

THE DAILY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW & FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

No. 73.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1860.

PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS AT MONTREAL.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c., (except Sundays)	8:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
North Shore (except Tuesday)	9:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Quebec, per Steamer	7:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
U. S. (except Portland)	10:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, &c.	12:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Portland, Island Pond, &c.	6:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Remi, Hemmingford, &c.	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Plattsburg	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Carillon, Grenville	6:15 P.M.	6:00 A.M.
Canada West and Upper Ottawa	9:00 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Lower Provinces, Wednesday and Saturday	8:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Steamship.	Leaves.	For.	Date.
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Pulmon	New York	Havre	Nov. 10
United States	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	Nov. 17
Atlantic	New York	Havre	Nov. 17
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Bremen	New York	Southampton	Nov. 21
City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Leinster	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 21
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 24
John Bell	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
TO ARRIVE.			
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Oct. 31
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 1
John Bell	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 3
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 4
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	Nov. 7
Arago	Southampton	New York	Nov. 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 24

RAILWAYS.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK for Canada West from Point St. Charles.
Day Mail, 9 A. M. Mixed, 4:30 P. M. Night
Express, 9 P. M.

GRAND TRUNK for Portland and Quebec from Point St.
Charles. Day Mail, 8:30 A. M. Mixed 5 P. M.

MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN for New York, &c. Express
6:30 A. M. Express, 3:45 P. M. Mixed Local,
8:30 P. M.

LACHINE from Bonaventure Street station 7 A. M., to
connect with Ottawa steamers. 9:30 A. M. con-
nects with American Line of Steamers. 12 noon
to connect with U. C. steamers. 3:30 P. M.
Mail train for various points between Caugh-
nawaga and Province line. 5 P. M.

A R R I V A L S :

GRAND TRUNK from the West. Mail, 8 A. M. Mixed,
6:45 P. M. Express, 7:20 P. M.

GRAND TRUNK from the East. Mail, 5:25 P. M.—
Mixed 7 A. M. Local and Day Mail, 11:15 A. M.

CHAMPLAIN Express, 9:30 A. M. Mixed, 5:15 P. M.
Express, 10:30 P. M.

LACHINE 8 A. M., 10:30 A. M., bringing Hemmingford
Mail, &c. 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:30 P. M., with
Ottawa steamer's passengers.

STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES.

ROYAL MAIL LINE for Quebec. ("Quebec," "Columbia" and "Napoleon,") 5 P.M.
"PRINCE OF WALES," for Ottawa, leaves Lachine on arrival of 7 o'clock A.M. train.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned is receiving almost daily, consignments of—
FLOUR, of all grades, from several Mills in Upper Canada.
PEASE, WHEAT, and other Grains.
BUTTER, 1,000 Packages, in lots suitable for shippers and retail dealers.
Just Received a few barrels of Superior CHEESE.
WHITE FISH, fresh caught, in barrels and half barrels.
PORK, the different grades.
EGGS, LARD, and various other articles, at current rates.
Also, just received, 40 boxes of Nasmith's Celebrated Biscuits.

DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
The undersigned, as Agent for the Manufacturers, offers for sale the following goods:—
Canadian Woollen Cloths, Satinets, &c.
Canadian Batting—1,500 bales.
Leather—in the various kinds.
Potash Kettles and Coolers.
Platform Scales and Flour-packers.
Oatmeal Millstones.
Pails, Tubs, and other articles.

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

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC FOR 1861.

THE Boston Tract Society's beautifully illustrated Almanac for 1861 is now ready and will be sent by Mail, post-paid, at the following rates:—One Copy 6d, Six Copies 2s 6d, Twelve Copies 4s 3d.

"WITNESS" OFFICE,

36 Great St. James Street.
Montreal, Oct. 5, 1860.

CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1861

3d. each or 1s. 6d. per dozen,
BOOK & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
36 GREAT ST. JAMES ST.
Opposite the Wesleyan Church.

NOTICE

TO

Coal Oil Consumers.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL OIL.
Best Refined Coal Oil only 80c. per Gallon.

—ALSO—

COAL OIL LAMPS,
BURNING FLUID,
FLUID LAMPS,
CHIMNIES, WICKS, &c.

WM. McCONNELL'S,
People's Coal Oil Depot,
24 Great St. James Street.

Oct. 27.

GALBRAITH & BROWN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Mechanics' Institute Building,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A Very Choice Assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public in general.

Two or three Coat Makers Wanted.

Montreal, Oct. 16.

d-t.f.

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & Co.,

St. Sacrament Street,

OFFER FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR THE TRADE OF BOTH SECTIONS
OF THE PROVINCE.

Montreal, Oct. 10, 1860.

d-lm.

SALLY LUNNS

AND

NORFOLK DUMPLINGS,

Economy, Dispatch, Luxury and Health.

SAVAGE'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

WILL secure the following important results:—
Bread will be made cheaper, more digestive, and in one-fourth the usual time; Puddings and Pastry will be made light, wholesome and delicious, with half the usual quantity of Eggs or Butter; and Flour will be converted into Tea Cakes, Buns, Sally Luns, Norfolk Dumplings, &c., in a few minutes, and at a trifling cost.

In purchasing, be particular to see our name on the wrapper of each parcel, to avoid disappointment.
Sold by most respectable Grocers in packets at 4d., 6d., 7d., and 1s. 3d.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Apothecaries Hall, Cathedral Block.
Montreal, Oct. 19, 1860.

2-m-d.

PATENT

Boot and Shoe Duster,

WHICH COMBINES ALL THE PURPOSES
OF

BRUSH, SCRAPER, AND DOOR-MAT,
A VERY USEFUL AND CHEAP ARTICLE.

FOR SALE AT THE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

James Baylis,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PATENTEE.

Montreal, Sept. 14, 1860.

d-t.f.b.

CARPETING

AND

Floor Oil Cloths, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

James Baylis

RESPECTFULLY invites attention to his extensive assortment of the above, which is unsurpassed in the Province.

IMPORTING EXTENSIVELY for his establishments in MONTREAL and TORONTO, and his connection being with the MOST CELEBRATED FIRMS in this line in BRITAIN, he can offer those favouring him with their custom very important advantages.

He has still on hand some of the beautiful designs selected for the residences of

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
and his Stock is constantly replenished with new Goods.

ANOTHER FACT.—Gentlemen's Fine Black or Mixed Pants made to order for \$4, at the Cloth Hall, fifth Street from McGill Street.
Montreal, Oct. 6, 1860.

d-t.f.

The Election in the United States.

There is a great mass of disjointed News by Telegraph, this forenoon, concerning the Presidential Election of yesterday, in the United States, from which we gather, with scarcely a doubt, that LINCOLN is ELECTED. The great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, have evidently gone for him, by very large majorities—as well as New England, which was known to be sure for Republicanism. New York State will give LINCOLN a majority of 85,000!!! notwithstanding an adverse majority of 29,900 in New York city. Indiana and Illinois, both of which were doubtful, are claimed for LINCOLN. Michigan gives LINCOLN a large majority.

The doubtful States, upon which the whole question turned, were New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana, and they have all gone for Lincoln. The Slave States are divided, so far as heard from; Delaware, North Carolina and Georgia being for Breckenridge, and Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky for Bell. Missouri has gone for Douglas.

News by Telegraph.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6th.—Election progressing quietly. There will evidently be a small vote. The Bell men were voting on the straight ticket. The Douglas men have difficulty in procuring straight tickets. Many refuse voting. There is probability of a large Republican plurality in the city.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6th.—The report at noon to-day in all the down town wards was, that nearly as many votes had been polled as were polled all day at the last fall election. No disturbance had taken place, and no arrests had been made for illegal voting.

BOSTON, Nov. 6th.—Heavy rain this a.m., but cleared up, and voting going on briskly—good deal of excitement.

FURTHER BY THE "PERSIA."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 5th.—The "Persia," from Liverpool on the 27th and Queenstown on the 28th, arrived off Cape Race at 9 p.m. on Sunday. She brings 200 passengers.

The "Glasgow" arrived out on the 25th. The "Canada" arrived out on the 28th.

Affairs in Italy unchanged.

The Warsaw meeting terminated on the 26th.

A report prevailed that the principles of a European Congress were agreed on.

It was reported that the Austrian Government had proposed a mediation with France, for the pacific solution of the Italian question. The position of the hostile forces in Italy is literally unchanged.

Some details of the voting on the question of annexation confirm the previous reports, that the result was almost unanimously in favor of annexation.

The British Legion in Italy had a smart encounter with the Royalists at Capua, but were victorious, with a loss of 6 killed and 30 wounded.

Spain had withdrawn her Ambassador from Turin.

The text of the Russian note to Sardinia, protesting against her course in the affairs of Italy and ordering her Legation to retire, is published. It is very strong in its tone.

It is stated that a British Admiral is going to Gaeta for the purpose of protecting the flight of the King.

Napoleon held a Military Council, relative to the formation of a new plan of an Army of Reserve. All the marshals attended.

The *Opinion Nationale* caused considerable sensation in all quarters, by publishing an article, branding the Warsaw Meeting as nothing but a conspiracy on the part of the Governments represented there, against France; and also charges England with being a go-between.

The Warsaw Meeting abruptly adjourned, owing to the illness of the Dowager Empress of Russia. The Royal parties and their ministers held a conference on the 25th. Nothing authentic transpired.

VIENNA, Oct. 20th.—An order has been issued to prepare for the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary next Spring.

Warlike preparations are being extensively increased on the Minio.

DRY GOODS AND SLAVERY.

(From New York Tribune.)

It is an unhappy distinction that this particular branch of trade is distinguished of late, above all others, and in contrast with all others, as peculiarly prone to make its votaries forget the man in the trader, and to hesitate at no sacrifice of manly or moral scruple that interferes with the sale of merchandise. There seems to be nothing so small that a jobber will not stoop to it, no cause so great that he will not attempt to prostitute it, so that his sales and boxes, his bundles and packages, may attract customers and command a preference over his neighbor's.

A little incident illustrating this base proclivity to surrender everything else, so that dollars and cents may be gained—not that we have not had enough of such instances of late—has just come to our knowledge. A few mornings since, a Southern customer entered the store of a dry-goods house in this city,

and observed, seated near the door, a colored porter reading. The sight of a colored man in any place of trust was doubtless aggravating; a colored man reading was absolutely exasperating; but when, on looking over the porter's shoulder, he found the book on which he was so intent was the Bible, his rage was almost too great for utterance. He stalked up the store, and accosted the proprietors. "Was that," he inquired, pointing to the reader, "the way they permitted the accursed niggers to employ themselves?" To read was bad enough, but to read the Bible! That was a book, he swore, that had "got to go up" when niggers come to read it. "And now," he continued, with another oath, "you've got to stop it, or I stop my buying. I take no goods of any house that has their accursed niggers about, reading the Bible!"

Our reputation for veracity is such that we expect to be believed thus far in repeating this story, but we are by no means confident that the sequel will not be pronounced utterly incredible. The jobbers, when thus appealed to, did not, as the reader confidently expects to hear, take the miscreant by the nape of the neck and kick him into the gutter; nor did they lock the doors to prevent intrusion, and call upon the porter to make a practical application of at least one text of the book he had been reading—"he shall be beaten with many stripes"; while they stood by to aid, if necessary, in enforcing the application in the most thorough manner. Incredible as it may seem, we assert on the best authority, that nothing of this sort was done; but, on the contrary, the jobbing caitiff hastened to order the porter to put up the Word of God, by the study of which, in the intervals of his leisure, he hoped, notwithstanding his complexion, to win his way to Heaven; and then—still upright upon two legs, and not prone upon his belly—he hastened to display his goods, and to urge their merits upon the pacified customer.

And we are happy to say the goods were bought. They were bought, we are glad to say, because the act would have been as incomplete without the expected bill of Dry Goods to crown it, as the treachery of Judas would have failed of its awful sublimity of wickedness had his hand not clutched the price of the life of his Great Master. Unhappy Judas! who was born eighteen centuries too soon! Had he lived in our more fortunate time, he could have been a Dry Goods jobber, and qualified for membership in a Fusion Committee, without a suggestion of the propriety of hanging himself ever troubling his tranquility for a moment.

—Woolmer's *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* says:—"It has been said that the late Sir George Simpson was a physician in early life. This is incorrect. He was a clerk at a sugar-baker's in London. He is said to have died worth \$250,000."

HER MAJESTY AGAIN IN DANGER.—On the 17th, on the arrival of the Royal squadron at Gravesend, considerable delay occurred in making the vessels fast to the dummy; and the bands had repeated the National Anthem more than once, before the landing brow could be connected with the gangway of the ship. When this was at length effected, the stern rope by which the ship was moored being somewhat slack, the ship was moved from her position some few feet by the action of the tide. The consequence was, that just as the Queen and the Prince Consort were about to step upon the "brow," it shifted, leaving a chasm between it and the ship, so that had any person been upon it at the moment, he or she would have been precipitated into the water.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON ON SCOTCH FARMING.—At the annual meeting of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society, Sir John Pakington said.—He had within the last few days travelled through that celebrated farming district between the Firth and the Tweed. There he had seen splendid farms, with large fields and small hedges, where he could count the homesteads, because there were few trees to intercept the view, and every homestead had its steam-engine chimney. There rents were high, because farming was profitable, and farming was profitable because leases were long. (Hear.) Every farmer had a sufficient capital, and the tenant had no hesitation in laying it out. Corn rents were common, and he was told that the rent of a farmer per acre in that district was the price of two quarters of wheat, and sometimes three, so that a farmer sometimes paid a rent of £1,000, £2,000 and even £3,000 a year, and had a handsome profit left for himself afterwards. He must say he should be sorry to see the oaks and elms, and apple orchards of Worcestershire felled, and the country rendered as treeless as in Scotland; but they might do a good deal in the way of improvement before they arrived at any such desperate alternative as that. There was some very good farming in some parts of that county, but generally the character of farming in Worcestershire did not stand high. As to the speeches at agricultural dinners, Sir John added that he would rather hear one good practical speech on farming from a practical man, than the best political speech a Member of Parliament could utter.—*English paper.*

WHISKERS IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenant-General Pennefather has issued an order to the general officers at Aldershot, directing them to pay "particular attention to the length of the whiskers of the officers and men," as he "has observed that some officers of the division have whiskers of a most unusual size and length."

FREE EMIGRATION TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The emigration to the Cape at the colonial expense, under the local act of 1857, now amounts to 7514 souls.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE DAILY WITNESS.

For Advertisements not exceeding 2 lines, 12½ cents each insertion.

For Advertisements not exceeding 5 lines, 25 cents each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged on the above terms.

For Advertisements exceeding 5 lines, 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each subsequent insertion,—with a liberal discount to such as advertise largely.

A Square of 21 lines for a week, \$2.50; for a month, \$8; for a year, \$50, with privilege to change once a month.

N.B.—The proprietor of the *Witness* reserves to himself the right to decline any advertisement which he may deem not in accordance with the character of the paper.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 7.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Herrings for sale at 270 and 272 St. Paul Street.

Oatmeal for sale at 270 and 272 St. Paul Street.

Wanted, a situation for a lad of 16.

Canada Wool Tweeds—Douglas & Co.'s.

Lochfine Herrings, Dundee Marmalade, &c.—Alex. McGibbon.

Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1861.

Wanted, a lad to wait upon table.

AUCTION SALE.

Catalogue Sale of Hardware—Alex. Bryson & Co.

IMPORTANT.—The Post Office department of the United States gives notice that all unpaid letters from this side will be sent to the Dead Letter Office after the first of November.

—The thanks of the Temperance Society, and of the public in general, are due to the Board of Arts for their kindness in granting the use of the Exhibition Building, gratis, for the Mass Meeting to hear Mr. Gough's lecture on Saturday evening last.

—Two sailors attended the Mass Meeting to hear Mr. Gough. One of them had heard him in London six or seven years ago, and though he did not then sign the pledge, had abstained ever since. They both signed the pledge at this time, and, as a matter of course, returned to their vessel sober. The rest of the crew came in drunk, having been at some of those moral slaughter-houses which, thanks to our magistrates, abound at every corner of the streets and along the wharfs. The intoxicated sailors quarrelled and fought, drawing their knives upon each other, and, but for the efforts of the two sober men, there would doubtless have been bloodshed, and perhaps murder. Yet the liquor traffic, which produces such degrading and terrible effects, is sustained and countenanced by our most fashionable people; yes, by many of our most respectable religious men, whilst they keep as clear of temperance meetings as the Priest and Levite did of the wounded traveler.

—Mr. Jeffrey has been elected for the Newcastle District by a majority of 85 over Mr. Shuter Smith.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING.—The following Programme has been adopted for the Daily Afternoon Union Prayer Meeting, held in the Committee Room of the Mechanics' Hall:—

Monday, Prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and for the success of Missions, City, Home and Foreign.

Tuesday, Prayer for our City and Country.

Wednesday, Prayer for the Fallen, the Intemperate, and the Careless.

Thursday, Prayer for Parents, Guardians, Employers, and Teachers.

Friday, Prayer for the Young, with addresses to Children.

Saturday, Prayer for a Revival, and for Special Blessing on the Services of the coming Sabbath.

At these meetings, brief addresses in connection with the topics of the day, will be expected, and at all of them, special requests for Prayer may be appropriately presented through the Chairman.

All interested in any one or more of the above objects are cordially invited to attend, and if they see fit, to take part in the meetings.

JAMES MILNE, } Committee of Arrangements for
JOHN DOUGALL, } the Daily Afternoon Union Prayer
J. A. MATHEWSON, } Meeting.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—From the *Times'* Correspondent we learn that the allied forces landed at Peh-Tang about the beginning of August; that a fort was taken, with its guns, and a number of mines destroyed, and that the British and French soldiers plundered, for which the former were confined, and some of them flogged; but the French troops continued to plunder uncontrolled. The first conflict between the British and Chinese took place on the 3rd. A great battle was expected on the 11th August.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Late last evening two men were discovered in the woodshed of the residence of Alex. Morris, Esq., Alexander Street, by the servant-maid, who gave the alarm. The fellows made off, pursued by the maid, who overtook and seized one. He scuffled to get free, when Mr. Morris himself came up and secured him. The other then turned to rescue his comrade, but a passer-by in the street came to the help of Mr. Morris, and the second was also secured. They have been before the Court this morning, and

were sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The sentence is so light, because no robbery could be proved.

"WINDSHIP IS COMING."—This announcement has been made in the most conspicuous parts of our city for some days, and the question naturally arises, what is he coming to do? In answer to this question, we would refer to the Doctor's account of his system of physical training, as practised on himself; by which he became from a weak and rather sickly man, a perfect Hercules. We believe, the *Witness* was the first paper in Canada to copy his marvellous account from the Massachusetts *Teacher*—and we have reason to know that it excited much interest—an interest which will doubtless, be greatly heightened by the visit of Dr. Windship, in person. Physical education—or as it is sometimes called muscular Christianity—is becoming the popular science of the present day. And just in proportion as it has been unduly neglected in the past, there is some reason to apprehend that it may be unduly magnified in the future. Very few healthy boys who enjoy an ordinary amount of liberty, or working men who have a variety of labours to perform, require much training in gymnastics; but there are great numbers of persons of both sexes, whose studies or employments are too sedentary, either for general health, or for the proper development of the muscular system. To these, gymnastic exercises are invaluable, whilst they would do more or less good to all by bringing neglected muscles into play. We have several extensive Gymnasiums in this city already, and we should be pleased to find increased patronage, affording encouragement to managers to render them equal in accommodation and appliances, to many recently founded in the cities of the States. It is, however, to be observed that nothing is more liable to abuse than these manly sports and gymnastic exercises, if carried too far. In fact, some medical men of standing dread the results of the *furor* that is seizing young men to lift heavy weights. They say—and say truly, that if "a young horse is made to draw a heavy load, he will probably be ruined for life, whereas, if mature, he would not be injured at all, even by much greater exertion." In like manner, if only men of 27 tried to lift heavy weights, (which was Dr. Windship's age when he began)—there would be little danger.

The plan mentioned in the old story, of beginning with a calf, and carrying it daily till it became a cow, is the true principle of developing strength; the trouble with young men is that they begin with the cow. And if youths of 18 to 22 try to imitate a trained athlete like Dr. Windship, they will very probably be materially injured before they are aware. Whilst, therefore, wishing well to this effort on the part of the Mercantile Library Association, to bring an important subject before the public in the most attractive manner, and advising all to go and hear Dr. Windship, we cannot omit a caution to the young, not to be tempted to strain their strength by lifting weights that are too great, or engaging in exercises that are too violent. Patience and regularity in training are the great secrets of success in physical development.

Before leaving the subject, we would say, that though boxing, with gloves, is admirable practice for both muscle and eye, yet nothing can be conceived more brutal than such contests as that which recently had the sympathies of two respectable nations; and we are ashamed that even a theatre, in Montreal, should be lent for the shows of a professional prize-fighter. The *Herald*, *Gazette*, *Transcript*, *Advertiser* and *Pilot* have all advertised this disgusting affair, and cannot now give their voices against what we are sure every one of them must consider unworthy of that theatre, which they, by editorial puffs, take under their especial protection.

THE MAYORALTY.—Mr. Langerin, Mayor of Quebec, is going to decline a re-nomination at the coming election. Many think he has done well to come to this decision; and many would equally commend such a move on the part of the occupant of the same honorable position in Montreal. We are told, however, by one of our city papers, that Mr. Rodier is again to be a candidate; and the only question is whether he will again be successful? This question we would be disposed to answer in the affirmative when we consider that there is as yet no other candidate; and that Mr. Rodier has not at all during the past year lost his hold on the minds of the people; but has, without any aid excepting his magnificent figure and its adornments, rivetted the affections of many who might otherwise have been desirous of change. We have, however, we confess, some doubt with regard to the success of this old and tried public functionary, who has sustained the honor of Montreal at Halifax and Boston, with as much *eclat* as if he had been a Canadian Premier. And our misgivings are as follows. In the Statutes of Canada, Act 23 Vic., c. 72, sect. 2, where the qualifications of voters at elections in the city of Montreal are described, we find it thus written:—

"And part of a house having a separate outer door by which a communication with the street may be afforded shall be considered a dwelling house within the meaning of the enactment."

The house that will qualify any person to vote at the next Municipal Election must have an independent street door;—therefore, two families having egress by the same door, can neither of them be said to come into the list; and we are under the impression that if this rule be attended to, a large number of Mr. Rodier's present supporters will be cut off, leaving a much better opportunity for any suitable opponent. The citizens are getting tired of their King Log, and though the incitements and excitements to effort in the matter are not so great this year as last, yet we believe there is perseverance enough in the breasts of our more respectable citizens to draw them out to renew the efforts of last winter.

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—A writer in the *Witness* bases an argument against the agitation touching the solvency of the Bank of Upper Canada, upon the supposed fact—

"That it holds \$5,299,206 of notes discounted principally to men of business scattered over the whole face of Upper Canada, who are also the customers of the merchants of Montreal."

The fact is that it holds nothing of the kind; its bills discounted amounted to a very much smaller sum, the balance being bills overdue, and the makers instead of being merchants are politicians and land speculators. If the Bank of Upper Canada were blotted out to-morrow, trade would not miss it; but the Browns and Babys, Camerons, Mortons and Zimmermans would. Perhaps it was Brown of Bothwell who wrote to the *Witness*.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

We copy the above reply to an extract from a communicated article, which we gave in a recent number, because we think there is a good deal of point in it.—The Government and the country want to know—and ought to know—what proportion of the notes discounted by the Bank of Upper Canada is business paper, and what proportion is for politicians and land speculators. The *Advertiser* is as far astray in his guess respecting the correspondent of the *Witness*, as he was respecting the correspondent of the *Scottish Guardian*. He ought to give up this guessing business. A letter signed "A Merchant," in the same paper, states, that the agitation respecting the Bank of Upper Canada, has had the good result of limiting the issues—not only of this Bank, but of all others—and thus preventing over speculation on the one hand, and causing the produce of the country to be sent more rapidly to market—on the other. There is, probably, a good deal of truth in this.

BOOK NOTICES.—*The Brother's Watchword*. New York: R. Carter & Bros.; Montreal: "Witness" Office.—A romantic, and therefore not very useful, religious story.

The Ladies' Handbook of Fancy and Ornamental Work. Compiled by Miss Florence Hartley. Philadelphia: J. W. Bradley; Toronto: W. J. Holland.—This work is likely to prove a very useful one to ladies, as it gives directions and patterns for all kinds of Fancy and Ornamental Needlework.

THE PICTON MURDER.

An Indian named Seth Smart and his sister were recently arrested at Brantford as complicated in the recent horrible murder of the Peterson family near Picton. They were brought to Picton and the following particulars elicited. We copy from the *Globe*:—

On Friday, the prisoners were brought before Mayor Jones and a bench of County Magistrates. Sergeant-Major Cummins after relating the particulars of the capture, stated that while on their way down from Toronto to Picton, the male prisoner after being duly cautioned that anything which he said would be used against him at his trial, acknowledged to him that he was present when the murder was committed. He had, he said, only come out of the Penitentiary about a month previously, having served a period of four years for cattle stealing. During his incarceration, his wife had decamped with another Indian, and he left his mother's house on the night of the murder for the purpose of stealing a cow in order to procure money to go in search of the missing wife. He had no intention to commit murder when he started, but while in the vicinity of Mr. Peterson's residence, he met two men and a boy whom he had never seen before. They entered into conversation, and it was then decided to murder Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, and rob and afterwards set fire to the house in order that evidence of the crime might be obliterated. The boy entered the house and killed both, and then they took possession of several articles and set fire to the house. (The fire burned through the floor and then fell into the cellar and was extinguished.) He (Sergeant-Major Cummins) asked Smart who these parties were, and he replied that he had seen them in Toronto going on his way down, but immediately added, "Oh never bother about them, I will be hanged and that is enough." Witness then produced several pieces of ribbon which were found on a bonnet belonging to the mother of the prisoner, and which were proved to have been the property of Mrs. Peterson, the murdered woman. The axe with which the horrible deed was committed, and which was stolen on the night of the murder, was next produced. It had been found in possession of a brother of the prisoner's, and had been sold to him the day after the murder by his brother. The name of the deceased owner which was on it had been obliterated. The adopted son, however, stepped forward and identified it as the property of the late Mr. Peterson. Sergeant-Major Cummins then exhibited a large number of articles which have also been identified, and which were found by himself and the other officers in a hollow log, lying in a cedar swamp, about a quarter of a mile from the house of the prisoner. The officer said he could bring proof to show that they were hidden in the log by the male prisoner. A Mrs. Brown produced a trunk box which belonged to Mrs. Peterson, and which she stated was presented to her little girl the day after the murder by the prisoner. After such a mass of evidence against the male prisoner, the Magistrates determined to commit him for trial at the next assizes on the very serious charge of murdering Mr. and Mrs. Peterson. They discharged the female prisoner, as they did not consider that any evidence had been adduced to implicate her in the foul crime. Before closing the court the Magistrates passed a vote of thanks to Sergeant-Major Cummins for the untiring energy and perseverance he had displayed in bringing the prisoner to justice, and on his great skill as a detective officer. This vote of thanks to a most active officer was really well merited, for Mr. Cummins has been actively engaged night and day on the track of the murderer, or in collecting evidence of his guilt, ever since he was sent down to Picton to assist in the discovery of the perpetrator of one of the foulest murders which has ever taken place in Upper Canada. The value of the goods stolen on the night of the murder only amounted to about \$7, and to obtain this amount two human lives were cruelly sacrificed!

OBJECTIONABLE DOCTRINES.

(To the Editor of the *Montreal Witness*.)

DEAR SIR,—I send for insertion in your paper a letter from a Mr. Romayne, of Quebec, formerly a Roman Catholic, clipped from the *Echo*, commending it to the attention of your Church of England readers. It is called forth by a letter of one who signs himself "John Carry," written in support of views maintained in the Provost's Catechism, as it is termed, which has fallen under the condemnation of the Bishop of Huron, and extracts from which have appeared in your columns. The Provost is the Theological Professor in the Upper Canada Church of England Theological Seminary, and Mr. Carry is a Bachelor of Divinity, if I am not mistaken, of the Lower Canada Theological Seminary.

I can scarcely bring myself to believe that such unsound doctrines are allowed to be taught in our Universities; and yet how are the public to judge but by their "fruits." Let there be a disclaimer put forth by the authorities of these Institutions; nothing short of it can satisfy true-hearted members of the Church of England.

Are such views countenanced, or are they not?

These Institutions are too valuable to be sacrificed out of personal consideration for either the Bishop of Huron, the Provost, or Mr. Carry. Let us not think of individuals, but of the Institutions which we hope are to live for ages and assist in training up noble bands of Ministers of Christ for this great country.

I have sent this communication to your paper because I know of no other vehicle by which it may be made to reach so large a number of the clergymen and laity of the Church of England, all of whom have, or ought to have, an interest in the management of these Institutions.

A CHURCHMAN.

[The letter above referred to will be found on another page.—Ed. Wit.]

SUMMARY.

—A special meeting of the members of the Society of the Montreal General Hospital was held on Monday afternoon, to consider and approve the amended By-Laws,—John Redpath, Esq., in the chair. The minutes were read, and the By-Laws passed without any material change; when it was moved by W. Molson, Esq., seconded by P. Morland, Esq., and unanimously carried, that they be approved. The Secretary was authorized to have them printed and circulated among the members.

—The Committee of the Mechanics' Institute acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a Lead Plate with inscription, and several other relics, taken from the foundation stone of the old Court House of this city, as donations to the Museum, from Robert Forsyth, Esq., C. E.

—Mr. Carey, the leader of the Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles, has received a beautiful gold pen and pencil-case, from the Prince of Wales; and the services of the Band have also been handsomely recognized.

—In reference to the accident last Saturday, at the corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier Streets, a correspondent of the *Gazette* says:—"It is a painful fact that such accidents are of frequent occurrence at that corner, and it is surprising that the officers, whose duty it is to attend to such matters, do not take immediate steps to prevent them. The paving stones have become smooth, and when wet are like ice—dangerous to man and beast. I would suggest that grooves be cut sufficiently deep in the pavement that the horse's shoes may catch."

—On Monday night, between 6 and 7 o'clock a female infant, apparently about a month old, was left at the door of a house opposite the New Connection Methodist Church on Dupre Lane. It will be a pity if the heartless parents cannot be discovered and punished for this cruelty.

—A man named Thomas Simpson has been committed to Sarnia jail, on a charge of poisoning a Mr. Clark.

—The *Pembroke Observer* says that in the winter season the mail matter from Pembroke to Stafford—only seven miles distance—is carried to Arnprior, from thence to Renfrew and Cobden, and from Cobden to Stafford, occupying seven days in transitu.

—A colored man, who has during his life been the means of saving several lives, lost his own in seeking to rescue a drowning man who fell overboard from the fan chains of the "Nile," on her passage from Halifax to Portland.

PARAGRAPH FROM EXCHANGE PAPER.—We are in receipt of several numbers of the *Daily Montreal Witness*. We are glad to see that it is liberally supported with advertisements. It is a very valuable commercial paper. The semi-weekly edition has a large circulation in this County.—*Brampton Times*.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.—Noon.

Heavy rains fell yesterday afternoon, and last night; raining and dull this morning; thermometer at 7 a.m., 39°; at Noon, 39½°.

—The Market to-day is very dull; we hear of no transactions since yesterday afternoon.

—Inferior Flour very dull, on account of the abundance of coarse Grain in Lower Canada. No. 1. unbranded, (that is, re-ground), has been sold at \$5.15. No. 2. re-ground would bring probably 20 cents less. Unbranded Fine, Middlings, Pollards, &c., are very difficult of sale at any price.

—The income of the Great Western Railway, for week ending Nov. 2, 1860, was \$55,154, against \$42,907 93c. for corresponding week of last year,—showing an increase of \$12,246 02c.

FLOUR.—Little doing; we give \$5.37½ to \$5.45 as the range.

WHEAT dull; we hear of a small parcel ex cars, at \$1.18½.

BUTTER.—Receipts continue heavy; no change to quote.

ASHES.—Pots \$5.60; Pearls \$5.67½.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per G. T. Railway, Nov. 5.—Ashes, 40 brls.; Flour, 3,342 brls.; Wheat, 2,630 bush.; Peas, 350 bush.; Butter, 469 kegs; Tallow, 65 brls.

Per steamer "Salaberry."—Ashes, 11 brls.; Barley, 184 bush.; Oats, 414 bush.; Flour, 16 brls.; Oatmeal, 12 brls.

Per steamer "Huron."—Flour, 3,536 brls.; Wheat, 268 bush.; Butter, 27 kegs; Ashes, 21 brls.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

CLEARED.

Nov. 5.—Barque "Universe," Hutchinson, master, for Liverpool. Flour and Peas.

Nov. 6.—Steamship "Bohemian," Grange, master, for Liverpool.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Nov. 7.—By Telegraph.
Flour dull, and a shade easier. Wheat steadier, with better export enquiry. Corn better; Western Mixed 72 to 74c. Rye dull at 73c. Pork quiet. Lard steady. Ashes quiet and steady. Oats steady at 37 to 38c. Barley quiet at 70 to 83c. Peas dull at 75 to 80c.

DIED,

In this city, on the 6th instant, Janet, infant daughter of Mr. Robert White, aged 6 months and 11 days.
—Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at two o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 11 St. Antoine Street, to the place of interment, Mount Royal Cemetery.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCHFINE HERRINGS.—100 Firkins, and 50 half-Firkins. Just landing, ex S.S. "United States," from Glasgow.
ALEX. MCGIBBON.

TURKEY FIGS—CROP 1860.—500 brls. just received.
ALEX. MCGIBBON.

DUNDEE MARMALADE, &c.—J. Keiller & Son's Superior Marmalade, Jams and Jellies. Just received.
ALEX. MCGIBBON.

CHOICE ISABELLA GRAPES.—Grown by A. T. Nelson, Naples, N. Y. State; packed with care for winter use. 2,000 lbs. just received.
ALEX. MCGIBBON.

"WHAT CHEER?"—HOP YEAST CAKES.—Constantly on hand and for sale.
ALEX. MCGIBBON.

LOBSTERS AND SALMON.—100 Cases 1-lb. Tins. for sale.
ALEX. MCGIBBON,
FINNAN HADDIE DEPOT,
Notre Dame Street.

FINNAN HADDIES.—Cured by Thos. McEwan, Portland. For sale, Wholesale and Retail.
ALEX. MCGIBBON, Sole Agent.

FRESH TEAS.—250 Packages Choice Green and Black Teas for sale.
ALEX. MCGIBBON.

McKINNON'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS for sale at Manufacturer's prices.
ALEX. MCGIBBON.
Nov. 7. 6d.

HERRINGS, in Barrels and Half-Barrels, just landing ex "Leandre," from Canso. For sale by
JOHN DOUGALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
270 and 272 St. Paul St.
Nov. 7.

OATMEAL, of Superior Quality, just received. For sale by
JOHN DOUGALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
270 and 272 St. Paul St.
Nov. 7.

Canada Wool Tweeds.
300 PIECES Dark, Fall Styles, warranted the best goods ever made for Winter use.
—ALSO,—
700 Bales Wadding and Batting, (the cheapest goods in the city.)
DOUGLAS & CO.'S,
264 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, Nov. 7th, 1860. 4-d.

WANTED.—A Situation for a Lad of 16, who writes a fair hand and would make himself useful. Apply Box 480 P. O.
Nov. 7. 3d.

TO LET.—Two Comfortable Brick Dwellings, with Water and good Cellars, in Busby Lane. Rent moderate. Apply to Charles Linley, on the premises.

Crockery, China & Glassware

J. PATTON & CO. have on hand a complete assortment of
CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASSWARE, comprising every article suitable for both Town and Country Trade.
A call is respectfully requested.
TERMS LIBERAL.
73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite the Ottawa Hotel.)
Montreal, Sept. 25, 1860. 2mo. d., s.w.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE TWO FIRST LECTURES
OF THE WINTER SERIES WILL BE DELIVERED BY
Dr. WINDSHIP, of Boston,
ON
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
the 8th and 9th of NOVEMBER,
IN
NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC HALL.

Subject—"PHYSICAL CULTURE."
At the close of the Lecture, Dr. Windship will give illustrations of the results of Physical Training in his own person, exhibiting great strength in lifting over
1,000 Pounds,
SHOULDERING A BARREL OF FLOUR, &c. &c.
Family Tickets may be procured of Mr. Reed, Superintendent of the M. L. A.
TICKETS, 1s. 3d. each. To be had at B. Dawson & Son's, Great St. James Street; S. J. Lyman & Co's., Place d'Armes; and at the M. L. A. Rooms. Positively only a limited number of Tickets issued.
J. A. PERKINS, Rec.-Sec.
Montreal, Nov. 2, 1860. 7-d.

Fresh Fruit.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE—
1,000 boxes Layer and M.R. Raisins, (crop 1860.)
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
Montreal, October 30, 1860.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE—
300 barrels London Crushed Sugar.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
Montreal, October 30, 1860. 10-d. 3-s. w.

Malaga Fruit.

THE "JULIA A. HALLOCK" sailed from Malaga on 1st Oct., and may be expected hourly, with a cargo selected

NEW FRUIT,

Including Layer, Bunch, and Seedless Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Lemons, Oranges, &c.
The Sale by Auction will be had immediately on arrival.
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.
Nov. 1. 6d.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS &c.—Orders for Fruit Trees, &c., of which the Subscriber has a large assortment in excellent condition, will be promptly attended to, if sent before the frost sets in.
JAMES DOUGALL,
Windsor Nurseries.
Windsor, C. W., Oct. 26, 1860.

Deodorized Coal Oil.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to Dealers and Country Merchants, at very low prices, according to quality—
20 Barrels Deodorized Coal Oil—the last, best production.
10 Barrels Kerosene.
Half-barrels Paraffin.
W. R. HIBBARD,
LAMP DEPOT,
161 St. Paul Street.
d-t.f.b.
Montreal, Oct. 16, 1860.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

GOOD COAL OIL

At 70 Cents per Gallon,
AT W. McCONNEL'S,
PEOPLE'S COAL OIL DEPOT,
24 Great St. James Street.
Montreal, Nov. 6, 1860. 6-d.-2-s.w.

First Prize Varnishes.

A GREAT VARIETY of COPAL and other VARNISHES Manufactured by the Subscribers, samples of which took the First Prize of a Silver Medal at the late Provincial Exhibition in Montreal, and also First Prize at Hamilton.
Warranted equal to any, and superior to most offered for sale in Canada.
E. ATWATER & CO.,
St. Nicholas Street.
Montreal, Nov. 5. 6d. 3t. w.

SUPERIOR BRUNSWICK BLACK,

USEFUL for all kinds of IRON WORK, STOVE Pipes, Tin, &c. Manufactured by
E. ATWATER & CO.,
St. Nicholas Street.
Montreal, Nov. 5. 6d-3t-w

ALBERTINE COAL OIL.—80 casks of this very Superior Illuminating Oil, JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale, Low, by
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
122 St. Paul Street.
3 d.t.f.b.-1-s.w.
Montreal, Oct. 12, 1860.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE—
LARD OIL, No. 1 American, equal to Olive for Machinery.

WINTER-BLEACHED WHALE OIL.
BURNING FLUID, in Barrels and Cans.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
REFINED COAL OIL, in Barrels, Kegs and Tins.
ROSIN, Varnish qualities.
ALFRED SAVAGE, 22 Lemoine St.
Nov. 5. 6d 6aw.

BLACK AND WHITE WADDING.—Just Received, a fresh lot Best Black and White Wadding. For sale low by
JOHN DOUGALL,
270 and 272 St. Paul Street.

MILL STONES.—A pair of Oatmeal Stones of superior quality, For Sale, cheap, by
JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant,
Oct. 30, 1860. 270 St. Paul-street, Montreal.

HEAVY WESTERN MESS PORK.
GILMOUR & CO.,
43 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
October 11, 1860.

IMPORTANT TO CATTLE DEALERS.—THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY will be able to supply, at a low rate, a few tons weekly of INDIAN CORN CAKE, a most suitable article for Cattle Feed.
Apply to ALEX. WALKER, St. Peter St. d-sw-t.f.b

MR. BARNBY,
ORGANIST CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL,
Teacher of the Piano-forte, Organ and Singing, has now resumed his professional duties.
Terms can be ascertained by applying to Mr. Barnby, 2 Wellington Terrace, St. Catharine Street.
Montreal, August 23rd, 1860.

DAVIS' SINGING ACADEMY, Nordheimer's Hall Adult Class every Monday evening at Half past Seven. Young Mozart Club every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Private Lessons given in vocalization. Circulars may be had at the Music Stores, and at the "Witness" Office.
Montreal, Sept. 24, 1860. d. s.w. t.f.b

DR. W. E. BOWMAN,
MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. d-1 y
GEORGE VAN BUSTIK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
35 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
With twenty years' practical knowledge of the profession.
Office Hours from 9 till 6.

STOVED SALT.

600 BAGS "ASHTON'S," for sale by
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.
Nov. 5. 6-d.

CROCKERY.

THE Subscribers beg to call attention to their **SUPERIOR STOCK OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, WHICH WILL BE FOUND WELL ASSORTED FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE;**

ALSO,
Dinner Sets, in great variety.
Splendid China Dessert Sets.
Rich Toilette Sets.
China Tea Sets.
Which will be disposed of at the Lowest Prices.
E. WRIGHT & Co.
288 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, Oct. 15, 1860. 1-m.-d.

TAKE NOTICE.

SPLENDID REFINED COAL OIL, 3s. 9d. Per Gallon.
LAMPS, WICKS, CHIMNIES, &c., &c.
JAMES FAIRIE,
GENUINE COAL OIL AND LAMP DEPOT,
55 St. Francois Xavier Street,
a few doors from Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
October 30, 1860. 1-mo.d.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PREPARATION— WINTER CREAM OF ROSES,

FOR Chapped Hands and Lips, Burns, Frosts, &c.
This new compound is far superior to the ordinary Cold Cream, and will be found a most valuable preparation for Softening the Skin. It contains only the most innocent and simple ingredients, and may be applied to the most delicate skins.
No Family should be without the Winter Cream.
Prepared only by
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.—One of the best in use for Cleansing, Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth and Gums. For Sale at the Druggists.

TO DETECT OR PREVENT THEFT, have every article of Linen, &c., marked with PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK. It has stood the test of 25 years with constantly increasing sales.
S. J. LYMAN & CO., Agents.

GUNPOWDER.
CO BLASTING, in quarter barrels.
For sale by
ADAM BURNS,
12 St. Sacrament St. t f b
Aug. 22.

FISH & OIL.
HERRINGS—200 Brls. finest Labradors.
—150 " Canso Split and Round.
SALMON—40 Brls. North Shore.
COAL OIL—170 Brls. pure Gaspe.
SEAL OIL—100 Brls. Pale and Straw.
For sale by
JAMES TORRANCE & CO.
Nov. 1. 6d-2sw.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Fall Stocks, to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants. In addition to a Good General Assortment, they have also a large variety of Assorted Crates, suitable for both sections of the Province.
In GLASSWARE their Stock of Tumblers is very complete, with every other article of Glassware in household use. Prices Low, and terms Liberal.
JOHN WATSON & CO.,
11 Lemoine Street.
August 17, 1860.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.—King & Queen Sts., Montreal.—The Subscriber is constantly Manufacturing and solicits orders for Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Mill Work, Bark Mills, Power Presses, &c., &c., and is prepared to furnish designs and execute orders for all kinds of Machinery, in the usual substantial and workmanlike manner of this Establishment.
Architectural and Machine Castings, Iron or Brass, from an unequalled Stock of Patterns.
Best Fire Clay, best Fire Bricks, Ground Charcoal and Sea Coal, in barrels, always on hand.
GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.
Montreal, August 13.

LARD, PORK & HAMS.—The Subscriber offers for sale—
Lard, in tinnetts and kegs.
Fresh and Salt Pork and Beef.
Corned Beef and Tongues.
Smoked Hams.
At his Stalls, Nos. 26 and 27 St. Ann's Market and No. 3 Guy Street.
Montreal, August 21. WILLIAM BAUDEN.

THE CIRCULAR published by the Undersigned on every Friday, for the English Steamer, is obtainable at their Office.
Arrangements are made for the printing of the names of Merchants on such number of Circulars as may be specially and in quantity subscribed for.
TAYLOR BROS., Brokers.
Union Building, Aug. 13, 1860.

GOOD MIXED TEA at 2s. 6d. per lb., for sale, by
E. E. SHELTON.
WANTED.—A place in a Store or Factory, or as driver of a Steam Engine.
Apply at No. 32 St. George's-street.
Montreal, October 26, 1860.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, in Brunswick Street, Beaver Hall, till 1st May next. For particulars apply to
T. J. CLAXTON, 228 St. Paul St. 12d 4aw.
Nov. 5.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at Mrs. HALL'S, No. 71 St. Antoine Street. Oct8-d t.f.b

AUCTION SALE.

HARDWARE.

IMPORTANT CATALOGUE SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell, by Catalogue, STRICTLY WITHOUT RESERVE, on TUESDAY, the 13th NOVEMBER, and following days, at their Stores No. 275, St Paul Street, an extensive assortment of
FILES, EDGE TOOLS, SAWS, &c. &c.,
A large proportion of which are of the well-known superior make of "THOMAS FIRTH & SONS."
ALSO

AN ENTIRE HARDWARE STOCK,

From Canada West, the latter forming a very GENERAL ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and AMERICAN SHELF GOODS, not much broken, and in excellent condition.
TERMS.—Purchases under, \$100, Cash; to extent of \$100, 3 months; \$200, 4 mos.; \$300, 5 mos.; \$400, 6 mos.; \$500 7 mos.; \$800, 8 mos.; \$1,000 and upwards, 9 mos.; payable by Note, endorsed if required.
Sale each day at Two o'clock, punctually, and continued until Ten o'clock, with an hour's intermission at Six.
Catalogues are now ready for delivery.
ALEX. BRYSON & CO.
Nov. 6th d.s.w. & w.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of MERCHANTS to their present complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
Which they are prepared to Sell at a moderate advance on the sterling cost, and on liberal terms.

R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.
2mo d.
Sept. 13.

TOURNAY CARPETS,
VELVET CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,
And other kinds in great variety, all this Fall's importation, embracing the Newest Designs from the Looms of the best Manufacturers, just RECEIVED and OPENED for INSPECTION, at the
MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE,
31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.
—ALSO,—

Floor Oil Clothes

That will be guaranteed as perfectly seasoned, including "Hare's" and "Nairn's" makes.
Dimensions taken, Oil Clothes laid, and Carpets made up by experienced parties. An examination respectfully solicited.
R. Campbell & Co.,
31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.
2mo d
Sept. 13.

MEDICAL HALL,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
Apothecaries to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
THE Undersigned beg to call the attention of the Public to their
CHERRY BALSAM,
A pleasant, efficacious and perfectly safe remedy for the relief and permanent cure of all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, such as Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Croup, &c., &c.
Prepared only by
KENNETH CAMPBELL & Co.,
Apothecaries to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
Montreal, Oct. 13, 1860. d-1 m.

AGENCY LA VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY,
No 12 St. Sacrament Street.

ON HAND :
SHEET ZINC, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12;
PLATE ZINC, Nos. 19, 20, 21, suitable for manufacture of Nails and Sprigs;
SPELTER, in Plates.

For sale by
ADAM BURNS, AGENT.
Montreal, August 22nd, 1860. t f b

STOVE-PIPE VARNISH
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Manufactured and for sale (in Bottles and by the Gallon) by
J. & R. C. JAMIESON,
20 Lemoine Street, Montreal.
Oct. 24, 1860. 12-d.

Apothecaries Hall, Cathedral Block.
THE BEST QUALITY London-made Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes.—Also, Finest London Toilet Soaps, at the Apothecaries Hall.
LAMPOUGH & CAMPBELL.
Montreal, Oct. 19, 1860. 2,m.-d.

THE BEST STARCH in the world, is the "SILVER GLOSS STARCH," made by the Canada Starch Company, at Edwardsburg, O.W., to be had of all respectable Grocers.
Montreal, Oct. 24, 1860. d.t.f.b

A BUSINESS FACT.—Gentlemen's Full Suits made to order of excellent Cloth or Tweed, for \$12, at the CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre Dame Street, West.
Montreal, Oct. 6, 1860. d-t.f

The Miscellany.

[For the "Montreal Witness."

THE AGED MINISTER.

"The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness."

Rise up before the hoary head,
O give him honor due;
Though age hath touched his furrowed brow,
The Lord hath crowned it too.

Speak gently to the good old man,—
Soon will his head be laid
Beneath the grassy mound—his soul
In garments white arrayed.

Have patience with the good old man;
What, though his prayers be long,
They'll turn to blessings as they rise,
And fill thy heart with song.

Speak kindly of the good old man,
More kindly every day;
Forbearance is its own reward,
And helps thee in the "way."

And still, as dew upon the grass,
His influence shall descend
On children's children evermore,
In blessings without end.

Oh! honor much the good old man;
Know'st thou not that his prayers
May be the bulwark of the land,
To save it unawares.—

From famine and from pestilence,
From war and bloodshed, too;
Oh! prize him in thy inmost heart,
The old man, good and true.

How did the King of Israel weep
When good Elisha died:
"Alas, my father and my friend,"
In anguish sore he cried,

"As chariots and as horsemen
Didst thou our land defend;
Alas! alas! that thou should'st die,
My father and my friend!"

X.

DANESBURY HOUSE.—CHAPTER XVI.

(Continued.)

MEETING OF OLD FRIENDS.

"All things work together for good to them that love God," whispered Arthur, pressing his lips to her forehead. "Whatever sorrow may betide, remember that my sister."

"No sorrow, such as that was, can ever befall me again, with reference to my husband," she answered, the tears standing in her eyes. "I am quite certain that in conduct he will keep right now: I have a positive, inward conviction of it, and so has he. And if death were to come to him, though very grievous for us, and for me hardly to be borne, we should only part in the sure hope of meeting and dwelling together hereafter. But oh, Arthur! that other death! when he was suddenly cut down in his sins! without having found Christ, or done a single thing to please God in all his life! I do believe it would have killed me, had he died. He has gone with me to the Communion table," she added, sinking her voice still lower. "Only think of that! And he never went before in all his life, save the Sunday after he was confirmed, and then, he says, he should have been better away, for he went through the ceremony, as a ceremony, entirely in a matter-of-course sort of way. I used to ask him to go with me after our marriage, when we were staying in Paris and attended the Ambassador's chapel, and he would laugh and say he was not good enough. But he has been at last; he went of his own accord, without my speaking of it; and I can see that in time he will go regularly. It has made me so happy, so thankful."

"How much longer am I to be nurse?" called out Lord Temple from the opposite end of the room.

Isabel laughed. "Why do you not bring him here, Reginald? You have kept him yourself."

"But the young Turk has got his eyes and hands on this shining curtain bracket. If I take him away, he may deafen Arthur's ears with screams; and they are not used to the music."

Isabel rose and took the baby. But, if he had lost the curtain ornament, he had found his mother, and did not cry. She summoned the nurse who carried away the child.

"I need not ask if you intend to make him a water-drinker," said Arthur.

"No, that you need not," heartily responded Lord Temple. "Neither he, nor any of his brothers and sisters who may come after him, shall ever touch aught but water while I control them. I don't know what they may do afterwards."

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," That was spoken by a wiser man than you or I, Temple," said Arthur Danesbury.

"Dinner, my lady," cried a servant, opening the door.

"We dine early on Sundays," remarked the Viscount, as he followed his wife and Arthur to the dining-room. "Isabel has got me into the habit,—and we find it to be a good one: more particularly as regards the convenience of the servants. But—talking of getting into good habits—do you know that St. George has become a water-drinker?"

"Has he? St. George!"

"He dined here a fortnight ago, and wine was placed on the table, as usual when we have any one with us, for I don't force my temperate habits upon my guests," continued Lord Temple. "But St. George said I might order the wine off again; he had given up drinking it."

"Did he give his motive?"

"Simply that—seeing so much evil arising from indulgence in it, especially to young men, he had come to the determination to banish wine and beer from his own table, before his children should grow up. Of course that could only be done by abjuring them himself; and he has done it."

"And his wife also," added Isabel.

Arthur looked up amused. "His wife! Charlotte used to say that she loved her wine, and could not live without her porter. She was unappeasably offended with me once, for telling her that it was the drinking porter made her so fat."

"She did love her porter," resumed Isabel, "but she says she loves her children better, and therefore makes the sacrifice: and a real sacrifice I can readily imagine it to be, to Charlotte."

"Ah," interposed Lord Temple, "if people were only brought up to drink water, as you two were, it is a sacrifice the world would know little of."

(To be continued.)

HOW DO YOU PROPOSE TO SPEND YOUR WINTER EVENINGS?

Winter in Canada is emphatically the season of merry-making. Foreigners are always at a loss to understand how we can survive the long Winters, when the earth is so deeply covered with snow, and the thermometer stands below zero. But they forget that if cold, the air is clear, bracing, and invigorating, and that various amusements and festivities serve to render the season, not simply bearable, but one of the most joyous of the year. While these amusements are harmless, and not carried to excess, they are to be commended rather than censured, particularly those which serve to develop and strengthen the physical system. But they take up but a small portion of time, and very frequently the greater proportion of the Winter evenings is spent in idleness and folly. Sad indeed, is it, that golden hours should thus be wasted! What advantages, what delights are often thus trampled upon! To spend the precious hours in this manner is not only foolish and wicked, but it is spurning away the best opportunities for attaining that knowledge, without which no person can be powerful or great. There may be no royal road to the Temple of Learning, but its gates stand open, and all are invited to enter and drink of the fountain of Wisdom. To spend the Winter evenings in a manner so as to enrich and store the mind with precious freight, is not only the most profitable, but affords the most lasting and enduring pleasure. It is a pleasure which can be re-enjoyed whenever Memory is called upon to yield up her stores, and far different from that evanescent enjoyment so beautifully and truthfully described by the poet:—

"Pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower; its bloom is shed;
Or like the snow falls in the river,
One moment white, then gone forever.
Or like the borealis race,
That flit ere you can point their place;
Or like the rainbow's lovely form,
Evanishing amid the storm."

Neither of these propositions can be truthfully denied. Without information, obtained by careful study and extensive reading, what is our race better than the lower animals? Knowledge is that which either sinks or raises us in the scale of being. If then, the young would seek to emulate the Divines, the Statesmen, or the Professional men who have indelibly stamped their names on the World's history, they must improve every passing hour. But while Knowledge gives power, it also confers the most exquisite pleasure. What could be more delightful on a Winter's evening when seated by a fire which bids defiance to the stormy blast, than to read of those Scientific wonders which surround us on every hand. Through the labors of the Geologist, who has dug deep into the bowels of the earth, we can read the wondrous story of its formation, and scarcely less remarkable history. The Microscope informs us of the most startling facts, revealing myriads of animals of all shapes, colors and organizations, entirely invisible to the naked eye. The Chemist tells us of the structure of the earth—the air we breathe—the water we drink—and gives us fact clustering upon fact, of the most interesting character. Historians recount over again the World's chequered and eventful history; the Anatomist makes us acquainted with the wondrous structure of our own bodies; Travelers lay before us a picture of the most distant lands. And by the aid of the telescope, the mind can soar far away beyond the din and conflict of human passions, to Heaven's resplendent dome, and there behold millions of worlds whirling with unerring regularity in the boundless realms of space:—

"For ever singing as they shine:
The hand that made us is divine."

What enjoyment could be greater than the study of such subjects? What more profitable and ennobling?

How can we best improve ourselves mentally, may be a query which some are ready to put.—Those who have been so unfortunate—and we regret to say their name is legion—as to obtain but a limited education, should devote their Winter evenings to improving themselves in this respect. There may be difficulties in the way at

first, but as you improve, you will be surprised how rapidly they will disappear. Those who have enjoyed an English education would do well to study Mathematics, the Languages, or the Sciences, or take up any department of study in which they may be most deficient. Literary Associations should be encouraged. They are incentives to study, and the emulation they excite ever produces the most wholesome effects upon well balanced minds. What may be the kind of study, however, is a secondary consideration.—Determine first to spend your Winter evenings in this manner—then commence earnestly at any branch of knowledge you please—and the path will open as you advance, ever presenting new beauties and stronger incentives to urge you onward.

The community, as was remarked above, have a duty to perform in connection with this question. The thirst for Knowledge should be provoked and stimulated by the public. All efforts of young men to improve themselves intellectually, should be encouraged. Public Lectures, on popular and entertaining subjects, should be arranged, and public Libraries increased, popularized and cheapened. But there is another way in which much good might be done, and while our remarks may apply generally, we would particularly direct them to the circumstances which exist in Galt. During the Winter evenings, large numbers of young lads, who have not education enough to partake of the intellectual enjoyments mentioned above, spend their time in idleness, if not in amusements debasing and demoralizing. Were an Evening School established, many of them could be induced to attend. We feel assured that there is here a wide field for usefulness, which only waits to be cultivated, to be productive of a vast amount of fruit. In Toronto, the Board of School Trustees have now established Winter Evening Schools, and we would most earnestly press on the consideration of the Galt Board, the propriety of taking a similar step. Some young men—to our own knowledge, have expressed a desire for an Evening School, and if properly managed, there is reason to believe that the most beneficial results would flow from it.

Thus ends our chat about Winter evenings.—We have but very cursorily glanced at the subject, but we trust we have advanced some reasons why, and some modes by which these important hours may be rendered highly profitable and agreeable. We hope the reader will test our advice by experience. There is nothing like it.—Try it during the approaching Winter! If in the Spring you do not feel that you are wiser and better—while your enjoyment has been increased instead of diminished—then regard not our predictions for the future.

INTERCESSION OF DEPARTED SAINTS.

(To the Editor of the Echo.)

Mr. Editor,—Through the kindness of a gentleman in this city, who lent me a copy of the *Echo* of Oct. 4th, I have been able to read, though with painful interest, the remarks of your correspondent "John Carry" on the Romish doctrine of the Invocation of Saints; and as he professes to feel deeply interested in any replies that may be made to his arguments, and as he also avows his sole object to be "only to seek the truth," I will therefore, with your kind permission, make a few remarks on the subject.

Do the saints departed pray, or do they not pray for those on earth? is the question we have to decide; and in doing this I will endeavor to show that Mr. Carry's "failure in imagining a reason why they should not," arises solely from his not having given sufficient heed to the teaching of the Holy Scripture, for in the latter he would find abundant proof that "the Lord is a jealous God," that "he will not give his glory to another, neither his praise to graven images;" and consequently that the saints departed would not in heaven itself sin against God by assuming a prerogative which belongs to Jesus Christ alone. It is true "that the saints departed have as near access to God now as they had in the flesh," it is true that "they have equal charity,"—"that no orthodox Protestant can deny this;" and lastly it is true "that they prayed while on earth, though impeded by external hindrances, for all who profess and call themselves Christians;" but, nevertheless, it does not follow from all this, as Mr. Carry too hastily concludes, that departed saints can now pray for those on earth. This doctrine is unscriptural and false. It is diametrically opposite to God's plan of salvation as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and it is derogatory to the Mediatorship of Jesus Christ. God has made a "new covenant" with the human family; Heaven is open to every man; God is willing to receive every child of Adam; but then we must enter there in His own appointed way. Jesus Christ says "I am the door, by me if any man enter in he shall be saved;"—"I am the Way, the Truth and the Life, no man cometh unto the Father but by me."

As then Jesus Christ himself is the "Door" through whom we must enter Heaven,—as he alone is the "Way" through which every blessing must flow to man, how can any one suppose that the saints departed would interpose themselves, as additional channels of grace, by interceding on our behalf in Heaven. Again, Jesus Christ is the only mediator between a sinful world and an offended God; St. Paul says, "There is one God and one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus. Wherefore he is able also to save to the uttermost all who come unto God by Him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them;" and St. John says, "If any man sin we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous." If then Jesus Christ is the only Mediator,—if he alone is the only Advocate,—if he sits on the "right hand of the Majesty on high for the express purpose of making intercession for us, would it not be derogatory to his honour, to his glory and to his mediatorship, if departed saints, who have no merit, who have nothing to plead, should assume the same prerogative? Is not Jesus Christ's inter-

cession alone sufficient, or does he require any assistance from departed saints?

Furthermore, of all the people of God mentioned in both the Old and New Testaments is it once recorded, that during all their trials, their persecutions, or even their martyrdom, they rejoiced in that they were remembered before the throne of grace by the Saints departed? What does David say, "whom have I in heaven but thee, and there is none upon earth I desire besides thee"? Did Paul, or Peter, or John, or any of the Apostles, or even our blessed Lord himself, ever intimate that departed Saints interceded for those on earth? Even we are told of joy being "in the presence of the Angels of God" over a repenting sinner, but not one word about departed Saints; and I challenge Mr. Carry, or any man in North America, or any man in the world, to point out one single prayer in the Word of God to prove this Romish doctrine. All nature, all creation, heaven and earth, pointed to Jesus as the only Mediator, Advocate, and Intercessor between sinful creatures and a sinless God. Go to the valley and you will find him the "Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley"; ask the rocks and they will tell thee that he is the "Rock of ages"; inquire of the springs and fountains of water, and they all proclaim him to be the "fountain opened for the men of Judah, and for the inhabitants of Jerusalem, for sin and for uncleanness"; look towards the firmament of heaven, and there you will see him as "the Sun of Righteousness rising with healing in his wings," and as "the bright and morning Star." Ask the Apostles, ask all the Saints of God, and you will get but one response from them all, "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world;" yes everything in heaven and earth and hell, except Popery, proclaims Jesus alone as the only Intercessor.

Again if departed Saints pray for those on earth, how does it happen that Elijah the prophet knew nothing of it? For he said to Elisha "ask what I shall do for thee before I am taken away from thee," that is as much as to say, "Ask now while I am with you, and while we can communicate our wants and necessities to one another, what I shall do for thee; for when I am departed I can do nothing for you." And he asked, and Elijah prayed for him then, which clearly demonstrates that in heaven he could not possibly do so. It is no argument in favour of this antisciptural doctrine that we pray for, and pray with, the Saints on earth. We do so, because as in the case of Elijah, we can communicate our wants and necessities to them, and being themselves in the flesh they can feel for us and feel with us, because they are themselves encompassed with infirmities. And moreover we and they are commanded by the Word of God to do so; but with the Saints departed the case is entirely different; they are ignorant of our necessities, they cannot feel for our infirmities, and therefore it is nothing short of idolatry to suppose that they assist us by their prayers in heaven. Neither can any argument for this unchristian doctrine be drawn from Rev. vi. 9, 10. All the incidents mentioned in the chapter are symbolic; the horses, the riders, the crowns, the balance, &c., are all symbolic; and relate altogether to what was to "come to pass" on earth. Any person reading the chapter will at once see this. The darkness of the sun, the falling of the stars, the inhabitants of the earth hiding themselves in the rocks and caves, the scarcity of provision, the saving of the oil and wine, the slaughter with the sword, with hunger and with the beasts of the earth, and lastly the wailing cry of the children of God in the midst of the terrible persecution, "How long, oh Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?" so that, in reality, instead of proving the doctrine for which it is quoted, it just proves the very opposite. But if it be a truth, it can be very easily proved; why, then, did not Mr. Carry bring forward some passage more explicit, and which he could probably understand better? I am not a learned man, Mr. Editor, with the advantage of a college education. I am but an uneducated layman of the Church of England. I have knowledge enough however to understand that it is a very bad "sign of the times" when an ordained minister of a Protestant Church "conceives it to be a truth," that Jesus Christ's intercession for us in heaven is not sufficient of itself, unless aided by the assistance of the prayers of departed Saints. Hoping that I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space and also that those hurriedly written remarks may be the humble means of inducing some poor deluded saint-worshipper to cling more closely to Jesus, and to put all his confidence, and all his hope in Him alone,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very sincerely yours,
EDMOND RONAYNE,
Formerly a Roman Catholic.
Quebec, 20th Oct., 1860.

THE SPIRIT TRADE AND THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.
—An extensive distiller in the north of Ireland has given us some interesting information with respect to the effect of the revival movement on the spirit trade. He mentions that some time ago there were no less than twenty-two public-houses in Bushmills—that number has been reduced to eight—and that these eight shops put together have not now as large a trade as any one of the twenty-two during former years. Referring to the effect of the revival movement on his own trade, he mentioned it was so serious that, if he had not had made extensive sales in England, on the Continent, and in America, the business of his establishment must have been brought to a close. A wholesale merchant in Coleraine had stated to him that it was customary, in former years, for farmers to send into town for two, three or five gallons of whisky, in order to celebrate at this season the harvest home; but this year he had not received a single order from this class of his former customers; and that for every ten gallons he sold before the commencement of the revival movement in 1859, he did not dispose of one gallon at present. Referring to a particular street, he remarked that, as an evidence of the influence of the work, one publican had closed his shop, believing that the traffic was demoralizing; and yet that person at one period sold more spirits than any ten of the trade in the locality. These statements convey their own moral.—*Belfast Banner*.

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