

# MONTREAL WITNESS,

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### DR. JOHN BROWN ON MODERATE DRINKING.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

SIR,—Dr. Brown, in his generally excellent little work: "Five Lay Sermons on Health, to the Working Classes," earnestly entreats his readers not to use intoxicating liquors; but in another part of his book he is particular to say: "I am not a teetotaler. I am against teetotalism as a doctrine of universal application. I think we are meant to use these things as not abusing them,—this is one of the disciplines of life."—(The italics are mine.)

That is to say, Mr. Editor, it is right enough to drink moderately, but a great sin to become a drunkard—as if every moderate drinker could continue to limit himself to a certain quantity!

And the renowned Doctor's remarks on drinking, moderate or otherwise, altogether ignore the question of example. No one, even of the "most straightest sect" of moderate drinkers, can afford to say the "first word" of rebuke to the chief of drunkards. His own practice, however, affords an impregnable excuse to the drunkard. Said a very moderate drinker to a drunkard wallowing in the mire: "Why don't you become a teetotaler?" Said the drunkard, in his own drivelling way, to the very moderate drinker: "Are you a teetotaler?" Which "argument to the man," happily, converted on the spot our moderate drinker; and he replied, that he was going to become a teetotaler that very night.

But, to return to the Doctor, and in conclusion, the following lines (from a poem, once quoted in your model and cheapest of papers)—the following lines, I say, contain, in my opinion, the true "sum of the whole matter," about moderate drinking:—

"Oh, you think you have all firmness, that my steps you never will follow;

That your feet will never founder in the mire wherein I wallow.

I'd have laughed at all such nonsense; yet, you see my situation;

And, as I am now, you may be, though you drink in moderation.

Moderation!—ugh, what folly! Ask the whirlwind to be quiet!

Speak of peace unto the tempest!—but in drinking, never try it.

Rouse of appetite the lion, and, though friends and guards attend you,

From his lair the beast will leap out when you least expect, and rend you.

I was moderate in drinking; but my chain of limit lengthened;

Feeding on its constant practice, day by day the habit strengthened."

BETA.

### VENTILATION IS LIFE—ITS ABSENCE IS DEATH.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

SIR,—I have recently observed three well intentioned articles in your valuable columns, on the important subject of Ventilation. Each of these articles contained some truth, but there was, nevertheless, an admixture of error. In each case, the effect of the error would practically result in misleading those unacquainted with the science of Ventilation, and to a considerable extent neutralizing the truth contained in the said articles.

In the first article to which I refer, it was stated, that it was necessary to provide 500 cubic inches of air per hour, for every inmate of a dwelling or hospital. The utter absurdity of these figures will appear from the fact that every full-grown man, in the process of respiration, draws into his chest, on an average 300 cubic inches of air per minute, and as it escapes and mingles again with the surrounding atmosphere, it vitiate at least two cubic feet, or 3,456 cubic inches of air per minute, and renders it unfit for respiration. It therefore follows, that to limit the supply of 500 cubic inches of air per hour, would be certain death to all the inmates of the room so limited.

The second article to which I refer, contained an allusion to the fact, that Dr. Reed, in ventilating the House of Commons, had stated the minimum quantity of fresh air to be supplied to every person therein at 30 cubic feet per minute, and the maximum at 60 cubic feet per minute. While quoting this fact, the writer of the article in question recommended a supply of 10 cubic feet per minute. Now, if a supply of 10 cubic feet of air per minute, for each person occupying, or assembled in any building, be ample, why did Dr. Reed place 30 feet as the minimum, and 60 feet as the maximum supply? These are highly important considerations for all persons engaged in the erection of dwelling-houses and public buildings, but alas! how little are they understood. Hence there is scarcely a dwelling-house or public edifice to be found, where there is any provision made on scientific principles for ventilation.

This brings me to the third article which appeared in your journal of the 7th inst. The writer says, "cold, bad air needs an outlet below the floor of the building," and again, "The worst places to be ventilated are basements of our churches, where the Sabbath-schools and week-night meetings are held. These places cannot be thoroughly ventilated even in summer, with all the doors and windows open, without heat below the surface of the floor to rarefy the poisonous air,—the reason being, that cold, bad air is heavier than pure air."

Before commenting on the two former articles, I will endeavor to correct the error contained in the last statement. It is quite true, as the writer states, that cold, bad air is heavier than the pure air, but he labors under a mistake in asserting that the basements of churches cannot be ventilated without introducing heat below the surface of the floor. In my profession as mining engineer, it has fallen to my lot to lay out the ventilation of coal and other mines, at a depth of from 100 to 300 yards from the surface of the earth. In some of those mines, large quantities of carbonic acid as well as carburated hydrogen gases were continually given out in large volumes. There, it would have been out

of the question to have talked of introducing heat below the surface of the floor. But the poisonous gases had nevertheless to be expelled, moment by moment, or hundreds of lives would otherwise have been sacrificed. In order to effect this, the heavier as well as the lighter gas had to be swept clean out of their lurking places, to be forced up under-ground inclines, to be propelled through some two or three miles in length of air ways, and finally, to be carried up a vertical shaft of say 150 yards deep. All this was effected by placing a furnace at the bottom of the "upcast," or outlet shaft. This shaft was in communication with all the working places of the mine, and sucked out the air as it approached it. The mine was also supplied with a "down-cast" shaft, also in communication, in an opposite direction, with the working places of the mine. As the polluted air was drawn up through the upcast, the fresh air rushed down the downcast, and in its turn swept through the mine, and carried before it the poisoned gases, which were continually percolating from abandoned portions of the works, and elsewhere.

But I perceive that I have already written too much for one letter. I will, therefore, reserve my remarks on the ventilation of churches, &c., for a future communication. In the meanwhile allow me to say that I quite agree with the writer of your third article in his appalling description of the absence of adequate ventilation in many of those sacred edifices. J. W.

### THE "ARABIAN'S" BOILER.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

KINGSTON, November 7, 1862.

SIR,—I would beg leave to ask if any investigation has been made as to the cause of the fatal occurrence which took place on board the steamer "Arabian," a short time since. Having seen no further notice of the subject in the *Witness* since the very extraordinary statement appeared in your issue of the 18th October, in which it was spoken of as being merely an ordinary boiler collapse, and an unavoidable occurrence, that a boiler capable of bearing 45 pounds pressure should give way with a pressure of 26 pounds! I, and many others in my line of business, have felt very anxious to know more about the matter.

The Editor of the *Scientific American*—no mean authority on such subjects—is of opinion that all such accidents are the result of neglect or carelessness. (See page 278 current vol. *Sci. Am.*) How far such may have been the case in this instance remains to be seen. STEAM ENGINEER.

[Every explosion without exception should, we think, be made the subject of a careful enquiry by the Government, to ascertain especially, two points:—1st. The condition of the engine; and 2nd. The capacity and character of the engine; and where either are found defective, heavy damages should lie against the owners for all losses incurred. Government appoints an Inspector of engines, but it is at least equally important to appoint an examiner of engines; and this we say without any knowledge whatever of the case above alluded to.—ED. WIT.]

[For the "Montreal Witness."]

### THE RIGHT MAN WANTED IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Every day's experience shows the necessity of having an intelligent mercantile man at the head of the Customs' Department. Rules and orders are frequently issued which are so absurd that subordinates are ashamed to enforce them; and why the time of clerks should be wasted, and goods be delayed, to the injury of trade, is a problem which can only be solved by the supposition that a trial of one's patience and good nature is necessary. Job had many trials; but not the infliction of ignorant heads of departments. The last folly was the attempt to assess duties on goods above their value in gold, and now it is required that every invoice should be certified by the British Consul as made out in the true value of Gold, involving an expense of from \$3 to \$5 for each certificate. A manufacturer in the interior of New England or Pennsylvania sends his invoice to Canada, the first step in passing the entry, must be to return the invoice to have it certified. The nearest Consul is a hundred miles off, and the invoice must be sent, with a fee, causing a delay of several days to the annoyance and loss of the importer. Why should the rise or fall of gold affect the truthfulness of an invoice? And, if a certificate is required, why should not the Customs' Department obtain a daily report of the value of gold in New York, instead of compelling every importer to pay three dollars a day for this information. We have a U. S. Consul here, and we do not see why he is not the most appropriate official to certify as to the value of U. S. currency.

In making these remarks, there is no design to disparage the Customs' officers of this port. There is, on the whole, a disposition to carry out offensive and unnecessary rules with as little inconvenience to the public as possible, and to afford every facility to legitimate trade. It is to be hoped, however, that these representations will have the effect of repealing so absurd a regulation as that which requires every invoice to be certified as to its value.

IMPORTER.

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Navy Department has received voluminous despatches from Rear-Admiral Farragut, dated Pensacola Bay, Oct. 15th. After stating that Galveston, Corpus Christi and Sabine City, and the adjacent waters are now in our possession, he says:—A short time ago I sent down the coast of Texas, acting volunteer Lieut. J. W. Kittridge with bark "Arthur," the little steamer "Sachem" and a launch, with which force he said he could take Corpus Christi and the waters adjacent, whence we heard of so many small craft running to Havana. He suc-

ceeded very well, took the places, made several captures and compelled the enemy to burn several of their vessels. But on one occasion, venturing on shore with his small boat, he was surrounded and taken prisoner and carried to Houston, where they paroled him on condition that he should go North and not serve till regularly exchanged. I next sent the "Kensington," the "Rachael Leaming" and a launch with a howitzer, to Sabine Pass, Acting-Master Crocker commanding. They took the fort, and are still going ahead finely, having taken several prizes, one of which arrived here yesterday with dispatches. I next sent Commander Renshaw with the gunboats "Owasco," "Harriet Lane," "Clifton" and "Gunboat," which he did in the shortest time and without the loss of a man. It appears that the first shot from the "Owasco" exploded directly over the heads of the men at and around the big gun, their main reliance, and the enemy left. A flag of truce was hoisted, and the preliminaries arranged for a surrender, which took place on the 9th instant. Corpus Christi and the adjacent waters are still held by the "Sachem" and other small vessels.

The *Richmond Examiner*, of November 8th, is received. Speaking of the results of the Northern elections it says:—"These astonishing manifestations from the North convey the idea of an emphatic and impressive popular verdict against the Abolition faction which has ruled the Government at Washington. The Northern papers attempt to lessen the value of the results of the elections in the eyes of the South. The value is, however, determined by the circumstance that the principal idea on which the recent canvass in the North was conducted, was, that the Democrats was a peace party in disguise; and with this issue thrust in their faces, the people of the three most powerful States in the North have given unprecedented numbers to the Democratic candidates, and a blow to the Abolitionists at the ballot boxes that will stagger them into the back ground."

That paper further says, that the prospects of the European intervention have dissolved like a snow-wreath. But a short time ago there were hopeful indications that England and France were about to take some action in the war, that could be favorable to the South; and this opinion was held, not only in the journals of the enemy, but in the minds of intelligent foreigners on this side of the Atlantic. It is known that, on the strength of the calculation of our national existence, being early recognized by England and France, transactions have been made to some extent for foreign capitalists in Confederate bonds at 86 cents on the dollar. There is, however, no mistaking the significance of the speech of the British Secretary of war in which he asserts that the South has not as yet accomplished her independence, and must be regarded as a belligerent holding an uncertain position in an undecided war. The British Government will in no way, and at no time during the continuance of the war, recognize the Southern Confederacy as one of the independent powers of the earth, or interfere to limit the duration of this war. The *Examiner* adds: "While the soldiers who enlisted to fight are engaged at Dray's and Chapon's Bluffs, in felling trees and digging up to their knees in mud and water, Richmond is full of free negroes and slaves, who are obstructing the markets. The Yankees set an example to our authorities in their employment of negroes. Gold is selling in Richmond at 220 to 235,—a decline of 10 cents within the week. From Northern Virginia it is rumored that Gen. Lee, having decoyed the enemy into a trap at Snickersville, had fallen upon and routed them with great slaughter. We have failed to obtain from the commanding officer confirmation of this pleasing story."

New York, Nov. 11.—The *Herald* has additional news from Richmond to the 8th. Lee arrived there two weeks ago and is said to be acting as Commander-in-Chief and military adviser to the War Department. The active command of the enemy's forces in the field devolves upon Gen. Johnston.

The "Merrimac," No. 2 is completed, and now lies below Fort Darling.

Officers in the rebel service have been detached by the Richmond War Department to carry on the contraband trade between Baltimore and Richmond.

Stonewall Jackson's corps has been increased to 50,000 men.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—The *Richmond Whig* of Nov. 10th, says that Gen. Van Dorn takes upon himself the responsibility for the failure in his last battle at Corinth. He said it was from neither the fault of his officers nor men, but was his own misfortune.

Gov. Brown's Annual Message was read in the Legislature on Thursday. He refers principally to topics of State interest. In a special message he takes ground against the Conscription Law, and submits the subject to the Legislature for action. He also recommends action on Martial Law, Habeas Corpus and imprisonment of private property.

The *Whig* says General Hill had a fight with the enemy, on Monday last, in Clarke County, Va. The General says that the enemy were soundly thrashed, and driven back 5 miles. The fight was obstinate, and our loss considerable. From the activity of both armies, and the frequent skirmishing taking place, it is not improbable that a fight may take place at any moment.

The blockaders of Wilmington, says the *Whig*, fired upon and destroyed a barque laden with salt, while endeavoring to run the blockade. Twenty-three Yankees came on shore to finish their work of destruction, but were captured and sent to Fort Fisher. The barque was from Nassau. The Yankees have advanced in force upon Highland County, Va., about forty miles from Stanton. This is a part of the plan by which the Abolitionists expect to crush out the rebellion in Virginia.

The steamer "Champion" from Aspinwall brings \$717,000. The "St. Louis" brought down in addition to San Francisco \$650,000 in Mexican Treasure, and 68 bales cotton. Antigua, the great strong-hold of Arboleda's party, has submitted quietly to Arboleda,—the likely end of the war in New Grenada.

For the last 18 months a gigantic system of fraud against the Government, has been going on by means of forged bills on the Subsistence Department in White

street. It is supposed the whole amount will foot up not far from a million dollars.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of the 10th says:—"It appears that the enemy landed large forces at Washington on Sunday, and advanced towards Hamilton, and took possession of that town. It is reported that they destroyed nearly the entire place. Their force at Hamilton is represented to be about 10,000 infantry with 40 pieces of artillery, and a considerable force of cavalry. They are also reported to have landed a large force at Palmyra, Halifax County, some 25 or 30 miles from Weldon. There was a report in circulation on Saturday, that an engagement occurred in Farboro on Thursday."

## CANADIAN NEWS.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.—*Carroll vs. Davis, et al.*—In this case John Carroll, Esq., Reeve of Hibbert, claimed \$1,000 damages for a libellous article which appeared in the *Mitchell Advocate*, of which the defendants are proprietors, accusing plaintiff of conspiracy with the Township Clerk to disfranchise voters, who were known to be favorable to Mr. Daly. It was clearly proved that there had been no conspiracy, and even the witnesses for the defence gave evidence which clearly exculpated the plaintiff from the libel. The jury could not agree, and they were discharged. This, of course, leaves the case just where it started, each litigant paying his own costs, and the plaintiff having the right to bring the case up at the next court.—*St. Mary's Argus.*

PLOUGHING BEE.—On Thursday last a number of the former friends of Rev. A. S. Falls, assembled at his farm in Adelaide, and testified their approbation of his actions by the voluntary contribution of their time and labor in tilling his farm for him.—*Strathroy Home Guard.*

A BANKRUPTCY BILL.—It is understood that the two Solicitors General are engaged in preparing a measure for the regulation of the estates of insolvents, and for their relief, which is intended to apply to the whole Province. This announcement will give great satisfaction to the country. We trust that the Bill will avoid the error of extravagant machinery which was so prominent in the measure of the late Ministry.—*Globe.*

—Two years ago Mr. Wm. McCabe, of Whitby, proposed that the County Council establish 5 scholarships in the Grammar School, to be competed for by scholars of the Common Schools. The project was not approved of. This year Mr. McCabe, with the assistance of some friends, has offered free tuition in the Grammar School to the two best pupils of the Common Schools. Mr. McCabe's plan is worthy of consideration by the friends of education in every county; and if adopted, would have a stimulating effect upon many youths.

—A man named James Huff was killed at an axe factory in Belleville last week, by being carried round a shaft, about three feet below the rafters seven or eight times. His head was dashed against the ceiling with each revolution of the shaft. The deceased was endeavoring to slip the belt off the wheel when his foot was caught in it.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Blackwell of Ops was destroyed by fire last week.

—A man of the name of Malcolm McNeill has been arrested in Toronto for obtaining groceries to the value of from \$300 to \$400 from Messrs. Seaton & Co., under false pretences. He represented himself as the agent of a lumbering house in Quebec, for whom he was about to get out lumber in Canada West. On their knowledge of the reliability of the Quebec firm, Messrs. Seaton supplied the goods.

—Mr. Archibald McNab, of Owen Sound, has received instructions from the Government to make a survey of the Manitoulin Islands.

—The Grand Trunk Company have leased the right of advertising in all their passenger cars, thus opening up a new source of revenue.

—The Toronto City Council has resolved to petition the Legislature for authority to employ the prisoners maintained by the city in the jail, in keeping the streets clean, and in doing other necessary work for the advantage of the city. Cannot the prisoners annually committed to the jail in Montreal be employed in the same way?

—The *Canadian* states that several ancient pieces of gold and silver have been picked up on the shores of Amberg Island, one of the Magdalenes. The spot where they have been found is called "Money-Nubble Point," for it is not the first time that coins have been washed ashore there after a violent storm. The coins are French, bear date from 1580 to 1620, and proceed undoubtedly from some old submerged wreck.

—A farmer in Dumfries, has probably the largest specimen of the swine genus ever raised in Canada, if not in the world. It weighs 1,300 lbs.

—The Rossin House, Toronto, has been lit up with Petroleum gas. It gives a most brilliant light at one-fourth the cost of coal gas.

—The Hon. Mr. Foley was seized with a fit of epilepsy whilst travelling on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Kingston, on Saturday morning. In the evening he was much better.

—The Bishop of Huron has invited the Episcopal Congregations in his Diocese to take up collections on Thanksgiving day, the 4th December, on behalf of the British operatives.

—There is trouble in the Diocese of Ontario, respecting the disposal of the endowment granted by William IV. of 718 acres to make provision for the permanent instruction of Episcopalians in the tenets of the Church of England. We believe hitherto the proceeds of the endowment have been divided among the Kingston Episcopal Churches. It is now proposed to appropriate the whole endowment to augment the income of the Bishop, and to the benefit of the wealthiest congregation in the city. The *News* states, that if the Church of England leaders use the property granted by the State for purposes that are calculated to excite the cupidity of their co-religionists, they hazard the loss of even the remnant of State provision they still possess.

## Cotemporary Press.

### THREATENED DANGER TO FREE DISCUSSION.

(From the Edinburgh Witness.)

It is manifest that a crisis is fast approaching in our country on the subject of free discussion. The matter is grave, and demands the instant attention of every friend of our constitutional liberties. We have so long, and in measure so ample, possessed the right of freely canvassing, both by speech and pen, every public question, political and social, that we can with difficulty entertain the idea of that right being taken from us. Put down the right of free discussion! we exclaim; it is impossible. There is no party in the country that dare even make the attempt. Our pens are free; we may write and publish what we please. Our speech is free; we may proclaim from our platforms whatever opinion on politics and science seems right and good to us; and if, whilst discussing religious subjects, we do not stray into blasphemy and atheism,—and if, while discussing political questions, we do not vent seditious or treasonous,—there is no one who will seek to restrict us in the exercise of our right of free speech. That right is secured to us by the Constitution; it is guaranteed by law; it is established by use and wont; and it is vain to suppose that it can now be taken from us. Were any Government so mad as to make the attempt, an indignant people would overthrow it in a day. And should the mob endeavour to overbear our rights in this particular, the arm of the law would put them down. No, it cannot be. We have been too long accustomed to liberty ever again to submit to bondage, and to a bondage of so galling and miserable a kind as not to be allowed to say that we think on public questions. You never shall see Britons going about with padlocks on their lips, as in France or in Spain, or afraid to speak the truth about tyrants and their doings, because their minions are ready to hoot or stone them. No; you may as well think to take from us the light by which we see, or the air by which we breathe, as to take from us freedom of speech. And so, comforting ourselves with these assurances, we go to sleep, and leave our liberties, the most priceless of all our treasures, to take care of themselves.

While thus we promise to liberty in Britain, as the Romans did to their Jove in Italy, an eternal home, we seem little aware that that liberty is actually being filched from us. That very freedom of speech on which we plume ourselves,—and justly so, for it is in a sense the palladium of all our other liberties,—is now being grievously abridged and encroached upon. There is a class of questions on which the right of free public discussion is at this moment virtually forbidden in a great many places in Britain. Nor are these questions of trifling moment. On the contrary, they are questions at all times of vital interest; and at this hour of prominent and supreme importance, seeing they bear upon the public liberties of Europe, and the constitutional rights of our own country. On these questions, it is well known, the citizens of Britain, at least the vast majority of them, cherish strong and decided convictions; and it appertains not less to the progress of liberty than to the character of the country that they should give forth no uncertain sound upon them. Liberty and tyranny are fighting their great battle on the Continent. We have a deep stake in the issue. Interfere by arms is what no prudent man would advise, but the necessity is all the stronger on that account to throw the moral weight of our opinion upon the side of the oppressed and struggling. We have, too, a branch of the same great conflict in our own country. A powerful body of priests, spread over the land, taking their orders from a foreign authority, to whom each of them has sworn unlimited allegiance, and having under them a body of adherents, grossly ignorant, fiercely fanatical, and as blindly obedient to their leaders as these leaders are to their foreign masters, have broken out into open war against the privileges which the Constitution so manifestly accord to us. It is the Roman question abroad,—the Pope's right as a temporal ruler to oppress the Romans, and to be maintained in that oppression by French bayonets; at home, it is the lawfulness of subsidizing the priesthood by grants from the British treasury,—which is the form this question assumes. Now, what we wish our readers to mark is, that at this moment an attempt, successful in places not a few, is being made to take from us the right of free discussion on both the home and the foreign branches of this one question. We are being gagged, and yet we seem not to know it. We commiserate the unfortunate people of France, and yet we are sinking into the same condition. There is one question, and that the question of the day, on which we are told that we must not speak out. We say nothing as to the side on which lies the right. With the matter in hand that has nothing to do. Here is a great public question,—a question which deeply agitates the people of these islands; and on that question the right of free, unfettered discussion is denied them. And by whom? Not, indeed, by the Government, but by the mob,—by the mob, who choose to think differently from the vast majority of the nation; or rather, who choose not to think at all, but who obey the instigation of their priesthood, as the priesthood do the instigation of their foreign masters. Thus the priest is master of the situation. He says to the people of Britain,—“I abrogate your right of free speech.” And with skill does he select his point. That which is the fence around the fabric of their rights he throws down, that he may the more surely proceed in his intended demolition of the whole edifice.

We shall go no farther for illustrations of the direction in which we are permitting affairs to drift, than to recent instances, and of these, not all, but some. To begin with Parliament, whose proud boast it was that it is the palladium of British liberty, and of course, of freedom of speech: even there, there are certain questions,—those, in short, pertaining to Protestantism,—which cannot be freely discussed. In June last, when Mr. Whalley rose in his place in the House to introduce his motion regarding Maynooth, he was assailed with hooting, yelling, and ribald noises of all kinds, so that his voice was well-nigh drowned, and his speech was audible only in broken and disjointed portions. This violation of the rights of a British senator, and of the rights of his constituents in his person, was, it is true, the work of the Romanist faction, but it was done with

the tacit consent of the House. While this storm was raging, not an effort was made by a single member to quell it. The Speaker sat serenely in his robes; the mace reposed quietly upon the table; the serjeant-at-arms stood unmoved at his post; and the House looked quietly on while its privileges were being trampled into the dust. What a blunder! And yet in Mr. Whalley's address there was nothing intemperate,—nothing which it was unbecoming an English gentleman to utter or to hear; nor were the sentiments he was expressing sentiments peculiar to himself. He had come forward with his motion at the request of a large and influential body of men; and the vote made it evident that he carried with him a decided majority of the electors of Scotland. And yet, because his views were displeasing to the Popish Members of the House, he was denied the right of free discussion. This was a wounding of liberty in her head. If we have no free discussion, we have no free Parliament; and if we have no free Parliament, free election is a mockery. Nor let Honourable Members imagine that it is only in the person of the representative for Peterborough that the freedom of speech will be attacked; their turn will come in due time. Every right and liberty is marked out for overthrow by this faction whose hatred to freedom is absolute, and who have vowed to spare neither root nor branch of the British Constitution. It is Protestantism to-day; it will be the freedom of the press to-morrow.

The example so worthily set in Parliament has been zealously followed, as was to be expected, out of doors. In places innumerable throughout the three kingdoms has freedom of discussion been put down by Popish mobs,—of course, drilled, marshalled and set on by the priesthood. The outrages in Belfast are yet recent. The cause was an offending demonstration in the Botanic Gardens of that city, in which the speakers eliminated from their discourse everything like assault upon Rome as a Church, and submissively craved simple equality with their Romanist brethren. Yet this modest demand woke against them the ire of Romanism, which appeased itself only after three days' riot and wrecking in their city. Next came the riots in Wigan. These were followed by the riots in Tralee, where Gavazzi, at the peril of life, discoursed on the present aspect of Italian affairs, and his audience, at the same peril, listened to him. And, as if this were not enough, the unfortunate hotel-keeper who received the eloquent lecturer into his house, it may be unwittingly, was put under social interdict by the priests, and has had his custom ruined. Next came the intimidation at Newry. Piacardi appeared on the walls, announcing that on a certain night, in a certain church, Gavazzi would lecture on things in Italy. The magistrates could scarce have been thrown into greater alarm though they had been informed that an army of ten thousand men were marching to besiege them. They hastened to the minister in whose church the Padre was to speak, in fear and great trembling, protesting that, if Gavazzi were permitted to carry out his intention of lecturing, rioting would ensue, with destruction of property, and probably also of life. The permission to Gavazzi was withdrawn; the right of free discussion was again violated; “the Protestants of Newry,” as the editor of the *Newry Telegraph* complains, “were muzzled; and their right of public meeting is for the present totally obliterated from their public life;” and the worthy magistrates of that town have reversed the ancient maxim;—instead of being a terror to evil-doers, the evil-doers have become a terror to them. Then, again, we have had the wrecking of a chapel in Birkenhead, with a great deal of formidable Popish rioting; and why? Simply because the inhabitants of that town wished to exercise their undoubted right of expressing their sympathy with Garibaldi, and their good wishes for the cause of Italian liberty.—Emboldened by these successes, we now witness the same attempts in a higher quarter and on a larger scale. The riots in Hyde Park are agitating not only the Metropolis, but the empire, and are attracting the notice of foreign countries.

The proceedings,—breaking out simultaneously all over the empire, and directed to one object, the suppression of freedom of discussion,—manifestly attest previous concert and arrangement. It is not unlikely, as the *Morning Post* hints, that the initiative comes from abroad, and that the party who are there labouring to promote re-action and despotism find it convenient to employ their wretched tools in this country in embroiling Britain, and weakening its moral action in favour of free government in foreign countries. Why should not the same cause which sends brigades to Naples send shillelahs to London? It is manifest, too, that in the impending struggle little reliance can be placed upon the local authorities. They have proved themselves so far either too timid or too lukewarm to use their office fearlessly for the protection of free discussion. And it is farther evident that we shall have against us the great bulk of the infidel population, and the most influential part of the secular press. The *Times* is obviously pleased that fanaticism is to be put down; and among the worst of fanatics it classes the evangelical preacher. Amid these gathering signs of coming despotism and violence, it behoves every lover of liberty to think by what steps he may most effectually vindicate his own and his fellow-citizens' rights.

### FRENCH REACTION.

(From Edinburgh Witness.)

Some future writer, embellishing the biographies of the Emperesses of France, will, no doubt, attribute the Ultramontane change in French politics to “woman's power.” A heretic, who dared at Rome to assign the impunity and preservation of the Papacy to the wiles and smiles of *L'Imperatrice*, would run a fair chance of being stilettoed—they do not burn heretics publicly, at least, now. Still, if the present position of affairs continues, and if a new Pope succeeds when Pius the Ninth lies quietly over the canons' door, the Romish calendar will be enriched with a new divinity, Sainte Eugenie. She is fully as deserving of canonisation as those ugly martyrs of Japan. But the moody and inflexible Emperor is not the man to change his policy for a pretty smile or winning pout. Twenty years since he might have been a Samson to a pure Delilah, but his heart is steeled. Eugenie may serve as the pretext for the change, but there are other causes and other motives besides a woman's fanaticism.

After all, the Emperor has but partially returned to his old programme. When Europe was electrified by the peace of Villafranca, Italy was to be

placed under a Confederation, and the poor old Pope was tickled with the prospect of being at the head of it. Events in Italy, however, moved too fast. Tuscany, Modena, the Romagna, rose and annexed themselves by universal suffrage to Victor Emmanuel. There could be no confederation, for after Garibaldi had given Naples to his Sovereign, there were none to confederate. Yet, with that tenacity of purpose which marks the Emperor's character, fitful gleams of confederations occasionally flicker athwart Europe, and at the present moment a mirage of more than ordinary duration dazzles our victims.

The Emperor never intended to relax his grasp on Rome. He always professed to be the darling and pious eldest son of the church; true, he hinted at reforms and was always answered with ecclesiastical glibness. Antonelli and the Emperor perfectly understand each other; each measures the other's nature, and has sounded its depths. The more glaring the errors of the Papacy, the more firm became the Emperor's grasp on Rome, but Europe was amused and baffled. Occasional announcements of the intended withdrawal of the French were made, but just in proportion as Rome became French, the French Emperor became Roman.

Four causes may be given for the sudden “wheel round” recently performed. The Emperor has chosen the moment carefully, and indeed prepared for it. The premature movement of Garibaldi and his defeat evidently served as a pretext for a change of policy. We now know that Garibaldi was urged to undertake his expedition when he did by Ratazzi himself; and Ratazzi is but a French secretary. Had Garibaldi delayed, it is probable his party would have become too powerful to be crushed. He was urged, flattered, promised aid. He fell into the trap. His defeat by Italians has strengthened the influence of the French Emperor, and now the Emperor tells the Turin Cabinet they must constitute their Italy without Rome.

Then there is the *coup d'état* of the Prussian Government and the virtual abolition of the constitution. In the more ancient days of the Roman republic, if the *Patres* and the *Curia* agreed to a particular line of policy, it was vain for the *plebs* to hope. So the King of Prussia counts himself as the head of the state. His budget has been carried intact in the aristocratic chamber, and as two out of the three bodies of which the constitution has taken cognisance have agreed to act in defiance of the third, the King will spend all the money he requires upon his army, and next year will repeat the manoeuvre. The lower chamber is virtually abolished, and this reactionary change brings Prussia in closer accord with France. There can be a Protestant as well as a Romish Ultramontanism, which is but another name for despotism. The Liberal party in Prussia is baffled and powerless. Should Piedmont enter upon a struggle for Rome, she need not look to the liberal populations of Germany for aid. Well will it be for them if they can uphold their own liberties.

Since the failure of Garibaldi's expedition, the French Ministry have been inundated with remonstrances from England. Earl Russell has again had recourse to that “moral influence” which is ludicrous unless backed by power and will to enforce it. The Emperor, in his diplomatic circular, alludes in no pleasant terms to the interference of English statesmen. “France,” he says, “must not yield to pressure from without.” The only country from which pressure has been exerted is England. The phrase is aimed directly against Earl Russell's diplomacy. To put an end to this pressure from without the Emperor dismisses the Minister who hearkened to it, and teaches the Italians that the British Foreign Secretary may be powerful in essay writing, but shrinks from an appeal to arms. To rid himself of importunities, the Emperor clearly and unmistakably declares he will not leave Rome; and there is a clever appeal to the old animosities of the French people against England in that poisoned phrase, “pressure from without.” Those Frenchmen who believed most firmly that it was beneath the dignity of France to act as a gaoler and police agent for the Pope would at once rise up in fiery indignation at the idea of submission to “pressure” from England.

Then, lastly, there was the audacious outbreak of the Romish population amongst ourselves. We may form now a guess as to the source from which the money given to the rioters was derived. A few hundred pounds judiciously distributed among the most violent of the Irish by sacerdotal agents would suffice to excite a riot. Perhaps the money came from one who was conscious he was about to change his policy, and desired to find a pretext for it which we would understand. The apathy and timidity of the Birkenhead magistrates furnished an admirable argument to a reactionist Emperor. He can say, “You, in Protestant England, could not hold a public meeting in opposition to the mandate of the followers of the Pope.” “If in London, if in Liverpool, you were unable to suppress outrages, robbery, and violence committed in the Pope's name, how could I be expected to quell disturbance?” “My people are very pious, as indeed I am myself. We all desire the reformation of the Papacy, but not its destruction.” “If you cannot quell riots, I may well fear insurrection, and I must consult for the peace of my kingdom and the progress of Christianity by making Rome still more my own than it has been.”

We believe it is the intention of the Emperor to make the specious pretence of furthering the interests of Catholicity his stand point for increasing the vigour of his despotism. The hit at the pressure from England in the diplomatic circular is sufficient to prove that the relations of France and England are not very cordial. These riots, which have been foolishly tolerated among ourselves, may be interpreted to the Emperor as proofs of a powerful conspiracy to uphold the Pope, and that England would fear to interfere with his designs in Italy lest the Romanists, whom she has pampered and encouraged to the peril of Protestantism, should rise and turn upon her. The Emperor's policy, however, has wholly changed. They who favoured the independence of Italy, and the surrender of Rome as the capital of a united and consolidated kingdom, are driven from the Ministry. They who followed the lead of Mr. Cobden, and became apostles of free trade, share in the expulsion. The change is wholly and altogether reactionist, and might have occurred at any moment. The *coup d'état* in Prussia, the defeat of Garibaldi, the powerless remonstrances of

Earl Russell, and the Dogberry toleration of outbreaks here, are the reasons why the change is announced now. The Emperor never intended to quit Rome, which he regards as part of his dominion, nor will he leave it until Piedmont is strong enough to wrest it from him, or can find an ally whose arguments are men and ships, not “moral influence,” which is mocked by the master of half a million of soldiers.

### GOD WILL SAVE US YET!

At the last hour—too late to save his friends, but not too late, we trust, to save the country—the President has relieved Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside succeeds him. Gen. McClellan retires for the present from what is by courtesy termed active service.

We are among those who hailed the summons of Gen. McClellan to the chief command under the President of our armies with outspoken hope and joy. We trusted in him as the predestined right arm of the Republic in her deadly struggle with her traitorous foes. It took months of stubborn, criminal, fatal paralysis, in the face of a foe contemptible in every element of strength save capacity to hoodwink our Commanding General, to cure us of that fond delusion. Not till we have seen and felt and realized that our fondly imagined Marcellus had a chronic incapacity for getting on, did our faith in him falter. But when month after month had passed away ingloriously, while he held One Hundred and Fifty Thousand brave Volunteers idly shivering through a Winter in canvas tents, while our country was brought to the brink of ruin by the imminent danger of a war with Great Britain, which would soon have widened into a struggle with all Western Europe, and while Fifty Thousand Rebels beleaguered Washington, obstructed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and kept the Potomac closed against our shipping, that faith was shaken. And when at last, three weeks after the time set for the movement in peremptory orders given him four weeks earlier yet, he advanced to Centreville, and found nothing but maple cannon to impede his progress, we gave him wholly up, and the faith that had yielded so slowly to overwhelming evidence could never be revived.

It does not necessarily impeach the loyalty of Gen. McClellan that the Rebels have uniformly spoken of him as our greatest General, while every sympathizer with treason in the loyal States has been his noisy and constant idolater. The greater and more obvious his shortcomings, the louder and more unmeasured have been their commendations. They saw that he was working out their cherished ends, and that sufficed them, no matter what were his own purposes. What Gen. Howe and Sir Henry Clinton were to our Revolution, he was to the Slaveholders' Rebellion. These Generals lacked not loyalty but energy. They did not comprehend that every hour that passes idly and uneventfully in a war of insurrection is a clear gain to the insurgents and a corresponding loss to their adversaries. Such Generals always squander the golden opportunity. If they advance into the enemy's country, they halt just when they should press on, and wait till the ravages of disease and that desultory, indecisive warfare of pickets and outposts, wherein the advantage is always with the party that is familiar with the ground, has seriously thinned the ranks of the invading army, while those of its antagonist have been swelled by the levy *en masse* to a superiority of number, when the General who should maintain the offensive is attacked and worsted. The invader who hesitates, and fears to strike, and stands on the defensive is doomed.

It has been Gen. McClellan's misfortune and still more the country's that his intimate friends and trusted counsellors were nearly all at heart opposed to an unqualified discomfiture of the Rebels. They are Unionists after their fashion—they would not have the Republic divided and ruined—but they have no conception of, no liking for, any other settlement of our troubles than one which shall be based on compromise—that is, buying off the traitors from persistence in their treason by new concessions, new guarantees, to Slavery. Their ideal bond of Union is a chain around the slave's neck with a gag in every freeman's mouth. These men desired the War spun out through months of prodigal but fruitless inaction until the exhausted, discouraged people should be driven in desperation to call on our Seymours, Joel Parkers and Fernando Woods to end the struggle by giving the Rebel chiefs whatsoever they might be pleased to ask as the price of their condescending to resume the government of the country. The fact that these chiefs had stubbornly refused to resume the over-seership of the Union on any terms has been willfully ignored by these politicians, who could not believe, even with their experience at Charleston in 1860 to enlighten them, that the Rebels prefer absolute, indefeasible rule over half the country to a qualified and precarious sway over the whole of it. But the truth is that the slaveholding oligarchy are weary of the sham whereby they are designated Democrats and disgusted with their alliance with the Five Points, the Hook, and other dens of coarse depravity and debauchery at the North. Such associations give them an uncleanly feeling of disgust and self-abasement, from which they have long wished to be delivered. They have seized upon the present as their opportunity, and will not be persuaded to forego it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE BLUE RIDGE GAPS.—The gaps in the Blue Ridge, through which an army can pass—of which we hear so much—are seven in number, viz: Vestal's, 8 miles from Harper's Ferry; Snicker's, 24 miles from the ferry, through which passes the Alexandria and Harper's Ferry Turnpike; Ashby's, 38 miles from Harper's Ferry, through which passes a branch Pike from Alexandria to Winchester.—Fourteen miles below Ashby's is Manassas Gap through which runs the railroad; 8 miles below is Chester's Gap, a road, not much travelled, passes through it; 28 miles still further down is Thornton's Gap, through which the supplies for Lee's army were hauled in wagons from Gordonsville and Culpepper. It is probable that the main body of the rebels made good their retreat through Thornton's Gap some days ago.

—The *Genesee Farmer* states, in speaking of the recent Provincial Exhibition at Toronto, that the Canadian farmers beat those of the Genesee valley in their show of wheat.

TREATMENT OF UNION MEN IN THE SOUTH.

We see no reason to doubt the statements made in the following speech of an escaped Union clergyman, delivered at a Union meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York, unless it be the extraordinary atrocities which it relates. The speaker was the Rev. Mr. Aughey, of Mississippi, one of a number of Southern refugees who addressed the same meeting. The Rev. gentleman spoke as follows:—

I appear before you, as your President has said, from the repudiating State of Mississippi. I will tell you how I got here; I came on the underground railroad. [Cheers.] I was seized by the Rebels, heavily ironed and placed, with eighty others, in a Southern dungeon. I remarked to Gen. Jordan that I had heard that iron was scarce in the South, but they had given me a large supply of it. [Laughter.] My crime was, that I had used seditious language, or, as they term it there, I had talked Union talk. While I was in that prison numbers of us were led out and shot. At first, they supplied coffins for those who were shot, but the great number of executions prevented the supply of coffins, so they dug a hole in the ground, and made them sit down on the brink of the hole, and there was a certain number of soldiers who advanced and fired three balls into the brain and three into the heart, and this was the mode of execution. I was conversant with a number of Rebel soldiers who were deserters; they were in the prison and I learned these particulars from them. I had scarcely crossed the room from talking with them when I saw the officers enter. They unchained them and ordered them to follow. Said one: "Shall I bring my blanket?" "No," says the officer, in a laughing mood, "you'll never need a blanket again." They were marched out and shot, but my doom was to be hung. I was to be suspended between heaven and earth as an arch-traitor, because on various occasions I had expressed my sentiments fully. I had charge of churches when the Rebellion broke out, and I had preached a sermon in which I had told my people to oppose the Rebellion by talking against it, by writing against it, and if necessary, by fighting against it. [Cheers.] I was incarcerated; in company with a friend, I made an attempt to escape; my friend got away, but I was re-arrested. They sent after me with bloodhounds—yes, bloodhounds; they hunt the Union troops now with those animals. The second time I was more successful; I went off in a south-west direction, opposite from my home, in order to escape the bloodhounds, and I did not leave a single article of clothing through fear that they would get my scent. I knew that if I got away out of the town of Tupelo, which was surrounded by the Rebel camps, I could get aid from Union men. My fellow-prisoners labored all day to get my chains in such a condition that they could be slipped off. I had to carry the iron bands with me till I could get among friends. Three of the prisoners stood up between the guards and myself while I escaped by getting under the floors. I had been elected chaplain of my fellow-prisoners, and I never had a more attentive congregation. I never preached to them but some had been taken away and executed of those to whom I had preached before. After I escaped I was compelled to live mostly upon green corn and bad water, and when I reached the Union lines I was in the condition of a skeleton, and I have not got over it; my constitution was shattered, and all this for being a Union man. Some days after my escape I was compelled to go to a house; I was becoming very faint, and it required perhaps an hour to go a quarter of a mile; I went to one house, and I noticed that there were some slaves about it. I went away, knowing that where there were slaves the masters are Secessionists. I might as soon have walked into Tupelo. If I could have seen the slaves alone I would have trusted myself with them. I found another house where there were no slaves. The man was a man of herculean frame, and I said, in the course of conversation, that the Yankees were over-running all the country, and every man that was able to fight was needed in the army, and asked why wasn't he there? His wife gave me her mind very freely. She said he was not there, and he wasn't going there, and she gave her opinion of the Conscription law. Then I told them my condition, and they gave me food. I never liked corn-bread very much, but the corn-bread that they set before me was the sweetest morsel that I ever tasted. A chicken was killed, and I devoured nearly the whole; and while I was sitting eating, I heard a little girl in an adjoining room say that she had been able to get only a wing, and that I was a horse to eat. [Great laughter and applause.] I must not name this man; it would draw upon him the persecutions of the traitors. He said that he did not know the route to Rienzi, but he knew a man who did, and who would show me. He concealed me in a thicket, and brought this man to me. The man said: "I'll do all I can to get you to the Union lines; you must go to that house in the distance and stay all day. I would like to have you in my family, but it might get out. I've a large family, and most of 'em are gals, and ye know gals will talk." [Laughter and applause.] That may not be true of the New-York gals, but it is true of them down there. I thought this a sufficient excuse, and I went there and at night he came with two horses, and conducted me to a point eight miles distant, to his brother-in-law's, and he asked him to conduct me to the Union lines. His brother-in-law was a Union man; he bitterly denounced Secessionists. He told me, while there, that there was a gentleman by the name of Newman who "talked Union talk" as they called it—told of his love and devotion for the Union. The cavalry went and arrested him, and there was a difference of opinion among them; some were in favor of shooting him, and some were in favor of hanging him; but they finally got scalding water, and scalded him to death. [Sensation.] Then they hung up the body, and put a label on it, saying that any man who took down the corpse should be served in the same way. My friends and his friends took him down and buried him, and in after time there will be a monument raised to his virtues. My friend conducted me to the Union lines. I had travelled before only during the night, but we had to travel during the day, because there was a great storm, and it was dangerous to cross to Tallahatchie during the night. At a place called Davis's Mill we found five or six Rebel soldiers; they inquired where we came from. He said we were in hunt of oxen, and asked them if they had seen a black ox and a pied ox. They had not. They

said I looked as though I had the fever and ague for a year. He told them that I had come from Alabama, and my folks thought I was almost gone with consumption. This satisfied them, although it was not strictly in accordance with the rules of veracity. When I got in sight of the Star-Splangled Banner my feelings may be more readily imagined than described. At Rienzi, I found Gen. Asboth; I believe he is of this State; and near by I found Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. He offered me all of his cavalry to get my family in. In one case it had required two cannon and a large force of infantry to bring in some families into the Union lines. I found my friend, who had escaped when I was rearrested, there. We are often asked this question: "Will the slaves make good soldiers? Are they sufficiently intelligent?" Let me tell you that the slaves are more intelligent than the poor whites in the South. Why, I went into a house not three months ago, and there was a lady belonging to this class of sandhillers, and I remarked by way of passing the time, as I was waiting for her husband, that there was a picture of the Presidents. "Yes," said she; "them's the pictures of the Presidents, and some of 'em must be gittin' mighty old by this time, if they ain't dead." [Prolonged laughter.] I remarked, in addition, that that one at the head was Gen. Washington. "Yes," said she, "I've heard of him ever since I was a gal; I wonder if he's dead yet." I told her that I had seen an account of his death in the papers. [Continued laughter.] There were two families in Tishamingo County who were going to move, one to Texas and the other to Arkansas; but the wife of the Texas man wanted to go to Arkansas, and the wife of the Arkansas man wanted to go to Texas. The men were out hunting one day, and were thinking about it, and at last they agreed that to trade would be a good plan. [Laughter and applause.] Now, this is the condition of the poor whites in that vicinity. The slaveholders rule them. There is one thing that they complain bitterly against, and that is this; they are compelled to patrol the country to keep down insurrections of the negroes. Though they never could get them or many of them, to aid in recovering their fugitive slaves—they are too proud to do that, that is left to the bloodhounds to do, and to the Northern people who wish to carry out the Fugitive Slave law [Loud and long-continued applause]—although they cannot make them do this, they can compel them to patrol the country. They must go out at night, or whatever time they are called upon by their lordly masters. Then there is the question about whether the negroes will fight against their masters. The negroes are a very kind people, and are possessed by a very great deal of piety—indeed, I believe that the real piety of the South is ensclosed in the bosom of the slave population of that country—and they would not wish to destroy their master, however they might abuse them or whip them. But every man in the South is not the master of every specific negro in the South; that negro would not fight against his master, but he would fight against every other master in the South. I have relatives in the South; I unfortunately have three brothers-in-law officers in the Rebel army. If I knew I was aiming at one them, I would not shoot; but I would fight willingly, and if in fighting I should kill one of them, I should do it with a good conscience. I have been asked—Will there be insurrections? I say not, as long as the negroes can run away; so long as they can run and find protection, there will be no insurrections. But there is great alarm in the South through fear that there will be insurrections. Others said it was not true, and that they were hanged upon irresponsible statements of irresponsible persons. While I was in Macon last Summer six negroes were executed and one was burned in the streets. When I was at that Presbyterian Synod, I preached to a large congregation of slaves; it was the largest congregation I ever spoke to in my life with this exception. With one exception, that of the minister who sat beside me, they were all slaves, yet one-third of them were whiter than I am; so that slavery is not confined to color, because you often see red-haired and blue-eyed slaves. Another question is, will they come North? I would reply to this, that if Freedom is proclaimed South, they will not come North, because they love freedom, but they hate labor. They would prefer to go South. I saw a certain suggestion in the papers to give them the State of Florida. I was glad to see it; let them have that beautiful territory of Ponce de Leon, so graphically alluded to. It, however, they come North, I have no objection; I have lived among negroes, and can again, but let that matter be decided hereafter. [Applause.] You are aware of the fact, that in all the Southern part of the country, people born north of the negro line are called Yankees. I am a Yankee too; by birth I am a native of this glorious State of New York, and I am proud of it, and let me read you a few lines of what they say about the influence of the Yankees. This paper is printed in New Orleans. ["Name of paper."] *The True Witness*, but it is a false witness. [Mr. Aughey read an extract from *De Bow's Review*, warning the South against the leveling and disastrous consequences which would flow from allowing Yankee immigration.] They seem to think that the war is waged in behalf of the institution of Slavery, and that if injured in any way the whole war has been profited; for he believes that the war was undertaken for the purpose of carrying Slavery through the free domain of the glorious West. The cause of the Rebellion has been set forth; I need not say anything in regard to that. The only other question I have been asked is this: Will there be harmony of feeling between the Southern and Northern States hereafter? I say there will not so long as this institution of Slavery exists. [Applause.] But let that institution be eradicated, and there is no obstacle to harmony. There is no feeling of resentment between the Mainites and the Mississippians which may not pass away, and as for the loyal Mississippians, they demand the protection of the Star-Splangled Banner, and have reason to detest the Stars and Bars, as my poor discolored ankles now testify.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MELANCHOLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An instance of the danger of putting the head out of a railway carriage when in motion was brought before the London Coroner on Saturday. A person whose name is yet unknown, while travelling between New Cross and Forest Hill with much politeness undertook to extricate a lady's dress from the door, in which it had been caught. Having succeeded by opening the door, he leaned out of the carriage to fasten the lock,

when his head was dashed against one of the bridges, and his immediate death was the consequence.

INTRODUCTION OF IMPROVED CARBINES IN THE ARMY.—His Royal Highness the General-Commanding-in-Chief has decided upon introducing into the army Ferry's breach-loading carbines, with which the 16th Hussars have been recently armed for experimental purposes.

THE PRESENT WAR.—What can the President gain by headstrong adherence to an impracticable policy? What expectation can he have that his emancipation policy will prevail with evidence before his eyes that the North as well as the South will treat it as unconstitutional? If the negroes should all be nominally set free, they would have to flee to the North to escape re-enslavement. But the North will never consent to have these four millions of negroes emptied into its channels of employment and its poor-houses. It would drive the black horde back to the South; if necessary at the point of the bayonet. Even Governor Andrew, heated abolitionist as he is, flatly refuses the proffer of a few hundred freed negroes made by Gen. Dix. The whole belt of border states, from Pennsylvania to Illinois, have elected Democratic legislatures. If Mr. Lincoln shall announce in his annual message, his intention to persevere in the emancipation scheme, these states will at once initiate measures to protect their laborers and tax-payers against the threatened evil. They will erect a dyke against the black inundation. The result will be that the negroes, kept in the South, will be reclaimed by their masters, who will easily recover them, as all the southern states alike will treat the proclamation as a nullity, and recognize the constitutional obligation to surrender fugitives from labor. Seeing that perseverance in his rashly adopted emancipation policy can serve no other purpose than to breed mischievous dissensions and distract public attention from the war, the President will doubtless act the part of a prudent statesman and sink the whole question out of sight as rapidly as possible. A recognition in his annual message, of the public will as expressed in the elections, is the only further public action Mr. Lincoln ever need take on the subject.—*World*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF OUR IRON-CLADS.—The question has been asked so often of late, "When will we have iron-clads ready to fight?" that it is worth while to answer indefinitely. We believe the time specified in the contract between Mr. Ericsson and the Government has expired, yet three vessels of his first line are not yet launched, and not one of those that are can be called ready for sea. The Navy Department has sent on here officers for the "Passaic," but that vessel will not be turned over to them until the problem is decided whether a cannon can be fired without protruding through a port hole. Yesterday at Greenpoint, workmen were engaged in making an iron box near the port into which the gun is supposed to move. The worst of it is that the turrets, now ready for all the nine iron-clad Ericsson batteries, are bored like the "Passaic." If Mr. Ericsson's new theory is impracticable they will have to be bored wider or 11-inch guns must suffice. Now, the labor of boring through, or cutting away, any part of an iron wall eleven inches thick is so great that, were all the craft otherwise ready for sea, it would detain them some two or three weeks, and perhaps more. The recent difficulties experienced in firing the gun within the turret have not disheartened the inventor. Another trial is resolved upon before he abandons his idea, although the generality of Naval officers do not see how it can work. Meantime, the iron-clads are wanted, the time is up, and the public begin to look to the Navy Department for work. No new iron-clad vessels at present progressing can be ready for hostile duty this month except the "Passaic." If the next trial fails she, too, will be delayed. There is no reason why four of these ships could not be ready for sea by the 1st of December, although almost every one ordered to them expects to spend the Christmas ashore. Notwithstanding the good service performed by the "Monitor," her nine "sister ships" are mere experiments in some points. In speed they fail in every instance to come up to the mark. The "Passaic" in tolerable water cannot make more than seven knots, and that with a clean new bottom. In strong sea tide she would be worthless even for coasting, except she was towed, and could not keep her headway. This is only the fault of the engine, which seems to have been built exclusively for harbor locomotion. The "Monitor's" journey to Washington proved that vessels whose bottoms collect silt so rapidly ought to have more power and better machinery than that in the "Passaic" and "Montauk."—*Letter in Tribune*.

DEATH OF GEN. MITCHELL.—The death of Gen. Mitchell excites universal regret. He fell under an attack of yellow fever, from which he might have recovered, except for a frail constitution, enfeebled by a long-standing disease of the heart. He was thus cut off in the midst of those useful labors which had already won for him the gratitude of his countrymen. A Kentuckian by birth, whose inheritance was poverty, his early advantages were not such as most young men would have called adequate for acquiring an education. But, overcoming all obstacles he made himself, while yet a boy under thirteen, familiar with Greek, Latin, and Mathematics; and from this point onward his career was a continued success. A man of genius, aided by an impetuous energy of will, and a patience unusual to such temperaments, he rose to distinction as an astronomer, as an orator, and as a soldier. In his political views he was a Conservative, until, in carrying out his brilliant campaign in Alabama, he found that Liberty was the fittest weapon in a war against Slavery, and from that time forward he stood the ardent friend of the military policy of Emancipation. His name will be held in honored remembrance as one of the few successful generals of the Union army; while, among his many personal friends, who knew his character better than the world could know it, he has left behind him a generous appreciation of his noble temper, his rare intellectual gifts, his varied acquirements, and his fervent Christian faith.—*Independent*.

NEGRO FIGHTING.—A letter from Osage, Mo., giving an account of an engagement between the Kansas negro regiment and a large force of Rebels, says: "It is useless to talk any more of negro courage. The men fought like tigers, each and every one of them, and the main difficulty was to hold them well in hand."

HAS IT COME TO THIS?—A case was recently tried before the Montgomery County Circuit Court of the State of Illinois, wherein the Court was moved to enjoin certain parties, whose functions correspond to those of the school Committee in our State, from paying a salary to a school teacher, on the ground that the teacher was of African descent. The following is the conclusion of Judge Rice's decision:—"The Constitution of this State, and the statutes adopted in pursuance thereto, forbid the migration to, and settlement in this State of such persons.—They are forbidden to vote, sit upon juries, hold office, and to testify in cases where white persons are parties. Especially by the common school law of this State are negro children prohibited from attending as pupils and enjoying the benefits of schools established for the benefit of white children. No doubt, had the Legislature conceived it probable that an attempt would ever be made to place negroes in the delicate and almost paternal relation of teachers of the white children of the country in the public schools, they would have inserted an express provision against it. We think, however, enough is shown to demonstrate the fact that the Legislature intended that the races should be separate in the public school beyond any reasonable doubt. It would also seem that any attempt to appropriate the public funds to such a use is an abuse, and an assumption of power wholly unwarranted, against which the tax-payers interested ought to have relief. A decree is therefore granted according to the prayer of the bill."—*Am. Paper*.

"PETER PENCE" IN IRELAND.—It appears from the published returns of "Peter's Pence" that Ireland has contributed, in little more than a year, no less than £70,000 to the *deemosa St. Petrie*. Considering the population of Ireland, this is a larger sum than has been given by any other country in the world. The thirty-five millions of Roman Catholics of France have given away only £320,000 sterling in a year and a half; while Austria, with thirty-six millions of souls, subject to the Concordat, has raised but £80,000. Let those who have heard so much within the last twelve months, of the distress and "famiae" among the population of this country, ponder upon these significant facts. The cry of the Romish priesthood in every locality was, that the people were perishing for lack of food; while at the same time they were quietly wringing out of this starving population the sum of £70,000 to support a foreign despotic government in oppressing its own subjects. *Seventy thousand pounds* extracted from a Roman Catholic population of less than four millions, more than one-fourth of whom (if we believe the reverend gentlemen who pocketed their pence) were reduced to pauperism! Think of what this sum would have done towards relieving the distress in that country during the past year!—*N. Y. Observer*.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The Newburyport *Herald*, (a Democratic paper,) says:—"The Missouri election is one of the singular events to be noticed in politics. While the Free States are voting against emancipation, the State of Missouri is going for it in its most ultra form. Already four emancipation members were reported elected to Congress—Knox, Blow, Boyd and Loan, and the State ticket is said to be the same. The fact that Blair, the first Republican elected from a Slave State, was thrown overboard in St. Louis, as a conservative, to make place for Knox, an immediate emancipationist, shows that Missouri, if indeed the State has gone that way, will take her place by the side of Vermont and Massachusetts. It is not easy now to see what has produced this change, but probably most of the slaveholders were secessionists, and many of them have left the State, while the frequent rebel raids must have enraged every loyal man."

"DESAMORTISACION."—One of the grandest of the civil reforms introduced by President Mosquera into the jurisprudence of "the United States of Colombia," is the decree abolishing the title by Mortmain, thereby restoring to the uses of society the estates which had gradually accumulated in the hands of the Romish priesthood. Some idea of the extent and value of these estates may be gathered from the despatch with which the priesthood and their adherents have resisted their alienation, maintaining an unrelenting civil war mainly on this issue. A single farm advertised is valued at 400,000 dollars.

—The unparalleled feat of writing by telegraph direct through a continuous line of 3,500 miles was achieved yesterday. Between 4 and 5 p.m. a news message was sent to San Francisco, to which a few minutes afterwards a return message was received, dated San Francisco, Nov. 6, 2 1/2 p.m. The New York message of 5 p.m. was answered at 2 p.m., or three hours before it was sent, in the usual order of time.—The difference in time between the two cities is three hours and fourteen minutes. With free use of the telegraph, our San Francisco contemporaries could print all the news in *The Daily Tribune* on the same morning, serving their patrons with papers as early as we do ours.—*N. Y. Tribune, 8th*.

—To-morrow a Cabinet Council is to be held, and on Saturday Lord Lyons is to embark at this port in the "Scotia" for New York and Washington. The inference is obvious. To-morrow the English Ministers will debate and finally determine what message they will send to the Federal Government. Its general form is said to be already settled as follows:—"To assure President Lincoln and his Cabinet of England's earnest desire that North and South may settle their differences without European intervention, and to express her readiness, should the North recognise the hopelessness of restoring the Union by force of arms, to use her good offices in bringing about a settlement of the terms of peace. As opposed to Mr. Gladstone's emphatic declaration that Jefferson Davis has already made a separate nation of the South, there is surely nothing in this friendly message for the most sensitive Federal to take offence at."—*Liverpool Courier, Oct. 22*.

—The almanacs have proved to be wrong this year, and Admiral Fitzroy right. The equinoctial gales did not come as they are regularly predicted, in the middle of September, but toward the end of October instead. The Admiral telegraphed, however, from the Meteorological Department on Saturday to all parts of the United Kingdom, that a gale was coming, and on Sunday afternoon it came with a terrible force. It affords another proof of the rotatory character of all great hurricanes, as recently set forth in that they have worked equal destruction on the east and west coasts of England, and in the Irish Sea and German Ocean.—*Liverpool Courier*.

—The Irish in Birkenhead are still turbulent. Incendiarism has been perpetrated by discharged laborers.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.—Second Page:—"Threatened Danger to Free Discussion." "French Reaction." "God will save us yet!"  
 Third page:—"Treatment of Union Men in the South." "Miscellaneous News."  
 Sixth and Seventh Pages:—"Husband and Wife." "Description of Pekin." "The Growth of Russia." "Ought Teetotalism to be a test of Church Fellowship?" "Selections." "Seed-time and Harvest." "Adventure with the Wolves in Russia." "Human Sacrifices in India." "Ten years' Imperialism in France."

## THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 15.

**FREEDOM OF SPEECH.**—On another page is a well-written article on this subject, from the *Edinburgh Witness*, of interest to Canada, for, unhappily, freedom of speech has been frequently interfered with in various parts of this country. Should Roman Catholics be molested at their lectures or public meetings, we would be the first to take their part; and we are sure that every Roman Catholic will acknowledge that Protestants, whether in their churches, hired halls, or even in the open air, have an equal right with themselves to speak or to listen without molestation. It is generally conceded that when a man in discussing with another gets out of temper, it is because he cannot meet the arguments of his opponent; and the inference may be drawn when Roman Catholics endeavor to prevent free speech by threats or by violence, that their cause is not a good one. It is as much for their interest to respect freedom of speech, and to stand up for its preservation, as it is for Protestants. What would they say should their conduct be imitated by those who differ from them? If they wish to commend their religion to others, it must be by leading "a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty," 1 Tim. ii. 2; it can never be done by rioting and violence.

**PROVINCIAL NOTES.**—The statement that the Ontario Bank had offered to take a large portion of the new 5 per cent. Government issue has been denied, simply because it seemed absurd and impossible that the Bank should make such a poor investment when able to obtain 9 per cent. for its funds. A correspondent of *L'Ordre*, however, reaffirms the incredible statement, and thinks he can explain the mystery from some partial revelation made to him by Mr. Starnes, to the following effect:—A stranger called some time since at the Ontario Bank and inquired from the Manager what rate of interest was allowed upon deposits, and, being answered 4 per cent., stated his intention to make a large deposit. A few days after, the stranger returned, followed by several boxes of gold coin, and deposited a million of dollars. It is that sum which has been offered to the Government at 5 per cent. for a year,—the Bank netting by the operation \$10,000. The stranger is supposed to be an agent for some capitalists or banks in the United States, who wish to put their money away from the chances of war and bankruptcy. The statement is plausible: we give it for what it is worth.

**COLONIZATION OF LAKE ST. JOHN.**—It is not in the present time that the first effort was made to colonize the shores of Lake St. John. Two hundred years ago the Rev. Father Dequen had explored the locality and reported so favorably that the Jesuits undertook there a mission among the Montagnais Indians, and endeavored to establish a settlement there. It seems, at a superficial glance, that lands situated so far North of Quebec should be an inappropriate place for a new settlement, because the severity of the climate must make that region undesirable, at least, so long as lands can be easily obtained in more southern portions of Canada. This is not, however, the case, and the climate of the shores of Lake St. John is, contrary to all rules, much milder than that of Quebec, and scarcely as severe as Montreal, while the fertility of the lands is unsurpassed.

This exceptional fact had long been made known by the Jesuit Fathers; but the extreme distance and the want of a market had discouraged emigration. It is owing to the zeal of two priests that there are now already populous settlements along the Lake. The Rev. Messrs. Hébert and Boucher, priests of two parishes near Quebec, resigned, ten years ago, the comforts of their manses to proceed to the wilderness as pioneers and open on Lake St. John a colony for the benefit of many of their young parishioners and other French-Canadians. Both missionaries and colonists started for their voluntary exile, with the assurance from leading men that whenever the colony was once firmly established the Government would be urged to construct them a road, and then, could not well refuse. They, therefore, demand the opening of an outlet to Quebec, both as a right and as the fulfilment of a promise.—They have gone through a great many hardships, and now that the land yields to them superabundantly, they have no means of selling their produce, it has all to be consumed on the spot. The proposed new road would not only enrich the colonists, but benefit the City of Quebec, securing for her markets all the produce of Lake St. John; and, at the same time, enabling her to supply the commercial wants of that region.

It is not an easy matter, however, to trace the shortest road between Quebec and the head of the Saguenay; for the reason that several mountains and lakes, of which as yet little is known, intervene on the direct line. The early Jesuits had studied these geographical difficulties, and established a path, the remnants of which are now obliterated. An investigation is, however, being made—we suppose amongst Indians and the older inhabitants—to obtain clues to the old track. It is hoped that, by the most direct winter road, the

distance of the colony from Quebec will be only 120 miles. The first 30 miles from Quebec are practicable, since a rough road exists as far as Tewksbury; there would thus remain at least 90 miles to be constructed. This, the colonists represent, will not cost more than from 6,000 to 8,000 dollars. But the Government plead that they have no funds; that they have spent this year on colonization roads already more than they could well afford; and they wish the colonists and their friends to have patience. But, if the outlay needed is so small and the benefit so great, why should not the city of Quebec contribute it without waiting for the Government, and do it by voluntary subscriptions? The scheme is worthy the attention of the merchants and capitalists of the old metropolis.

**CANADIANS SYMPATHISING WITH ENGLAND'S FOES.**—The party in Canada which all along has sympathized with the South in its rebellion against the Government of its choice, and which lets pass no opportunity to give vent to its hatred of President Lincoln's administration, is now rejoicing at the success of the Democratic party. These British subjects are, perhaps, not aware that the Democracy of the States is the party which has ever clamored for war with Britain, and numbers in its ranks the greatest enemies of the fatherland. During the recent electioneering campaign the votes of a certain class were endeavored to be obtained under the promise that, when the Southern rebellion was ended, the peace party—i. e., the Democratic—would turn its attention to the redemption of Ireland. To sympathize with this party is, therefore, to sympathize with the enemies of England. We know the men who occupy this position boast loudly of their loyalty and of their attachment to Britain; but, it is nevertheless true, that they are doing all they can to make the party favorable to a war with England popular in Canada. Nearly all the talk of invading Canada, and the bullying and threatening of Britain, comes from the Democrats. Whether in Congress, or at meetings, or in the press, if England is denounced, or war is threatened, the author is almost sure to belong to the Democracy. Before secession, the South did most of the blustering and threatening, and now the work is done for them by their northern slaves; for the Democrats have bemeaned themselves to the commission of the most servile acts to remain on good terms with their southern masters. Thus, in the Trent affair, whilst a Republican in Congress counselled caution and forbearance, Vallandigham and other Democrats were most violent in their abuse of England. So with the press. We do not find the leading Republican papers threatening England with war, or holding out promises of what they will do to emancipate Ireland when the Union is restored. It is the Democratic *Herald* and other papers of the same kin which are most virulent in their abuse of England. Can these be the true loyal sons of England who admire the American Democrats, and rejoice at their present political success?

There is one feature which shows the dishonesty of these Canadian defenders of Democracy. The Federal cause and the Government is charged with all the shortcomings of the Democrats. Thus, when the *Herald* blusters and raves against England, these Canadian writers charge it to the Federals; they do not blame the Democrats. So in the result of the recent election in the State of New York. It is attributed to the dissatisfaction of the people at the slowness of the administration in putting down the rebellion; but the fact is withheld that the commanders, who were most inactive and least disposed to be severe with the rebels, were Democrats. Yet, this is the party, with its pro-slavery sympathies and hatred of England, which is held up to the admiration of Canada by some Canadian newspaper writers. Can the latter be the friends of England?

**THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.**—*Herepath's Railway Journal* of the 25th ult. contains a letter from Mr. Grant, the Secretary of the Company, and Mr. Watkins' third report. From these documents we learn, that the number of Directors is to be reduced from 15 to 12—seven to reside in England and five in Canada. London is to be the legal residence of the Company, the Canadian Directors being merely a Committee to attend to local matters. It is also proposed to appoint an Auditor in London, so that the accounts will be twice audited.

Mr. Watkins states, that he has represented to the Governor-General the disappointment and alarm of the Company at the revocation of the postal arbitration scheme, and that members of the existing Government admit that the claim of the Company for the settlement of the amount of remuneration for carrying the mails ought to be considered and disposed of. Mr. Watkins seems to expect that the Government will favorably entertain the demands of the Company rather than have the good faith of the Province questioned in England. Mr. Watkins, on this subject, is rather obscure in his language, which is calculated to excite the fears of Canadians without being satisfactory to the English shareholders. He then goes on to show that the failure of the capitalization scheme left the Company to struggle with financial difficulties, pressing debts had to be paid, so that remittances for England could not be sent, nor need they be expected for some time to come. A warning is then held out to Canada that, if the postal claims of the Company are not taken into consideration, dangers will arise affecting the best interests of Canada—railway interests we suppose—and the commercial progress of the country will be impeded on account of the inability of the Company to provide for the rapidly increasing traffic.

Mr. Watkins then enters into details respecting the reorganization of the Company, and refers to the complaint that the Canadian Board was too much under

the control of one political party. To remedy this it will be necessary to receive the resignation of some gentlemen who have spent many anxious years in connection with the Company; and the road is henceforth to be managed as a commercial affair, independent of politics or party interests. Mr. Watkins then says:—

"In the future the undertaking must stand as follows: by the strictly commercial character of its administration. It must be managed by men of business, and so as to be self-supporting. Further help from England ought not to be rendered. The extent of the accommodation it affords to the public in the future must be measured as in all other business partnerships, great or small, in Canada and elsewhere, by the profit which the work to be performed will yield. This may be disagreeable, and will perhaps excite complaint, but it is obviously inevitable."

The report then refers to the compliance of the Government with a request of the Company to be released from the cost of a Government audit, and expresses the hope that the Railway Inspection fees will also be abolished. Mr. Watkins then enters on some details respecting the new management. He says:—

"To the practiced eye, indeed, the signs of improved administration are amply apparent. Your trains work to time; freight is delivered with dispatch; your customers can obtain a prompt answer to any proposition of business; and contracts made on your behalf are carried out without constant excuses about deficiencies of plant or material, or of want of help of some sort or other from England. At the same time the railway is no longer offered to the free enjoyment of many who appeared to claim a prescriptive right to use it without payment, nor is freight sought for which, while it would not pay to carry at the rates offered, displaced so much paying traffic of the produce, or for the use of Canada itself. Stricter rules of business have, of course, brought some unpopularity amidst a limited circle, but the good sense of the Province appears fully to approve and then them."

Reference is then made to improvements and repairs of the roadway, and to the erection of elevators at certain points. The hope is expressed that the question of a central station at Montreal will meet the support of the mercantile community, so deeply interested in the possession of facilities for transit; and the report closes with a reference to the long projected Intercolonial Railroad, which is ultimately to form part of a roadway from Atlantic to the Pacific, and forming the shortest, cheapest, best, and most independent route of communication between the Western and Eastern Worlds.

**ALLEGED JOBBING IN THE POST OFFICE.**—A morning cotemporary, speaking of a recent appointment in the Post Office, says:—

"The people of Montreal have just received a specimen of the retrenchment policy of the Administration, in the appointment of Mr. Fitzgerald as book-keeper of the Post Office here. The previous incumbent of the office resigned, and the Postmaster General, instead of promoting, according to the Civil Service Act, one of the clerks in the department qualified for the duties, or one of the clerks removed as not being needed from other departments, violated the law by conferring the situation on Mr. Fitzgerald, the keeper of that Milesian Paradise, a corner grocery, a retailer in fact of whiskey by the dram."

The unjust intrusion of an outsider, who can have little or no experience in post-office affairs, is such an extraordinary proceeding that the paper in question searches for the causes of it, and finds them in the alleged facts, that the said Fitzgerald in his capacity of grocer, &c., had been furnishing Mr. McGee with supplies, and that he is brother-in-law of Councillor McCready, who supplied the property on which Mr. McGee was qualified.

We know nothing whatever of these allegations, but if true, they make out a case sufficient to damage any ministry materially. The *Advertiser* adds:—

"After the resignation of the previous book-keeper, and prior to Mr. Fitzgerald's appointment, the duties of the office were performed by one of the clerks quite competent for the situation."

We hope a satisfactory explanation of this matter may be given to the public.

**EMIGRATION AGENCIES ABROAD.**—The Government, very laudably anxious to retrench as much as possible in all the branches of the public service, has decided to cut off entirely the former allowance for emigration agents employed in Europe. Economy in this particular branch, however, is not viewed with satisfaction by the friends of colonization; and, in answer to a statement of the *Globe* that thus a great expenditure has been saved, the *Courier du Canada* contends that the allowance was small, and the money well spent. He gives the following figures, taken from the official accounts:—

German Agency, . . . . .	\$5,931
Irish and Scotch Agency, . . . . .	5,116
Occidental European Agency, . . . . .	1,200

The total of this is little over \$12,000. The first two agencies do not benefit the French Canadian nationality, and, in a religious point of view, favour equally Protestants and Catholics. The third agency alone, which applies to France and Belgium, benefits the French Canadian nationality; but it will be seen that its expenses were comparatively small. Only one agent has been employed—Mr. Verret; and the *Courier* states that he has been so economical in his expenses and moderate in his charges that, in reality, this agency has cost only \$788, and not the \$1,200 above mentioned. A correspondent of the *Courier*, however, does not regret the suppression of these agencies; but, on the contrary, thinks that it will prove ultimately beneficial to French Canadian interests. He thinks that foreign emigrants are more likely to prove enemies of his race, being of different and less pure habits than those of the pious *habitants*. He wants Lower Canada to be settled by the sole offspring of French Canadians; and, as the latter multiply more rapidly than the British, they must, provided emigration is stopped, increase rapidly their relative proportion to the rest. In his own words, he believes,

then, the hope and ultimate success of colonization rests on "the strength of expansion of the Canadian race, and the proverbial fecundity of the French Canadian woman."

**THE RECENT TRIAL OF A SCHOOL TEACHER AT CORNWALL.**

—A few days ago we commented briefly on a paragraph relating to a School Teacher of Cornwall, who had been convicted of seducing a pupil. The teacher thereupon resigned, and strange to say, the Trustees refused to receive his resignation. We are glad to learn that several of the Trustees did not approve of the course of the majority, and have applied to the Superintendent of Education for redress. Some Roman Catholic papers commenting on the affair, refer to it as a proof of the danger of Common Schools to the morality of the young; and state, that such an occurrence could not have taken place in a Roman Catholic, or scarcely in any school under proper denominational supervision; but such reasoning is illogical and unjust. Why condemn several thousand teachers for the immorality of one? Then is it logical to affirm that because in connection with one school, out of several thousand, there has been immorality, therefore, the whole Common School system is an immoral one. Apply this reasoning to another case. The Confessional has been taken advantage of by some priests to seduce females, therefore the confessional is an immoral institution. Still again, some priests were found guilty in France of corrupting the pupils of several schools; therefore, all institutions of learning under the management of priests are immoral and dangerous to the young. According to the reasoning of the papers referred to, these inferences must follow. A little more logic and less rhetoric would be useful to such writers. Respecting the case of the teacher at Cornwall, the interests of morality demand that he should not only resign his situation, but turn his attention to some other occupation. The character of a teacher of the young, like that of a minister's, should be above suspicion.

Since the foregoing was written, we have seen a letter in the *Globe*, over the names of several of the Trustees, which puts a different face upon the matter. Mr. Hay is stated to be a competent teacher, whose conduct has been morally and religiously irreproachable. Mr. Hay swore before a magistrate that the charge brought against him was false. The Judge, at the trial, commented on the improbability of the young woman's statements, and the bearing of his charge was in favor of the defendant. On the rendition of the verdict Mr. Hay placed his resignation in the hands of the Trustees, and they did not accept it, as the parents and guardians of every pupil, with one exception, signed a memorial requesting that Mr. Hay's services be retained, and expressing their full confidence in his innocence and moral integrity. After the verdict, the Judge is said to have expressed his disapproval, and to have stated that he would grant a new trial if the defendant moved for one. Under these circumstances, the Government ought to investigate the matter, that Mr. Hay, if innocent, may be cleared of all suspicion; and till this is done, we still think that it would have been better to allow Mr. Hay to resign.

### NOTES OF A TOUR IN CANADA WEST.

#### THE DESTITUTE OPERATIVES IN BRITAIN.

Throughout Canada there is much interest felt on behalf of the destitute operatives of Lancashire and other manufacturing districts of Britain; but the sympathy of the farmers is apt to take a practical turn.—Their first thought is, that they have a surplus of food which they would gladly send to those who have none; and their next thought is, that the wiser way would be to bring the destitute to the food. Throughout the length and breadth of the country the want of help is everywhere felt; and, though cotton spinners and weavers would not prove the most efficient assistants in rural affairs, at least for a time, yet they could anywhere readily obtain their food for their labor and something towards clothing, even to begin with. This is specially the case with young women, who are much wanted throughout the country as assistants in farm-houses. In the comparatively new country opened up by the Grand Trunk Railroad, between St. Mary's and Sarnia, we were informed by intelligent residents, that five hundred respectable young women could immediately find places in the farmers' families, where they would have abundant food, moderate wages, and be treated more as members of the family than as servants. Nor was female help the only kind needed, half the number of men could doubtless find employment of one kind or another, without difficulty, in the same region. If other parts of Canada could absorb immigrants in like proportion, ten thousand young women and five thousand young men might, with safety, be transferred from the relief-lists in Britain to the abundance of Canada—if their passage were provided for;—and the farmers think, that it would be wiser and better for all concerned to use the amounts collected in Canada in bringing out the destitute, than in affording them a temporary relief where they are. This is a very important subject, and cannot be too soon taken into consideration by the enlightened and energetic parties connected with our Immigration and Crown Lands Departments. If the miserable jealousy which prevents our Governments from inviting Protestant immigrants, could be got over, and they would heartily seek the best interests of the country irrespective of creed, a system of select immigration might immediately be organized by Canada as has already been done by Australia and New Zealand. Healthy and well-behaved young men and women—whether single or newly married—would have passages provided for them, in whole or in part; and families, largely composed of those who could immediately earn a living, would be included.

Were Mr. McGee and Mr. McDougall to issue a pro-

pectus of a plan of this kind for the relief of the destitute cotton manufacturers of England and Scotland, and invite voluntary contributions towards it, we are convinced the gifts of the Canadian public would pour in for an object so desirable;—and as, doubtless, a portion of the operatives are Irish and Roman Catholic, the measure would be a catholic one; but the only tests should be, destitution on one hand, and fitness for earning a living on the other.

— On Saturday, 1st November—some time during the night—the office of Mr. Ranson in Terrebonne was broken open, and twenty-seven dollars abstracted from his safe. As this is the third time the same premises have been burglariously entered, it would be well if the particular attention of the authorities was given to the fact. Some clue, we believe, has been obtained towards discovering the guilty party.—*Com.*

**EDITORIAL NOTICES.**

— It is stated that Mr. Bristow of the *Transcript* has been appointed a commissioner to investigate certain charges brought against some Postmasters in Canada West.

— The Rev. W. Taylor, the California preacher, who was last summer in this city, is now in Ireland.

— The Mayor of Quebec has transmitted on behalf of the Treasurer of the Relief Fund of that city, a bill of Exchange for £2,297 15s. 1d. stg., (about \$9,000,) to the Lord Mayor of London, for the sufferers in the cotton manufacturing districts. This is munificent.

— The officials and employees of the Northern Railway Company have subscribed over \$1,000 to the British Relief Fund.

— A complimentary supper was lately given at Almonte by some workpeople to their employers for abridging the hours of labor, at which we are sorry to learn from a local paper, "choice liquors flowed freely during the evening."

— Troy University, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, was recently brought to the hammer on a mortgage claim of \$11,000. There was only one bid, and the property was knocked down for \$7,900. The liabilities of the Institution exceed \$55,000.

— The *Toronto Leader*, which, from the beginning of the Southern rebellion, sympathized with secession, is now scolding President Lincoln for the removal of McClellan. The *Leader's* politics must be Democratic, for he is constantly praising that party, and is now lauding a Democratic General whose masterly inactivity and "strategic reasons" have done much to prolong the war and to make it more burdensome to the North.

— The *Kingston News* thinks that the Republican measures of the present Congress will be altered at the next meeting of that body. The confiscation and emancipation bills may probably be annulled, and a series of resolutions adopted, laying down the manner in which the war shall be conducted, with which Mr. Lincoln may find it expedient to comply. Our cotemporary is a little astray, for the recently elected representatives to Congress have no voice in its deliberations this winter. The Republicans will, therefore, have at the next session of Congress the opportunity to make sure work of the legislation of the previous sessions. The members of the Senate for the next Congress will not be elected till the State Legislatures meet, none of which assemble, we believe, till after New Year.

— We learn from the *Echo* that the Vestry of Trinity Church has resolved upon the erection of a new and larger edifice at the corner of St. Denis Street and Viger Square. The lot is sufficiently large to admit of the erection, in due time, of a church, parsonage and school building. To meet the wants of the congregation in the mean time, extra free service will be held on Sunday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, and on Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock. Having the present building in which to worship, the congregation will be enabled to proceed leisurely and economically in the erection of the church, which will probably be a Gothic structure, capable of seating 1,250 persons.—Trinity Church was erected next after Christ Church, and its former friends and worshippers will, we are sure, rejoice in the prospect of its extended usefulness.

— The *Daily News* of Quebec gives on the authority of a private letter the statement that "the Hon. M. Cameron, after a tour through the gold regions of British Columbia, etc., has returned to New Westminster, the capital of that colony. On the 5th of October a large public meeting was convened, when Mr. Cameron was elected to proceed to England, to represent to the home government the grievances under which that colony groans, and also to procure, if possible, for the colonists the boon of responsible government." The same letter adds "The news from the mines is anything but encouraging. Large numbers of emigrants continue to pour into the country; and nearly as many disappointed fortune-seekers continue to leave."

— The *Watchman and Protestant Recorder* is the title of a new paper just commenced at Toronto. The first number is wholly occupied with a report of the Belfast meeting, and three columns are filled with the names of the leading gentlemen who attended it.

— The first number of the *Whitby Gazette* has just appeared. Its politics are ministerial.

— Robberies from the farmers about Lindsay, C.W., have been frequent of late. The thieves steal grain, which they sell to the millers.

— The corner stone of a College for the use of the New Connection Methodists was recently laid at Rammoor, near Sheffield, England.

— We are glad to learn from Upper Canada papers that the farmers in some parts of the Province are by no means niggardly in planting fruit and ornamental trees. Let every owner of the soil do this, and our Province will in a few years hence be remarked for its beauty, and for its fruitfulness.

— The American Bible Society has issued, for some months past, at the rate of nine copies of the Scriptures per minute of working hours. It issued last month 168,632 copies, at a cost for manufacture of \$27,567.

— At the present moment, as far as can be ascertained, the Congress which is to meet in 1863, will be composed of 76 Republicans, 69 Democrats, and 6 doubtful. There are still twelve Northern representatives to be elected, and a few from the border States.

— Seymour's majority in New York State is gradually dwindling down. Latest accounts reduce it to 10,000, with a majority of 35,000 in New York city; this shows that the State out of that city gave Wadsworth a majority of 25,000. The Assembly is supposed to be a tie, 64 Democrats to 64 Republicans.

— The London correspondent of the *British American Journal* suggests that the Moose Deer should be domesticated in Canada as it is in Lapland.

— One gets an appalling idea of the sacrifices that have already been made to the Moloch of rebellion, by an official return of the Surgeon-General at Richmond, who states that up to the present time one hundred thousand sick and wounded soldiers have been received in that city alone.—*Am. Paper.*

— W. E. Dodge, Esq., of New York, who moved the resolution at the recent meeting of the American Board, that \$450,000 ought to be raised next year for its Missions, has promised to make his donation ten thousand dollars.

— Mrs. Margaret Barr, of New York City, after providing liberally for her relatives, has bequeathed two hundred and thirty thousand dollars to various religious and benevolent societies. Among the bequests are \$25,000 to the American Bible Society, and \$10,000 to the American Tract Society. Of other bequests \$95,000 is for societies connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the balance to various public benevolent institutions of New York.

— Drafting in Wisconsin commenced on Monday.—In some of the Democratic counties there was trouble, the rolls being destroyed and the Commissioners driven off.

— Over 300 Indians have been convicted by the Military Commission at the Lower Sioux Agency as participators in the late horrible massacres, and are condemned to be hung. The people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate execution.

— Sir Wm. J. Hooker, who has for some years been collecting at Kew Gardens the Floras of the British Colonies, is about to publish a new Flora of British North America. Sir William published one many years ago, which is now out of print.

— A work has recently been issued in French by Mr. James Smith, Professor of Agriculture at the Agricultural College of Rimouski, entitled "Les Elements d'Agriculture." Few things are more necessary to our French Canadian farmers than the introduction among them of the literature and science of Agriculture.

— Next year, 1863, is the thousandth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Moldavia. The Protestants of Bohemia and Moravia are preparing to celebrate the event. The reformed churches of these countries have of late years received numerous additions from the Roman Catholic Church.

— Dr. Bodin, a French Physician, recently published his views on the injurious effects of marriages among blood relations. A Dr. Sanson has replied, and he argues that consanguinity among animals is not unfavorable to physical development, and is therefore not likely to be injurious to the human race. It has been well replied that the offspring of consanguineous marriages may be as healthy as others, but the disastrous effect of said marriages affect more particularly the organs of hearing and speech. In view of this well-attested fact, is it wise of relations to intermarry?

**BURNING OF THE "HINDOO."**—We have previously noticed the destruction by fire of the ship "Hindoo," in the Mersey, not far from Liverpool, having left Montreal for that port, on 17th September last, with a cargo of about 3,000 barrels of petroleum. The following account of the disaster is by the Liverpool correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, written on Oct. 24:—

"Early this morning a telegram was received here from Waterloo, to the effect that a large ship was on fire on Taylor's Bank, and in consequence of the strong smell of petroleum, it was believed that the ship was homeward bound from one of the British North American ports. This conjecture proved correct, for it was soon ascertained that the burning vessel was the "Hindoo," bound from Montreal to Liverpool, laden with a cargo of petroleum. This vessel was overtaken by the storm in the channel, and, after working up as far as the bell buoy, the gale became so furious and the ship was so grievously disabled, that she almost became unmanageable, and to prevent her, if possible, drifting ashore, the masts were cut away. This precaution, however, proved to be unavailing, for the ship, propelled by the wind and tide, drove ashore near Formby. Endeavors were now made by those on board to reach the land in safety, but besides the storm another fearful enemy arose—the ship was discovered to be on fire, and this with a cargo of petroleum on board! The fire soon got hold of the vessel, and the crew, seeing that there was no chance of saving anything, attempted to gain the beach. After swimming through a sea of petroleum—for the cargo had broken up and was washing out of the ship—the crew, with the exception of five who were drowned, reached the land. Many of the crew were severely injured, and Captain Murphy, commander of the "Hindoo," was much crushed by the drifting wreck, besides being nearly poisoned with petroleum.

"At ten o'clock to-day, not a vestige of the ill-fated ship was visible, but that there had been a fire of petroleum there could be no mistake, for the stench from the vicinity of the wreck prevailed all over Liverpool, and so great was its effect in the Exchange Newsrooms, that the floor had to be sprinkled over with chloride of lime."

**COMMERCIAL.**

MONTREAL WITNESS Office,  
Friday, noon, Nov. 14, 1862.

The weather during the past two or three days has been variable; a good deal of the snow has melted away, leaving the roads in town and country in bad condition. The fine sleighing in the early part of the week, however, was the occasion of a large attendance of farmers at the Tuesday markets here. Yesterday was a fine day, with bright sunshine; this morning was dull and overcast; barom. at 7 1/2 a.m., 30.19; therm. 40° above zero;—at noon, 44° above; barom., 30.13.

**THE IMPORT DUTY QUESTION.**—A proposal was before the Governor and Council, on this subject, and it is now reported, by telegram from Quebec, that,—instead of requiring a consular certificate, as before ordered,—Government has resolved to obtain from New York, and transmit daily to Collectors on the frontier, the amount of depreciation of American currency. This will save both trouble and expense to importers.

**DIFFERENTIAL RATE OF FREIGHT IN FAVOR OF U.S.**—The Grand Trunk collects its freight on property consigned to Montreal in a currency equal to gold; but if the property is to be delivered in the States, they receive payment in the suspended depreciated paper which constitutes the currency there, or, in other words, they give a discount of about 25 per cent to those who send their produce to Portland instead of Montreal. Should, for instance, the rate of freight

from any point in the interior to Montreal be 75 cents, and to Portland \$1, by accepting payment of the latter in notes, which are at 25 per cent discount, they only get the same rate for carrying the produce 230 miles farther. This is obviously unjust, and must operate as a discriminate tariff against Montreal. The remedy would be to require payment everywhere in gold, or its equivalent, or to make an additional rate for the States equal to the discount, which would obviously be only just.

**FINANCIAL.**—The transactions of the Week.—Sterling Exchange is scarce and firm. The Bank rates for 60-day drafts on London, are,—10 1/2 prem. for cash, and 11 prem. for credit; with small offerings of Private, which are promptly taken at 9 1/2 to 10 prem.—very best signatures bringing something more than our outside figure. The close of the season for shipment of Grain, Timber, &c., by diminishing the amount of Exchange making, will cause continued firmness in rates. The Commissariat have not been in the market for over two weeks,—the latest issue of their 30-day drafts being on October 29.

Exchange on New York has varied since last foreign mail day, from 23 to 26 dis. for Bank and Private demand-drafts. Since our issue of yesterday we hear of a very considerable sale of Bank-exchange on N. Y. City at 25 dis.; it is proper to state, however, that more cannot be obtained at that price. We quote Bank at 24 dis., and Private at 24 1/2 to 25 1/2 dis., according to quality. The demand is light.

The press-telegram, of last night, quoted higher rates in Wall Street,—viz., Sterling Exchange, 146 1/2 to 147, quiet; Gold, 31 1/2 to 32 prem. We are informed that the quotation for Gold, to-day, is 32 1/2 to 33 prem.

Rates for American bank-notes at Exchange-offices here are,—buying 25 to 26 dis., selling 24 dis.

**Stocks.**—The Montreal Brokers' circular of 13th inst. remarks:—Bank of Montreal, nominally as quoted, (117 1/2) there being no Stock in market.—Bank of Toronto, no Stock offering for many weeks past.—Ontario Bank, sales to some extent at 105 per cent; but it is to-day offering at a less rate.—Bank of British North America, no Stock in market.—Commercial Bank of Canada, sales to some extent at 89 1/2 to 90 per cent.—City Bank, in fair demand as quoted, (102 1/2) there being very little Stock in market.—Bank of Upper Canada, not in demand; quotation (9 dis.) nominal.—La Banque du Peuple, the latest sales were at 109 per cent; but holders are now demanding higher rates.—Molson's Bank, none in market; asked for.

Montreal Mining Company Consols, steady at \$1.60 per share.—Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, buyers of Old Stock, but no sellers, at 97 per cent dis.; the New Preferential Stock is not offered.—Montreal City Passenger Railway Company, steady at 5 per cent discount.—Richelieu Navigation Company, sales at 107 1/2 per cent.—Montreal Harbor Bonds, no sales during the week; latest sales of 6 1/2 per cent Bonds at 103 1/2 per cent.—Montreal Telegraph Company Stock, sales at 127 per cent; buyers to-day offer 125.—Montreal City Gas Company, nominally as quoted, (112 1/2 ex div.)—Government Debentures, sales of New Five per cent at 98.—Con. M. L. F. Deb., nothing doing.

**NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET.**—INCREASED EXPORT.—White & Douglas, in circular of 8th inst., report an improved condition of the N. Y. Butter market. They remark:—All the lots that receivers have been anxious to realize from have been taken up, and those who have held more steadily are now reaping the benefit of a little firmness. Although our State election has intervened to attract much interest, and to some extent divert attention from business, much has been done to reduce stock, and as receipts are not excessive, a very firm feeling pervades the market. The shipments of Butter from this port to Great Britain from May 1st to October 31st, 1862, are 15,448,171 lbs., equal to 193,102 packages, of 80 lbs. each. During the same period in 1861, the shipments were 9,732,905 lbs., or 121,661 packages, showing an increased export in 1862, of 71,441 packages of 80 lbs. each. The active domestic demand and large shipments abroad combine to encourage holders in expecting high rates to rule during the season.

**GLASGOW MARKETS FOR FLOUR AND GRAIN.**—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Oct. 25:—"At yesterday's (Friday's) Grain market we had a slightly improved tendency. Wet weather is, we believe, the chief cause of the improvement. Our opinion is that good sound Canadian No. 1 Super. Flour will sell well here this Fall, as not only is our home-grown wheat in great part in bad condition for milling, but we hear of large quantities of our foreign supplies arriving in bad order."

**MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.**

Montreal, November 14, 1862.

**FLOUR.**—Pollards, \$2 to \$2.30; Middlings, \$2.50; to \$2.75; Fine, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Super, No. 2, \$4.25; Superfine \$4.35 to \$4.40; Fancy \$4.60 to \$4.65; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Superior Extra, \$5 to \$5.30. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs., \$2.40 to \$2.45; Scotch, \$2.50.—There are considerable arrivals and moderate sales. During the past fortnight there have been considerable fluctuations in Flour. A gradual decline from 29th Oct., to 4th Nov. amounted in all to from 35c. to 40c. in Superfine, bringing the price down to \$4.20 and even in some cases as low as \$4.15. From the 5th instant to the 11th, the price went steadily up again till it reached \$4.45 to \$4.50; but it has since receded to \$4.37 1/2 to \$4.40. These fluctuations have been partly caused by advices from Europe; but chiefly by the conditions of supply and demand and the fluctuations of freight; and it is very difficult to say what prices will be when our navigation closes. We believe the Winter rates by Railroad will be less than last year; but can not announce them with certainty yet.

**OATMEAL** per brl. of 200 lbs., nominal, at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

**WHEAT.**—Canada Spring, 92c. to 93c. ex-cars; afloat, 94c. to 95c.; White Winter, \$1.04 to \$1.05.

**CORN** per 56 lbs., 45c. No transactions reported.

**PEAS** per 66 lbs., 66c. to 70c.

**ASHES** per 112 lbs., Pots \$6.70; Inferior Pots \$6.75; Pearls \$6.25; Inferior Pearls \$6.30.

**BUTTER** per lb.—There is a steady business doing; prices about the same, viz., inferior, 10c. to 10 1/2c.; medium, 11c. to 12c.; fine, 12 1/2c. to 13c.; choice, 14c. to 16c.

**EGGS** per doz., 12c.

**LARD** per lb., 8c. to 8 1/2c.; fair demand

**TALLOW** per lb., 8 1/2c. to 9c.

**HAMS** per lb., dull; 8c. to 10c.

**PORK** per brl., Mess \$10.50 to \$11.00; Thin Mess,

\$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8.50; Prime, \$8 to \$8.50.

**BEEF** per brl., Prime Mess, \$9 to \$9.50. Nominal.

**JOHN DOUGALL & Co.,**  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
270 St. Paul Street.

(Successors in the Produce Business to JOHN DOUGALL.)

**WEEKLY REPORT OF MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.**

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

The business done in Groceries, since our report of 7th inst., has been moderate.

**TEAS.**—Not much inquiry during the week, but prices are steady. Choice Young Hyson and Gunpowder are scarce, and held firmly for an advance. The following show the range of present rates:—Trankays and Hyson Skin, 32c. to 67c.; Young Hyson, 47c. to 90c.; Gunpowder, 70c. to 90c.; Japans, 57c. to 67c.; Congou and Souchong, 30c. to 75c.

**COFFEE.**—No sales of importance to note; higher rates are in some instances demanded; and we hear of recent exportations in quantity to New York city, where a decided advance has taken place.

**SUGARS.**—Transactions this week have been moderate, being chiefly in ordinary Grocery descriptions at \$8.35c. to \$8.50; Good to Bright Cuba and Porto Rico, \$8.62c. to \$8.75; Prime Porto Rico is worth \$9.

**REFINED SUGARS.**—The Refinery prices are unchanged, viz., Loaves, 12c. per lb.; Dry Crushed, and Ground, 12c.; Extra Ground, 12 1/2c.; Crushed A, 11 1/2c.; Yellow Refined, No. 2, 8 1/2c. Golden Syrup, 42c. per gall.,—none.

**MOLASSES.**—Fair inquiry at 30c. to 32 1/2c. for ordinary Muscovado, in puns; 34c. is the price of Fine. Red-path's Golden Syrup, in second hands, commands 44c.; Extra Golden, 45c.—60-days.

**FRUIT.**—No note-worthy sales; market well stocked with Raisins, both Layer and M.R., which are freely offered.

**OILS** are not plentiful, and transactions are limited. Pale Seal brings 86c. to 90c.; Cod, 75c. to 77c. Whale, 65c.; Olive, \$1.25c. to \$1.30.

**SALT.**—The market receded a little from the extreme rates of last week, but is firm again;—sales are noted at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bag for Liverpool coarse, and \$1.75c. for Stoved,—cash.

**MONTREAL WHOLESALE FISH MARKET.**

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

**Codfish.**—The receipts of Green Codfish, during the past week, have been greater than the demand, and to-day we cannot quote over \$3.25c. for barrels, and \$4.50c. for large draft. Dry Codfish is wanted at \$4.25c. per quintal.

**Herrings.**—Round Herrings have been arriving in large quantity; but they are dull of sale, as there are no Western buyers in the market at present. We cannot quote over \$2.50 for fair quality,—\$2.80 to \$3 being previous rates. The receipts of Split continue small, but they are quite sufficient for the demand;—\$4.75c. to \$5 is about the rate current. There have been some receipts of Digby Herrings, and sales at 5s 6d to 6s per box.

**Salmon** are easier, the quotation at present being \$11.

**Mackerel.**—We note transactions in No. 1 at \$7.25; in No. 2 at \$5.25; and in No. 3 at \$4.75.

**NOTE to Shippers at the Lower Ports.**—We are anxious to impress upon all who ship Fish to the Montreal Market, the necessity of forwarding their consignments earlier in the season. None ought to be received here after 1st November, the Upper Canada business being then nearly over.

**NEW YORK MARKETS.**—[By Telegraph.]—Nov. 14.

Flour a shade easier; receipts 13,194 brls. Wheat dull and 1c lower; receipts 92,505 bush. Corn dull and 1c lower; receipts 143,755 bush. Rye firm, at 80c for Western, and 90c for State. Pork quiet. Lard drooping. Ashes firm; Pots, \$8.37; Pearls, \$9.00.—Oats are firm, at 67c to 69c for common to Prime. Barley firm at \$1.50 to \$1.60. Peas quiet and unchanged.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**2000 PAIRS BLANKETS,** assorted qualities, from 8s. 9d to 37s. 6d. per pair.

**400 PIECES SCARLET, WHITE, BLUE AND FANCY FLANNELS.** For sale by **GEORGE WINKS & CO.**

**3000 PCS. GREY COTTON,** in 28 inch to 36 inch.

**600 PCS. HORROCK'S LONG CLOTH.**

**200 PCS. 36 INCH No. 1. SHIRT CLOTH.**

**400 PCS. BLEACHED COTTONS** in Supers, Medium and Twine Finish. For Sale by **GEORGE WINKS & CO.**

**2000 PCS. 9-8 Madder Prints,** in all Colors and New Styles.

**1500 PCS. 6-4 and 7-4 COLORED COBBOURGS,** at old prices. For sale by **GEORGE WINKS & CO.**

**600 BUNDLES BEST CANADIAN COTTON YARN.** For Sale by **GEORGE WINKS & CO.**

**200 PIECES "CROSSLEY'S" PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS,** in new styles and colorings; also, an assortment of Rich Velvet, Imperial, Supers, Unions and Hems; together with a large Stock of desirable Fancy and Staple Goods. For sale by **GEORGE WINKS & CO. BOYER'S BUILDINGS, Commissioners' Street, and Custom House Square. 290-82 & 6 s.w.**

**STEWART & GARDENER OR GARDENER ONLY.**—The advertiser offers his services to any Nobleman or Gentleman in want of a first-class Practical Landscape Gardener; he understands the laying out of all description of Pleasure Grounds, Avenues, Walks, &c. &c.; has had the sole charge and laying out of the New York Central Park; also the Boston Public Gardens, Massachusetts, where the advertiser has just come from. Any Gentleman requiring such a party, can have all that European taste can accomplish in Landscape and Horticulture. Please address, Alpha, *Witness* Office. 270-72 & 1 s.w.

**TEACHER WANTED.**—A CLASSICAL TEACHER, to take charge of the Senior Department of the Carleton Place Union Grammar and Common School. Salary \$300. To commence in January, 1863.—Apply to **R. BELL, Chairman Trustees, Carleton Place, Nov. 12, 1862.**

## Literary Extracts.

## HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The world had chafed his spirit proud  
By its wearing, crushing strife,  
Suspicion, censure, the thoughtless crowd  
Had showered on a blameless life;  
Like the dove of old from the water's foam,  
He wearily turned to the ark of home.

The hopes he had cherished with joyous heart,  
Had toiled for many a day,  
Body and spirit, with patient art,  
Like mists had melted away,  
Now o'er day dreams vanished—o'er fond hopes flown,  
He sat him down to grieve alone.

No not alone, soon soft fingers rest  
On his hot and aching brow,  
Back the damp hair is gently pressed,  
Whilst a sweet voice murmurs low:  
"Thy joys have I shared, oh, my husband true,  
And shall I not share thy sorrows too?"

Vain task to resist the loving gaze  
That so fondly meets his own,  
Telling she courts or cares for praise  
But from him and him alone;  
And though censure and grief upon him fall,  
To her, at least, he is all in all.

What if false friends now turn aside,  
Or gaze with icy look;  
What if he meet the pitying pride  
The high heart ill can brook;  
There are depths of love in one gentle heart,  
From whose clinging faith, death alone can part.

Aye! well may thy brow relax its gloom,  
For a talisman hast thou,  
'Gainst hopes quick blighted in early bloom,  
Against scornful look or brow—  
Her heart is a high and a holy throne,  
Where monarch supreme, thou reign'st alone.

Kindly return her tender gaze,  
Press closely that tender hand,  
Whisper fond words and soothing praise,  
They are e'er at thy command—  
'Tis all her true heart will ask to reap  
In return for love as the ocean deep.

Mrs. LEPROHON.

## DESCRIPTION OF PEKIN.

BY AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY.

An opportunity was afforded me of seeing Pekin early in the present month, a little before the relaxation of the restrictions on passports. I send you this brief account of some of the things I saw.

The streets and gates are singularly regular. The Tartar city is square. There are two gates in each wall, placed opposite to each other; but the south wall has three gates instead of two, the middle one being in front of the Imperial palace. Conceive of walls from forty to sixty feet high, and thirty-five feet wide, crowned with lofty towers, of several stories, over the nine gates and at the corners. Had not the Chinese Government yielded, our troops would have found no little difficulty in forcing an entrance through such bulwarks. So said a colonel of one of our regiments to me lately, and with reason.

The Tartar city is three miles and a half across. In its center is the Imperial city, which, within a triple wall, incloses the palace. The approaches to the top of the wall consist of gradually rising slopes, suitable for cavalry to mount and close to the gates. Some of them are open, and invite the visitor to ascend them. From the wall in the vicinity of the south central gate, there is a fine view of the palace. A succession of yellow-tiled roofs are seen stretching far to the north. Beyond them is "Prospect Hill," or "Hill of Beauty," an artificial mound made to beautify the palace.

Let the reader suppose himself to be walking from this spot to the handsome terre plain to the eastward; he will observe the English and French flags waving, on his left, over gay, green-tiled roofs, which once protected princes of the Imperial family. He will also notice the Russian church very near them, and nearer yet to the wall he may observe a street where a crowd of Koreans are congregated. Their clothes are of white cotton, manufactured by themselves. A handkerchief is tied around their unshaven heads. They wear laced shoes. In all these points differing from the Chinese, they exhibit also a bustling, disputatious, quarrelsome disposition, which scandalizes those who watch them. But this may wear off on better acquaintance. They drive bargains with *gin seng*, the root whose tonic virtues are so celebrated in China, in stout paper, and strong calico, all of them products of their own peninsula.

After turning the angle of the wall, the Astronomical Observatory comes into view. It is an open terrace adjoining the wall, and equally high. On this terrace are displayed the beautifully-cast observing instruments of Verbiest. They are of bronze, and appear to have been executed with great accuracy. The large celestial globe is six feet in diameter. After a century and a half of exposure to skyey influences, they look fresh and capable of being used to advantage. Below this "terrace for observing the stars," there are seen lying on a slight elevation at the bottom the astronomical instruments made in the Mongolian dynasty, nearly six hundred years ago, by the Chinese mathematician Kwo-sheu-king.

Near the Observatory is the Examination Hall, where thousands of students gather to acquire distinction in a struggle for literary honors. I met several candidates who had just arrived by steamer from Canton. Lower degrees are granted in the provinces; but that of Doctor in Litera-

ture is only given in the capital. They were Masters of Arts who had braved the inconveniences of a sea voyage rather than be checked by the disordered state of the intermediate provinces in their purpose of reaching Pekin. Only 200 out of 5,000, they told me, can receive the coveted honor. Their own chance was not a bad one, because, coming from remote provinces, twelve or fifteen hundred miles distant, they would share in the advantage gained by the equitable distribution which the Emperor makes of the 200 diplomas among the provinces to which candidates belong.

## THE GROWTH OF RUSSIA.

In September the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian empire was celebrated with great éclat at Novgorod, the ancient capital. The early history of Russia—as all history of a thousand years ago—is involved in obscurity. The Greek and Roman writers speak of the Scythians and other barbarians in the unknown North, and the Greeks held commercial relations with them and established colonies in southern Russia. In those early times the waves of Asiatic population poured in upon the west, and Russia received the Avars, the Huns, the Bulgarians, and the Slavi or the Sarmatians appeared founding the towns of Novgorod and Kiev, the capitals of the independent Slavic empires. Here the hostile tribes warred—the Slavi and the Finns on the one side, and the Vagrarians, the wandering tribes of the North, on the other, the latter with success. Then, as in a hundred other instances, the defeated party called in foreign aid, offering to submit to another sovereignty to be relieved from their hated conquerors. Now, just one thousand years ago, went a foreign chief, Ruric, and his two brothers, Sindf and Truwor, and many followers, to take part in the war. They were called Russians—"from the other side of the sea," that is from Denmark, whence were the Normans and other tribes, whose blood mingling with the ancient Britons, we have in our own veins. The Russians are, therefore the blood relation to the Anglo-Saxons, though the relationship is so distant, and there have been so many infusions on each side, that we might as well claim it by way of Noah and Adam. Ruric was simply one of those Northmen, or Norman, or as we term them Danish, pirate chiefs, who sailing up the Gulf of Finland took part in a domestic insurrection, or civil war, in 862, and so made himself master of Novgorod, assuming the title of Grand Prince; and after the death of his brothers he added to his possessions the estates and territory they had acquired, founding the empire in what is now Northern Russia. He held the same relation to the country that William, the Norman, did to England. The conquerors became the nobility, ruling the natives by the sword, and dividing the country among their friends who continually came over to strengthen them. This went on for more than a century, till the conquerors had intermingled with the natives, when the Prince dismissed his Danish body guard, assumed the language and religion of the country, and all became Russian.

It was not long before the Greek religion was introduced and adopted from Constantinople, for very soon they reached the Black Sea, and soon after they intermarried with the royal Greeks, introducing the arts and learning of the Eastern empire, with the new connections there formed. Then the Russian capital and its chief cities took precedence in fashion, literature and religion, and the youth from other countries went there for education, when London and Paris were of no importance. The Russians were a progressive people, and by frequent wars annexed the surrounding territories; their Prince in course of time assumed the title of "Czar of all the Russias," and Moscow, their capital, which was built in 1147, might have become the seat of empire for all Europe, but for the Tartar invasion and conquest of the country in the 13th century.

It was in 1224 that the Mongols poured over the west, not for the purpose of settling—colonizing, but for plunder. The Princes of Russia met them in battle and were totally routed. This virtually ended ancient Russia; for more than two hundred and fifty years, Russia was a dependency of the great Mongol empire in Asia. During this period the civilization of the empire wasted away.

It was under Ivan, who came to the throne in 1472, that independence of the Tartars was gained. When he received despatches from the Mongol court, instead of riding out to meet the messenger, in token of his submission, he took the papers from his hand, and without reading tore them in pieces and trampled them under his feet before his nobles, whom he bade prepare for war. War followed, and with it came the end of the Tartar rule. Of the present Russian empire Ivan was the founder, less than four hundred years ago, and not Ruric a thousand years ago; for under Ivan there was an entire re-organization, and then the basis of that despotism which has continued with few alterations to this day, was laid. He made the indivisibility of the realm a fundamental law. He introduced firearms, and commenced the modern civilization of the empire. His second wife was Zoe Sophia, the niece of the last emperor of Constantinople, which had surrendered to the Turks; and through her the double-headed eagle came to the Russian arms. She was followed to the court by a suite of Greeks and Italians, through whom the useful and ele-

gant arts were introduced, and the commencement made of that system of improvement that was afterwards so energetically carried forward by Peter the Great.

We do not care to follow down the history of the country. From its release from the Mongol rule, its progress has not ceased to this day, when in extent of territory it surpasses any other nation on the face of the globe, and in population it is the first of civilized peoples. It now covers in Europe, Asia and America, an area of 8,333,884 square miles, which is one-seventh of all the land on the globe, and double the whole of Europe. The United States is but about one third as big; France is one fortieth; and Great Britain one seventieth. Its length is nearly 1000 miles from the Baltic to the Sea of Japan, and constantly it is pressing out on the south for new acquisitions. Within a very few years it has gained a vast region in Northeastern Asia, drained by the Amoor, a river as large as the Mississippi, and now the frontier is but five hundred miles from Pekin. It has in the same manner been pressing down upon all its line in Asia, and is to-day in a condition more favorable for growth than ever before. Its population increases faster than its territory. Sixty years ago it was but thirty-six millions, and now it is 75,000,000. Not less prosperous is it in all branches of industry—in agriculture, commerce and manufactures.—*Am. Paper.*

## OUGHT TEETOTALISM TO BE A TEST OF CHURCH FELLOWSHIP?

This question is frequently asked; and as a correspondent has, within a few days, asked our opinion on this subject, we propose to make a few remarks on it. Without wasting time on preliminary observations, we state at once as our unalterable conviction, that nothing should be made a test of church fellowship but that which Christ has clearly made such.

There can be no doubt in any intelligent mind that the drinking usages of society are fraught with the most appalling evils both to the church and to the world. It is now established, by indisputable statistics, that three-fourths of the pauperism, more than five-sixths of the crime, and more than half the lunatics are directly traceable to intemperance. The late excellent Governor Briggs discovered, as the result of an official investigation, that there were from 1,200 to 1,300 idiots in the State of Massachusetts, and from 1,100 to 1,200 of these were born of intemperate parents! In a report published by a Temperance Society, just 30 years ago, the following astounding calculation occurs: "If the crimes which are prosecuted annually in the United States are only one-fifth as many in proportion to the population as in the city of New York, they must in thirty years amount to 1,800,000; and 1,000,000 of these, according to judges and jurists, must be laid to the use of ardent spirits." Of the 7,200 murders which have been committed during the thirty years last past, according to the ratio adopted, over 5,000 must be attributed to strong drink. It is but a few weeks since we undertook to cut from the *Daily Globe* the record of "murders," "suicides," and "melancholy accidents," for a single week, which were directly attributed to drink; and we grew sick and weary when we found our list reached over thirty! We gave up the task and we do not know yet how many occurred on that specimen week. And yet, with this fiery steam rolling its death-loaded wares through among us, there are professed followers of Christ—yea, and Christian ministers—who patronize dram-drinking!

We do not take the ground—we have never taken the ground—that the bare use of wine or spirits is wrong in itself; but we do hold that enlightened Christian benevolence requires men to give up the use of what leads so many to ruin. Paul taught that if wine made his brother to offend, he would drink no wine while the world lasted. If this was the rule of Christian duty for Paul, it should be ours. And if any man has ever been overcome by spirits, he should forever and ever avoid them. Touch not, taste not, is the only safe rule for him. We must not be told at the present day that the moderate use, by a Christian, of intoxicating drinks is not practically an encouragement for the weak and vicious to drink to excess. The reverse is notoriously true. The moderate offender, in a world like ours, does, by his example, far more mischief than the more abandoned do. And certainly all drunkards are made from moderate drinkers. We have not space to enter more largely into this subject at present, but we make one statement, in conclusion, which we would commend to the consideration of "moderate" drinkers. No Christian man, at the present day, can drink, even moderately, of spirits or beer, without lowering himself in the eyes of his brethren—and that, too, the most devout and earnest portion of them? Can they afford thus to sacrifice their Christian influence for a mere momentary gratification? Is it right that they should do so?—*Canadian Baptist.*

## SELECTIONS.

SOUND ADVICE.—A young farmer asked an old Scotchman for advice in his pursuits. He told him what had been the secret of his own success in farming, and concluded with the following warning: "Never, Sandie, never, above all things, never get in debt; but if you do, let it be for manure."

VOICE OF ANIMALS.—There is a chapter in the history of animals that has hardly been touched upon as yet, and that will be especially interesting with reference to families. The voices of animals have a family character not to be mistaken. All the canidae bark and howl. The fox, the wolf, the dog, have the same kind of utterance, though on a somewhat different pitch. All the bears growl, from the white bear of the Arctic snows to the small black bear of the Andes. All the cats *miau*, from our quiet fireside companions to the lions and panthers of the forest and jungle. This last may seem a strange assertion; but to any one who has listened critically to their sounds and analyzed their voices, the roar of the lions is but a gigantic *miau*, bearing about the same proportion to that of a cat as its stately and majestic form does to the smaller, softer and more peaceful aspect of the cat. Yet, notwithstanding the difference in their size, who can look at the lion, whether in his sleepy mood, as he lies curled up in the corner of his cage, or in his fiercer moments of hunger or of rage, without being reminded of the cat? And this is not merely the resemblance between one carnivorous animal to another; for no one was ever reminded of a dog or a wolf by a lion. Again, all the horses and donkeys neigh; for the bray of the donkey is only a harsher neigh, pitched on a different key, it is true, but a sound of the same character, as the donkey himself is but a clumsy and dwarfish horse. All the cows low, from the buffalo roaming the prairie, the musk-ox of the Arctic ice-field, or the jack of Asia, to the cattle feeding in our pastures. Among the birds this similarity of voice in families is still more marked. We need only recall the harsh and noisy parrots, so similar in their peculiar utterances. Or take, as an example, the web-footed family. Do not all the geese and the innumerable hosts of ducks quack? Does not every member of the crow family caw, whether it be the jackdaw, the jay, the magpie, the rook, in some green rookery of the old world, or the crow of our woods, with its long melancholy caw, that seems to make the silence and solitude deeper? Compare all the sweet warblers of the songster family—the nightingales, the thrushes, the mocking-birds, the robins—they differ in the greater or less perfection of their note, but the same kind of voice runs through the whole group.—*Ec. Paper.*

THE POPULATION OF MEXICO.—The present number of the *Revue Contemporaine* contains two articles on Mexico, by M. Vivian de St. Martin, from which we glean the following statements: "The Mexican population comprises five different classes.—1. The whites constituting the aristocracy of the country, and generally called creoles. They are the direct descendants of the Spaniards, and their number is estimated at 300,000. 2. Those who consider themselves whites. They are the descendants of Spanish and Indian parents. Few of them are rich; they chiefly follow the military profession or that of the bar, or else hold situations under Government. They have marked aversion to every kind of honest labor, and constitute the nucleus of the Republican party. Juarez belongs to this class, which numbers about 800,000. 3. The Indians, reduced to a state of most abject misery and servitude. They live in villages, and constitute the agricultural class. Their number is about 4,000,000; they still speak the Aztec or old Mexican language. Although slavery is not recognized by law, yet practically the Indian is his employer's slave to all intents and purposes, for, as the wages he gets for his daily labor are insufficient to maintain him, he is obliged every now and then to apply to his employer for a loan; and from that moment he gets into an inextricable slough of debt, and must work on to the end of his days, without the slightest hope of ever redeeming himself. 4. The *Mestizos*, or mixed races, distinguished by various names; the issue of an Indian and a negro is called a *zambo*; that of a white and a negress, a mulatto; or a white and mulatto woman, a *terzeron*; of the latter and a white, a quadroon; and so on to the eighth or tenth shade of color. The issue of the Indian and negro constitutes the gipsies of the country; in towns they are called *leperos*, and do nothing but drink, gamble, and commit every kind of outrage. It is from their number the bands of highway robbers which infest the country draw their recruits; some join the army, and others become servants. The number of *mestizos* in the country is stated at a million and a half. 5. The Europeans, among whom the Spaniards predominate. The number of the latter is about 40,000—they are generally nicknamed *Gachupinos*, which in the old Mexican tongue, means picking with the heel, in allusion to the spurs the first conquerors wore; next follow the North Americans, called *Gringos*, or sputterers; then the English, French, German, Swiss, &c., constituting a very small number in all. The whole population of the country does not exceed 7,000,000.

—It is not all the talking profession in the world that can stop the mouths of foolish men; it must be well-doing, grace improved, grace exercised and manifested in the ways of holiness, that must work so great a wonder; "For so is the will of God, that with well-doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men."—*Brooks.*

—God's very service is wages; his ways are strewed with roses, and paved with joy that is unspeakable and full of glory and with peace that passeth understanding.—*Id.*

The Miscellany.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST

Beneath a dark November sky,  
With the cold rain falling drearily,  
And the bleak wind moaning and shrieking by  
The seed o'er the land is cast;  
And in grave-like furrows the grain doth lie,  
Till the weary mouths are past.

In curling mist, and frosty air,  
And weeping skies, it lieth there;  
Or buried in the snow, or bare  
To every wind that blows;  
And Night's deep darkness, like despair,  
Hangs o'er it while it grows.

It grows in spite of cloud and blast,  
And sullen rain descending fast,  
And snow-wreaths thickly o'er it cast,  
And thunderous darkening skies;  
The very tempests roaring past  
Strengthen it as it lies.

Anon a kindlier season shines,  
And warmth and light, the Spring's soft signs,  
With many a beauteous blossom twines  
The breast of icy Earth—  
And the grain, in delicate emerald lines,  
Springs up a fairy birth.

Then sunny months, in swift career,  
Bring up the lusty ripened ear;  
And the golden harvest time draws near,  
And the reaper whets his sythe;  
Till, on a day, the rich sheaves rear  
Their shapes on the landscapes blithe.

Sown in the cold, dark, desolate days;  
Reaped in the sunshine's mellow blaze;  
Thus in the dim and wondrous way  
Of Fate are the deeds of men;  
Sorrow and trial, defeats and delays,  
Like storms that soften the grain,

Must test the heart's aspiring claim;  
But every just and noble aim  
Shall pass the ordeal clear of blame,  
And in the appointed hour  
Bring forth its fruit of wealth or fame,  
Of knowledge, wisdom, power.

Sow, though in days of gloom, the seeds,  
Of manful toil and generous deeds,  
Of stern self-sacrifice, that heeds  
Little the world's behest;  
Cast out the lying thought that pleads  
"Enough, now take thy rest."

In the winds of Scorn, the storms of Hate,  
In the darkness of hope deferred full late,  
Through days when the world shows desolate,  
Must sleep the good deeds thou hast done;  
Faithfully labor, patiently wait,  
Thy work shall see the sun.

That which was sown in the wintry air,  
Shall blossom and ripen when the skies are fair,  
Though thine should be many an anxious care  
Ere the harvest is gathered in—  
Be stout to toil and steady to bear—  
The heart that is true shall win.

—Chambers' Journal. B. C. D.

ADVENTURE WITH THE WOLVES IN RUSSIA.

A writer in *All the Year Round* gives the following account of a narrow escape he had in an attack by wolves while making a sledge journey on a tour from the Volga to Jaroslav:

At this point in our journey the drive sent the blood dancing through my veins by the alarming cry of "Volka! volka!" "Wolves! wolves!" I sprang from my seat, and, looking ahead, saw six great, gaunt, and no doubt hungry wolves, sitting exactly in our way, at a distance of about a hundred yards or less. Our horses had huddled themselves together, trembling in every limb, and refused to stir. We shouted and bawled, but the wolves also refused to stir. My fat friend, gathering a large handful of hay from the sledge bottom, rolled it into the form of a ball, and handed it to me, saying, "match." I understood him at once. The driver managed, by awful lashing and nooning to get the horses on, until we came within a short distance of our enemies. By this time I had succeeded in setting fire to the ball of hay, and just as it began to blaze out well, I threw it in among them. It worked like a charm. Instantly the wretches parted, three on each side, and skulked off slowly at right angles, their tails dragging as if they were beaten curs. On dashed our brave team—lash, lash—noo, noo.

"Hurrah!" I shouted, with a lightened heart; "we are safe this time, thank God!"

"Wait; look back," said fat-sides. I did so, and I saw the wolves, who had joined each other again in the center track, pausing as if to deliberate. Our horses were going at their utmost speed, the driver standing up and using lash and voice with all his might, to urge them on to the station, then only about a mile and a half ahead. Luckily the road or track, as far as we could see, was free from drift, and our hope was that we could gain the station before the wolves should they pursue us. Looking back just as we turned a bend in the track, I saw the whole pack in swift pursuit.

I had often been told that wolves will not attack a party unless in a large pack. Six were no large pack, yet here they were, coming up to attack us; there was now doubt about that. Hunger, through a long and severe winter, must have made them daring. With the consciousness of an impending death-struggle, I prepared for the result. My thoughts went for one moment to my wife and children; for another, to the great Disposer of events. Then, throwing off my sheepskin coat, so as not to impede the free action of my arms and legs, I sprang on the

front seat beside the driver, but with my back to the horses, and my face to the enemy. I said to the driver: "They are coming, brother; drive fast but steadily. I have six bullets in this pistol. Don't move from your seat; but drive right in the center of the track." My fat companion sat still in his corner, and neither moved nor spoke; I saw the blade of my bear-knife gleaming in his hand.

The track had become worse, so that the horses could not maintain their pace. In a short time the wolves ran beside the sledge; the horses strained and shot on, keeping their distance, but in forcing our way through a drift we came to a walking pace, and the first wolf on my side made a dash at the horse next me. The pistol was within a foot and a half of his head when I fired, and the ball went through his brain. I shouted my triumph in English; my companion echoed it with a "Bravo!" The second wolf received my second fire in the leg, which must have shattered the bone, for he dropped behind instantly. "Bravo!" was again cried from the corner. But the same moment was the moment of our greatest peril. My pistol fell into the sledge, as, with a sudden jolt, our horses floundered up to their bellies in a deep drift; then they came to a dead stop, and there was a wolf at each side of the sledge, attempting to get in.

My bludgeon still remained. With both hands I raised it high, and brought it down with the desperate force of a man in mortal extremity upon the head of the wolf on my side. He tumbled over on his back, and the skull was afterwards found to have been completely smashed. As I stooped to regain my pistol, I was astonished to see my companion coolly thrust one of his arms into the wolf's mouth, as coolly, with the disengaged hand, drawing the knife, with a deep and short cut, across his throat. A peculiar cry among the horses arrested my attention. Looking round, I saw another wolf actually fastened on the off horse by the neck. The driver was between me and the wolf. He cried, "Give me the pistol!" I did so, and the poor horse was free. So, also, were we; for the other wolf ran off, followed by the one with the broken leg. The wolf last shot was tumbling among the snow. The driver handed me the pistol to put right, and begged another shot at the brute. This finished the engagement.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.

One of the most difficult tasks of the British Government in India is that of winning such wild tribes as the Khonds to civilization. In the annual "statement showing the progress and condition of India," recently issued by the Government, there is a report, by Captain A. C. McNeill, from which it is plain that the practice of female infanticide has not ceased in the hill tracts of Orissa; legal evidence, however, is seldom procurable, and the only check is considered to be an annual visit at which the agent insists upon seeing all the children of both sexes, and it is suggested that the head men of those villages in which the relative number of the sexes is proportional should receive some mark of favour from Government. Although many more female children are now reared than formerly, it is clear that infanticide must still obtain to a great extent. Large districts here are inhabited by sacrificing Khonds. Captain McNeill was plainly told in the hill tracts of Bundhasir of Karoonde that compulsion alone causes them to refrain from human sacrifice. Among the Khonds of Jeypoor he found an uneasy feeling prevailing under the relinquishment of sacrifice. In the last three seasons, he writes, the rains had been scanty in the Karoonde and Jeypoor Khond tracts, and the crops of cattle suffered much in consequence. The Khonds were anxious to revert to their long-cherished rite, and applied to the paut rajah of Toomool for permission to sacrifice, and asked him for a meriah or victim. This he declined to give, stating that human sacrifices had been prohibited, but offered them buffaloes and sheep. The offer was rejected by the Khonds, and they resolved that be the consequences what they might, a public sacrifice should take place at the full moon of Poosoo last year. The question was then raised, where a victim could be procured, and was solved by a Khond stating that he would hand over for sacrifice a "toorie," who, though not purchased as a meriah, was an agrarian slave bought for five rupees. The offer having been accepted, the intended victim, an elderly woman, was removed to the village of Puckregoodah, and there heavily ironed, and, on an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the paut rajah to rescue her, was taken off and secreted on the hills. The paut rajah then sent an express to the agent, and within an hour a guard of fifty-eight sepoyes started under a trustworthy sirdar, marched fifty-two miles in thirty-eight hours over a very hilly and rugged country, and reached the scene of sacrifice as the victim was being removed to the post erected for her immolation. The assembled Khonds, at least 5,000 in number, found themselves at the last moment deprived of what they fancied no power could dispossess them. A most determined attempt at rescue was made; but the sirdar, making a judicious disposition of his small party, and of fifty matchlockmen sent by the paut rajah, was able to defeat the attempt, though he was obliged, in self-defence, to fire when attacked by the Khonds. No less than fifty-three intended victims for sacrifice were rescued in the hill tracts of Orissa in this one season. In China

Kimedy the Khonds, when interrogated regarding the renoucement of the meriah, endeavoured to avoid the question by evasive replies, such as—"How can we sacrifice meriahs when the sirdar has taken them away?" Yet thirty persons dedicated to the Meriah Goddess, and intended for sacrifice, were rescued there in the season 1860-61.

TEN YEARS' IMPERIALISM IN FRANCE.

THE author of "Ten Years' Imperialism in France" has not attempted to describe the workings and counter-working, "the wheels within wheels," of the Imperial policy. He does not give a full and exact measurement of such an extensive and diversified field. He abandons himself to a pleasant ramble through it, and merely allows the principal features to obtrude themselves upon his notice. He is a "Flaneur" (an observant laugher) rather than a philosopher. He is a trimmer rather than a political partizan. His sentiments are "impressions" rather than opinions. Although he is evidently friendly to the Emperor, he is too much of a latitudinarian to become an advocate of the Imperial cause. Even his attempts at effective description are dashed off in an easy, off-hand, though effective style. It is only when he stumbles upon statistics that he forgets his assumed character. Then he pulls out his note book, and makes observations to satiety.

The first object that attracts the attention of the "Flaneur" is the architectural reformation which is going on in Paris. It was said of Augustus that he found Rome wood and left it marble. A similar though not so great a compliment may yet be paid to Napoleon III. He found Paris irregular, and he bids fair to leave it regular. With a secrecy unknown in free countries, the plans for the demolition and rebuilding of streets are laid and inexorably determined. Rumours of the coming destruction soon creep abroad, and set the inhabitants of the doomed district in a fume of discontent. Political economists declaim about "destruction of capital," and "the morbid stimulating of the building trade." Government officials growl and grumble at the prospect of being compelled to remove to dearer houses. Shopkeepers become indignant at the thought that in new premises they will lose a great many of their present customers. The public generally begin to wince under the certainty of a new imposition of taxes. Yet all this ferment is in vain. The march of improvement must continue, although it should trample down the roof-tree, and pass through the sacred circle of home. In a few days the mark of doom (a placard with "Pour cause de demolition") is affixed to the houses, and the inmates begin to remove. Very soon the whole district is one scene of tumbling houses and whirlwinds of dust. Then in a few weeks there appears, like a phoenix reviving in her own ashes, a new street, broad and regular. From constant practice, the workmen are expert; the building progresses with wonderful celerity; and very shortly the district wears a new, clean, and finished appearance. Nor are the results unworthy of such a great expense. Not only is trade stimulated and the price of labour increased; not only have the people better houses and better food; but Paris is traversed by a series of straight, broad, macadamized streets, which would be of great advantage to the Emperor should another revolution arise. They could be swept by cannon, and the insurrection would be prevented from spreading to the other "quarters" of the town.

From these somewhat uniform lines of houses the "Flaneur" is glad to take refuge among the time-eaten labyrinths of the old city. There, he says, the citizens love to wallow in their native Paris mud; there they are content to grow up, and to live and die. Greater animation prevails, a brisker trade is driven, and a large population huddle together, than in any other place of equal size. Even the well-to-do tradesman never thinks of seeking his happiness elsewhere. Unlike his London brethren, he does not live in the suburbs, but prefers to dwell above his shop, amid the associations of his success. The mingled steam of mud and cookery that rises before his window is far more suggestive than the breath of garden flowers; the sight of the provision shop over the way is far more satisfactory than verdant meads grazed by deep-uddered kine; and the cheerful light of the gas lamps outshine the splendour of the sun as he sinks behind the hills.

For a long time a strong sympathy has existed between the soldiers and the citizens. During the reign of Louis Philippe, the citizen-king, this feeling was intensified, and became, as it had been before, the cause of a revolution. To weaken this sympathy became the policy of the Emperor. For this purpose he has been trying to create and foster in the army an *esprit de corps*. The odious conscription, under which the peasants used to groan, has been considerably changed. By paying a certain sum, conscripts may be exempted and soldiers may be released. The money thus obtained is then devoted to make the soldier's lot more enviable. The bounty has been increased from fifteen hundred to two thousand francs; and the term of service has been lessened from twenty-five to twenty years. At the age of thirty-five or forty many a soldier may retire with a competency for the rest of his life. At the same time, the Crimean and Italian wars

\* Ten Years' Imperialism in France: Impressions of "Flaneur." William Blackwood & Sons.

have added an *eclat* to the name of "Soldat Francais," which makes it the most enviable of titles.

The French have always been prone to seek their happiness in politics, and, in their pursuit of this phantom, have oscillated for the last century between republicanism and monarchy. Their repeated failures have not convinced them of their mistake. They are still under the hallucination that the Government must regulate and retrieve their fortunes. The Emperor has therefore been compelled to constitute himself a sort of terrestrial providence. Not a year passes by in which he does not enact whole volumes of laws for increasing the comfort of the people. Not a failure happens in agriculture, trade, or manufactures, which he is not called upon to remedy. Even private calamities must all be alleviated by money from his purse. At the same time, there are Government salaries to be increased, members of Senate and Corps Legislatif to be fee'd, and general friends of the empire to be rewarded.

The fickle temper of the French has become proverbial. We have seen them subside from imperious aristocrats into truckling courtiers, and start from humble-mouthed slaves into raving revolutionists. And now they are no longer giddy pleasure-hunters, daffing the world aside and dancing along at the tail of some novelty. A moneymania has seized them, and they have become keen men of business. To make a fortune has become a passion; and their commerce, as in the notorious case of Mires, often resembles a gambling transaction. There is no desperate game of speculation in which Frenchmen will not stake their fortune; and it is France, and not England, that has now become the last resort of needy potentates and Governments.

A deadly enmity was wont to exist between the *bourgeois* and the *ouvrier*. The *ouvrier* was allowed to grow up like a brute, untended and uncared for. When a season of dearth came, the ferocity of his nature was roused. A wild beast at any time, he was tenfold more rabid when goaded on by the pangs of hunger. With ominous growl he demanded food from the *bourgeois*. Terror-stricken, the *bourgeois*, instead of relieving him, tried to crush him. The savage was maddened, and a fearful vengeance was the result. That hunger was the result of this fatal feud, Imperialism soon saw. Accordingly, it set about stimulating the trade of the *ouvrier*, increasing his wages and brightening his prospects. His stomach was filled, and then his head began to be emptied of revolutionary ideas. Even hard times have not awakened the old spirit. The high price of provisions in 1856, the monetary crisis in 1857, and the American war of the present time, have come and found him still patient. It contents him to see that the Government strives to stimulate trade, and that even the *bourgeois* withholds neither sympathy nor aid.

The "Flaneur" concludes his book with some general gossip about the Emperor. There are, he says, two opinions about this great enigma of the age. Some say that his success is the result of blind chance; and others assert that it is the fruit of deep-laid schemes. Neither of these, he declares, is exactly correct. To get an adequate notion of his policy, we must review his career. From 1832, when, by the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, and of his elder brother, he had become the heir of the Bonaparte dynasty, his entire ambition was concentrated upon the throne of France. At first he fondly imagined that the name of Napoleon would act as a conjuring word to revive the dead Imperialism; and on two several occasions he tried to excite a revolution at Strasbourg and Boulogne. But after he had miserably failed, and had lain for several years in the dungeons of Ham, his policy was completely changed. With consummate tact he identified himself with the French Republican party; and along with its growth he grew in power and popularity. Accordingly, in the Revolution of 1848, he was elected President of the Republic of France. But again his tactics veered completely round. By the famous *coup d'etat*, which gained for him the throne, he placed himself in a position antagonistic to liberty. There was nothing now for him, the chosen of the people, but high-handed despotism. And his adherents and accomplices, instead of improving his false situation, only aggravated it. They frustrated all his conciliatory measures towards the Republicans, and opposed the Italian war, the enlarging of the power of the Legislative Assembly, and all his other services in the cause of freedom. The consequences are, that one portion of the people remain disaffected, and would willingly hurl him from the throne; and that another portion are lukewarm, and would oppose him or back him just according to circumstances. He is therefore driven to fascinate both the disloyal and the indifferent by an incessant whirl of change and success.

In this manner does the "Flaneur" gossip about France; but he betrays not the slightest anxiety to make proselytes to his "Impressions."

—It is dangerous to love to be wise above what is written; to be curious and nosy in your desire of knowledge, and to trust to your own capacities and abilities, to undertake to pry into all secrets, and to be puffed up with a carnal mind. Souls that are thus soaring above the bounds and limits of humility, usually fall into the very worst of errors.—Brooks.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the "CITY OF BALTIMORE."

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The "City of Baltimore," from Liverpool, on the 29th, and Queenstown on the 30th, arrived off Sandy Hook. The "City of Washington" from New York, arrived out on the 8th.

The Rebel pirate "Alabama" had destroyed the bark "Wave Crest" from New York to Cardiff. Some other names are given in the despatch, but they have been previously reported. The ship "Traswana," released by the "Alabama," had arrived with the officers and crew of the ships "Wave Crest" and "Dunkirk." No particulars are given about the "Wave Crest."

The Times city article says Lord Lyons took out full assurance that while England will be eager in concert with other nations to adopt any step to promote a permanent return to peace, she will in the meantime individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from the course of non-interference.

Wilkes' proceedings at Bermuda continue to claim attention. The Captain of the "Gladiator" publishes a letter containing charges against him of regularly blockading Bermuda. The Times argues that it is not for England to impeach the belligerent right of search, and the Federals have not actually exceeded their right. England must make allowances for their temptations and put themselves in their place before pronouncing judgment. The Federals have probably done no more than England would have done.

The Times is glad to see the Democrats making a show of force, and believes their success most promising for peace.

The British Consul writes a letter to the Foreign Office on the cotton prospects. He estimates the quantity in America at four million bales.

The Electric Engineer, Varley, writes to Cyrus Field that recent experiments convince him that the Atlantic cable could be worked from 13 to 16 words per minute.

The Queen has returned to England from Germany. The great Continental topic is the abdication of the throne by the King of Greece. The Provisional Government assumed a threatening attitude towards Turkey.

The Post charges Russia with instigating the revolution in Greece.

Reports of Garibaldi's health are conflicting. A general consultation was to be held as to amputation.

Arrival of the "NOVA-SCOTIAN."

CAPE RACE, Nov. 11.—The "Nova Scotian," from Liverpool on the 30th, via Derry 31st, was boarded this (Tuesday) morning. The "Saxonia" arrived out on the 29th.

In England Mr. Cobden had addressed his constituents at Rochdale. He regarded the distress at Lancashire as a national question, and if public and private aid proved insufficient to relieve it, Parliament would have to make provision for it. He then referred to the American war, and said it would be a waste of time for foreigners to attempt to influence the combatants. To interfere in the war or to recognize the South would do more harm than good, and fail to forward peace. As to how the contest was going to end, he confessed his inability to form any opinion, but if compelled to make a guess he would not give the same guess that Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone did. He did not believe that if the war should be brought to a termination, it would end in a separation of the North and South. He thought that those who professed so much for Italian unity, ought to appreciate the same union in America. The interference by force would do more to strengthen the Federal Government than anything else, and the cost to England in six months, would be more than sufficient to feed the cotton operatives for years. Mr. Cobden concluded by reproaching the Palmerston Government for its extravagance, and advocated retrenchment.

The Times has a leader with regard to the action of the New York Chamber of Commerce, touching the operation of the Confederate steamer "Alabama." In another editorial the same journal expatiates on the difficulties attending the conscription in the Northern States.

FRANCE.—Mr. Slidell had an interview with the Emperor on the 28th.

GREECE.—The National Assembly, it was reported, would tender the Crown to Prince Alfred of England. King Otho had arrived at Vienna.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds were flat. Demand at the Bank for discount continued active. The Bank's minimum rate had advanced to 3 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, October 30.—Breadstuffs.—Market steady and generally unchanged. The authorities report flour still advancing, and 6d to 1s higher, mostly for the finer qualities. Wheat quiet and firm; Red Western 9s to 10s 2d; Red Southern 10s to 10s 6d; White Western 10s 6d to 11s; White Southern 11s to 12s 6d. Corn firmer; Mixed 29s 6d to 30s.

PROVISIONS.—The authorities report Beef heavy.—Pork nominal. Bacon quiet, with a downward tendency. Lard dull and unchanged; quoted 40s to 41s. Talloil easier.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Breadstuffs firmer and slightly higher. Consols quoted at 93½ to 93 for Money. The rate of discount has been advanced by the Bank of England to 3 per cent. Illinois Central shares quoted at 45 discount; Erie, 37 to 38.

LATEST (via Londonderry).—Breadstuffs.—Flour steady. Wheat easier. Corn quiet, but steady. Provision market flat but prices steady.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Consols, for Money at 91½ to 92½. The Bullion in Bank has decreased £396,000.

TORONTO, November 14.—A fire commenced at two o'clock this morning in the cellar of the Rossin House. Everything is destroyed, and it is reported that several lives are lost;—there were about 300 people in the Hotel at the time. A good deal of furniture is saved; loss not yet known. The fire is still raging; 3 steam-fire-engines have been engaged trying to conquer the flames; but without success. The whole block is a total wreck. A strong guard of the 30th Regt. is on duty.

A still later report says, the fire commenced in the rear building, and by 3.30 the whole of the two wings in rear, were a mass of flames, after which, in spite of the utmost efforts of the three steam-fire-engines it spread to the main building. The engines drew the water faster than the pipes could supply it, and by 5 a.m., the whole Hotel block was in flames. Two of the brave soldiers are supposed to have been crushed by a portion of the falling roof. As the weather is fine the fire is not likely to spread farther, and much of the baggage is saved.

MITCHELL, C.W., Nov. 14.—A fire originated in the back store of Mr. O'Loane here yesterday, and spread with fearful rapidity, consuming the entire block on the main street. The losers are: T. Smith, \$2,000; H. & N. Campbell, \$1,800; G. J. & J. Sills, \$1,000; Perth Reformer, \$2,000, insured for \$800; R. Thuggard, Law Office, trifling; D. McIntyre's stock, \$1,000; A. Russell, tailor, \$500; Mrs. Kerr's building, \$1,200; Dr. Hornbrook, \$200; Mr. Wills, tailor, \$400; J. Cunningham's stock, \$800; W. H. Nibble's stock, \$400; Dr. Cook, \$500; J. Fishleigh, building and stock, \$15,000, insured \$4,000. The total loss is estimated at about \$26,000 or \$27,000 Cause of fire was accidental.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Herald's special dispatch, dated 12.—Gen. Fremont has been ordered to report for duty.

Another dispatch says,—Major General Fremont has not been ordered hither, but visits Washington, on leave asked for and granted a month ago for that purpose.

Lord Lyons who returned to Washington, yesterday, paid a visit of courtesy to President Lincoln this a.m. in company with Mr. Seward.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 13.—A delegation from New York waited upon Gen. McClellan to-day. They invited him to visit their city, but received no satisfactory answer. Immense crowds of people assembled in the street in front of Gen. McClellan's quarters at 9 o'clock. The Trenton cornet band was present and played a few airs. Gen. McClellan appeared at the door of the hotel, and in reply to an address said:—My friends,—for I feel that you are all my friends. I stand before you, not as a maker of speeches, not as a political man, but as a soldier. I came among you to seek quiet and repose, and from the moment I came among you I have received nothing but kindness; and although I came among you as a stranger I am well acquainted with your history. From the moment I took command, your gallant sons were with me. From the siege of Yorktown to the battle of Antietam I was with them and witnessed their bravery—(here the cheers were loud and long)—and that of the ever faithful and ever true Taylor, and the intrepid and dashing Kearny. One word more. While the army is fighting, you, as citizens, see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution—for your nationality and rights as citizens. (It was almost impossible for the General to proceed in consequence of the dense crowd and the immense and prolonged cheering. After he had retired he was again called out, and simply thanked the crowd from the window and bade them good night.)

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 13th.—The Daily Register of this city nominates Gen. Geo. B. McClellan for the United States Senatorship, made vacant by the death of John B. Thompson.

James M. Cook, mate, and Wm. Jones, steward of the brig "Magnet," from Belfast, Ireland, were arrested for the brutal murder at sea of a sailor named James Little. He was terribly beaten and finally had his skull fractured by a belaying pin.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Montreal,—11th inst., at No. 1 Metcalf Terrace, the wife of Thomas A. Evans, Esq., of a daughter.

Montreal,—Nov. 11th, the wife of Mr. Wm. Hastie, of a son.

Ottawa,—10th inst., No. 1 Prince of Wales Terrace, Mrs. Capt. Bowie, of a son.

MARRIED.

Montreal,—Nov. 13th, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Mr. J. Ellegood, Mr. Robert Dillen, to Miss Emily Hesley, both of Montreal.

Montreal,—in Trinity Church, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. W. B. Curran, Mr. William Dowling, of Covey Hill, C. E., to Mary Ann E., second daughter of Wm. Barrett, Esq., of same place.

Quebec,—On the 9th inst., at the Parish Church, Mr. F. D. Garrington, of this city, to Miss Ellen C. King, of Clifton Park, Birkenhead, England.

On the 10th inst., at Pleasant Grove, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. G. Armstrong, B. A., Incumbent of Hawkesbury, C. W., Richard Lawlor, Esq., to Sarah Amelia, eldest daughter of Z. S. M. Hersey, Esq., both of Hawkesbury Village.

At Toronto, on the 6th inst., at the residence of James Shaw, Esq., by the Rev. Alexander Topp, M. A., the Rev. W. T. Murdoch, of Galt, C. W., to Georgina, youngest daughter of the late James Christie, Esq., Merchant, of Glasgow, Scotland.

At 6 Antigua Street, Greenock, on the 23d October, by the Rev. James Stark, Capt. Wm. Inglis, of the Ship "Hooyland," of Glasgow, to Mary Lennox, eldest daughter of James Cairns, Esq.

DIED.

In this city, on the 13th inst., Ann, third daughter of John Gillies, aged eight years, one month and thirteen days.

Montreal,—On the morning of the 13th, Francis W. Duclos, of Consumption, aged 39 years.

Montreal,—12th inst., after a short illness, Annie Evelina, aged 1 year and 8 months, youngest daughter of A. R. Bell, Montreal.—Nov. 6th, William Henry, second son of Mr. John Rogers, formerly of Cardiff, Wales, aged 26 years and 4 months.

Montreal,—4th inst., Robert Watson, aged 30 years. In this city, on the 11th inst., Charles Henry, only child of Mr. Isaac Hillman.

St. John's News please copy. At Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the 10th inst., Walter Vernon Wellesley Houghton, youngest child of Charles A. Mondelet, Esq., aged 8 months and 20 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The attention of the Trade is invited to our Stock of the above, and other items in our line.

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TO PRINTERS.—For sale, about 250 lbs. BREVIER TYPE, not much worn; may be had at a little over half price. Apply at this Office. d. s. w. & w.

CARPETING.—New receiving by the Subscriber, a large importation of every description of Carpeting, Matting, &c.—ALSO,—

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SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.—The Genuine Singer's Sewing Machine, also the Wheeler & Wilson Patent for Family or Dressmakers, and the Wax Thread Machine. All kinds of Machines repaired at short notice and low prices.—Call and examine.

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WOODS AND FORESTS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Quebec, 28th October, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that Licenses to cut Timber on the scattered vacant Public Lands, in the Old Townships, in the Territories mentioned below, will be granted, by the respective Crown Timber Agents, to applicants therefor, on and after the TWENTIETH OF NOVEMBER next. When two or more applications are received for the same lot or lots, the applicants will be called on to tender a Bonus in addition to the single Ground Rent. The Bonus and Ground Rent to be paid within a given number of days, to be fixed by the Agent. If not then paid, License to issue to the next highest tender.

TERRITORIES. AGENTS. ADDRESS.

Lower Canada, C. E. BELLE, Montreal, C. E. Upper Canada, A. J. RUSSELL, Ottawa City, C. W. Ontario, JOS. F. WAY, Belleville, C. W. Peninsula of } A. W. POWELL, Windsor, C. W. Canada West } WM. McDUGALL, Commissioner.

265 s w

FINE TULIPS.—The undersigned has a few more assorted Tulip Bulbs, of fine varieties, at \$2 per 100, or 50 for \$1.

Any one who remains for a new subscriber for the Witness, or who has at times past procured subscribers, will receive one dozen bulbs gratis, on applying for them.—if by letter, specifying how they are to be sent, whether by Parcel, Post or Express. They may be planted any time before the frost sets in.

251 JOHN DOUGALL.

FOR SALE, A LOT of LAND in the Eastern Townships, well Timbered, considerable portion Pine and Spruce, within 1½ miles of good SAW MILLS; 5 miles from a G. T. Station, and within 60 miles of Quebec. For particulars address, A. M., this Office. 262-64 3 s w & 1 w

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE.—That valuable Property in Cote St. Luke, formerly the property of the late ROBERT CRAIK, is now for sale. Possession to be given on the 1st of MAY next, or partial possession immediately, if required. The FARM is situated at the extremity of the Western Slope of the Mountain, about two miles from the St. Antoine Toll-gate, and in full view of "Monkland's" (formerly the residence of the Governor General.) It comprises about 135 arpents of the finest land, unsurpassed for fertility by any in Canada, and is thoroughly watered by never-failing Springs and Rivulets, one of the latter winding picturesquely through the Orchards within a few yards of the Dwelling and Out-houses. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, being elaborately laid out, and thoroughly drained and fenced, the late owner having spared neither pains nor expense to render it in every respect a model farm.

With the exception of the dwelling house, which is old and considerably out of repair, the buildings, including Barns, Stables, Granaries, Root-house, Work-shops, Sheds, &c., &c., are commodious, comparatively new, and in good order. The property has been commuted, and the Title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to DR. CRAIK, 130 Craig Street, from 10 to 10½ in the forenoon. 2 w. s. w. t.f.b 250-70

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Lot No. 14 in 6th range of Kingsley, C. E., containing 200 Acres, Seventy Acres Cleared, situated in French Village. For particulars apply to MRS. H. DICKSON, No. 18 Cote Street, Or WM. BROOKE, ADVOCATE, Richmond C. E. 254-59 & 12 s w

PORK—(Eager's Inspection.) CANADA MESS.

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For sale by GILMOUR & CO., 40 t.f.b & s w 43 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

TO FARMERS.—Superior Land Plaster in Barrels. Also, Ground Linseed Cake, an economical and superior food for cattle, for sale. Nov. 10.8-s-w LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

FOR SALE, Fine Calcined Plaster, for Stucco work. Also, Hydraulic Cement. Nov. 10, 8-s-w LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

CHANTS EVANGÉLIQUES.—Of 2,100 Copies of this NEW FRENCH HYMN and TUNE BOOK, only about 500 are remaining, which will be sold to help pay the publishing expenses. Price only 35 cents.

267 & 1 s w DAWSON BROTHERS, 23 Great St. James Street.

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Intermediate passengers by these steamers are provided by the Company with Beds, Bedding and other requisit For Freight or Passage apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.

To be succeeded by the S. S. "ST. GEORGE," CAPT. WYLLIE, from Quebec, NOVEMBER 15, 1862. 125

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, calling at Londonderry.

The Steamship "Norwegian," CAPTAIN McMASTER, will sail from Quebec to Liverpool on Saturday, 8th November. Rates of passage from Quebec to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Londonderry.

CABIN, according to accommodation.....\$66 to \$80. STEERAGE.....\$30. Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Until further notice the steamers of this Company will take the route by the South of Anticosti and Newfoundland, thus avoiding the Canadian Channel and the straits of Belle Isle.

For freight or passage apply to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., Agents. The above vessel will be succeeded by the "Bohemian," CAPTAIN BORLAND, sailing from Quebec on Saturday, 15th November. 134

CANADA AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS.—The British and American Express Co. have opened an Office in Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, for the forwarding of Parcels, Freights and Valuables of every description, by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Steamers. Consignments solicited. Orders promptly attended to.

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And in all the Principal Towns in Canada of whom any information may be obtained.

PACKAGES delivered to any Railway Company in the United Kingdom, addressed care of B. & A. EXPRESS COMPANY, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, will be promptly forwarded. Pre-payment optional.

J. W. HOWES, Manager. Montreal, Nov. 15, 1860.

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DR. W. E. BOWMAN, (Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, Graduate of McGill College,) PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN HENRY EVANS, IMPORTER OF IRON AND HARDWARE.—Stores and Iron-Yard: St. Nicholas Street; Office and Warehouse St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. December 1, 1859.

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