so; that if she had a little girl, she would never see her suffer when she could help it. All this fell on a sore and aching heart. The mother had already been tormented with fears that the heat, and thirst and excitement would really be the death of her poor dear naughty little darling. She tried to think up some compromise by which Kitty could be relieved without a sacrifice of parental government. At last she quietly placed a mug of milk in a low chair, and left the little girl alone in the room, while her father and mother watched her unseen.

They saw her come up to the mug and press her hot little hands against its cool sides and begin to raise it to her thirsty lips; then suddenly she set it down with a piteous look, and went away moaning. It was a cruel battle between Desire and Honor, for such a little heart. Again and again the little creature would come up and look wistfully into the mug full of white milk—shake her head mournfully, and turn away. Kitty would not sink out of the difficulty, though her parents would let her; she or they must openly surrender. This little display of character made them clearer than ever that they should do the child a cruel wrong in helping her to break down the demands of her own conscience.

In the course of the morning Mrs. Hart was relieved to see the family physician drive up to the door. She hastened to tell him the whole story, and ask whether she was risking too much. He advised her to "put it through; the little thing couldn't stand out much longer." Moreover the good doctor straightway conceived a little stratagem for bringing her to terms. It was a great treat for any of the children to ride with him and one to which Kitty had never yet arrived; so that when he proposed to take her this morning, she flushed up with delight, and began to caper about the room in high glee.

"Run ask your mother to please put on your hat then," said the Doctor.

Instantly the bright little face faded, she had lost all desire to go if there was a "please to it. So that expedient failed.

It was getting toward noon; nearly twenty-four hours during which Kitty had not tasted food or drink. Persuasion and authority had been exhausted upon her, and still she wandered about the house, a wan, disconsolate little object, often crying, but obstinate as ever. Almost heart-broken to see her so, the mother took her in her arms once more and carried her to her chamber. Once again she showed the little girl how wretched her wilfulness was making herself and all the rest, and how it was grieving the dear Saviour. Then she knelt, and with strong crying and tears implored that blessed Spirit who can melt every heart, to subdue the stubborn will. Suddenly baby threw her arms around her neck and burst out:

"Please, please, please, please!"

The grateful mother covered her with tears and kisses, and carried her down to the sitting-room where she sprang into her father's arms crying, "Please, please, please," as if she never would be done. Now she was all radiant with love and peace. The other children came running in to hear how Kitty could say please. She was ready to hug and kiss everybody. The whole family stood around laughing and crying, to see her drink her cup of milk, and hardly able to let her alone long enough to do it. The house was full of joy. The battle was ended. Right had triumphed. It had been a terrible struggle, but it was once for all; from that day to this, Kitty Hart has shown no disposition to resist rightful authority. Her will was not "broken"—that is an ugly phrase—it is a good strong will yet; but it was brought under her conscience. It was rescued from being mere wilfulness.

These parents had tried all along to make their child understand that to resist them, was to disobey her Father in heaven, and that this was the head and front of her offending. As time went on, they found, to

their thankful surprise, reason to believe that she had understood it so well that in yielding to them at last she had also submitted herself to Him. Maturer years and new experience deepened and developed her Christian life, but it never seemed necessary for Kitty to be converted after she was a year and a half old. It appeared that the Redeemer had crowned their prayers and fidelity, and ended that long contest by changing the heart of stone to a heart of flesh, and sending his Spirit into it crying, Abba, Father!

Ah, these crises in child-hearts mean more than we think! Eternal issues are pending when we little dream of it!—*Congregationist.*

[We have known just such a case as this where a child, of perhaps two years, refused to repeat a line of a hymn, that he knew perfectly well, and that was repeated over to him. It was perhaps unwise to come into collision with him upon such a matter; but having done so, there appeared no alternative but to require obedience. Persuasion, authority, chastisement, all were used—perseveringly used—for hours, to overcome that stubborn will, and induce obedience, parents and child being alike distressed; earnest and repeated prayers were offered for a favorable termination to the conflict. That termination came at length, by the little one repeating with meek docility the line required; and, we believe, he never had any insurmountable difficulty afterward in boyhood, youth, or manhood, in overcoming his own will. Obedience to parents is the only way in which obedience to God can be learned in childhood; and, unless learned in childhood, it is not likely to be well learned afterward. Such a collision as either of the above is, however, so painful, that no one would intentionally bring it on.—*Ed. Wit.*]

HAWAIIAN MISSIONS.

The Corresponding Secretary of the American Board has done the cause of missions a good service by bringing together, in a volume of 450 pages, the most noteworthy particulars of the wonderful mission to the Sandwich Islands. Forty years' correspondence with the missionaries, and four months' residence upon the Islands, abundantly prepared him for this work.

The ten islands composing this group were discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1778, during the period of our revolutionary war. Capt. Cook was killed by these savages in 1779.—In 1794 Vancouver introduced goats, sheep and cattle into the islands. He perceived that since the visit of Capt. Cook the population had been rapidly decreasing. The number of inhabitants was estimated by the first discoverer at 400,000. When the missionaries arrived in 1823, it was estimated at only 142,000. By the official census in 1832, the population was 130,315; in 1836, 108,579; in 1850, 84,165; in 1853, 73,138; and in 1860 it was reduced to 69,800. Thus, in a little more than eighty years, the diminution had been eighty-two out of every hundred. This fearful mortality was owing to two causes; first, infanticide—parents murdering their children to get rid of care and trouble; second, licentiousness. In the words of David Malo, the Hawaiian Islands were one great brothel; and as soon as a new epidemic was introduced by the licentious crew of Capt. Cook's vessel, it spread through the islands like wild-fire. The deadly virus, circulating through the veins of the whole nation prepared them for a sweeping pestilence which soon after destroyed half the inhabitants.

Hawaii has an area of 4000 square miles; the rest of the islands about two thousand more. They are volcanic in origin, and although lying in the low latitude of twenty degrees, have a very healthy climate. The range of the thermometer for 1821 was from 88 to 59; mean temperature 75; rain on forty days; about as many more cloudy.—The people seem to be of Malayan origin.—The missionaries have given them a phonetic orthographical system of writing; hence there can be no mistake in pronouncing their words. Hawaii is sounded as Ha wye ee; Maui as Mow ee; Kauai as Cow ee; Hilo as Hee lo. Common school education is general; schools 340; pupils over 16,000.

The manner in which idolatry came to an end in these islands is too well known to require repetition. The field was prepared before the missionaries arrived. According to the old idolatrous system a man could not eat with his wife; certain kinds of food were prohibited to females altogether. To the women of the royal family these restraints were irksome; and seeing foreigners live without such rules, they began to suspect they might do the same without incurring the threatened vengeance of the gods. Occasionally they became intoxicated with the foreigner's strong drink, and in this state broke over the rules of the tabu by accident. Finding they were not destroyed for the offence, as their priests assured them they would be, they determined to throw off their allegiance to the "wooden gods" and be free. The King's mother sat down with her youngest son. Others took courage. At length the King became convinced, and assented to the abandonment of the religion.—The high priest resigned his office, and set an example to the people by first applying the torch to one of their temples. In a few days the smoke of burning sanctuaries arose from Hawaii to Kauai. A dissatisfied chief rose in rebellion and commenced a civil war, but was signally overthrown. The missionaries soon after came, and to their astonishment found the people without a religion. This was in 1820. In 1860, forty years afterwards, the Sandwich Islanders were pronounced by the American Board of Foreign Missions a Christian people.

But now comes the cloven foot of sectarianism—Puseyism endeavoring to swallow these converts and make them the victims of a superstition nearly as groveling as the old

wooden-god religion of the former century.—The King's advisers, with an unguarded liberality, proposed to send for an Episcopal minister, as there were a number of foreigners on the islands who preferred that form of worship. They got for answer, a bishop instead of a priest; second, a "Reformed Catholic" instead of a reformed Protestant church; and finally, an established religion to be supported by the King, instead of a voluntary one to be supported by the people. Queen Victoria's chaplain writes in her name to the new Puseyite bishop that he "will have the care of the young prince, the heir of the crown, and bring him up in sound views of religion." Her majesty signifies her intention of being "one of the sponsors to the prince," and her "best wishes and prayers will attend the baptismal rites, with which, immediately on your arrival at Honolulu, you will receive the prince into our church." This programme was not carried out, owing to the death of the young prince before the bishop's arrival. The Bishop took with him two priests but none of them would attend a union prayer-meeting with the missionaries, on the ground that it would be "inconsistent in a clergyman of our church to attend a prayer-meeting in a place of worship belonging to a denomination of Christians who do not regard episcopacy of divine appointment!"

Such an example ought to be a warning against that false liberality which it is now so much the fashion to commend. Romanists and Puseyites are very ready to encourage liberality so long as they have an object in view, but when it is once attained they instantly relapse into all the bigotry of the dark ages. The Sandwich Islands have been converted to Christianity through the sole instrumentality of American missionaries; geographically and naturally they fall under the Protection of the United States; they are indebted to this country for nearly all their civilization and material prosperity; and now, after all the efforts that have been expended upon them, the Queen of England, by a stroke of the pen, converts them into a part and parcel of her own ecclesiastical dominions, and sends out her P'pish clergymen to found a "Reformed Catholic church."—*Am. Paper.*

RAISE MORE STOCK.

At no period of the history of this country has farm stock of every description, from the most noble of all animals, the horse, to the more inferior dunghill fowl, been in such demand or command so high prices as at present. Horses of all kinds sell readily and at prices that well remunerate the producer, while fine animals, of good size, style, and fair road gait, bring prices which five years ago, would have been considered almost fabulous. We well recollect, some twenty years ago, when the celebrated horse Green Mountain Morgan, was sold by Silas Haile, of Royalston, Mass., for one thousand dollars, which was thought to be an enormous price. Since then, however, and during the last five years, it has been no very uncommon thing for horses of fine blood, of great speed, to sell for ten, twenty, thirty, and even we believe as high as forty thousand dollars, and yet, as the market reports say, the tendency is still upward.

Cattle, for beef, work, or milk, are correspondingly high and in demand, everywhere. Indeed some two or three years since, they took such a long stride upward in price that farmers and cattle breeders, many of them, sold from their herds until their stocks were so much depleted that they have not since had enough for the ordinary uses of their farms. Many supposed the extravagant prices for cattle one and two years ago could not be kept up, but every thinking man, who is informed upon the subject, must see that the unusual consumption of beef by the army and for other purposes, has so far reduced the stock of cattle in the country that it will be years before there will or can be a surplus. We believe in the old democratic doctrine, that "demand and supply will regulate the price" of every article of actual necessity.—Consequently breeders need not fear that the raising of cattle, and especially good ones, will not pay them well for the next few years at least.

Sheep, too, for wool and as breeders, command prices never before known. The reason of this must be plain enough to every one who knows that even at this day we are only producing about sixty per cent. of the wool manufactured and consumed in the country, and that we have to import the balance either in the shape of cloth or raw material. At the present rate of exchange wool cannot be imported so as to be brought into competition with our own production even at the present seemingly high prices.—The price of beef and pork operates upon the price of mutton, which is another reason why sheep are and must continue to be high in price.

Pork and poultry, lard and eggs, are as well as beef and mutton, commanding ready sale, at prices never before heard of. Everything would seem to encourage farmers and stock-raisers to make greater efforts to increase the quantity of their productions.—Let them take more pains to get the best breeds of all kinds of farm animals, and rear the young with greater care, and they cannot fail of a full remuneration in dollars and cents, besides the satisfaction of doing some thing for the improvement of stock.—*Am. Paper.*

FACTS ABOUT EATING.

If too much food is taken, the stomach cannot convert it into a perfect blood material, hence no perfect blood is made, and that being mixed with the other blood in the body makes the whole mass of blood impure; hence, after an over-hearty meal a person "feels bad all over." If the over-eating is habitual, there is always some uncomfortable symptom complained of. Such persons are never well, and although they may eat heartily, they do not get strong nor fill up in

flesh; it is because the stomach has been overtaxed and has not the power to extract the nourishment from the food.

When persons do not get strong, although they eat a great deal, they will get stronger by eating one half less; as a sickly servant in attempting to do a large amount of work, does none of it well, whereas, if the task were a light one, the whole of it would have been thoroughly done.

When any uncomfortable feeling is experienced after eating, it is because some article does not "agree with the stomach," that is, cannot be digested by it. This always arises from quality or quantity, generally the latter. In such cases take less and less until no discomfort is produced; if no special change is observed, it is because the quality is unsuited to the condition of the stomach, or the general system does not require it.

An article may not agree with the stomach to-day, but may agree with it very well in a few days, weeks, or months afterward, because its distinctive elements may then be needed in the system. Most persons instinctively turn away from roast pork in midsummer—it would make them sick—but in winter time, when the thermometer is near zero, large quantities are eaten with a relish, and no specific discomfort follows. As a general rule, instinct is the best guide, and that which is most relished is the thing which should be eaten; but if some discomfort invariably follows, it should be omitted, at least, until change of air, or occupation.

It is a physical and moral wrong to take a single mouthful, when really it is not wanted; the motive being merely to "eat even," to eat it out of the way, or feeling that if it is not eaten it will be thrown away by the cook. If thus thrown away, some worm, or insect, or animal may get it; if eaten by yourself, it only oppresses the system that much.

The finer food is divided or cut up before swallowed, the sooner, the easier and more perfectly is it digested, for like ice, it is dissolved from without inwards, and the smaller the pieces the sooner are they melted.

"Bread and butter" and milk are the only two articles of food which have all the elements of nutrition; hence from childhood to extreme old age we are never tired of them.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

(Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock by the Rev. James Smith.)

Ask, and ye shall receive. John xvi. 24.

These are the words of Jesus. He addresses them to us this morning. They suppose want, and inability to supply ourselves. They intimate that provision is made and may be obtained. They invite us to ask with confidence, assuring us we shall receive.—Jesus has a boundless fulness of blessings, and a loving tender heart to bestow them. He will supply all our needs. Let not want, then, lead you to despair, but look to Jesus; He has, He gives, He tells you to ask and receive. Can any terms be more easy, more suitable, more encouraging than these? But ask in faith, believing because Jesus has promised; ask with earnestness, as though you valued the blessings; ask with importunity; go again and again until you obtain them. Go to Jesus for all you want; make everything a matter of prayer; in everything, by prayer and supplications, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God.—Doubt not, for His word is plain! He is full of compassion; He waits to be gracious; and He has thousands of witnesses to attest His faithfulness, veracity, and love. Look to the generations of old. Did any ever seek the Lord in vain? No: every one that asketh receiveth.

My soul, ask what thou wilt,

Thou canst not be too bold;

Since His own blood for thee He spilt,

What else can he withhold?

WHAT IS WANTED.—We want in you a Christianity that is Christian across counters, over dinner-tables, behind the neighbor's back, as in his face. We want in you a Christianity that we can find in the temperance of the meal, in moderation of dress, in respect for authority, in amiability at home, in veracity and simplicity in mixed society. Rowland Hill used to say he would give very little for the religion of a man whose very dog and cat were not the better for his religion. We want fewer gossiping, slandering, gluttonous, peevish, conceited, bigoted Christians.—To make them effectual, all our public religious measures, institutions, benevolent agencies, missions, need to be managed on a high-toned, scrupulous, and unquestionable scale of honor, without evasion, or partisanship, or overmuch of the serpent's cunning. The hand that gives away the Bible must be unspotted from the world. The money that sends the missionary to the heathen must be honestly earned. In short, both the arms of the Church—justice and mercy—must be stretched out, working for man, strengthening the brethren, or else your faith is vain, and ye are yet in your sins.—*F. D. Huntington D. D.*

THE ART OF BEING POLITE.—First, and foremost, don't try to be polite. It will spoil all. If you keep overhauling your guests with ostentatious entreaties to make them feel at home, they will very soon begin to wish they were there. Let them find out that you are happy to see them by your actions, not by your words. Always remember to let bashful people alone at first; it is the only way to set them at their ease. Trying to draw them out has sometimes the contrary effect of driving them out—of the house.—Leading the conversation is a dangerous experiment. Better follow in its wake; and if you want to endear yourself to talkers, learn to listen well. Never make a fuss about anything—never talk about yourself—and always preserve perfect composure, no matter what solecisms or blunders others may commit.—Remember that it is a very foolish proceeding to lament that you cannot offer your guests a better house, furniture, or viands.

The Miscellany.

JESUS LOVES ME.

(A new hymn for Children by Rev. E. P. Hammond.)

Jesus from his throne on high
Came into this world to die—
That I might from sin be free—
Bled and died upon the tree.
Yes, Jesus loves me,
Yes, Jesus loves me,
The Bible tells me so.

I can see him even now
With his pierced, thorn-clad brow,
Agonizing on the tree—
O what love and all for me!
Yes, Jesus loves me, &c.

Now I feel this heart of stone,
Drawn to love God's holy Son,
"Lifted up" on Calvary,
Suffering shame and death for me.
Yes, Jesus loves me, &c.

Jesus, take this heart of mine,
Make it pure and wholly thine:
Thou hast bled and died for me,
I will henceforth live for thee.
Yes, Jesus loves me, &c.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From Fraser's Magazine for October.)

The land between Auckland and Otahuhu is highly cultivated. All along the road for the first two miles there are numerous pretty villas, with spreading lawns and with trimmed hedges. The fondness of the early colonists for the old country is shown by the names they bestowed on two rising villages. We rode through Epsom and Newmarket, without perceiving any features in the landscape to justify the names they bore. The road was excellent, the sun bright and warm, the country cheerful and inviting. There were no traces of war; its fiery trial had not passed over these peaceful hamlets and fertile fields; the ploughman pursued his usual avocation; the birds twittered and sang in the hedges. The paron bird displayed his white-banded throat on the branches of the willow trees, and the belt birds gave forth their soft, silvery music, as if countless fairies were ringing their tiny bells. But we looked in vain for the lark, the crow, or any of the other birds so familiar to us at home; none of them have as yet found their way to the Great Britain of the South. The hills also are different in shape, bearing evident traces of their volcanic origin; we were especially struck with the series of terraces around their summits. These terraces were not cut out, as in China, for purposes of cultivation; there has always been abundance of land to supply the wants of the scanty population. These terraced hills served the same purpose as the castles of the feudal lords in the middle ages; they were places of refuge for the surrounding population in times of war. As war was the normal state of existence of the Maoris in former days, they were in the habit of descending from these mountain fortresses, spear and mattock in hand, to till their grounds, and returned in the same order in the evening, when the labours of the day were finished. A similar custom prevails in the mountainous parts of Palestine, where the inhabitants are exposed to the incursions of the wandering Bedouins. These hill fortresses are very numerous. From the top of one of them, in the northern part of the island, no less than twenty miles can be counted within a circuit of twenty miles. From their number, and the large amount of labour expended on them, it is evident that the country was far more populous in former days than now. Each fortress was the stronghold of a separate hapu, or clan, which bore a distinctive name, and was independent of every other. Each of these tribes or clans was descended from one family, and had usually the prefix Ngati (offspring) prefixed to it. Thus Ngatimoe means the son or descendant of Moe, and corresponds with the Irish O and the Scottish Mac. The name of the tribe seems a little savage at first; but if we drop the Ngati, and substitute O or Mac, we have O'Moy or Macmoy, which sound quite as well as most Irish or Highland names. The outlines of streets and houses may still be traced on these terraced hills, which were trenched and fortified at a period when the use of iron was unknown. The great object was to economise space; and there was usually only a narrow path between the two rows of houses, or only one row where the terrace was very narrow. The nights in New Zealand are often very cold, and each house was provided with a fire-place, by means of four flagstones stuck into the ground in the shape of an oblong square. The close proximity of these flagstones proves that the population of these hill cities must have been very numerous. One of them, in fact, could easily have accommodated all the Maoris now to be found within a circuit of twenty miles. It follows, therefore, if our estimate be correct, that the Maoris must have decreased twenty-fold since these terraces were cut out. Communication was carried on between the terraces by means of ladders, which were drawn up at night; and over the trenches were slight bridges, which could easily be removed in any emergency. Nor was the commissariat neglected. Those deep pits were the military stores filled with the kumera, or sweet potato, from which the Maori warriors and their dependents received their daily rations. Many years must have elapsed since these pits were dug out. In the centre of some of them may be seen kaauri-trees more than a hundred feet high. It must have taken centuries before they reached that height. As the houses were composed of raupo, a species of reed, which when dry is extremely combustible, the usual mode of attack was to sling red-hot stones against the roofs; and there was always a number of firemen provided with calabashes full of water to extinguish the flames. Altogether these mountain fortresses give one a high idea of the engineering skill of the Maoris of

former days, and form as interesting features in the landscape as the ruined castles of the old feudal barons scattered over England and Scotland.

We reached Papa Kura, twenty-two miles from Auckland, and spent the night in the house of a clergyman. Near his house was a considerable tract of land which belonged to the Maoris. When the war broke out they received orders to surrender their arms or to quit their lands. To deprive a Maori of his musket is as great an indignity as to call upon an officer to give up his sword, and they quitted their lands to a man, and cast in their lot with their countrymen in arms. Any admiration we might have felt for this act of self-sacrifice was restrained by the information that their departure was accompanied by several deeds of barbarity, which prove that beneath the thin enamel of civilisation the heart of a savage beats in the breast of many a Maori. Old men, women, and helpless children were shot down and tomahawked. In war, the great object of the Maori is to kill, and it matters nothing to him whether his victims be armed or unarmed. Ministers of religion are the only class he spares, partly from the remembrance of benefits conferred, more perhaps from superstition. The result of these savage outrages was, that the inhabitants of the surrounding country left their once peaceful homes, and sought refuge with their most valuable effects in Otahuhu and Auckland. In some cases the enemy was upon them before they could leave. They found refuge in the neighbouring churches, and defended themselves till they received assistance from the nearest military stations. Some of these sacred edifices are riddled with shot, and bear other traces of the recent contests around them. Here, as in America, there will be many traditions of the warfare which the early colonists had with the aborigines handed down to posterity. We spent a few hours with a farmer in this district, a quiet, industrious Scotchman, who is now a possessor of a thousand acres of good land, and a house such as any squire of moderate estate in England would not be ashamed to occupy. Everything about the garden and grounds bore signs of neglect, and even worse. The branches of the peach-trees were broken down, the flowers trampled under foot, the walks overgrown with weeds, the hedges full of gaps. Many panes of glass were broken, and the large rooms of the house were but scantily furnished. He had returned to his home after an absence of some months, and found it in its present condition. What the Maoris had spared the Waikato militiamen had wantonly destroyed; in fact, he had suffered more from the latter than the former.

We started in company with a young officer, who, like ourselves, preferred travelling alone. On the way we passed numerous waggons loaded with provisions and ammunition, and the small bell-tent of an old soldier, who was such an advocate of free-trade that he had begun to sell rum without a license. We expressed some doubt about his safety; he assured us, with a knowing wink that there was a perfect understanding between himself and the Maoris. We had no reason to doubt his word. There have been, and there still are, a good many Pakehas far more intimate with the natives than with their own countrymen. These are men whom society has rejected, and who have found a refuge among the Maoris. They have intermarried with the dark-eyed daughters of the land; they have begotten sons and daughters, partaking more largely of the vices than the virtues of either race; they have obtained grants of land without the sanction of the local Government; they have identified themselves with the tribes that adopted them, and are known as Pakeha Maoris. They have raised themselves to a high position in these tribes by their knowledge of the mechanical arts, and their superior education; in many cases, also, they have been able to supply them with useful information during the war.—From their long residence among the natives, they have almost forgotten their native tongue; and most of them are deserters from the army or the navy. They have stirred up the natives against us, by making them believe that we intend to seize their lands, and to drive them into the sea. All these stories have been floating about for years, and have had no small influence in bringing on the present contest. The Pakeha Maoris have much to answer for.

VERY DANGEROUS MORALITY VERY INDELICATELY TAUGHT.

Two young ladies were taken into the inextricable toils and mysteries of a nunnery in this city a few days ago. Great pomp attended the sacrifice. Some of our distinguished military and civil officers, who might have been better employed—more usefully for their country and God—gave the sanction of their presence to the ceremony of taking the black veil: an act that consigns two young women to a slavery of the soul and body more despotic, total and hopeless than that which has roused the wrath of the Christian world and culminated in the present convulsion of a nation. The new Romish Archbishop McCloskey, successor of Archbishop Hughes, delivered an address to the young women before they were offered up a living sacrifice to the Moloch of a cruel custom; and after enlarging upon the completeness of the surrender they were now called upon to make of themselves, he said: "You are the children and followers of Mary, as well as the bride of Christ. She was the first example of holy virginity—a mother and still a virgin. You take her virginity upon you entire. You renounce not only the world and the world's pleasures, but you renounce yourselves. You give up your will into the hands of your Superiress as you give it up into the hands of God."

How contrary this teaching is to the spirit of Christianity, which inculcates the liberty of those whom Christ makes free, we need not stop to point out to any intelligent Christian reader. He will see at a glance

that this doctrine requires a young woman to take upon herself virginity, after the example of one who was a mother and still a virgin, and this young woman must surrender her will to the Superiress of the convent as to God; so that the will of the young woman in relation to the most sacred of all earthly relations, is to be held by another woman, who is to be as God to the virgin who surrenders herself into this ignominious bondage.

We do not hesitate to affirm in the hearing of the intelligent Christian population of the city of New York, that this doctrine is an offence against good morals, and fitted to undermine the foundations of domestic peace and virtue. It inculcates as a religious sentiment the propriety of one person, a woman, a young woman, and of course of any other person, so surrendering his or her freedom of will to another, that moral responsibility passes from the doer of an act to the person commanding it. It makes the priest or the superiress, the bishop or the archbishop, whoever receives the trust, to be as God to the subject, so that the captive is now ready to submit to anything, ready to do anything, that the one in authority commands!

This is the vital principle of the order of Jesuits. So infamously base and intolerably despotic in their crimes did they become, that they have been forcibly expelled by monarchical governments in Europe, even where the Roman Catholic religion was largely prevalent and respected. In obedience to this doctrine, now proclaimed in free and enlightened America, the followers of Ignatius Loyola in other lands have perpetrated deeds from which humanity revolts with disgust. The member of that Society, at the order of his superior, to whom his will was surrendered, went unquestioning to the ends of the earth, to preach or to murder, it mattered not to him, he did as he was told. Having been taught that his will was swallowed up by the will of the leader of his order, he felt no compunctions of conscience, when the darkest deeds were done by his right hand. That hand moved in obedience to the command of another, and that other took the moral responsibility of the act, with all its temporal and eternal consequences. And it was no theory of moral responsibility differing from that which Archbishop McCloskey teaches publicly to the young women who are led to commit their lives, and honor, and immortal souls, to the Superiress of the Convent in the city of New York in the year of our Lord, 1864.—N. Y. Observer.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN LIFE.

To most of those who have recently enrolled themselves in the Church an entire change of conduct and external life is necessary to make them suitable examples of their professions. They have been used to conviviality and amusements which, though not positively objectionable as immoral, yet deaden and neutralize their religious influence if persisted in. Recreation is as essential now as ever, and when the excitement incident to the first awakening, with its numerous meetings and the attendant calls upon one's energies and sympathies—when all these are past and one is left alone with himself he feels weak and lonely. The world has been renounced and left behind, and yet there is nothing to take its place. Not that the means of grace are less precious, or in any way distasteful, but a man cannot live and develop harmoniously on sermons and prayer-meetings alone. The intellectual and social natures have claims as well as the spiritual.

Just here is where we see at once the need and the benefit of social Christian life. But the Churches too often think that when the revival season is past, and the fruit has been gathered in, that nothing more remains.—They forget or ignore the social wants and needs of these lambs of the flock, and remembering that they have pledged their faith at the Church altar, consider that they are safe. When will men and women realize that it is by the six days' life we are moved and affected more than the seventh; that fifty-two Sabbaths do not form a breakwater strong enough to repel all the rushing influences of three hundred and thirteen days? When shall we learn the true value of Christian homes, and the real power of social Christianity?

A vast majority of those lapses from religious life which Christians so much deplore are occasioned by a want of hearty, genial, social life. With no home of his own, living in hired chambers, and boarding hotels or restaurants, it is no wonder that one gets tired and lonely, and is willing to take such society as is offered, whatever it be. If it be Christian society it will be gladly welcomed, and will help one to make himself what the Church needs and the world expects. We trust that Christian people will learn to value more highly their social influence, and that they will not hesitate to use it for the benefit of those whom they have the power of assisting. Christianity never seems so noble as when it is shown in daily life. To hide one's light under a bushel is neither scriptural nor sensible. The world, and the men in it, need all the light there is, and it is criminal to withhold all but a feeble glimmer upon only one day in seven.—Springfield Republican.

SABBATH AFTERNOON MEETING.

On Sabbath afternoon, 30th October, this meeting was crowded,—the announcement that the Hon. Mr. Tilly, of New Brunswick, would be one of the speakers having drawn many of various classes who do not usually attend.

The hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus name," was sung; and the meeting was opened with prayer as usual. The portion of Scripture read was Luke xix, 7-10; from which it was inferred that Christ did not shun the company of sinners, but, on the contrary, sought the lost. It was not, however, from any liking for such company, but to save them; and this is the only safe way of going into bad company. If the good seek the bad in order to save them, the bad seek

elevated. If the good make affinity with the bad from inclination, they will be dragged down to the level of their evil companions. It is neither dangerous nor degrading to raise the drunkard from the gutter and take care of him. It is both dangerous and degrading to go into the saloon or tap-room with him.

Private Crawford described the burning and irritable sensations of a man after a debauch, and the gradual approach of delirium tremens, brought on by the repetition of such debauches; and called earnestly on all drinkers to stop ere it became too late, and henceforth pursue a course safe alike for themselves and families.

The hymn "Must Jesus bear the Cross alone" was now sung, while the collection was taken up.

The Hon. Mr. Tilly, Prime Minister of New Brunswick, having been introduced then addressed the meeting, saying he had joined the cause when quite a young man, twenty-three years ago, and had had many opportunities of observing the advantages it conferred in going through life. There were some views of the waste occasioned by drinking, which had forcibly impressed his mind. The British and Foreign Bible Society had been in successful operation for upwards of half a century, and Christians of all denominations, and many countries contributed to its funds. It received the large subscriptions of the rich, and the pennies of the poor; and its income amounted to the magnificent sum of, perhaps, £150,000 sterling per annum. But what was this to the amount spent in drink. In Canada alone, a single province of the British empire, according to the best calculation he could make, there was more spent in intoxicating drink in one year, than the income of the Bible Society for seven years. We all know the good effected by the money given to the Bible Society. It diffuses the Word of God throughout the world; but what was the return for the money spent in drink? Misery, wretchedness and woe, degradation, disease and death! Canada was distinguished for her attention to education and religion; but she spent more in drink annually than for the support of all her schools and churches put together for several years. Again, it had been calculated that there were five millions of letters in the Bible, and it would assist us to realize the enormous sums spent in drink, if we remembered that there are as many dollars spent in Canada annually in liquor as there are letters in the Old and New Testaments; and spent not only unnecessarily, but injuriously. He had for public purposes kept an accurate account of the deaths occasioned by drunkenness in the year in New Brunswick, and they amounted to two hundred. Canada had ten times the population, and was not probably more sober,—and, therefore, she might very probably have two thousand deaths of this kind in a year; which, if they were all collected into one view, would appal every heart. How, it may be asked, could such things be without arousing more attention? How was it that this costly work of devastation should be allowed to go on almost without exciting remark? The general apathy was only to be accounted for by familiarity.—When the cholera commenced in the city where he resided, the first deaths caused general consternation; but after it had gone on for some time, and deaths had become more and more numerous, people became less and less alarmed. So in the American war. The first account of a few hundred killed awakened a thrill of horror in our minds which later accounts of losses of thousands and tens of thousands failed to arouse. This waste was also as injurious in a private as in a public point of view. What might not families accomplish in the way of increased comfort and usefulness by the means spent in drink? The amount wasted in this way even by very moderate drinkers annually, would, if paid in life insurance, make a handsome provision for their families, and many families were deprived not only of comforts, but necessities, by drink. During his experience in this cause, he had seen nothing but good, from total abstinence, and only evil from drinking. It made an incalculable difference to a young man starting in life, which side he chose, and he hoped the many young men present would choose aright.

The meeting was closed as usual, by prayer and singing a hymn.

FARNCE PREPARING TO SQUAT ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

(From the New York Times.)

Among the curious items of news contained in the Paris letter which we publish, is that relating to a project of colonization which the Emperor's Government have in view on the Pacific coast—and of which we have heard something before. Preparatory to the introduction of the military or the political part of the enterprise, two eminent civil engineers have been employed to make an elaborate inquiry into the mineral and agricultural resources of Lower California, Sonora, and the chain of the Madre Mountains. That this survey is preliminary to another for "squating" on the Pacific coast, is made tolerably clear, we think, from the admissions made by the Emperor's spokesman in the Corps Legislatif many months ago.

In the famous Mexican debate which took place on the 10th of May, the prime defence offered by Ministers for the financial agreement which had then been provisionally entered into with the agents of Maximilian, was based upon the fact that the occupation and working of the Sonora mines under French direction, would produce an enormous revenue—a revenue that France would peculiarly control. M. Aranjuez, formerly Mexican Minister of Finance, had the sagacity to project this enterprise as a backer to the somewhat excessive loan which he wished to raise at the outset of Maximilian's career. He considered that it would be wise to borrow 750,000,000 francs, first to pay off the European creditors of the Republic, next to maintain a sufficient army for conquest, and the maintenance of order; further, to keep the machinery of the Government in working condition until a system of taxation could be established and put in force; and lastly, to pay for the occupation and working of the Sonora mines under the protection of a French military force.

Boasting of the results which the project of M. Aranjuez promised to compass, M. Rouher announced to the Corps Legislatif, that by means of it an annual revenue of 30,000,000 piasters could be secured, and that of this sum 20,000,000 would be sufficient to carry on the Government of Mexico, leaving a snug balance of ten millions to reward the enterprise of France. During the same remarkable debate, M. Dalloz launched out upon this theme with even greater spirit and more genuine frankness than his colleague. He said bluntly that France and England had come to the resolution not to permit the United States

to enjoy a monopoly of the mines on the Pacific coast. "While," said he, "California is sending on an average 160,000,000 francs in bullion yearly to New York, and while double this amount may be obtained from Mexico, France and England have allowed the United States to appropriate to themselves that inexhaustible bank." M. Dalloz further believed it was eminently wise for France, at this particular juncture, to show the world that she had determined to "renew her protection over another Constantinople in a hemisphere which seemed on the point of being absorbed by the selfish policy of the Monroe doctrine."

SALTNESS OF THE SEA AS AFFECTING NAVIGATION.—Surprise has been expressed that vessels going to Sebastopol take a smaller cargo than if they were only going to Constantinople, or that they diminish their cargo at the latter port before entering the Black Sea. The reason is this—the density of water of different seas is more or less considerable, and the vessels sailing in them sink more or less, according to their density.—The density arises from the quantity of salt contained in the water; and consequently, the saltier the sea is, the less a vessel sinks in it. As, too, the more salt a vessel carries, the deeper she penetrates the water, it follows that the more salt water the greater the quantity of salt that can be carried. Now, as the Black Sea is 16 times less salt than the Mediterranean, a vessel which leaves Toulon or Marseilles for Sebastopol must take a smaller cargo than one that only goes to Constantinople, and a still smaller one if it is to enter the sea of Azoff, which is 18 times less salt than the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean is twice as salt as the Atlantic; once more than the Adriatic, 5 times more than the Caspian Sea, 12 times more than the Ionian sea, and 17 times more than the Sea of Marmora. The Dead Sea contains more salt than any other sea; it is asserted on good authority that two tons of its water yield 559 lbs. of salt and magnesia.—Scientific American.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—"I have been referred," says a writer in *Once a Week* "to a volume of popular sermons, in which owing to the negligence of the proof readers, a deplorable number of typographical errors appeared. One of these, as if in reference to the others, was singularly appropriate to the unhappy circumstances of the poor author; the verse 'Princes have persecuted me without a cause,' reading, 'Printers have persecuted me without a cause.' Campbell's celebrated Essay on Miracles appeared in one of the advertisements as Campbell's Essay on Mangles. In newspaper articles of my own, I have had the misfortune to see 'the internal relations of the church' converted into 'the infernal relations of the church,' and 'people who spoke the Gaelic language,' were made to 'smoke it. I remember a great public demonstration that took place in a town in which I was residing at the time. After one or two unimportant speeches a certain demagogue arose, whose appearance was the signal for loud and enthusiastic cheering from the multitude. A party newspaper describing this, in the course of its gratulatory and servid report, said, 'that the vast concourse had rent the air with their snouts.'"

FARMERS WHO DON'T READ THE NEWSPAPERS.—The worst instance of ignorance, says an exchange, (resulting from not taking the papers), we have heard of lately, happened the other day. A farmer who wanted to sell his place, asked \$3,500 for it. Another farmer offered him \$3,000 in gold for it, but he wouldn't take it, insisting that he must have his price. A few days after, a buyer came along and gave him \$3,500 in paper money for the farm. Had he taken the \$3,000 in gold, the principal with the premium, at this time, would have amounted to \$7,800. Some men are born wise and some otherwise.

VISITORS IN LONDON.—During the year 1863, the number of visitors to the various Royal Palaces, National Museums, &c., was as follows:—State apartments, Windsor Castle, 24,476; Houses of Parliament, 97,375; Hampton Court Palace, 236,079; British Museum, general collection, 440,821; and readers, with cards, to the reading-room, 107,821. To the National Gallery, 637,678 persons went; and as many as 726,915 to the Museum at South Kensington; the Museum of Practical Geology had 18,200 visitors; and the Tower of London 60,200; the Royal Gardens, at Kew, received 403,418; Sir John Soane's Museum, 1147; and the National Portrait Gallery, 10,474. In 1862, the year of the International Exhibition, the numbers visiting each place were greatly increased.

THE SAVANTS TO MR. LINCOLN.—On the 1st instant the following address, bearing the signatures of one hundred and sixty members of "the International Association for the Advancement of Social Science," lately in session at Amsterdam, was presented to the United States Consul at Amsterdam, for transmission to Mr. Lincoln:—To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:—We have followed with profound interest, from its origin, the struggle between the energetic citizens of the North and the slaveholders of the South. While regretting the bloodshed and the evils resulting from war, we congratulate you upon the constant firmness with which you and the nation which elected you have defended justice and humanity. Convinced that the United States nation will issue from this trial stronger than ever, and with a future definitely separated from every servile institution, we await the speedy triumph of the holy cause of liberty. We are sure that the destinies of the great republic will never be compromised by you.

A TEMPERANCE SERMON.—On Sunday afternoon the 18th inst., the Rev. William Caine, M. A., of Manchester, while in Bath attending the meeting of the British Association, by the kind permission of the Rev. Mr. Cavell, the incumbent of St. James's Church in that city, preached a sermon on the duty of all Christians to practise total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and on the duty of the State to suppress the traffic in them. There were about 800 persons present, amongst whom were many of the members of the British Association, and many ministers of religion. Mr. Caine was earnestly pressed to publish his sermon.

—On the 15th ult. the Grampians were covered with snow.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Political affairs are the all engrossing subject of public attention throughout the State. Both parties are holding large meetings in every place of consequence. Gen. Keyes who lately arrived here, is writing and speaking in favor of Gen. McClellan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5th.—Major Gen. Peck left this city this morning for the Canadian frontier.

OWASGO, Nov. 5th.—Precautionary measures are being taken by military and civic authorities for the reception of the rebel raiders should they attempt to visit this city. If they come they will meet with a warm reception.

A special meeting of the council was held this morning, and among other measures adopted for the defence of the city, a special police was appointed to patrol the streets at night, and a detachment of the 49th Regiment, New York, were on duty last night. A detachment from this regiment are also picketing the docks, harbor and river, and guards are placed at various places in the city.

NEW YORK, 5th.—Late rebel papers contain little war news. The Richmond Whig is disgusted with Northern despotism, and congratulates us on Lincoln's mode of conducting elections.

The *Enquirer* descants on the demoralization of the rebel army, and urges re-organization, especially of the cavalry.

Two blockade runners recently brought in 450,000 pounds English bacon for the rebel troops.

NEW YORK, 5th.—The New Orleans *Times* of the 20th has Mobile papers of the 19th and 22nd, which say concerning the trans-Mississippi department, that a Government messenger had just arrived from Shreveport with the most important despatches ever brought from that quarter.

Although we cannot give particulars, still, we may assert, news is of the most important and encouraging nature. Shelby, near Arkansas line, was capturing forts, destroying Steele's reinforcements and supplies.

Magruder is in Arkansas, and is operating in a most vigorous manner, and swears he and Steele cannot live long in the same State.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5th.—The *Bulletin* has received a special, which says the recent report in regard to the "Tallahassee," being off in the Delaware Breakwater, originated by a salute fired by Fort Delaware, on the arrival of the gunboat "Galena."

New York State Union Committee, Astor House, Nov. 4.—I am authorized to offer on behalf of the above committee, a reward of \$1,000 for the first arrest, followed by the conviction, of a person offering a fraudulent soldiers' vote.

(Signed.) HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

DENVER CITY, Nov. 5.—The official canvass for the vote on the State question, shows about 800 majority against the State.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It is positively asserted that Gen. Butler is not to have a command in the Department of the East. The Government has complete confidence in General Dix, and if it did not General Butler would not be selected for the position.

The visit of Gen. Butler to New York is to attend to private business.

Special to the Post.—Washington, 5th.—The reported detention of soldiers' votes for McClellan in the Washington Post Office, is denied by Postmaster Bowen, who is a McClellan man; he has ordered prompt transmission of the soldiers' votes, and for some days past more than 1000 of these letters have been forwarded daily.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 6.—The excitement in regard to reported raids of the rebels from Canada upon the northern towns has been intense in this city during yesterday evening and to-day. An extra patrol of citizens was last night appointed in addition to the regular police force.

SU-PERSON BRIDGE, Nov. 6.—There is great excitement on the American side, in consequence of an anticipated raid. The citizens are arming and goods and valuables are being removed. A special train with troops is expected to-night.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5.—On the 3rd inst. the rebel army under Hood attempted to cross the Tennessee River at the mouth of the Blue Water and were repulsed by the federal army under Gen. Sherman with considerable loss.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Richmond papers of the 4th announce the capture of the "Plymouth," occasioned by the destruction of the "Albemarle," 12 or 14 Yankees were captured.

The *Herald* says, Sherman has sent the 4th corps to Decatur to operate against Hood, and moved the remainder of the army to Atlanta—apparently to inaugurate an offensive campaign forthwith from that point.

The *Herald* denies the report that Sheridan is falling back. Major Gen. Butler is in command of the troops arriving, and about to arrive in this State. He is cut with his general order No. 1. The M. C. procession of Saturday night was a grand affair.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Seymour to visit Washington and investigate charges of fraud against State agents for receiving the soldiers' vote, have made their report. They had an interview with the Secretary of War and obtained from him permission to visit in person Col. North and Messrs. Cohn and Jones, the arrested persons who were subjected to improper treatment and great deprivation. They say that they could obtain no copies of the charges against the accused, and have found no evidence that frauds were committed by them.

They state also that soldiers desirous of voting on the democratic ticket meet with great difficulties in their efforts to do so. The Commissioners requested the Secretary of War that either Col. North and Messrs. Cohn and Jones should be given up for trial to the State authorities, or that proceedings in their cases should be postponed till after the Presidential election; and neither of which being complied with, a communication was addressed to President Lincoln by them, stating the entire case, and their labors being complete, they left Washington.

It will seem that one of the desires of the Commission, the postponement of the trial till after the election, has been complied with by the adjournment of the Court to the 14th inst.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5th.—The "Costa Rica," from Aspinwall, 27th ult., brought to this port \$400,000 specie. Reinforcements to the Spanish fleet in the Chincha Islands had arrived; but matters still wear a warlike aspect. Hostilities between the Peruvians and Spaniards had not commenced.

The government of Chili is said not to be so warm now in support of Peru as it was at the breaking out of the difficulties, it being consider-

ed that the authorities of the latter republic have acted in an imprudent and rash manner. The financial ability of the Peruvians for carrying on a war of any great extent is regarded as somewhat doubtful by many. Another Peruvian ministerial resignation had occurred, this being the second in a short time.

The Chilians celebrated the anniversary of their independence on the 18th of September in a very enthusiastic manner throughout the country.

Another revolution in Ecuador has been quelled.

Admiral Pearson arrived at Panama on the 22nd ult., and superseded Admiral Bell in command of the United States Squadron in the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A strong gale prevailed on the Hudson River yesterday, the tide being higher than ever before at this season of the year. At Orger's Station a portion of the Hudson River R.R. track, a few yards in length, was washed away, detaining the train from Troy, and the mail from Poughkeepsie nearly an hour. The gravel was washed away from the track, which was repaired by propping up the rails with timbers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The *Times's* Washington special says, Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, says that on the 1st of Oct., we had received under the last call, over 120,000 volunteers, and he had been informed by authority to which he gave the highest credit, that the last draft when completed would furnish all the men that would be needed for the war.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says Lieut. Col. Murphy, of the 73rd N.Y. Heavy Artillery, whose arrest has been before announced, today testified that a large number of soldiers' affidavits and powers of attorney, purporting to have been sworn before him, and bearing his name, were forgeries. He makes the 7th officer whose name has been forged in Col. North's office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4th.—Horace Heffron, Deputy Grand Commander of Liberty, of Ind., who is on trial here for participation in the treasonable conspiracy to-day, turned States' evidence, and made startling revelations of the schemes of the Order. He said nobody but Democrats were admitted, or would be, if applied. He confirmed the previous evidence of military organizations in the Order, and the appointment of a Major General to command.

Dr. Bowles, one of the accused, is Commander-in-Chief. Dr. Jas. P. Wilson, recently arrested, is the Adjutant-General of his staff. He said a committee of 12 was appointed to prepare the insurrection, and the insurrection was intended to release the rebel prisoners in the north-west, arm them from the government arsenals, overturn the State Government, kill Governor Morton, or hold him as a hostage for captured insurrectionists, and then form the north-west into a separate confederacy.

He said that he was told by Adjutant General Wilson that \$500,000 had been sent by the rebel agents in Canada into the north-west to purchase arms for the order, and that \$200,000 had been left in Ind., in the hands of Dodd and John C. Walker, State agents. Heffron further swore that the committee of 13 had appointed 10 men to kill Governor Morton; and that a few days since the Governor received a letter, signed by one of the men, declaring that the writer and associates had sworn to kill Morton, and would do it. If Morton was killed Dr. Athens, Secretary of State and member of the Order, was to take his place, as provided by law.

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—Sue Monday and her gang of murderers having captured and murdered old Mr. Harper, a Union citizen residing near Melway, last Thursday night, 4 guerrillas were sent to the scene of the murder on Wednesday and shot to death as a retaliation.

Twelve thousand dollars worth of goods was robbed from the stores in the little village of Allensville on Wednesday night by guerrillas.

The same afternoon the guerrillas captured a sleeping car at Rocky Hill Station, and shot an old negro who was in the car; they then set fire and burned the negro and car. They also shot a private of the 6th Kentucky regiment, after robbing him.

Rumors prevail here that Gen. Sherman is rapidly moving east from Atlanta; but we are unable to get the report verified, and the authorities here do not credit it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Gen. Butler, by direction of the President of the U.S., and by assignment of Gen. Dix, commanding the Department of the East, has assumed command of the military forces in this State, for the purpose of preserving order until after the Presidential election, preventing the executing of the supposed designs of the rebels and rebel sympathizers to carry out a systematic plundering and burning raid in our principal cities.

Gen. Butler in his official order assures the citizens that they need apprehend no interference with their rights or privileges as electors, as his subordinates are instructed to strictly refrain from anything of the kind, his only object being to preserve peace.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued an order to the members of the metropolitan police, instructing them to enforce to-morrow through out, in compliance with the State law, requiring that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold on election day. That no box for the distribution of tickets shall be erected within 150 feet of a polling place, and that no unjustifiable physical force shall be used either by policemen or citizens to incite or intimidate electors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The *Richmond Sentinel* of the 4th learns that Gen. Kilpatrick, in an attack on Wheeler's cavalry, protecting Hood's rear, has been repulsed; also, that a cavalry raid had been made on Talladega by the Yankees.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—Scraps of reliable information from below indicate that Sherman's position is perfectly satisfactory to himself and to all who understand it, and that Sherman is equally satisfied with Hood's position. Developments are now progressing which will astonish and delight the country. Beyond this announcement what news we have is contraband.

The *Democrat* contains the announcement of the evacuation of Johnsonville yesterday by the Federal command at that place. It is also reported that they have destroyed all the transports and gunboats near that place to prevent their falling into the hands of the reinforced rebels. The particulars of the affair are meagre and somewhat conflicting.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—The Governor has issued a writ of election by proclamation, as provided by the Constitution of the U.S., for the election of a representative in the 38th Congressional District, in place of Hon. H. G. Stebbins, who has resigned. The election is to be held on Tuesday, November 8th.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. Henry Seybold, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 5th inst., the wife of Chas. D. Edwards of a son.

In Annapolis, on the 1st inst., the wife of the Rev. Peter Lindsay, of a son.

In this city on the 3rd inst., at 981 St. Urbain Street, the wife of George Smith, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. W. H. Peake, of Harrowsmith, C.W., at the residence of the bride's brother, in this city, Mr. Lewis C. Peake, of Gananook, C.W., to Maggie, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Monahan, of Montreal.

At Stratford, on the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. Macpherson, Charles Scott, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Margaret Dallas Lint, second daughter of J. J. E. Linton, Esq., Clerk of P. ace, County of Perth.

DIED.

In this city, on the 5th instant, Phebe Hamilton, widow of the late Joseph LeBer, aged 74 years.

At 22 Duke Street, on the 5th inst., Ellen daughter of W. P. Weir, aged 64 months.

On the 3rd inst., Catherine Grace, sister of P. Grace, Grocer.

At Lachine, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. Mrs. Ann Reid, widow of the late Théophile Thiery, aged 78 years, and 6 months.

At Waterloo, C.E., on the 4th inst., Edward Robinson, youngest son of the late H. Robinson, aged 27.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANADIAN MESSENGER.

This Monthly Periodical, published at the low price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER ANNUM, will be found to contain a large amount of reading matter selected from the best sources, and eminently fitted "to blend instruction with delight."

Its chief contents are as follows:—

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There will, of course, be nothing of a sectarian or political character in the *Messenger* and as it PASSES FREE THROUGH THE POST OFFICE, it can neither give news nor advertisements.

The aid of all who appreciate the importance of the press as an agency for doing good, is earnestly invited to extend the circulation of the *Messenger*, until it reach, if possible, every home in Canada, however remote or secluded.

Terms, 25 cents per annum, with one copy gratis for a club of ten. Cash invariably in advance.

A new and enlarged series will be issued on 1st January next, and new subscribers remitting in the meantime will be furnished with the December number gratis.

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From the Lyster Station of the Grand Trunk Railway to Lloyd's Falls, in the Township of Inverness, passing through the Township of Nelson, and connecting the valuable and extensive mills at Lyster and Glen Lloyd with the Grand Trunk Railway.

Detailed prospectuses, with the names of the Provisional Directors, will be issued in a few days.

Inverness, Megantic, }
Nov. 4, 1864. }

TEAS.—2,100 packages choice Green and Black TEAS, comprising Gunpowder Imperial, Young Hyson, Twankay, Japan, Oolong, Congou and Souchong.

J. A. & H. MATHEWSON,
McGill Street.

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

Spanish Leather, Slaughter Leather, Moccasin Leather, Harness Leather, Waxed Upper Leather, Grained Upper Leather, Grained Calfskin Leather, Waxed Calfskin Leather, Kips (whole), Kipsides, Splits, large and small, Enamel Cow, Patent Cow, Patent Calf, Lacing Leather, Sheepskin Linings.

—ALSO—
French Calfskin, Shoe Pegs, Beef Boots, Moose, Moccasins, Pure Cod Oil in barrels.
The attention of Leather Dealers, Country Merchants and Shoemakers is invited to this Circular.
All orders carefully executed.
J. W. W. JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The undersigned continues to offer their services for the sale of all kinds of Produce (excepting liquors and tobacco excepted) on the most reasonable terms of Commission, and keeping charges as low as possible.

Long experience and extensive business connections enable us to obtain the best price of the market, and as our sales and returns are made with regularity and promptness.

Short drafts, accompanied by bill of lading, will be accepted for about three-fourths of the net value of consignments, if required.

Packages should be marked with our initials and those of the sender, and in the case of Ashes a running number on each barrel; and as soon as the property is sent off it should be advised by mail, with instructions concerning the kind of produce, to which we give special attention as Ashes, Flour, Butter, (for which we have excellent facilities), Pork, Dressed Hogs, &c.

Information respecting packing, forwarding, &c., &c., will be communicated on application.

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For sale, consignments from various factories of Twines, Ropes and Sashlines; also, from Manufacturers in England, of Black, Blue and Brown Ladies' Cloths, Mixed Melton Cloakings and fancy Cordings.

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Across the River. 12 views of Heaven, by various popular writers.
The Story of Nelson, for Boys.
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BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS, and CHURCH SERVICES, wholesale and retail at the "Witness" Book Store, 247 Notre Dame Street. Country Merchants are invited to inspect the stock.

ORDERS FOR ENGLISH BOOKS OR PERIODICALS.—Orders for English Books or Periodicals are respectfully solicited. Parcels received by every Canadian steamer.
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THE HORSE'S FOOT, and how to keep it sound, with illustrations. Price 60 cents. For sale at the WITNESS BOOK STORE, 247 Notre Dame Street.

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DR GUTHRIE'S NEW PERIODICAL, "THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE." Subscription \$1.25. Fine edition with cover \$2 per annum. The Rev. Dr. Guthrie says:—

"This journal is intended to answer to its title. Its articles will be brief and varied, and will touch on subjects connected with Christian thought, work, and life. It will be cheerful and healthy in its tone, wise in its teaching, tender in its spirit, and catholic as befits the day. While aiming to bring the Bible into relation to common life, it will also seek to express the devoutest thoughts of worship, theology and the Story of the Church, Missions and Missionaries; Pictures from the Word, and biographies of Men and Women; Illustrations of God's Glory in his Works, and God's care in his Providence; Homilies on Daily Duties; and Tales and Sketches of Character will all find a place. Human life has many relations, Christian experience many shades, he truth many sides; it will address itself to each."
"I make our Magazine plain to common people without being vulgar, interesting to cultivated minds without being unintelligible to men of ordinary education, to make good our entry into cottages as well as drawing rooms, to be read by people of all Christian denominations, to be of no class, of no sect, of no party but belonging to all and profitable to all—such is our aim."
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A New Life of Rev. George Whitefield
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Iteville, C. E., Nov. 4, 1864.

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WITNEYS, PILOTS, &c.—Several invoices of these heavy FALL WOOLLENS just received. For sale by
JOHN DOUGALL,

NEW FALL GOODS.—Fifty-one bales and cases just arrived by the "Peruvian," comprising an assortment of WOOLLEN and COTTON GOODS. For sale at a low advance by the invoice, package or piece.
JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant,
270 St. Paul Street.

WADDING AND BATTING constantly receiving and for sale by
JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant,
270 St. Paul Street.

PER "ROSENEATH," from Halifax, COD and SEAL OILS, TABLE CODFISH and HERRINGS.
J. A. & H. MATHEWSON.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

JAMES BAYLIS

Has just received extensive importations of the following Goods, selected by himself in the British and Continental Markets prior to the late great advance in prices:

CARPETING

Of every make and quality.

COCOA MATTINGS

In all widths from 1/4 yd. to 2 yds. wide.

DRUGGETS, FELTS, RUGS, MATS, STAIR RUGS, &c., &c.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

A large variety, of the newest patterns, from the best makers. English, Scotch, American, and French.

KAMPTULICON.

Plaid, Printed, and Bordered, ordinary and extra thickness of the best quality. Orders solicited on Manufacturers account from Hotels and Public Institutions.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

In great variety of new makes, with trimmings to match. —ALSO—
CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES of New York manufacture.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

Embroidered, Plain and Printed 6-4 and 8-4 Billiard Cloths.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH LININGS.

In Drab and Blue Cloths, Plaid and Embossed Plush, Fancy Moquet.

J. B. Baylis solicits an examination of the above, believing the stock unsurpassed in this city in variety or extent. Importing for his establishments in Montreal and Toronto more extensively of these goods than any House in the Province, he is enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

JAMES BAYLIS, 74 Great St. James Street, near the Ottawa Hotel.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.

MONTREAL

CARPET, OIL CLOTH AND CURTAIN WAREHOUSE, 49 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

The following Goods have just been received:—

CARPETINGS.—Tournais, Velvets, Brussels Tapestries, Kidderminster, Dutch, Twilled and Plain Hengs, and many other makes.

OIL CLOTH.—English Scotch and American, from the best makers, and of patterns confined exclusively to ourselves.

KAMPTULICON.—A new article for covering floors, very much in use in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. Various kinds of Mats are also made of this article. We are agents for one of the best manufacturers of this article.

CURTAIN STIFF