

MONTREAL WITNESS

WEEKLY REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. IV.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1849.

No. 23

THIS NEWS.

CANADA.

ANOTHER MIRACLE.—The *Melanges Religieux* tells us that there is a very strange rumor in town, to the effect that an ANGEL made his appearance in this good city on the 25th of April, at mid-day, and paid his first visit to a deaf and dumb man in order to give him religious instruction, supernaturally. The *Melanges*, with sufficient naïveté, tells us that we must not believe this without good and sufficient proof, and that Monseigneur, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, has instructed the faithful to pray particularly for Divine instruction on this subject.—*Courier*.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—The Lord Bishop of Montreal has issued a circular to his clergy, relating to the present critical aspect of our political affairs, from which we make the following extract:—"We ought, therefore, to use our utmost endeavor to soothe the exacerbation of the popular mind, to repress the violence of party, and to charge it upon those who view it as their duty to seek relief, to seek it by lawful means, in a calm, prudent, and constitutional, and, above all, in a Christian manner, and in a spirit which shall really manifest a recognition of the authority of the Word of God, as challenging an unquestioning obedience from man."—*Transcript*.

WARNING TO PARENTS.—A child of Mr. Joseph Cardin, near Sorel, was poisoned on the 26th ultimo, by eating wild parsnips, which he found growing on the banks of the river. The child lived about three hours after eating the herb, and died in the greatest agony.—*Herald*.

COMMUTATION.—We understand that Dr. Dill's sentence has been commuted to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for life—not, as reported in some of the Upper Canada papers, for period of seven years only.—*Pilot*.

THE EFFECTS OF FATHER CHINIQUY'S MISSIONS.—We learn that the Magistrates of the following Parishes have not recommended any person for a tavern license this year, viz.:—St. Anne des Plaines, St. Augustin, St. Athanase, St. Aimé, St. Armand East, St. Antoine, St. Ambrose de Kildare, Boucherville, St. Bernabé, Berthier, St. Benoit, St. Barthelemy, St. Bruno de Montarville, Contrecoeur, St. Cuthbert, St. Cyprien, Clarendon, Clarendonville, St. Charles Barromée, St. Denis, St. Damase, St. Dominique, Dairellobout, St. Edouard, St. Elizabeth, St. Esprit, St. Francois de Sales, Grenville, Granby, St. Gabriel de Brandon, St. Hilaire de Rouville, St. Henri de Mascouche, St. Hugues, Hinchinbrooke, Coteau du Lac, St. Jacques, St. Jacques de Mineur, St. Isidore, St. Jean Baptiste, Rivière des Prairies, St. Jerome, St. Jude, St. Janvier de Blainville, Isle Perrot, La Presentation, St. Lin, L'Assomption, Lanoraie, Lochaber, Lacorne, St. Mathias, St. Marc, Milton, St. Marie de Rigaud, St. Ours, Onslow, Pointe aux Trembles, St. Pie, St. Philippe d'Yamaska, Potton, St. Remi, Repentigny, St. Roch, St. Rose, St. Simeon, Sherrington, South Stakely, Sutton, Saint Thérèse de Blainville, St. Timothé, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Victoire, St. Eustache, St. Geneviève, Sault aux Recollets, St. Raphael.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Hamilton, brother of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Painter, of this city, came by his death suddenly on Saturday last, by falling down the stair or trap which communicates between the lower and upper loft of the paint shop. The elevation from which the deceased fell, was only a few feet but he was nevertheless killed on the spot.

TALBOT DISTRICT ASSIZES.—We perceive by the *Simeoe Standard* that Mr. Long has obtained a verdict of £118 against Dr. Park, of Lunatic Asylum notoriety, for "wanton neglect and unskillful treatment of a child, eight years old, a son of the plaintiff." The jury were eighteen hours in deliberation.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held by Edwin C. Fisher, Esq., at the Mimico Dundas street on the 12th inst., on the body of a child named Susan McCleuchy, aged 11 years. It appeared from the evidence, that the parents had left the child in the house and the building having taken fire, the child was so much burned that it expired the following day. Verdict accordingly.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON, C. W.—We regret to learn that the ill-fated town of London has again been visited by the ravages of fire. An extensive conflagration broke out at two o'clock on Monday morning, in a store adjoining the Office of the *Free Press* newspaper, on the south side of Dundas street, and consumed in its progress all the houses between Mr. Adams' store and the Robinson Hall. The fire, of which we have not yet heard the particulars, is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. We rejoice to learn that the press and types of our contemporary, the *Free Press*, were saved from destruction.—*Globe*.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—An Indian named Abraham Cornelius received sentence of death for murder at the last Simeoe assizes. To be executed on the 3rd of August next.—*ib.*

HURON DISTRICT.—The Court of Assizes was open here on Monday evening by Judge Sullivan. The civil cases occupied two days, and we feel pleasure in stating that even in these times of "terrible excitement," our District is not stained by a single case in the criminal calendar.—*Signal*.

FAMINE AT GASPE.—The St. Johns (Newfoundland) papers state that great famine was prevailing at Gaspe. Two persons had already died of starvation, and numbers were expected to follow soon.

FIRE IN FREDERICTON, N.B.—An extensive fire broke out this morning at half-past ten o'clock, in the rear of the Market Inn, Fredericton, by which several houses were destroyed, and twenty-five families turned out of doors. £2850 only is insured; the rest of the loss falls on private individuals. The civil and military worked like Trojans. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was at the fire engine, with his coat off, hard at work; his Lordship the Bishop was also in the line carrying water.—*New Brunswick*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

EMIGRATION FROM GREENOCK.—The fine large ship *Malabar*, 1175 tons, sailed from Greenock on Saturday for New-York with 379 passengers on board. They were all of a very respectable class, a number of the families being those of agriculturists and tradesmen from Fifeshire and the east of Scotland, and a few came from Ireland.

ADULTERATED FLOUR DETECTOR.—M. Boland, a baker, of Paris, says an English paper, has invented an ingenious instrument, called by him the aleurometer, the purpose of which is to indicate the panifiable properties of wheat flour. The indication depends upon the expansion of gluten contained in a given quantity of flour—say 500 grains—when freed by elutriation from its starch. A ball of gluten being placed in a cylinder to which a piston is fitted, the apparatus is exposed to a temperature of 150 degrees; as the gluten dilates its degree of dilatation is marked by the degrees! If 25 degrees of dilate are not obtained, the flour is rejected,—the best flour giving from 38 to 50 degrees. From experiments which have been made by Chevreul and Payen, it appears that dilatation shows correctly the degree of deterioration which the wheat flour has undergone, and consequently the aleurometer offers itself as an instrument of practical importance.

DEATH OF SAMUEL MAUNDER.—The *Literary Gazette* announces the death, on Monday, the 30th April, of this meritorious writer, at his house in Islington. Mr. Maunder was the brother-in-law of William Pinnock, and who was so justly celebrated for the course he opened and pursued with such ardour in regard to books for educational purposes. Pinnock's catechisms will never be forgotten when education is treated of; and in their production Maunder was the true workman, to whom the youth of England were chiefly indebted for their instruction; and also for those of a historical kind, which were no less skillfully and admirably edited. Pinnock had, no doubt, the honor of the original design; but he was of too enthusiastic and speculative a character to settle fixedly to any one object, however large; and the profitable trade in his own catechisms and histories (worth several thousand pounds a-year) was insufficient to satisfy his ambition; and he diverted his mind from this certain fortune for other schemes, which ended in the confusion of all, and his own ruin. Meanwhile the honest and painstaking Maunder kept steadily on. He was the compiler of those most useful and invaluable volumes, which Messrs. Longman have from time to time brought out under the well-deserved titles of "Maunder's Treasury of Useful Knowledge," "Maunder's Treasury of History," "Maunder's Scientific and Literary Treasury," "Maunder's Treasury of Natural History," "Maunder's Biographical Treasury," "Maunder's Universal Class Book, &c.

HISTORY OF MR. HUDSON.—George Hudson was born in College Street, York, in the year 1800. He served his apprenticeship to a linen draper; and subsequently for many years carried on the business with such success as to amass some amount of wealth. His fortune was next increased by a bequest from a distant relative, which sum he invested in North Midland Railway shares. He was appointed Chairman of a Committee of shareholders, which led to the dismissal of the Directors, and the appointment of Mr. Hudson as Chairman of the North Midland Company; and, what is very remarkable, the shares gradually rose from £70 discount to £120 premium. Mr. Hudson next amalgamated the North Midland with other lines, and extended the accommodation to the public, besides effecting a considerable saving in the working of the line. After Mr. Hudson quitted his business in College Street, he accumulated great wealth; and he is stated to have cleared, in a single day, £100,000. He is M. P. for Sunderland; has been twice Lord Mayor of York; has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Durham; and to the Magistracy of the East and North Ridings of York, and of Durham. With all his wealth and fame he very likely now says, with hundreds of others, "I wish I had minded my shop, and not speculated in railway shares."

RAILWAY CALLS FOR MAY.—The total amount of Railway Calls for May is £1,071,088, against £3,246,848 in the corresponding month of last year. There is only one call this month on a Scotch line, viz., £2 per share on the Aberdeen, New £8, amounting to £66,400.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT NEW ZEALAND FELT AT SEA.—The twotopsail schooner *Sarah Ann* arrived in port on Wednesday last, from Otago. She arrived off the heads on Friday week, and was signalled as a brig; but a gale springing up from the north-east, she was driven back to the latitude of Otago. On the change of wind the *Sarah Ann* was driven through the Straits, and when off Taranaki, on the morning of Monday week, she felt the first shock of the earthquake. The vessel shivered from stem to stern, and the impression of the captain and crew was, that she had struck on a reef and was forging over it. The lead was thrown overboard, but no soundings were found. On Tuesday afternoon week the *Sarah Ann*, then off Kapiti, experienced the second shock, with like results. During that night she observed a bright flame shoot up in a north-east direction; the same occurrence having been observed in this place.—The barque *Clara*, Captain Crow, arrived here on Wednesday last, from London, via Auckland. When about sixty miles off shore the *Clara* experienced the shock of an earthquake, and, whilst working in at the heads, a second one, in which latter instance the sensation appeared to those on board as if the ship had struck on a rock.—*Wellington Independent*, October 25.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.—The problem of the position of the sources of the Nile, which during so many ages has eluded all inquiry, seems at length in a fair way of being solved. The Rev. Mr. Rebmann, of the Church Missionary Society, who is resident near Mombasa, on the east coast of Africa, 4 deg. south of the Equator, has recently penetrated about 100 miles inland, where he came to an elevated table-land, and saw before him a lofty mountain named Kilimandjars, the summit of which is covered with perpetual snow. In the course of last summer Dr. Bialloblowsky left England on an exploratory journey into Eastern Africa, and it is precisely in the above-mentioned direction that he purposes seeking the sources of the Nile, in accordance with the hypothesis of Dr. Beke, the Abyssinian traveller, at whose instance his journey has been undertaken. The discovery of Mr. Rebmann promises well for the success of the enterprise, as their is reason to regard it as forming a portion of the "Mountains of the Moon," the snows of which, according to Ptolemy, gave rise to the Nile. The expenses of Dr. Bialloblowsky's journey are defrayed by subscription raised among the friends of geographical discovery, and his royal Highness Prince Albert has just been pleased to contribute the sum of £10 in support of the undertaking.

FLAGELLATION v. IMPRISONMENT.—It is a curious fact that the first Bridewell in Glasgow had been originally the residence of the Prebend of Cambuslang, Sacrist of the Cathedral. After the Reformation it came to the Earl of Glencairn, who sold it in 1635 to the Magistrates, by whom it was fitted up as a house of correction for dissolute women; and such was the vigilance and vigor of the kirk-session in those days, that "they directed the women to be whipped every day during pleasure." To a modern philanthropist, this daily flagellation must form a heart-breaking contrast to the easy and comfortable prison discipline of the present day. But if it be the fact that pseudo humanity has made the life of criminals in prison more full and favorable than that of honest workmen out of it—if it be the fact that prison discipline has as yet to reform the blackguard, would it not be wise to retrace our steps a bit, and take a leaf out of the book of our douce forefathers? The fact is, that a good scourging is the only argument that would seriously address itself to the cannille of Glasgow, and deter them from crime. The Edinburgh authorities have got power in their last bill to wallop the leather of juvenile criminals, and we suspect this system will be found more efficacious than a whole string of short periods of imprisonment.—*Glasgow Herald*.

THE POLKA.—WARNING TO YOUNG LADIES.—On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Bedford, Coroner, held an inquest at Morland's Hotel, Dean Street Soho, London, on the body of Miss Mary Rice, aged twenty-nine years, who died suddenly under very melancholy circumstances. George Beber stated, that on Thursday evening last, he attended a ball at Caldwell's dancing rooms, in Dean Street, and engaged the deceased, who was with her friends, to dance the Polka with him. They danced round the room two or three times, when he suddenly felt the deceased's feet give way, and she immediately fell into his arms in a state of insensibility. Witness instantly called for assistance, and Mr. Allen, a surgeon, was sent for. The music was stopped, and a number of the visitors procured some water, and bathed her temples. On the arrival of the surgeon, he pronounced life to be quite extinct. Mr. Allen said he had made a post mortem examination of the body, and found the vessels of the brain much congested, and the heart extensively diseased, which was quite sufficient to cause death. He had no doubt death had been accelerated by the excitement of dancing. The Jury returned a verdict to that effect.

COCOA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR.—A parliamentary paper, moved for by Mr. C. Anstey, M. P., shows that the net revenue arising from the consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom amounted in 1848 to £5,000,000, on a total consumption of 325,500 tons, against £4,050,326 in 1846, on a consumption of 276,158 tons. The imports of colonial and foreign sugar amounted respectively to 266,000 and 86,000 tons in 1848, to 313,226 and 120,184 tons in 1847, to 234,599 and 59,833 tons in 1846, to 258,659 and 45,596 tons in 1845, and to 219,514 and 39,273 tons in 1844. The total consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom amounted in 1848 to 36,000,000 lbs., yielding a revenue of £710,069. Of this quantity 29,000,000 lbs., were the produce of British possessions, and 7,000,000 lbs. of foreign countries. The consumption of cocoa in 1848 was 3,000,000 lbs., yielding a revenue of £17,800. The consumption of tea in 1848 amounted to 48,000,000 lbs., yielding a revenue of £5,307,000.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS IN ENGLAND.—A return moved for by Mr. Moffatt, M. P., shows that the gross total quantity of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom during the year 1848, amounted to 23,330,066 gallons, of which 6,046,171 were distilled from malt only; 16,944,189 from a mixture of malt with unmalted grain; 126,282 from a mixture of sugar or molasses with unmalted grain; 95,175 from sugar, and 13,709 from molasses. The total quantity of proof spirits entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in the same year amounted to 22,234,379 gallons, yielding a duty of £5,517,084. The quantity of proof spirits imported into England from Scotland was 2,080,216, paying a duty of £814,751; and the quantity from Ireland, 1,029,802, paying a duty of £403,339. The quantities imported into Ireland from Scotland, and into Scotland from Ireland, in 1848, amounted, respectively, to 591,337, and to 38,102. The quantity of proof spirits permitted out of distillers' stocks in England in 1848 amounted to 5,363,584 gallons; the quantity of British brandy permitted out of rectifiers' stocks, to 284,066 gallons; and the quantity of spirits of wine so permitted amounted to 277,146 gallons. The quantity of rum received into rectifiers' stocks in England, Scotland, and Ireland, amounted, respectively, to 121,408, 20,235, and 5288 gallons. The quantity of proof spirits put into bond in 1848 was 11,206,270 gallons; and the quantity delivered, duty paid, direct from distillers' stocks, to 12,023,796 gallons. Lastly, the quantity of proof gallons of British compounds and spirits of wine permitted from recti-

fiers' stocks for exportation to foreign parts, under drawback, amounted to 31,929.

UNITED STATES.

THE LATE CASUALTY.—The Deputy Marshal arrived this morning, with Smith, the pilot of the *Empire*, as prisoner. It is said that bail to the amount of \$10,000 was offered for his appearance. Bills of indictment are immediately to be sent before the Grand Jury now in session against Smith. *Albany paper*.

NEW USE OF GALVANISM.—Professor Page has been lecturing in Washington to show that there is a power in the galvanic battery sufficient to answer as a substitute for that of steam to all the purposes to which that is now applied.

DETROIT, June 1.—The new ferry-boat *Argo* burst her boiler as she was leaving her dock this morning. We regret to say that Mr. Foster, the builder of the boat, was instantly killed by the accident, and Mr. Towner, the Engineer, so severely injured that his life is almost despaired of; faint hopes, however, are entertained of his recovery.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The Woodward late forgery case at Norfolk has been brought before the Mayor, and on examination he is found to be a most extensive forger. His character has been heretofore good.

A ONE-WHEELED CARRIAGE—the Horse Inside!—A new and very novel invention, called a one-wheeled coach, has recently been tried with success, out West, and promises to be of much value, especially on prairies or wherever the surface of the ground is tolerably level. The vehicle consists of a hollow wooden wheel, fourteen feet in diameter and six feet wide. The horses are placed inside, and propel it along in the same manner that a caged squirrel makes its wheel revolve. Slats are nailed on the inside floor of the wheel, by which the horses obtain footholds. In the centre is a small iron shaft, from which depend hangers which support four comfortable sofas for passengers; the wheel thus revolves freely, the seats remaining in perfect equilibrium. The arrangement for guiding the carriage is very simple and effective; it can make a much shorter turn than a stage coach. A very successful trial of one of these carriages was recently made, on the State road, between Canal Dover and New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, which perfectly demonstrated their utility in transporting very heavy loads with ease and rapidity. The carriage was filled with a party of twenty-four ladies and gentlemen, with two heavy draught horses, previously trained to propel them. The distance between the two places, five miles, was performed in 28 minutes on the first trip, and 25 minutes on the second. The horses are not confined by harness, and they travel as it were on an endless plank road, their work is comparatively easy.—*Cleveland Herald*.

EXECUTION.—Elder Enos G. Dudley was executed at Haverhill (N. H.) on the 23d, for the murder of his wife. He maintained his innocence to the last.

NEW-YORK, May 29.—The *Mobile Register* has the following from San Francisco:—April 9th.—Plans were on foot to establish a regular line of mails through California. In the Port of San Francisco there were 80 vessels, which number was daily augmented by new arrivals. The Town of San Francisco was under great excitement, arising from rumors that the military were preparing to attack it, and that General Smith had abolished all measures of safety taken by the Legislature. The Alcalde and all the Council of the Town were displaced. The disorder which reigns in all branches of the administration is attributed to the conduct of the late Governor, Col. Mason. A mutiny had occurred on board the United States ship "Ohio," in consequence of the recapture, and attempted punishment of a number of deserters, who had endeavored to get to the gold regions. Commodore Jones had succeeded in quelling the mutineers, and putting them in irons. It was believed that some of them would be executed.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamers *California* and *Oregon* have arrived from San Francisco with dates to the 9th April, confirming previous accounts of the abundance of gold. Gambling and inebriety are on the increase. Provisions at the Placers were still high. In some portions of Mexico whole towns have been deserted by men who have gone to the gold mines. At Valparaiso, the same rush has taken place; nearly all the merchants are preparing to go. Commodore Jones has offered a pardon to all deserters, sailors and marines—who may surrender.

CALIFORNIA.—We are indebted to Mr. Parrott for much new and interesting information concerning the mineral wealth of California. The earth in some places has been dug to the depth of nine feet, and the proportion of gold found to be quite as great as on the surface. The richness of the dry diggings is in some places almost incredible. Mr. Parrott estimates the amount of gold which will be obtained the present year, at thirty millions of dollars. But the riches of California do not consist in gold alone. All the precious metals are there found, in greater or less profusion, as well as the rarest and most valuable jewels. Two mines of silver have lately been discovered, one of which is known to but few persons, who jealously keep the secret. Platinum is also known to exist in considerable quantities. A rough diamond nearly the size of a hen's egg has been found by one of the miners in the Sacramento Valley. Gen. Vallejo, who was Mr. Parrott's informant, says it was brought to him by the finder, who demanded \$180,000 for it. Emeralds of large size are frequently met with, but their value is scarcely known. Three or four new quicksilver mines have been discovered, one of which, a very rich deposit, lies between the valley of Santa Clara and San Joaquin. The Forbes mine, however, is the only one worked as yet. Beds of coal have also been found near the coast, but cannot of course be worked under the present state of things. There are but fifty women in the town of San Francisco, twenty of whom are Americans. The arrival of a ship-load of female emigrants would be a cause of public rejoicing, and all the single ones would receive offers before they landed. Nearly the whole of Capt. Sutter's 40,000 bushels of grain rotted in the field, for want of hands to harvest it. There was not much sickness at the diggings except scurvy and a few cases of fever. There was also some scurvy at San Francisco, owing to the want of vegetable food. The U. S. sloop of war Dale, which sailed from San Francisco for the United States on the 20th of March, has \$200,000 in gold dust on board.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

SHIP-BUILDING IN MAINE.—The *Newburyport Herald* states that in the year ending June 30, 1848, there were built in the State of Maine, four hundred and twenty-eight ships, barks and brigs, in the aggregate amounting to nearly 90,000 tons, and yet she has no natural advantages over other sea-board States for this business. She draws the oak which is used from Virginia and the pine from Georgia. The Bath ship builders have a thousand men now in Virginia getting out oak timber, and as many more in Georgia cutting pine.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—22nd ultimo, Mrs J. Thompson, of Aylmer, of a daughter. 28th ultimo, Mrs Archibald Bills, of a daughter. 29th ultimo, Mrs J. Ogilvy Moffatt, of a daughter. 30th ultimo, Mrs R. P. LaFrenaye, of a son. 26th ultimo, Mrs T. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Chambly—28th ultimo, by the Rev Mr Mignault, Mr Thomas Hackett, to Miss Mary Ann Morissey.
Kingston—26th ultimo, at St James Church, by the Rev R. V. Rogers, A. M., Major Hugh Denis Crofton, 30th Regiment, eldest son of Sir Morgan George Crofton, Baronet, of Mohill House, County of Leitrim, Ireland, to Georgiana Lucy, daughter of the Honorable P. B. DeBlaquiere.

Quebec—24th ultimo, by the Rev J. Cook, John Bignell, Esq, Provincial Surveyor, to Mary Catherine, only daughter of the late Michel Glackemeyer.

Thurlow—22nd ultimo, by the Rev J. Gemley, the Rev Abraham Dayman, Wesleyan Minister, of Camden, to Mary Melissa, third daughter of Mr Shubael Foster.

DEATHS.

Montreal—Lately, Harriet, only daughter of Dugald Stewart, Esq, aged 19 years. 26th ultimo, Benjamin Cain, bricklayer, aged 33 years. 3rd instant, Wm. Conolly, Esq, late of Hudson Bay Company, aged 62.

Cornwall—Lately, Mr John Carter, Publisher and Proprietor of the Cornwall Observer.

Maskinonge—10th ultimo, Jacques Dugas dit Labreche, aged 107 years 4 months and 14 days.

New Glasgow—9th ultimo, Hoyer Alexander, eldest son of Mr Robert Lloyd, aged 10 years.

16th February last, on his passage to New Orleans, Mr Henry Pattengale, aged 36 years, formerly of this city.

Kingston—22nd ultimo, Mr Thomas Jenkins, in the 70th year of his age.

Quebec—28th ultimo, Henrietta, relict of the Honorable Jonathan Sewell, in his lifetime Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada, in the 74th year of her age. 1st instant, of consumption, Charles, fourth son of James Patton, Esq, of Camberwell, London, aged 19 years. Mr John M'Innis, for many years a resident of Eytown, aged 52 years.

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

STATE OF EUROPE.
(From *Wilmer and Smith*.)

The rupture between the President and M. Napoleon Bonaparte is complete. A fierce quarrel rages between the two Bonapartes. The ex-ambassador is said to have denounced the President as a bastard,—that he was a kite's egg put into the eagle's nest. The official organs deny that the parties have had any interview, but in public they have met, and only exchange scowls instead of smiles. We pass over the details of the festival of the 4th May, which was celebrated with great pomp and magnificence. The reception of the President by the people, and the general satisfaction which prevailed, as usual, when the Parisians are amused in sight-seeing, must have been gratifying to the Chief of the Republic. But turning from these holiday amusements, we find increasing discontent amongst large bodies of the army, the privates and officers of which seem to have been greatly wrought upon by the Socialists. A serious riot and mutiny has taken place in the barracks of the 7th Light Infantry, stationed at the Hotel des Invalides. A sergeant-major, Boichot, having had his name placed amongst the Socialist candidates for the new Assembly, was arrested—the men insisted upon his release—a riot of a serious character ensued—the officers were disobeyed and defied, and at length Boichot was sent off to Vincennes, but not without great difficulty. The regiment has been sent away from Paris, but we fear that the same insubordination prevails in many regiments, as the socialists, by the most unceasing unscrupulous efforts, continue to seduce the soldiery from their duty. But the check which the French troops have met in the Papal States has moved all France to the centre, and touched the people upon their tenderest point—the glory of France in Italy. It will be seen that the French, having advanced from Civita Vecchia towards Rome, found the people wholly opposed to their intervention. The Romans, instead of receiving the troops with fraternization and open arms, poured into their ranks a volley of musketry, which compelled them to retire. In the meantime the Neapolitans and Austrians are advancing from the north and the south towards Rome, and will probably effect, by overwhelming force, that for which the French were unequal. The National Assembly, by a vote of 328 to 241, declared it expedient “that the expedition to Italy be not any longer turned aside from its real object.” It is rather difficult to say what its real object was; but the Assembly contemplated that the troops would remain at Civita Vecchia, unless Austria moved on Rome. General Oudinot perhaps thought by moving on Rome at once he should secure for France the exclusive glory of re-instating the Pope, whereas he has led to the defeat of the troops under his command.

The latest news from Paris is of the most startling importance. No fewer than 180 wounded French soldiers have reached Civita Vecchia, whilst it is confidently announced that 47 officers have been killed by the Romans. Indeed, the repulse of the French has been most serious. Under such circumstances of excitement, the President wrote a letter of condolence to General Oudinot, containing passages of political importance directly at variance with constitutional forms. He says, “Our soldiers have been received as enemies. Our military honor is at stake. I shall not allow it to suffer the slightest injury. Reinforcements shall not be wanting to you.” Thereby not only taking the case out of the hands of his responsible Ministers, but actually flying in the face of the Assembly, who evidently are not so much disposed to crush the Roman Republic. This indiscreet “imperial” letter has caused the most intense excitement. The proposed reductions in the army have been refused by the Assembly, and Ministers were in a minority upon a question of the proper mode of dissolving the corps of National Guards, when such cases occur. The most violent interpellations have been made in the Assembly. Ministers defended the President, and assumed the responsibility of the letter. The discussion has been postponed until after the receipt of the next despatches from Rome, which are hourly expected. But the press pours forth a volley of attacks against the President. Some demand his impeachment; others his deposition at once; and upon the complexion of the next news from Rome will depend the most pregnant results. There is, however, little doubt but that the Austrians, Neapolitans, and the French, who have been admitted to share in the intervention, now occupy Rome, but the details have not yet reached us. We have grave doubts whether the Assembly will sanction this. An incipient Republic to be put down by brother Republicans of France, aided by absolutist Neapolitans and Austrians, will be too much for the Assembly, and a storm is brewing. The case, long before contemplated, of a collision of powers between the President and the Assembly, seems now inevitable. The idea is thrown out that the present Assembly should declare its powers permanent for two years, deferring the elections for that period. All the elements of mischief are at work, and the frightful condition of Germany aggravates the danger incalculably. The success of the Liberal or Parliamentary party in Germany, would be inevitably a declaration of war against France. All parties from the President to the Socialist would regard it in that light. Under these conflicting circumstances the danger of an European war is more imminent than at any former period. The French funds, however, are better maintained than could have been anticipated. The closing prices of the Three per Cents. was 57 f. The Five per Cents., after considerable fluctuations, closed at 88 80 f.

The whole of continental Europe seems ready to burst into one general conflagration. The Danish war is forgotten amidst the universal confusion which prevails from the Rhine to the Oder, from the Baltic to the Adriatic. The blockade of the Elbe has been so far modified as to admit the English General Steam Navigation vessels, but no chance exists at present of a termination of the war. During the last ten days the quarrel between the Parliamentary party throughout all the various divisions of Germany, and their respective Princes, has reached to the highest pitch. It is altogether impossible to conceive how the dispute can be settled without recourse to arms. Indeed in Saxony a frightful conflict has already taken place. At Dresden, the people, or rather the Red Republican party, fought with the troops during seven hours on the 5th instant, and a great loss of life occurred; the railroads were displaced, in order to prevent troops from Berlin arriving; but a sufficient force of Prussians having come up opportunely, a momentary tranquillity was secured by sheer military force. The fight, however, was renewed on the 6th, and a frightful cannonading lasted all day, till night separated the combatants. On the 7th the battle was again renewed at four o'clock in the morning, and the most deadly warfare was going on in the streets by the latest advices up till six o'clock in the morning of that day. At Leipsic the same fury is about to break out into similar popular insurrections. Hanover is yet quiet, but in Mecklenburg the spirit of Red Republicanism is most active. The Rhenish provinces are in the highest state of excitement, and are resolved to form an united Germany “this time.” At Berlin the people are only kept down by the King at the head of a vast military organization, and the events going on at Dresden are reacting with redoubled force upon the people of the Prussian capital. The King, conscious that his acceptance of the democratic Frankfurt Constitution would lead to a general European war, is still at a loss how to save Germany from the horrors of interminable intestine commotions, and yet preserve his throne. The prejudices against the Jesuits are also brought into play, and only add to the unmitigated animosities which prevail. The Parliamentary party, as the Frankfurt section is called, is becoming so strong in Wurtemberg, that rumours are afloat that the Parliament will make their head quarters in Wurtemberg. Calculations are made of the relative strength of the several powers drawn from their population, but the overwhelming military force of Prussia, with the auxiliary strength of Hanover and Bavaria, baffles any thing like a calculation of results. It seems inevitable that a great convulsion is at hand, with the certainty that if the liberal Parliamentary party succeeds, that France will not allow an United Empire to threaten her Rhenish Provinces. The Austrian empire is in actual danger of dissolution by the continued success of the

Hungarians. The Imperialists hold Buda still, but the Hungarians have pushed forward their successes on all sides. Gran and Rabb are said to be in the possession of the insurgents. Tyrnanau is also in the hands of the Hungarians, Kossuth has declared Hungary a free nation, but the last accounts imply that his followers pause before they take this irredeemable step. In the meantime the Russians are undoubtedly advancing to retrieve the fortunes of Austria. A Russian General of high rank has reached Vienna, we believe General Berg, who is concerting a comprehensive plan for the campaign. But all accounts concur in representing that the excitement of the Hungarians is raised to the highest pitch, and that at least 100,000 Russians will be required to quell this national insurrection. Every endeavor in the meantime is made to create a revolution in Galicia; and in fact, from Posen down to Pesh, the whole country is waging or is on the brink of actual hostilities. The battle of liberty or of races is being fought in Eastern Europe with almost the certainty that it will spread westwards in Germany. In Italy the French landed at Civita Vecchia, advanced towards Rome, and there Mazzini having fulminated an elegant manifesto against their intervention to put down the cause of liberty, stirred up the people to resistance. The French were driven back with great loss, and Captain Oudinot, a relative of the General, was taken prisoner. Simultaneously the Austrians entered Ferrara. Another division entered Luoco on the 5th inst. The King of Naples entered the Papal States on the 29th April, and marched directly to Rome. The result of this intervention would be certain, but that the elements of disorder which are now so active in Italy, in Germany, and in France, make us fear some uncontrollable circumstances which may circumvent the wisest schemes of the wisest statesmen. We have thus rapidly sketched the threatened position of affairs, not forgetting that Radetzky has marched to Malghera to reduce Venice. History scarcely furnishes an example of a more disordered state of European politics; and no man can conjecture what will happen next. Some politicians contemplate the complete triumph of the Frankfurt Parliament, thereby giving liberty to Germany—the erection of a Polish-Hungarian kingdom to interpose between Germany and Russia, nor have they abandoned the idea of a free kingdom in the north of Italy. Prussia, Austria, and France, are opposed to this beautiful paper scheme, and its realization can only be perfected by the effusion of a deluge of blood. From Spain and Portugal the news is without interest. Sicily has been compelled unconditionally to surrender to its former sovereign.

NECESSITY FOR MISSIONARY LABOR IN COLONIES.

(Extracts from an Address delivered by Rev. H. Wilkes, of Montreal, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Board of British Missions held in Exeter Hall on the 8th May.)

The Rev. H. Wilkes, of Montreal, said:—In 1824, there were in Canada, viewed as a whole, not many more than 600,000 souls; in 1848—twenty-four years after—a recent census shows the fact, that it is within a few thousands of a million and a half. [Hear, hear.] This advance of population is largely caused by immigration. Various reasons may be given to show that this is the case; and the immigration is chiefly of our own race. [Hear, hear.] The French portion of the population of Canada has not rapidly increased, not at all by immigration. And there has been a migration of the French Canadians into the neighboring States of America. I have recently spent a month in the principal cities of Scotland, and have found, as I dare say I should find here, that a large portion of the families have some connexion or other, nearer or more remote, with the colonies of our empire. I have been surrounded, wherever I have preached or spoken on the subject, by individuals anxiously inquiring after this or that town, or this or that locality, where they had a brother, a sister, or some near relative, whom they loved, and concerning whose interests, and the institutions amidst which they lived, they wished to be informed. One thing is quite plain on the face of the case, namely, that unless the institutions of evangelical Christianity are introduced among the people as they settle in the different townships or localities of that rising country, the population goes back—[hear, hear]—goes back educationally, goes back socially, goes back morally, goes back in all that elevates man, in all that will act favorably upon him in respect to the interests of the present life, and most of all in respect of the interests of the life that is to come. It is quite plain, that when individuals, emigrating from this country, enter upon their new sphere, the mind, especially of the man, is at once tasked in relation to the material interests of himself and his family. His first object is to get a house and a piece of ground, from which sustenance can be derived, and first the necessities, and then the comforts of life may be supplied. Prior to his entrance on the colony, a process has been going on, somewhat damaging to him and his family. They have been six or eight weeks at sea; they have been thrown into new and exciting circumstances in their journey into the interior. Their habits have been affected, and, perhaps, injured or almost lost. Those solemn teachings, and those powerful impressions by which they were influenced at home, in their congregation or church, or in the society in the midst of which they have moved, have been shaken and damaged by coming into new scenes, mixing with new people, and being exposed to influences, most of which are alien from spiritual impressions, and that which would promote spiritual progress. They then go, with this somewhat injured state of mind, into new circumstances; and the bent of the mind then is, directly and strongly, to what has to be done, what has to be eat, drunk, and worn. And if there be not the introduction, simultaneously, of the institutions of religion; if they must remain there one, two, six, eight or ten years without them, what is the effect? Anything good in their old habits has gone. Habits, the opposite of what is good, have been created in themselves and their children. Mammon has become all but their god: they have thought, and become so habituated to think, merely of the things of this present life, that they have lost impressions and affections in relation to the things which are unseen and eternal. And, Sir, it will cost you ten times the effort and the money, apart from those solemn interests that have been sacrificed, and those souls that may have been eventually ruined and lost, to bring that people back to an attitude prepared for the vigorous working of the institutions of religion, ten times more than if you had gone with them when they entered into their new sphere, planted your religious teaching there, and allowed it to grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength. Sir, it is bad economy to hold back in this case; on the other hand, it is wisdom and good economy, as the population is thus extending—as our countrymen, our loved ones, occupy their new fields, to go to them with the institutions of religion, and let them grow up in the midst of them. We have to contend against this influence in all our colonial dependencies; and in Canada against another, which is particularly potent—I refer to the influence of Romanism. The meeting is aware that Canada was originally a Roman Catholic country; it was first settled by the French nation; and Roman Catholicism was wise in its generation, for it planted, parallel with the settlement of the country, in point of time and of efficiency, the institutions of Romanism. They were endowed with lands and funds by the French King. For instance, the island of Montreal, an extensive and fertile island, and certain other seigniories in the Province, were given, so far as the seigniorial rights were concerned, to the Romish ecclesiastics, that they might form their funds for missions to the heathens, for education, and for the cure of souls in the Province of Canada. These endowments were renewed, when our country took possession of Canada, to Romanism; they have them now; and they are very lucrative, and present to view a very formidable aspect. I suppose that the ecclesiastics are very respectable men, as men, and gentlemen in their manners. They have had all but an unbroken sway. The population of French Canadians, now in the Province, may, perhaps, number 600,000 souls; over these they have exercised, until very recently, absolute control, without the slightest interposition from any one. The result, I need not say, is, not a little superstition, and not a little bondage of mind. Those who look at the system theoretically, will see that its necessary result is, to bind men's minds, and to induce a species of mental bondage and slavery. This is its necessary and natural result; and facts prove this to be the case. It may relieve

the tedium of a speech, if, to show their influence on the population, I describe a scene which occurs every year in every city and every village of Lower Canada. It is the feast of *Corpus Christi*, called, “*la fête de Dieu*.” This festival is observed on the Lord's Day. Late on Saturday evening, the streets of the city, after being swept clean, are lined with boughs of trees, very beautifully, on either side. On the Lord's Day morning, the bells ringing, there issues from one of the large churches a procession. It is headed by an official, bearing an enormous cross, and on either side a candle several feet high. Then follow, in file, on either side of the street, rows of boys and girls, nuns and ecclesiastics, and interspersed here and there, a British soldier with his musket; until a procession, between a quarter and half-a-mile in length, is brought up by the official, bearing the host. He is covered by a gorgeous canopy, supported by four officials, and there march immediately in front of him four or six priests, clothed in their vestments; two of them have four baskets suspended from their necks, and two holding silver censers. They march to a band of music, and as the procession moves on, they who carry the flowers turn round and worship the host, and scatter flowers on the path. Then they return to the ranks, and the others turn out, throw up incense in front, worshipping the host again, and thus they pass through the city. Behind the host there follow advocates, in their black gowns, and other individuals of respectability. Of a population of one million and a half, 700,000 are Roman Catholics—that is, one-half of the entire population—and when we consider the deficiency of religious instruction which prevails in that portion of the population, you will at once see the necessity of making an effort to enlighten them. The field, with all these difficulties, is a hopeful field, and will be found productive. It is said that we in the colonies are better off than you in England, and it is said, Why don't you colonists help yourselves? Now this is a mistaken notion; for there is much difficulty, in the first place, to plant and sustain the institutions of religion; and, in the second place, there is so great a diversity of religious denominations, that much aid is wanted from the mother country before the moulding influence is brought to bear upon the various congregations. In Canada we have gone through the battle with the Colonial Office, and we have there self-representation, which they have not yet obtained in Australia and other colonies. In 1842 we had in Western Canada only 927 schools, while in 1848 we have 2,464, and while in 1842 the percentage of boys and girls attending schools was only 14, in 1848 the percentage was 27. [Cheers.] In the eastern parts of Canada, we have not been so successful, because there the Romanist population prevails to a greater degree. By helping the people of that country, therefore, you are helping those who deserve your aid, and who are doing all they can to help themselves. The work in which we are engaged is one of thrilling interest, and those who, like me, have seen the excess of the population of this country crowding to the west—that west not blessed with British Churches—would see the necessity of lending a helping hand to instruct those emigrants in the knowledge which surpasses all other knowledge. I hope, therefore, that there will be promptitude on the part of the people of this country, to come forward to aid in extending the cause of British Missions all over the world.

ACCOUNT OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE LONDON RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

(From an Address delivered by one of the Secretaries at the Jubilee meeting, held in London, on the 9th May.)

Mr. Jones, the Secretary, said, he had been requested by the committee to say a few words with reference to the origin of the Religious Tract Society, and he would, therefore, call their attention briefly to this subject. He would, for this purpose, refer to the time when Mr. Burder, residing at Lancaster, considered it necessary to call the attention of the inhabitants of the town to the truths of the Gospel, for which purpose he wrote a tract, entitled “*The Good Old Way*.” He printed this tract at his own expense, and distributed it to every family in the town. (Applause.) This plan for making the Gospel known was looked upon, in those days, as a very novel one, and excited considerable interest; and some persons said that it was a very audacious thing for a man to distribute, what was then called a Methodical tract. This, then, was the beginning of the Religious Tract Society. Another very singular circumstance occurred about this time. The worthy churchwardens of Bolton observed an advertisement of a new tract, entitled “*The Good Old Way*,” and they very properly said, “There can be no good way, except the way we are pursuing,” and accordingly they ordered a large number of the tracts to be printed, for the purpose of distributing among the people of Bolton at the Church doors, to teach them the good old way in which their fathers walked. (Applause.) The tract was followed soon after by many others, which produced a powerful and most beneficial effect on the minds of the people; for, at this time, the anarchy in France was raging in full force. He well recollected hearing Mr. Burder speak in admiration of the writings of Hannah More, which appeared about this time, and the only fault perhaps, that could be found with them was, that they did not contain a sufficient amount of evangelical truth. Finding such defects as this in the tracts issued for the spread of the Gospel among the people, the originators of our society determined immediately to print tracts, and soon after, they published six, for which one penny each was charged. After some time, however, they found that private efforts could not effect much good, and they, therefore, came to the determination of forming a society for the printing and distribution of tracts, and he might state that some of the most admired and excellent works were accomplished by the exertions of one individual alone. He alluded to Mr. Burder. (Applause.) It was now just fifty years since that good man appeared at the Surrey Chapel, and before the service began requested an interview with Rowland Hill. The interview was granted, and, having heard the design which Mr. Burder had in view, it was agreed that they should hold a meeting. The meeting was accordingly held, and some opposition was offered to Mr. Burder's project. Some said that that was not the time to carry out an object of that description, and Rowland Hill himself offered some objections to it, and proposed that instead of “*The Religious Tract Society*,” it should be entitled “*The Christian Tract Society*,” but after some discussion, the original title was adopted, and the society was regularly constituted. Ever since that time God had blessed their efforts. In the first year the committee caused thirty-four tracts to be printed; in the second year, the exertions of the committee had not been so great as in the former, and the number decreased to twenty-seven; in the third year, they seemed to have been completely worn out, for he found that in that year they only printed one tract. (A laugh.) But even this was well when compared with the fourth year, for then they did not even print one tract. In the year 1809, however, some sign of improvement was manifested, for five tracts were printed; their receipts were £2,619, and they distributed 1,500,000 tracts. (Applause.) Now, this was a great effort when they consider that the receipts formerly amounted to about £400, and that only 200,000 tracts were distributed. In the year 1816, Mr. Lloyd joined the society, and a short time previously Mr. Stokes also joined. Mr. Stokes, at that time, was a young tradesman, unknown beyond the small circle of acquaintances in which he moved, and took very little part in any of those movements which occurred in that day; but yet, before he died he composed upwards of two hundred volumes and tracts; and thus this layman lived to see 14,000,000 copies of his own publications sent forth by the Religious Tract Society. In the year 1819, Mr. Lloyd endeavored to stir up the committee to increased exertion, and to publish books for children; and in that year they printed some works for young people. (Hear, hear.) In 1829, the number of tracts and books printed amounted to 182, and the income of the society amounted to £22,660, or about three times the amount subscribed in 1819, and the circulation of tracts increased to 10, 113,000. At the end of the next ten years, the number of tracts published was 211; the receipts were £60,000, and the circulation amounted to 18,420,000. In 1849 (ten years later) the tracts published amounted to 223, the distribution was 18,223,000, and the income amounted to £60,000. (Applause.) He found that the society had received, during the fifty

years which it had been established, £145,000 in the shape of subscriptions and donations; and during the same time £151,000 or £6,000 more than the receipts, has been expended by the society in the cause which they have undertaken. (Applause.) The total sale of tracts amounts to 1,220,000, and the number of tracts written is 4,925. When the society was first established, it printed works in English only, whereas, at the present time, tracts, &c., were printed in the French, Italian, Danish, and Spanish languages, and he had the satisfaction of stating, that the first tract printed in the Danish language had led to the formation of Bible and tract societies in Denmark. These were some of the statistics of the society, and he might add, that the result of its labors had been to cause the circulation of 500,000,000 of tracts and books printed in 110 of the languages of the world. (Applause.)

FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

(From the N. Y. Evangelist.)

The tenth anniversary of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, at Rev. Dr. Hutton's church, Rev. Dr. DeWitt in the chair. After prayer by Rev. Herman Norton, the Treasurer's report was read by W. W. Chester, Esq., from which it appeared that the receipts of the Society during the past year, including cash on hand at the beginning of the year, were \$24,454.79. Of this amount \$1,000 was contributed by Dr. Baird, being the proceeds of lectures delivered in the United States; and \$500 was contributed by Mr. Champion, being his second subscription. The total expenditures of the Society, were \$24,484.00. Of this sum had been expended in France \$10,820; Stockholm \$150; Russia \$500; Canada \$1000; Italy \$850; New-Orleans \$640; New-York \$368; Hayti \$734; Mexican Mission \$1,260; South America \$360; Agencies and travelling expenses \$6,325; other expenses \$1,373. The Society also owns 36 shares of telegraph stock, which at \$50 per share amounts to \$1800.

An abstract of the Annual Report was then read, by Rev. Dr. Baird, Foreign corresponding Secretary. It was fitting, at the completion of the tenth year of the labors of this Society, to take a brief survey of its operations, which presented much of encouragement. At the time of its formation great ignorance prevailed on the subject of spreading the gospel in nominally Christian, and especially in Papal countries.—There was, in fact, great ignorance prevailing as to the difference between the doctrines of the Reformation and those taught by the Church of Rome. It was believed, because Papal countries were called Christian that they were really so. There was moreover a similar ignorance as to the extent to which the truth could be spread in those countries; and as to the possibility of the conversion of individual Catholics.

When fourteen years ago, the incipient steps were taken which resulted in the formation of this Society, France was the only field of operations contemplated. But since then a wide door had been thrown open for the entrance of truth; gates which had long been shut were rent asunder. First Canada was opened, then South America, then Poland, then St. Domingo, then Russia; so that the work which could now be done was almost without limit. The Society has steadily advanced in its hold on the affections of the Christian public. In the first four years of its existence, its receipts amounted only to 2000, 3000, 5000 and 6000 dollars; the past year they exceeded \$24,000. The grant made by the Bible Society, the sums contributed to Messrs. King, Bridel, Dill and Simpson, had moreover obstructed the contributions made directly to this Society. The whole amount contributed ten years ago for the evangelization of the Papal world, did not exceed \$10,000; while the past year it exceeded \$100,000. May the day soon come when as much will be done for the Papal as for the heathen and Mohammedan world. It is probable that deputations will visit us from these countries, asking for aid; God be thanked for the ability to meet these appeals. A like interest in the objects of this Society had been displayed in other Protestant countries; as examples were instanced the efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society to circulate Bibles in France; the efforts of the Free Church of Scotland, of the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, of Holland; and in Germany the formation of the Gustavus Adolphus Society, and the recent movements in Wurtemberg.

Brief mention was then made, without reading the full particulars, of the operations of this Society for the past year. On this continent, aid has been afforded to societies in Canada. A mission has been established on the borders of Mexico and Texas. Mr. Monsalvage, a converted Spaniard, has been stationed at San Antonia de Bexar, where he has established a school, holds meetings, and distributes Bibles and tracts, and hopes at some future day, to be able to penetrate into Mexico herself. In St. Domingo, Valparaiso, and New-Orleans, missionaries were laboring among the Catholics, under favorable auspices. In this city, a French congregation of 100 or 120 souls had been gathered, who hold their meetings in the lecture-room of the Brick Church. This bids fair to be a movement of considerable importance.

In the Old World, aid has been furnished to Sweden, and efforts have been made among the Laplanders. Five hundred dollars had been sent to Russia, to employ an agent to circulate Bibles and tracts, especially at the great fairs. No difficulty had been found in procuring such an agent; and it was estimated that, by his instrumentality, 100,000 more tracts have been distributed, than could otherwise have been circulated. The Government has shown itself favorable to the work, and is disposed to allow a selection from our tracts to be placed in the schools. In France efforts have been continued, and the work has not been seriously hindered, especially in the rural districts, by the political disturbances in that country. By the new Constitution, no obstacle can be thrown in our way by the Government. Rev. Mr. Hastings, from Marseilles, has been directed to spend a part of his time in Italy; and it is not improbable that he may be able to take up his residence permanently in Genoa, Leghorn, or even in Rome itself. Allusion was made to labors in Ireland.

The Report then went on to speak of the union which had been for some time in contemplation between the Foreign Evangelical, and American Protestant Societies, and the Christian Alliance, all of which had the same general object. The basis of such a union had been some time since agreed upon, but this union was prevented by several bequests which had been left the Societies. This obstacle had been recently removed by the consent of the heirs-at-law to the union. A new Constitution had been framed, which had been approved by the Board, and would be submitted to the Society. If this was adopted, this organization would cease to exist; or rather, it would abandon the state of single-blessedness in which it has lived. The union would involve a change of name and residence. It was proposed that this union should be consummated on Thursday evening, at the Anniversary of the American Protestant Society; and the name to be assumed by the new association was, THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN UNION; and its object would be to aid in the extension of a pure Christianity among those who had adopted a corrupted one. The Report concluded by speaking of the great work devolved on the American churches by the revolutions now in progress, which were throwing down the obstacles that have shut out the gospel from some of the fairest portions of the globe.

UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

The Annual Meeting of the Upper Canada Religious Book and Tract Society, took place in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of Wednesday last. The Meeting, which was very thinly attended, was opened with prayer.

The Rev. Wm. Rintoul, President of the Society, was called to the chair. He said it was contemplated at the formation of the Society, that they should not confine their efforts to the circulation of the tracts and books of other Societies, but that they should become a publishing Society. He rejoiced to say they had now made a commencement, and it was a commencement of an auspicious kind; the first publication was the first series of Kirwan's Letters, and the second series of the letters of that eminent writer had just been published. He had lately been in Glengarry, and he had unhappily seen there Roman Catholics

of Scotch origin, a sight which he had never seen before; but he was delighted to find that the publications issuing from the Society's Press in Toronto had found their way down into that region, and the friends there were anxious to have a further supply of them at the earliest opportunity.

A. T. McCord, Esq., then read the Annual Report, which will be printed for circulation. The total receipts of the Society for the year were £695 8s. 0d.; the disbursements £599 5s. 0d. The number of publications issued was 71,246, showing a small decrease in comparison with the issue of the three preceding years. The Report embraced a variety of interesting information concerning the working of the Society, and of the kindred Societies in London and in the United States. The Society had contemplated the employment of Colporteurs to distribute their books and tracts over the country, but they found that this could not be done without a license, as the Colporteurs would come under the provisions of an Act passed many years ago for the regulation of petty pedlars and hawkers; they had, therefore, petitioned the different branches of the Legislature to exempt the agents of all religious and benevolent Societies from this Act, and they had no doubt the obstacle would soon be removed.

The Rev. Dr. Burns said the facts stated pointed out the necessity of directing to suitable and profitable channels the Press which they had under their direction. The power of the Press was immense either for good or evil, and they well knew that no instrument had been employed with more fatal success by the enemies of God and man in the dissemination of infidel and licentious principles, than the Press. The labors of the Tract Society were far outstripped by the efforts of the infidel and licentious Press of the Metropolis of London. There was a prodigious amount of talent embarked in the infidel Press combined with amazing powers of description, which had done more to corrupt the youth of the Metropolis than any other means. Nor was this confined to the fatherland. At the time of the Reformation, the circulation of small tracts illustrative of the evils of Popery, was a powerful means of opening the eyes of men, and at the time of the French revolution, revolutionary and infidel opinions were more diffused by the means of tracts than by all the efforts of scientific men. After some further remarks on the wide-spread benefit of Tract Societies and kindred associations, the Rev. gentleman concluded by moving the adoption of the Report.

(The other Speakers were Rev. Messrs. Richardson, Piper, Gale, and Lillie, for whose addresses we have not room.—Ed. Wit.)

THE BAY OF ST. GEORGE.

(From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.)

The Bay of St. George, Newfoundland, is known to all, who go down to the sea in ships; every fall there are disasters occurring there; it stands fairly in the way of vessels going to sea, and too often, it happens, that during a snow storm the ship goes upon the rocks in the Bay, instead of passing to the Atlantic. This of course no human prudence, no foresight, can prevent; no legislation hinder. It is one of the dangers incident to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and must occur in some states of weather just as certainly as other accidents, even on land, occur, and which no human sagacity can altogether prevent. But, if there are times, and seasons, when such accidents may occur, in spite of light-houses or alarm bells, it surely becomes a duty for an enlightened legislature to provide the means of preserving from death, by exposure or starvation, such seamen as may be cast upon a bleak uncultivated soil—we shall say nothing of our friends, passengers in these vessels, who, less used to exposure, would the more speedily perish under it—it is with us the broad question of humanity.

We have had some conversation with Captain Patton, of the *Torrance*, one of the vessels lost in the ice on the 29th ult., and who, after 7 days' exposure in boats, landed at the fishing village in the Bay. He describes the condition of the inhabitants as most deplorable. He says they were as kind as they could be, but they had just the most scanty supply of provisions for themselves, and had none to give away; and some of the poorer people were so wretchedly off, that they were actually eating the remains of a whale, which had been cast upon the beach. He says, the crews of the *Torrance*, *Gleaner*, *Resolution*, and *Maria* and *Elizabeth*, were "providentially saved" by the accidental driving in of the *Bark Fingalton*.

Now, if such be the case, and we have no reason to doubt Captain Patton's statement, it becomes imperative upon our government to cause to be established, or induce the government of Newfoundland, to establish, there, a provision and clothing depot. We need not draw any picture to harrow up the feelings; that is not our present intention; we are appealing now, not to the hearts, but to the understandings of all, who can assist us in relieving, not only British seamen when in distress, but it may be, the wives and daughters of some of ourselves.

NEW KIND OF LICENSE LAW.

(From Journal of Am. Temp. Union.)

In Wisconsin, by a recent law, vendors are conditioned to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by the traffic, and to support the paupers, widows and orphans, and pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions growing out of, or justly attributable to such traffic. Any married woman may institute in her own name, a suit for all damages sustained by herself or children on account of such traffic; and so, we suppose, a father may institute a suit for the loss of the services of a drunken son. Surely it is a subject of gratitude that this most unrighteous and abominable traffic is at length, among a free and self-protecting people, finding its just deserts. For more than twenty years, the voice of an indignant public has been raised against it. Such an accumulation of facts never was and never could be brought against an existing evil. It will amaze posterity how justice has lingered. The rum power has staved off every argument. Politicians have played their game, and luxurious wine revellers have sneered at all attempts at reform. But the power is broken, Wisconsin has the honor of striking the first blow which has forever severed this traffic from the sympathies and kindnesses of the community. Revolutions do not go backward. Massachusetts will not look again at the feeble law she has just adopted. New-York will take her standard from the young sister of the West. Pennsylvania too; New Jersey, little Delaware and Maryland will follow. Vermont is ready for anything to clear her state of drunkenness. Her hardy mountaineers have no disposition to pay taxes for the support of the rumsellers. They will send their sons, if need be, to march up to the cannon's mouth, but not to fall into dishonored graves. Roll on; blessed work of reform! Roll on! Suffering parents and suffering children, a scathed and bleeding world cry, Roll on! Let the rumseller—the drunkard-maker find his own place, and the sooty fiend be driven into the blackness of darkness forever.

ROME—WORKS OF ART, AND THE WORD OF GOD.

(From the Dumfries Standard.)

We read in some of the London journals that the Roman republicans are about to "consume their own disgrace" by disposing, for State purposes, of those immortal treasures of art and science which have for ages constituted the chief glory of their city. They are, in other words, about to sell to the highest bidder the magnificent pictures and pieces of sculpture which adorn the Vatican and other public buildings, and which have inspired the superstitious veneration of the populace, as well as fostered the poetry of art. The regret which we experienced in reading this piece of intelligence was a good deal moderated when we saw, almost side by side with it, the subjoined paragraph.

"THE BIBLE IN ITALY.—A letter from Pisa, dated March 14, contains the following deeply interesting passage:—'All custom-house duties are taken off foreign books at Rome, and all restrictions on the press are removed. Achilli is printing the Epistle to the Romans, with notes, at Rome. Also, an edition of Diodati's Bible is being printed there. My Via Reggia friend is busy and active as colporteur. An edition of Martini's Bible is printing in Florence, and one of Diodati's will shortly be printed at Pisa. Paleario's *Benefit*

of the Death of Christ has been printed at Pisa; the edition of 500 is nearly exhausted, and I hear another edition of 5000 is about to be undertaken.'"

Thus if Rome is about to lose her master-pieces of art, she is receiving ample compensation in the epistle originally addressed "to all that be in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints." Let her picture galleries be emptied, and her matchless Apollo Belvidere be removed from its pedestal—she will miss and mourn these renowned productions, but the pearl of great price now restored to her is far more than worth them all. "The Crucifixion," beautifully painted as it is, told but the fragment of a wondrous tale, ill understood by the thousands who daily gazed upon and almost adored it. Let the picture perish, and the narrative of Christ's sufferings and sacrificial atonement, "his doing and dying," be given to the people in their own tongue, and who shall be able to estimate their gain? The revolution, verily, must not be decried because it has deprived Rome of her artistic glories, when it has at the same time brought the riches of the Gospel within her reach.

THE REVIEW.

ANIMALS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(From Townsend's Rambles and Observations in New South Wales.)

The woods were peopled with kangaroo, wallaby (a similar species,) kangaroo rats, flying squirrels, porcupines, native cats, and with an infinite variety of birds. The opossums live in the hollow trees, and the blacks cut them out of their retreats, and sometimes smoke them out. Hawks occasionally contrive to take them; and I have seen one of those large birds carrying an opossum in its talons, whilst another hawk attended his flight, as if to put in his claim for a share of the booty. They carry off this animal, and also parrots and quails, by the head. I have seen one thus fly away with a parrot, the unfortunate captive uttering the most dismal screams, and appearing to furnish its tormentor with a large painted tail, as it fluttered helplessly, with its wings expanded. The largest hawk I killed measured six feet five inches, from tip to tip of wing. Others, I think, exceed this measure by at least eighteen inches, but are never seen except when carrion is in the woods. The hawks often destroy the pigs that feed in the woods, perching upon their backs, and tearing them to pieces. On moonlight nights I used to shoot both opossums and flying squirrels, which could then be discerned as they clung to the boughs, for they keep close by day, and feed only at night. I employed my dog to find them, which he did by the scent; and I was also accompanied by a dark shadow, or, in other words by a black, who greatly enjoyed the sport, and laughed loudly, showing his white teeth, when the creatures fell. Flying squirrels, of all sizes, are to be seen in the moonlight, darting amongst the boughs, like flashes of light. In consequence of the opossum feeding on the leaf of the gum-tree, its flesh has a peculiar taint, and our dogs would not eat it unless it were first roasted. It is an active animal. The immigrant mechanic, whom I more particularly mention in another place, says, referring to a leap that he saw an opossum take, "I have since found, that the gift of these animals in this way is perfectly wonderful; certainly, if there is in this world an unconquerably daring animal, it is the old man Possum, and, indeed, all his family, mothers, sons, and daughters, after their sucking days are over: until then you may tame them."

The forest is never silent. At night is heard the cry of the opossum, the squeal and the chirp of the flying squirrel, the wail of the curlew, the hooting of the night-jar, the chorus of the loquacious green frogs, and the occasional cry of the tree-frog. During the winter nights the woods resound with the deplorable and doleful howling of the native dogs, as of fiends in torment; and once, when my window blew open, I awoke in a fright, thinking that a whole legion of them had burst into the room, so much had I been unconsciously affected by their outcry.

In the morning, one is awakened by the swallows that build under the shelter of the verandah; and by the rich piping note of the magpie, whose music is mellow and sweet. A very ugly bird, "whom serpents fear," is called the Laughing Jackass, and it *boo-hoo's right out* at sunrise and sunset, with a hoarse, cackling laugh. The white cockatoo flies about in great flocks, uttering a harsh, screaming note. When at rest, he emits a gurgling, groaning sound, as of a man in pain. This cockatoo is often tamed, and learns to talk well, and to be a great wag. There is also a black cockatoo, with an execrably harsh note. The base of the skulls of both of these birds is very thick, and forms a strong fulcrum for their powerful bills. The bell-bird's tinkling chime is heard near the swamps; and there, also, the coachman cracks his whip; and the cheerful cry of the spur-winged plover is heard, a bird furnished with a spur on the front of each wing, with which, I imagine, he ploughs up soft ground, when searching for insects. The tall native-companion is sometimes seen stalking along in the swamps, or standing like a statue, looking at his toes; and, by their edges, rises the handsome cabbage-tree palm, waving aloft the green plume that adorns its head.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.—It is true they are a motley assembly; but how could they be otherwise when you consider whence they are drawn? There is a Representative from Maine, his fresh complexion and hardy frame bespeaking him from the North, where his constituents are now clothed in furs; there again is one, from whose body the hot suns of Alabama have nearly dissipated all the juices, except that of tobacco, with which he is at this moment overflowing; behind him sits a Member from beyond the Alleghanies, ay, even from beyond the Mississippi, in whose keen eye, wrinkled face, and general quickness of movement, you can read whole stories of adventurous life in the Far West; while close beside you is the languid Carolinian, accustomed to have every thing done for him at his nod. And what pages in the history of the Union may be read in the varied physiognomy of the House! In the assembly before you, of two hundred men or thereabouts, you can readily trace the dark hair and eye, and the high cheek bone of the Celt, the sleek and rotund contour of the Saxon, the ponderous outline of the Dutchman, the phlegmatic temperament of the German, the olive hue of the Spaniard, and the nimble figure of the Frank. It is a true reflex of the great busy mass without, scattered far and wide for thousands of miles from where you stand. It is at once a type of the past and the future of America. In the Representatives of the American people you have an epitome of the story of their ancestry, and a clue to their posterity. In one respect the scene rises to the dignity of a moral phenomenon. You have different races, with all their diversified habits, predilections, histories, creeds, and traditions; you have the Representatives of almost every country in Europe living together, not a paralytic

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life, but a life of constant industry and active competition, and regulating their political existence by the machinery of a constitutional and democratic regime. In one sense, truly, you have a congress of nations in this Congress of the United States.—*Mac-kay's Western World.*

Monies Received on Account of WITNESS :—

Bedford, J. N. 6s. 3d.; Picton, N. B. 6s. 3d.; Isle aux Nois, J. L. 4s. 2d.; Moulouette, J. D. 25s. Per R. D. W.—Middleton, W. McL. 30s. Per John Andrews.—Brockville, H. F. 10s., J. C. 5s., R. S. W. 5s.; Pakenham, T. B. 10s.

We beg our friends throughout the country, who have not yet done so, to send in their subscriptions as speedily as possible. They are very much needed.

Five new subscribers may, by clubbing, have the *Witness* for 5s. each for the half year, beginning 1st July next. Any Minister sending two *new* subscribers for the half year, at the full rate, viz.: 6s. 3d. each, may have his own copy for the same time gratis.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, JUNE 4, 1849.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN CANADA.

If the Newspaper Press be a valuable means of advancing the intelligence, morality and prosperity of the people, it ought to be suitably appreciated, and the people should conscientiously perform their duties towards it. But is this the case? We do not now speak of the laws on the subject—we have never enquired what they are, neither does it very much matter, further than that good and enlightened laws are a means of producing a wholesome public opinion,—for, in the very nature of the case, sums so small and so widely scattered, as newspaper subscriptions, can never be, to any considerable extent, collected by law; but we speak of the state of things which we find actually existing among us, and which, it must be confessed, is discouraging enough. The following are the most prominent hindrances to newspapers:—

1st, If a newspaper be expensively got up, and published at a little higher price than some others, it is called dear, many never considering that they get it probably cheaper, all expenses considered, than prime cost, and without taking into account the value of the matter it contains at all.

2nd, If it be in a great measure filled with advertisements, subscribers object to it on this account; but if advertisements be in a great measure excluded, they object, on the other hand, as we have above stated, at the necessary increase of price. A newspaper is a newspaper, and no matter what kind, or quality, or appearance it may have, the cheapest will by many be preferred; or, at all events, it will be thought that the best should be as low-priced as the worst. How would it do to carry this primitive mode of reasoning into clothing, or food, or farms, or any thing else?

3rd, Many do not make it a duty at all to remit their subscriptions, even though perfectly able and willing to pay when called upon; and from this it results that in a widely scattered subscription list some cannot be reached for years, and, in the meantime, they may die or fail, or leave the country, entirely forgetting the trifling sum they owe to the newspaper. Or, even if they are reached by an agent and pay, the use of the money has been lost for a good while to the probably embarrassed proprietor, and he has to lose a farther heavy per centage off it in the shape of a collecting commission.

4th, If, after reducing the price to a lower rate than is likely to remunerate, a still lower be offered, upon certain conditions, to induce increase of subscriptions or prompt remittances, some will be unreasonable enough to insist upon having the paper at the lowest price, without having fulfilled any of the conditions which would entitle them to it.

5th, The most objectionable practice, perhaps, of all, however, is that of leaving papers uncalled for or refusing them at the post-office, when a subscriber wishes to discontinue. Doubtless, he supposes that the paper is at once returned to the publishing office, and that the publisher discontinues sending it—but this is often not the case. Many post-masters are indeed conscientious in the discharge of their duty in this respect, but not a few pay little attention to it; papers refused, even although the name of the office from which they are sent is endorsed, are sometimes not returned for three, six, or even in rare instances, twelve months—and all this time the paper is regularly sent to the address, and is, of course, a total loss. With the American law the publisher would indeed be entitled to recover for this whole time; but if the collection of newspaper debts come to be a legal matter, it is a bad business.

6th, Another great drawback to papers in Canada is the great number published, which necessarily divides the whole list of readers so much, that few papers have a sufficient number to support them respectably. This is a great evil, for a paper having, say five thousand subscribers, might be made three or four times as valuable for each, as a paper having but one thousand. Let us suppose that steamboat passengers, between Montreal and Quebec, average two hundred per diem. They may, by going in one or two boats, have floating palaces with the most luxurious accommodations, and the greatest attention paid to speed and safety; but if they should be so divided by sectarian or political jealousies, that every dozen or score of them must have a boat to themselves, it is evident that there would be ten or twelve little, ill-managed, slow sailing, wretched craft that would please nobody. The case is somewhat similar with newspapers. This error of subdivision is remarkably observable in religious papers. So far as we know, the Methodists, of various denominations in Canada, have as many religious newspapers as the whole family of that name in Britain, although the latter must, we suppose, be ten times as numerous, and much more than ten times as wealthy. The Baptists in Britain, notwithstanding their numbers, wealth and energy, have, so far as we know, never published a distinctive organ in the newspaper shape, but been satisfied to unite with other denominations in supporting one or two able journals; but the Baptists of Canada, though bearing no proportion to them in numbers and wealth, strive to support two organs. The Church of England, in Canada, also has, we believe, as many religious newspapers as her immensely numerous and wealthy parent church. Now all this division must evidently tend to enfeeble the religious newspaper press especially, and render every attempt to occupy this most important sphere of usefulness a losing, and, therefore, sooner or later, an abortive concern.

It may be said in this connexion, and perhaps truly, that we were to blame in attempting to establish an additional religious newspaper when we commenced the *Witness*; but the conviction was so strong in our minds for several years that a catholic evangelical paper was needed, which should combine with the religious element, as far as practicable, the literary character of the magazine or review, and especially be a witness against Popery, "here in its place of place," as well as against other prevailing errors, that we felt constrained to make the attempt.

We have not, however, stated all the difficulties in the way of religious papers. Not only would every denomination require one to suit its own religious views, but as each denomination is composed of men belonging to both of the great political parties, each section of a denomination would require a paper. It may be replied that religious papers are, or ought to be non-political, and we believe the greater part of them in Canada aim at this character to the best of their ability, but when a time of excitement comes they must record passing events; and if they do so without a party coloring on either side, the strong partisans of each extreme think their side of politics

wronged, and their party invaded. These partisans are like men going on a railway; their own motion is so rapid, that they think the stationary objects are all moving equally rapidly in the opposite direction. Or it may be that some political measures trench so closely upon religion that it is the bounden duty of a religious paper to discuss them, and advocate or oppose them; but if it do so, the political party which, for the time being, happens to espouse the measure the religious paper condemns, or oppose the measure it advocates, will not give any credit to the religious newspaper for being independently and conscientiously conducted; but will conclude at once, from a single article perhaps, and without at all taking into account the general character and tenor of the paper—that it has become a political journal, and joined the other party. In this case, and however unfounded the charge may be, all remembrance that the religious paper has perhaps been long conducted faithfully for the public good, and it may be at a great sacrifice of private interest—all remembrance of the good it has been the means of effecting—is lost, and the excited partisan cry of "stop my paper" is raised to a greater or less extent, in proportion as the tide of politics is running high. Now all this is very unjust to the religious newspaper press, and renders it almost impossible that any paper should either be independent or permanent.

A Minister may at a time give real or imaginary offence to some of his hearers, but they do not in a moment of excitement leave the church. They rather take time to reflect, and perhaps see that they are in the wrong themselves, or that the offence is not repeated, or that there are good qualities which far more than counterbalance the defect, or that they do not know where to go to be better edified. We do not put the religious newspaper on a par with the Minister, but the cases are somewhat analogous.

There is still another difficulty which is especially observable in Canada, and that is the uncandid and ungenerous manner in which newspapers, without even excepting some religious ones, disparage and slander each other. One will publish hints inuendoes, or even broad statements, regarding another, for which he has no evidence, and which he knows, or ought to know, to be false, or at all events calculated to make a false impression. This is, perhaps, done with the vain idea, that if the subscription list of the misrepresented paper is diminished, that of the misrepresenter will be extended. We call this idea vain, for it must be very evident that the great enemies which the newspaper press has to contend with are apathy and want of punctuality in the great mass of the people, and that the only way to overcome this is by a general effort to elevate them, and make them feel their responsibilities, and not by mutual detraction, and each paper trying to injure others.

We wish it to be understood, in conclusion, that the foregoing remarks are of a general nature, and not intended to depict our own experience exclusively, or even chiefly, although we have suffered more or less from most of the evils here alluded to. We have great reason to be satisfied with the kindness, confidence, and promptitude of the great majority of our subscribers; but we must frankly state, that unless subscribers of this class are very considerably increased, we cannot continue permanently to publish the *Montreal Witness*. If it be in accordance with the public opinion of Canada that this paper should be given up, in order that other religious papers should be better supported, the proprietor will be relieved from what has been, for nearly four years, a continual source of anxiety and expence. If it be, on the contrary, the opinion of the religious public that the *Witness* should be continued in the same character that it has acquired, it must be adequately supported, and that without delay.

There is just one point further to which the proprietor would advert; it has been his wish from the beginning to supply the Ministers of religion, of all denominations, and school teachers of Canada, with the *Witness*, either gratuitously, or at a merely nominal price. This he has not been able hitherto to accomplish; but if the present paying subscription list were doubled, he would undertake to supply the above named classes, so far as they chose to apply, with the *Montreal Witness*, at the rate of one dollar per annum.

We now leave the whole subject in the hands of the public, satisfied that they will, sooner or later, see the truth of our general remarks, and adding, that if any thing effectual is to be done for this particular paper, it should be done now, or, at all events, before the month of November next.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

The most memorable and, we presume, laborious Session of Parliament on record, closed last week. The final proceedings, with a list of the most important enactments, will be found on next page.

The *Avenir*, of this city, published some extracts from French papers condemnatory of the power-grasping disposition of the Church of Rome. Whereupon, Father Chiniquy writes to the editor of the *Avenir* to discontinue the paper, and adds, that no good Catholic can continue to take it. From this conclusion, some of the readers of the *Avenir* dissent, and the last number contains no less than three letters, from persons claiming to be excellent Catholics, who, whilst they admit Father Chiniquy's claims to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, on the score of his temperance labors, criticise his letter severely. People are beginning to examine and think for themselves, even in Lower Canada.

An association has been formed, by some of the French Canadians of this city, called the *Club National et Democratique*, which has issued a manifesto setting forth the purest republican principles. This manifesto is published in the *Avenir*, and to a great extent endorsed by it; whilst the *Monteur Canadien* appears to be in raptures with it. This is the first imitation in Canada, so far as we are aware, of the Clubs of Paris.

The weekly return of sick at Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, shews 24 patients admitted, and 35 remaining over; of whom only two are typhus cases.

A gentleman direct from Kingston, reports several cases of cholera, and some deaths, one of the cases occurred in the Penitentiary.

Rev. Mr. Wolf, from New Orleans, states, that from his experience of the cholera there (having visited many patients and been himself attacked), as well as from conversations with the best physicians of that city, he can recommend the following as a most simple and efficacious remedy, which seldom if ever fails to cure, if taken in an early stage of the disease, viz:— $\frac{1}{2}$ Laudanum; $\frac{1}{2}$ Tincture Camphor; $\frac{1}{2}$ Tincture Rhubarb. Eighteen drops of the mixture a dose for an adult. To be repeated if the first dose do not prove effectual which is rarely the case, if taken in time. Stimulants may be added to render the remedy more operative.

We learn that the Stock for the construction of the Electric Telegraph from Quebec to Halifax, has been all taken up, and that the line from Halifax to Father Point is now in course of construction. The communication between this city and Halifax will then be complete.

The first Horticultural Exhibition for the season, took place on Thursday last, in the Racket Court, Coté Street. The show was very fine, though not so extensive as on some former occasions. Full grown early potatoes and cucumbers were among the vegetables exhibited.

The former proprietor of the *New-York Albion* has issued the prospectus of a new paper, to be published in London, entitled the *Colonial Advocate*.

TULIPS.—Specimens of the Rose Bank Nursery collection of Tulips, may be seen in flower, for a week, beginning on Thursday next, at the Garden of the Proprietor of this paper, head of Mountain Street. Visitors will be furnished with catalogues, and should any wish to purchase, they may leave their orders afterwards, at this office. No visitors admitted on the Lord's day.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Magdalene Asylum, acknowledges receipt of the following sums, viz:—£4 5s, being collection in the Baptist Church, St. Helen Street; £1, from a friend by the hands of Rev. W. A. Adamson; 5s., being Semi-Annual Subscription of Mrs. K.; and 5s. from Miss L. B.

The Rev. P. Wolff has returned from New Orleans, and intends, after a short sojourn in Montreal and New York, to pay a visit to Switzerland.

Now that Parliamentary business is drawing to a close, we expect to get our columns, so long deranged, into something like their wonted order.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE. W. H. Bidwell, New-York; R. W. Lay, Montreal.

This magazine contains its usual selection of interesting papers. There is an excellent variety. The articles on Thomas Campbell, Robert Boyle, Nineveh and its Remains, will be found well worthy of a careful perusal. Mr. Layard's complete work on Nineveh, of which a review is here given, may also be had of Mr. Lay, American Edition, which, we understand, in beauty and finish, is quite equal to the London Edition. The review forms an admirable introduction to this very popular work.

THE AMERICAN FARM BOOK. By R. L. Allen. New-York, Saxton. Montreal, Lay. Price 6s 3d.

The author of this work is, we presume, Mr. Allen, of Buffalo, one of the most eminent agriculturists and cattle breeders of the United States. It is published this year, and therefore, doubtless, contains the most recent improvements; and it embraces in its scope, practical treatises on the following subjects, viz., soils, manures, draining, irrigation, grasses, grain, roots, fruits, &c., &c. The volume extends to 325 pages, and is illustrated by more than 100 woodcuts. To the farmer, we should think this a very valuable book.

CHOLERA.

[From the *Christian Advertiser*.]

Many entertain serious fears that the Cholera will this season enter into this Province. It is a fearful disease, especially when it attacks those of intemperate habits. We would not wish to alarm our readers, but we fear this scourge of mankind will not leave the continent of America without doing its work. Providence is, however, able to stay the plague, and say to the destroying Angel, "put thy sword into its sheath."

Every person should place a firm reliance upon the arm of God. All should banish fear from their minds, and live in such a manner as to be prepared to die at a moment's warning. Every means should also be employed to prevent the disease. Such as cleanliness, moderate exercise, and temperance in eating and drinking. These things should be strictly attended to. Those who are of intemperate habits are in much greater danger than temperate persons. Those who are truly pious need not fear to put their trust in the Lord their God. He will take care of such as rely upon his mercy and goodness. If death is permitted, the will of God will be done, but if it be for his glory and the good of his people, he will preserve them from the noisome pestilence.

We would recommend every one of our Ministers having the charge of circuits or stations, to appoint a day on their respective charges for humiliation, fasting and prayer, that God may preserve the country from so fearful a plague.—And where this cannot be conveniently attended to by our Ministers, (being prevented from so doing by sickness or other unavoidable circumstances,) let the leader of each class in connection with the society, set apart a day for the purpose of devoting themselves anew unto the Lord. By doing so a devotional spirit will be kindled up in their souls, fear will be measurably removed, and an abiding confidence in God will spring up in every believer's heart, while sinners may be awakened and pointed to "the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world."

THE CASE OF THE REV. BAPTIST NOEL.

To the Bishop of London.

My LORD.—As a dissenter from the doctrine and discipline of the Establishment, I have taken before a magistrate the oaths prescribed by 52 George III. Yesterday, I preached for Mr. Binney, at the Weigh-house Chapel, and received the Lord's Supper with the members of that Church, and I am ready to do any other proper and lawful act which your Lordship may suggest by which I may publicly declare my dissent.

I had intended to be silent for some time, but the progress of Mr. Bouverie's Bill has changed my intention, because, as that Bill will doubtless pass through the House of Lords without material alterations, and I am unable to avail myself of it, I wish to ascertain as soon as possible whether its effects will be to sentence me to imprisonment for preaching the Gospel. Had the act simply declared that the seceding clergyman is deprived of all offices and emoluments within the Establishment, and incapable of them for the time to come, I should have thoroughly approved it. Had it further enacted that each seceder, upon proof of his secession, should be deposed from the Ministry, I might have thought that the Legislature was intruding into matters beyond its competence when it ordered Bishops to depose Ministers of Christ, and thus afforded new proof of the bondage of the Church to the State in spiritual things, but I should have submitted cheerfully to its enactments. But this Bill makes me a party to my own deposition from the Ministry. I am to certify to your Lordship my avowal of dissent, upon which you are ordered to "depose me from holy orders," and then I am to be free from all pains and penalties. To avail myself of this act is to purchase exemption from legal penalties by consenting to my deposition from the Ministry; it is to avow, not that I have ceased to be a Minister of the Establishment, but that I have ceased to be a Minister of Christ. Were deposition from orders merely an act of exclusion from the body of the established clergy, I should willingly consent to it, but as it is an act which declares me to be no longer a Minister of Christ, I cannot do so, because, with every wish to pay due respect to the Legislature, I cannot purchase exemption from any penalties by a lie.

When I was ordained I was required to declare my belief that I was "inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon me this office and ministry," and that I was "called according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ to the Ministry of the Church." Those who lightly enact the deposition of a Minister may think that this declaration is a farce, but in my case, at least, it was a solemn declaration of the truth. That call of Christ, determined by the influence of the Holy Spirit in the heart, with other suitable qualifications, seems to me the substance of ordination; and the recognition of this call by a Bishop is one among several modes in which the call of the Church is added to the call of God. As I believed then I believe now, that I have been called to the ministry by Christ, and no prelate, Church, or Parliament can either exonerate me from the obligations of the Ministry or deprive me of its privileges, and if I should say, as this Bill invites me, that I have ceased to be an ordained minister of Christ, I should lie.

Although I attach no especial value to episcopal ordination, yet it is valid; and I can no more be a layman than a Presbyterian or Congregational Minister is so. Whatever, therefore, Parliament may enact, I can neither cease to be a Minister nor cease to preach; and if the law requires it, I would rather suffer any length of imprisonment for preaching the Gospel than purchase an exemption from trouble by either declaring that I am no Minister or by ceasing to preach.

I shall take the liberty of sending this letter to two or three newspapers, because I wish the character of the "relief" afforded to seceding clergymen by the Bill now passing through Parliament to be known.

I remain, my dear Lord,

Your Lordship's faithful servant,

Hornsey, May 7.

BAPTIST W. NOEL.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CALL.—The United Presbyterian Congregation of Chippawa, gave a unanimous call on the 24th of May, to Mr. William Christie, Preacher of the Gospel, to become their Pastor. Rev. J. Roy officiated at the call.—*Globe.*
CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Congregational Union of Canada West, will hold its annual meeting in the Congregational Chapel, corner of Adelaide and Bay Streets, Toronto (Rev. J. Roaf's) on Wednesday, 13th June, and the days following.—*Id.*

SYNOD OF UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in Canada, meets at Hamilton, on Tuesday, June 5th. Public services and sermon by the Moderator, at 7 o'clock P. M.—*Id.*

THE APPROACHING CONFERENCE.—Next Wednesday the Annual Assembly of our Ministers will take place in Hamilton. Our friends there will be reminded of the opening religious services. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a public prayer-meeting will be held. Every member in the city, that is able to attend should be present. We would like to see the spacious building filled with devout worshippers on the occasion. In view

of threatened pestilence, and in view of our need of greater spirituality, it may be deemed advisable to prolong the service, occupying a couple of hours in public prayer instead of one as usual.

TOKEN OF ESTEEM.—The members of the Bible class, under the superintendence of the Rev. Robert Torrance, met in the United Presbyterian Church, Guelph, on Monday evening last, and presented their Reverend Instructor with a very elegant Pulpit Bible and Psalm Book, as a token of their affection and gratitude.—Guelph Advertiser.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The fiftieth annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on Tuesday morning in Exeter Hall. The room was crowded. On the platform were the Marquis of Blandford, the Earl Waldegrave, Lord H. Cholmondeley; the Bishops of Winchester, Norwich, and Cashel; the Bishops designate of Victoria and Rupert's land; Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., Sir E. Buxton, Bart., &c. The Earl of Chichester took the chair at ten o'clock. The ordinary income of the Society has not fallen below that of last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts which have been made to raise the Jubilee fund. The following is the statement:—

Table with financial data: General Fund paid to the Parent Society, £89,767 7 5; Special Funds, 1,826 0 10; Local Funds raised and expended in the Missions, £101,003 8 5.

The first head of income out of which the general establishments of the missions are supported exhibits a small advance upon last year. The expenditure out of the General Mission Fund has amounted during the year to £87,441 8s. 2d., which exhibits a surplus of income over expenditure to the amount of £2325 19s. 3d. The Jubilee Fund has not yet closed, and contributions will still be received. Up to this time the amount has reached £53,127 10s. The experience of another year has confirmed the Committee in their sense of the importance of increasing the Capital Fund beyond its present amount, in order to secure the Society from all risk of embarrassment through the fluctuations of its income.

SABBATH ALLIANCE.—At a meeting of the Acting Committee, held on Friday, it was resolved that energetic measures should now be adopted to procure the entire cessation of work in the Post-office department, and particularly in the running of mail trains, on the Lord's day. This has been made the express ground of Mr. Locke's bill, now happily, but only for the present, defeated. The friends of the Sabbath must no longer stand on the defensive—always a disadvantageous position—but must take up an offensive one; call the public attention to the enormous and systematic desertion of the Sabbath by the Post-office, on which the public greatly require to be informed; and adopt every means in their power to abate this national sin and evil. This will require increased means to be placed at the disposal of the Committee, but they do not doubt of being supported by all who value Sabbath and its hallowed rest.—Edin. Witness.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CONGREGATION.—It will cheer our friends to hear again of this interesting little nucleus of a French church in New Orleans. They meet now every Sabbath in the Senate Chamber of the old State House on Canal Street, and the average attendance varies from 50 to 70, all French or Swiss, and French creoles. The Rev. Ph. Wolf, their pastor, administered the communion to them on last Sabbath; and, as the men first, then the females, approached the table, unfavorable as the weather was, we counted about 40 altogether, whose countenances denoted the inward workings of deep and solemn feelings. It was good indeed to be there. Will not our brother, on his return next fall from his contemplated visit to Switzerland, (Geneva,) find us all engaged here in raising a church edifice within the precincts of the First Municipality for a permanent prosecution of labors so auspiciously begun, so signally prospered? Something of this kind must be done to encourage his heart further and strengthen his hands in this good work. Had we such an edifice here, it would soon be crowded by hundreds eager to be taught the gospel through the plain, but grave form of Huguenot worship.—New Orleans Presbyterian, April 21.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION BOARD.—This missionary association held its annual meeting at Philadelphia last week. The mission among the Karens in Arracan has been peculiarly blessed. There is there a Christian people of 12,000, having chapels and accustomed means of grace, schools and books, between four and five thousand communicants in the churches, and as many candidates waiting for baptism. The influence of these Karens extends across the line into Burmah proper, where the persecutions of the government are changed to encouragements, and where many Burmans have been converted and received into the Karen churches.

ARRIVAL OF TRAPPIST MONKS BY THE CALEDONIA.—Among the passengers who embarked from Liverpool in the Steamship Caledonia, for Boston, were the Abbot of Mount Mellery, and three brothers of the Cistercian order of Trappists. They are accompanied by "Brother Macarius," and design to make all the necessary arrangements for the founding of two monasteries of their order, somewhere in North America. The Abbot, after arranging matters here, will return to Ireland, from whence, in August, 40 or 50 brothers, including 4 or 5 priests, will embark for this country. This party took passage for Boston, but landed at Halifax, and not returning before the Steamer sailed, were left behind.

PARLIAMENTARY. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, 25th May.

The bill relating to the Administration of Justice in Upper Canada, was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Leslie, and after some discussion, read the second time, and being considered in a Committee of the whole, was agreed to, and ordered to be read the third time next day.

Hon. Wm. Morris then submitted the resolution of which he had given due notice, to the effect, that the House was of opinion that it would be extremely inconvenient and expensive to hold alternate Parliaments at Quebec and Toronto, inasmuch as such an arrangement would keep the public mind unsettled and uneasy, under the constant influence of local and personal feelings, and that, therefore, any such measure would prove injurious to the best interests of the whole Province. In the course of his remarks on the above, the hon. gentleman, in alluding to the Address which had been voted to His Excellency by the Legislative Assembly on this subject, stated that this measure ought to have been made a Government one, although it appeared such was not the case, and notwithstanding the proceedings of the Administration on the question of the removal of the seat of Government at the period when this was carried into effect. He thought the Assembly had gone rather hastily through a measure of so much importance, and that the Legislative Council ought to have known something of it, as they were the conservators of the rights of the people. If the proposition of alternate Parliaments was carried into effect, the public mind would be constantly kept in a state of agitation between the parties connected with the cities where the Parliament might be held. He thought a perambulatory Parliament was an absurdity, and the Government, in 1842, had decided against it. He maintained that such a measure was inexpedient, and belonged to the prerogative of the Sovereign.

Hon. Mr. Taché made several observations, to the effect that this was not the time to agitate the question, and that if the Seat of Government were now to be changed, people might believe that they had been bullied into it. He had voted, in 1841, for alternate Parliaments, because he thought members would have had better opportunities of visiting and knowing each section of the Province. However, circumstances had changed, and he was not now of the same opinion.

Hon. Mr. Speaker thought the Government ought not to be blamed in the matter, and that the present was not the proper time to agitate the question. The resolution was then put and carried, without any division.

The School Law Bill was the subject of some discussion, which, however, terminated in the adoption of the Report of the Committee, and the Bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time next day.

The Bill to remove defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice in Upper Canada, was read the first, second and third time and passed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, May 26.

Mr. Burritt reported the amendments made in Committee, yesterday, to the Bill to amend the Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the Public Lands, and to limit the period for making free grants, which were read, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, the following Proviso was added to the 4th clause of the said Bill:—"Provided also, that the Lands purchased from the Indians, and known as the 'Huron Tract,' shall not hereafter be granted to claimants, nor sold for scrip, but that the same shall be withheld from sale until the provisions of the Act passed during the present Session, appropriating one million of acres of land to Common School purposes,

shall have been complied with, so far as relates to the setting apart of the said one million of acres."

The two following engrossed Bills were read the third time and passed: Bill to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada for the construction of Macadamized Roads, and of Bridges and other works of like nature. Bill to incorporate "The Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal."

The Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act, was read the second time, amended in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned till Tuesday, in order to allow Members to attend the funeral of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, on Monday.

TUESDAY, May 29.

Mr. Methot moved, That the Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the Shipping of Seamen and for other purposes therein mentioned, be committed to a Committee of the whole House this day.—Yeas, 23; Nays, 27.

Mr. Holmes presented a Petition of William Foster Coffin, Esquire, Joint Sheriff of the District of Montreal, taking notice of the Report of the Select Committee on the Returns of the Income derived by the Sheriff of the District of Montreal and others, for the last five years; and praying to be heard at the Bar of the House in his defence; and the same was received and read, and ordered to be printed.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Kent, presented the Annual Report of the Normal, Model and Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1848;—to be printed.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved, That it is the opinion of this House, that an investigation should be made by some disinterested persons, into the subject of complaint preferred by George H. Park, Esquire, late Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, against the persons acting as Commissioners of that Institution, as well with a view of doing justice to the Petitioner, by affording him an opportunity of defending his character against aspersions cast upon him by them, as of ascertaining whether any change be required in the law regulating the management of the Lunatic Asylum, now being erected there, and expected shortly to be placed upon a more permanent footing. Negated,—Yeas, 2; Nays, 40.

An engrossed Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act, was read the third time, and passed.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved, That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for incorporating the Toronto Medical School, be now read. Negated, Yeas, 14, Nays, 29.

The Speaker communicated to the House the Governor General's intention to prorogue the House next day, at four o'clock, P. M.

Hon. Mr. Boulton moved, That the Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt in Upper Canada, be now read;—Yeas, 12; Nays 16.

An engrossed Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and for the punishment of fraudulent debtors in Lower Canada, and for other purposes, was read the third time, and passed.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

[From the Supplement to the Canada Gazette.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 30th May, 1849.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased, by Commission under His Seal at Arms, to assign, depute, substitute and appoint William Rowan, Esquire, Major General commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the Province of Canada, to be Deputy-Governor for the purpose mentioned in the said Commission.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Montreal, 30th May, 1849.

This day, at four o'clock, P. M., Major-General Rowan, Deputy-Governor, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, the Deputy-Governor was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name, by the Deputy-Governor, viz:— (We only give the most important.)

Act to incorporate the City of Kingston Water Works Company. Act to reduce the expense of proceedings in Upper Canada against the property of absconding or concealed Debtors.

Act to authorize limited Partnerships in Upper Canada. Act requiring Mortgages of Personal Property in Upper Canada, to be filed.

Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada. Act to amend the Act incorporating the new City Gas Company of Montreal, and to extend the powers of the said Company.

Act to prohibit the use of Strychnine and other poisons for the destruction of certain kinds of wild animals. Act for abolishing the territorial division of Upper Canada into Districts, and for providing for temporary unions of Counties for judicial and other purposes, and for the future dissolution of such unions as the increase of wealth and population may require.

Act to make certain general provisions with regard to the services which the Government may require of Railroad Companies, whose Acts of incorporation make them subject to such general provisions.

Act to enable the Trustees of Churches and Parsonages and other Trusts belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, more conveniently to manage and dispose of their Estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Act to amend the Act incorporating the City Bank, and to provide for a reduction of its Capital Stock. Act to incorporate the Toronto and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company.

Act to incorporate La Communauté des Sœurs, de Ste. Croix, in the Parish of St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal, for the purpose of Education.

Act to incorporate Les Sœurs de Miséricorde, pour la régie de l'Hospice de la Maternité de Montréal. Act to incorporate l'Académie Industrielle de St. Laurent, in the District of Montreal.

Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act, the several statutory provisions now in force for the regulation of Elections of Members to represent the people of this Province in the Legislative Assembly thereof.

Act to authorize the Religious Community of the Sœurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de l'Hotel Dieu de Montreal to acquire and hold real and personal property to a certain amount over and above that now held by them, as well for themselves as for the poor of the Hotel Dieu, on whose behalf they administer certain property, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Act to repeal the Ordinances relative to Winter Roads in Lower Canada, in so far as regards the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé, and part of the District of Three Rivers.

Act to incorporate the Teacher's Association of the District of Quebec. Act to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to Real Property in the Registry Office of Montreal.

Act for better giving effect within this Province to a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders.

Act to amend the Act relating to Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada.

Act to consolidate and amend the Laws of Patents for Inventions in this Province.

Act to authorize Attachments against Personal property, for sums of Ten pounds and under, in certain cases in Upper Canada.

Act to regulate the rates of damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada.

Act to incorporate the Association called La Congrégation des Hommes de la Paroisse de Saint Roch de Québec.

Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Act of this Province, intituled, An Act to allow the issuing of Testatum writs of Capias ad respondendum, in the several Districts of Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Act to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships and Villages in Upper Canada.

Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops in each Diocese in Lower Canada.

Act to amend the law regulating Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and the Protesting thereof and Foreign Bills in certain cases.

Act to amend the Act relating to Masters and Servants in the Country parts of Lower Canada.

Act to remove all doubts as to the right of suing and defending causes in forma pauperis before the Courts of Law in Lower Canada.

Act to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory Government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with

the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereto.

Act to incorporate La Communauté des Révérendes Sœurs de la Charité at Bytown.

Act to provide for the sale and disposition of the Real Estate of Infants in certain cases therein mentioned.

Act to remove doubts as to the first meetings of Municipal Councils under the Act for making better provision for the establishment of Municipal authorities in Lower Canada.

Act to impose Tolls on Vessels and Passengers brought down the St. Lawrence past any of the Canals thereon.

Act to continue and amend the Act imposing duties on the Spirits distilled in this province, and to provide for the Warehousing of such Spirits.

Act to establish a Court having jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal matters for Lower Canada.

Act to amend certain Acts for the relief of Religious Societies. Act to abolish oppositions to Marriages founded on Promises of Marriages, and to repeal the Act therein mentioned.

Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes.

Act to improve the Law of evidence in Upper Canada. Act to incorporate the College of Bytown.

Act for the limitation of Actions of Clerks of Courts of Justice and Attorneys ad lites, and of all other officers of Justice entitled to receive fees and costs.

Act to amend the Ordinance providing for the enregistrement of Titles to immovable Property and Incumbrances thereon.

Act to provide for the Sale under Execution of the interest of Mortgagees in Real Estate in Upper Canada.

Act to facilitate Actions against persons associated for Commercial purposes and against Incorporated Companies.

Act to provide for the Health of the City of Quebec. Act to simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein liable under execution.

Act to incorporate Les Révérendes Pères Oblats de l'Immaculée Conception de Marie in the Province of Canada.

Act to provide for the Insertion of certain Official and Legal Notices in the Canada Gazette only.

Act to amend the Militia Law of this Province in so far as regards the enrolment of and fines imposed upon Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers.

Act for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada.

Act to amend an Act incorporating the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company.

Act to amend the Law relative to the Printing and Distribution of the Provincial Statutes.

Act to repeal the Acts in force in Upper Canada relative to the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities, and other matters of a like nature.

Act to make provision for the management of the Post Office Department whenever it shall be transferred to the Provincial Government.

Act to make further provision for the administration of Justice by the establishment of an additional Superior Court of Common Law and also a Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other purposes.

Act to make provision for the erection of repair of Court Houses and Gaols at certain places in Lower Canada.

Act to make provision for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending.

Act to provide for affording the guarantee of the Province to the Bonds of Railway Companies on certain conditions, and for rendering assistance in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.

Act to repeal certain parts of an Act therein mentioned and to make better provision for the support of Common Schools in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

Act to authorize the Judge of the Superior Courts of Record in Upper Canada to appoint Commissioners for taking affidavits in Lower Canada.

Act to provide for the seizure and sale of shares in the Capital Stock of Incorporated Companies.

Act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada. Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence.

Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

Act to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal.

Act for the sale and better management of Timber upon the Public Land. Act to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the Public Lands, and to limit the period for making Free Grants.

Act to provide a legal mode of redress in cases of Trespass committed on Lands held in common in certain Townships in Lower Canada.

Act to divide the District of Huron in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act.

Act to amend the School Law of Lower Canada. Act to exempt Firemen after a certain number of years' service as such from Militia and other duties.

Act to abolish imprisonment for debt and for the punishment of fraudulent debtors in Lower Canada, and for other purposes.

Act to amend the Act to incorporate the members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein.

Act to incorporate the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railway Company. Act to amend the Criminal Law of this Province relating to the Offences of Arson and Counterfeiting Coin.

Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Lower Canada, for the construction of Macadamized Roads and of Bridges and other Works of like nature.

The Deputy-Governor was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz:—

Act to raise an income of One hundred thousand pounds out of the Public Lands of Canada for Common School Education.

Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the naturalization of Aliens.

Act to secure Titles to Real Estate to certain persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada, first William the Fourth, Chapter fifty-three.

Act to incorporate the Toronto and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company. Act to incorporate the Queenston Suspension Bridge Company.

Act to amend the Act relative to Savings' Banks.

After which the Deputy-Governor was pleased to close the Second Session of the Third Provincial Parliament with the following Speech: Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

The Governor General not seeing fit to be present on this occasion, has deputed me to signify to you Her Majesty's pleasure on the several Bills which you have passed, and to relieve you from further attendance in this place. In performing this duty, I beg to thank you for the zeal and assiduity which you have evinced during a session unusually laborious and protracted, and to congratulate you on the many important measures which you have been enabled to perfect.

I trust that the steps which the Imperial Parliament is now taking for the removal from the Statute Book of those provisions which check the resort of foreign shipping to the ports of the Province in search of freight, together with the measures which you have adopted for completing the Provincial Canals and encouraging Railways, will tend to increase traffic on the St. Lawrence, and to give the produce of Canada more ready access to distant markets.

Gentlemen of the Assembly, I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies which you have voted for the public service, and for maintaining the credit of the Province. Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen, I deplore the excesses which have been lately committed in this City, the outrages of which the Queen's Representative has been the object—and the destruction of the building appropriated for the sittings of the Legislature. It is satisfactory, however, to observe, that these proceedings meet with sympathy from the people of Canada, who have availed themselves of the occasion to come forward in large numbers to renew the assurance of their loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the Constitution of the Province. You will not fail, I trust, on your return to your homes, to exert your influence to allay excitement—to inculcate respect for law, and the decisions of Parliament—and to promote feelings of mutual confidence and brotherly love between the inhabitants of all classes—you will thus render an important service to your country; for peace and order are indispensable to its progress, and to the success of the various measures which you have passed for its moral and material welfare. It is my earnest prayer, that God may bless your endeavors, and continue the protection which he has hitherto, in so signal a manner, vouchsafed to Canada.

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Mother's Department.

HOW MAY THE INTELLECT BE STRENGTHENED?—AN APPEAL TO PARENTS.

There is a sense in which it may be affirmed that souls, those mysterious and imperishable things, are given into the custody of every parent of a family. And we are persuaded that if there be one thing on this earth which, more than another, draws the sorrowing regards of the world of spirits, it must be the system of education pursued by the generality of parents. The entering a room gracefully is a vast deal more attended to than the entering into heaven; and you would conclude that the grand thing for which God had sent the child into the world, was that it might catch the Italian accent, and be quite at home in every note of the gamut. Christianity, indeed, is not at variance with the elegancies of life; she can use them as her handmaids, and give them a beauty of which, out of her service, they are utterly destitute. We wage no war, therefore, with accomplishments, any more than with the solid acquirements of a liberal education. We are only anxious to press on you the necessity that ye make religion the basis of your system. We admit, in all its breadth, the truth of the saying, that knowledge is power. It is power—ay, a fatal power, and a perilous. Neither the might of armies, nor the scheming of politicians, avails any thing against this power. The schoolmaster, as we have already hinted, is the grand engine for revolutionizing a world. Let knowledge be generally diffused, and the fear of God be kept in the back ground, and you have done the same for a country as if you had laid the gunpowder under its very institution; there needs only the igniting of a match, and the land shall be strewn with the fragments of all that is glorious and venerable. But, nevertheless, we would not have knowledge chained up in the college and monastery, because its arm is endowed with such sinew and nerve. We would not put forth a finger to uphold a system which we believed based on the ignorance of a population. We only desire to see knowledge of God advance as the vanguard of the host of information. We are sure that an intellectual must be a mighty peasantry. But we are equally sure that an intellectual, and a godless, will demonstrate their might, by the ease with which they crush whatever most adorns and elevates a kingdom. And in speaking to you individually of your duties as parents, we would bring into the family circle the principles thus announced as applicable to the national. We want not to set bounds to the amount of knowledge which you strive to impart. But never let this remembrance be swept from your minds, that, to give a child knowledge, without endeavoring, at the same time, to add to knowledge godliness, is to do your best to throw the momentum of the giant into the arm of the idiot; to construct a machinery which may help to move a world, and to leave out the spring which would insure its moving it only towards God. We would have you to shun, even as you would the tampering with an immortality deposited in your keeping, the imitating what goes on in a thousand of the households of a professedly Christian neighborhood—the children can pronounce well, and they can step well, and they can play well; the mother proudly exhibits the specimens of proficiency in painting, and the father dwells, with an air of delight, on the progress made in Virgil and Homer—but if you inquire how far these parents are providing for their own in the things of eternity, why, the children have perhaps learned the Church Catechism, and they read a chapter occasionally on a Sunday afternoon. And, that ye may avoid the mistake into which, as we think, the temper of the times is but too likely to lead you, we would have you learn, from the subject which has now been discussed, that, in educating your children for the next life, you best educate them for the present. We give it you, as a truth, made known to us by God, and, at the same time, demonstrable by reason, that, in going through the courses of Bible instruction, there is better mental discipline, whether for a child or an adult, than in any of the cleverly devised methods for opening and strengthening the faculties.

We say not that the study of Scripture should exclude other studies, or be substituted for them. Natural philosophy is not to be learned from Scripture, nor general history; and we would not have such matters neglected. But we say that Scriptural study should be, at once, the groundwork and companion of every other; and that the mind will advance, with the firmest and most dominant step, into the various departments of knowledge, when familiarized with the truths of revelation, and accustomed to walk their unlimited spreadings. If parents had no higher ambition than to make their children intellectual, they would act most shrewdly by acting as though desirous to make their children religious.—It is thus we apply our subject to those amongst you who are parents or guardians. But it applies to all. We call upon you all to observe that, in place of being beneath the notice of the intellectual, the Bible is the great nourisher of intellect. We require of you to bear away to your homes, as an undeniable fact, that to care for the soul is to cultivate the mind. And, therefore, be ye heedful—the young amongst you more especially—that ye be not ashamed of piety as though it argued a feeble capacity. Rather be assured, forasmuch as revelation is the great strengthener of reason, that the march of mind which leaves the Bible in the rear, is an advance, like that of our first parents in Paradise, towards knowledge, but, at the same time, towards death.—*Melville.*

PARENTS AND CHILDREN.—That which I have often blamed as indiscreet and dangerous in many fathers is, to be very indulgent to their children whilst they are little, and, as they come to riper years, to lay great restraint upon them, and live with greater reserve towards them, which usually produces an ill understanding between father and son, which cannot but be of bad consequence; and I think fathers would generally do better, as the sons grow up, to take them into a nearer familiarity, and live with them with as much freedom of friendship as their age and temper will allow.—*Locke.*

TRAINING OF CHILDREN.—The instruction of your children cannot commence too early. Every mother is capable of teaching her children obedience, humility, cleanliness, and propriety of behaviour; and it is a delightful circumstance that the first instruction should thus be communicated by so tender a teacher. It is by combining affectionate gentleness in granting what is right, with judicious firmness in refusing what is improper, that the happiness of children is promoted, and that good and orderly habits are established. If children are early trained to be docile and obedient, the future task of guiding them aright will be comparatively easy.—*Nichols.*

Selections.

CLEANLINESS.—A white-yellow cravat or shirt on a man speaks at once the character of his wife; and be you assured that she will not take with your dress pains which she has never taken with her own. Then the manner of putting on the dress is no bad foundation for judging—if, it be carelessly, slovenly, if it do not fit properly. No matter for its mean quality, mean as it may be, it may be neatly and trimly put on; and if it be not, take care of yourself, for, as you will soon find to your cost, a sloven in one thing is a sloven in all things. The country people judge greatly from the state of the covering of the ankles, and if it be not clean and tight, they conclude that other things are not as they ought to be. Look at the shoes; if they be trodden on one side, loose on the foot, or run down at the heel, it is a very bad sign; and, as to slipshod, though at coming down in the morning, and even before daylight, make up your mind to a rope, rather than live with a slipshod wife. Oh! how much do women lose by inattention to these matters! Men, in general, say nothing about it to their wives! but they think about it; they envy their luckier neighbors; and in numerous cases, consequences the most serious arise from this apparently trifling cause. Beauty is valuable; it is one of the ties, and a strong tie too, that, however, cannot last to an old age; but the charm of cleanliness never ends but with life itself.—*Cobett.*

FRESH AIR.—Horace Mann has well said: "People who shudder at a flesh wound and a trickle of blood, will confine their children like convicts and compel them month after month to breathe large quantities of poison. It would less impair the mental and physical constitutions of our children, gradually to draw an ounce of blood from their veins, during the same length of time, than to send them to breathe, for six hours a-day, the lifeless and poisoned air of some of our school rooms. Let any man, who votes for confining children in small rooms and keeping them on stagnant air, try the experiment of breathing his own breath only four times over; and if medical aid be not at hand, the children will never be endangered by his vote afterwards."

A FACT FOR MOTHERS.—The pastor of the church in Dubuque, writing to the *N. Y. Observer*, respecting the late revival in his church, says: "A large proportion of the converts had pious mothers, and confess the influence they exerted over them. One of the most interesting cases is that of a lawyer from Virginia. His father, of the same profession, has ever been a strong infidel, and his library contains all the most celebrated sceptical writers, which the son had read. But a pious mother's example, and counsels and prayers, counteracted all this influence. He says, he never could forget that his mother was praying for him, and this thought restrained him from sin, and brought him finally to Christ. Let pious mothers, who have sons at the west, cease not to pray for them, and follow them with their counsel in all their letters. It will not be in vain."

THE CORRUPT PRESS.—The fault is not wholly, nor even chiefly, that of editors and publishers. The Christian community is chargeable, to a great extent, with the corrupting influence of the political press. Many Christians, in selecting a paper for their reading, pay no attention whatever to its moral character. We know that some of the papers of this city, the influence of which is most glaringly bad, are still patronised by not a few Christians.—*N. Y. paper.*

AMERICAN APHORISMS ON EDUCATION.—"Good instruction is better than riches," was the motto that William Penn, the illustrious founder of Pennsylvania, placed on the seal of a literary incorporation, granted by him 150 years ago. "In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened," said Washington. "A well-instructed people alone can be a permanently free people," said Madison. "Make a crusade against ignorance," said Jefferson.

HOW TO TURN WHAT YOU TOUCH INTO GOLD.—George Livermore, Esq., at the dedication of a school-house in Cambridge, said he had seen an old, worn school-book, bearing the name of the boy who used it more than a century ago. It was not larger than Colburn's Arithmetic, and not half as good looking a book, yet fifty dollars had been refused for it, and one hundred dollars could not buy it. It was George Washington's Grammar. Think of that, boys! This is the way to turn what you touch into gold—*be good for something yourself.*

THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippi river runs through nineteen degrees of latitude a space extending from the northern part of Ireland to the Rock of Gibraltar. At its source the winters have the rigour of those of Norway, at its mouth the seasons are those of Spain; the fir and the birch grow about its northern springs, and the palm, the live oak, and orange at the Balize; it is closed by ice in November in its northern course, which is melted early in the spring, before it has floated many hundreds of miles off its mouth: "lone, wandering, but not lost," it flows for the first four hundred miles through a high prairie-like country, until it is precipitated over the Falls; then having descended from the high shelf of land it has lately watered, it flows for the next seven hundred through one of the most beautiful regions inhabited by man.

FALSE FRIENDS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—A class has risen up amongst you (the working classes) who get their living by agitation and organization. They toil, not with their hands, but with their tongues. The beer-shop is their factory and home. The loom and plough know them not: yet they always affect to speak in the name of the working classes. Their harangues glitter with pikes and smell of gunpowder, although they generally contrive to keep their own persons out of harm's way. They drill you to clamour, and would drill you to blood and plunder, could you do it safely. They fawn on your worst faults, and yelp and snarl at all other classes, or at those of your own class who resist their dictation. They are led by your enemies or pretended friends, to make tools or fools of you for selfish purposes. Through them the demagogue cajoles, the aristocrat bribes, the adventurer plunders, and the spy betrays you; and they are a ready agency for any scheme, however preposterous, criminal, or disastrous.—*W. J. Fox, M.P.*

PRONUNCIATION OF ORIENTAL OR INDIAN NAMES.—The vowels alone need be attended to, and they are pronounced as those of the Italian language. Thus, the English vowels take for their corresponding Eastern sounds—*a*, as *a* in the English word far; *e*, as *e* in set; *i*, as *i* in pit; *j*, (for *j* is a vowel in Italian and in all the Oriental tongues,) as double *e* in fee; *o*, as *o* in robe; *u*, as double *o* in poor. Thus Kaubul is properly sounded as Kobool; Shujah, as Shooyah, the double *e* of the *j* having the sound of *y* when preceding a vowel; the Punjab as Poonyob; Hindustan, as Hindoostan; Maharajah, as Mar-harrayaah, and so on.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

CIRCULAR.—NORTH AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

At the meeting of the Pomological Convention, held at Buffalo, September, 1848, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter an annual assemblage or convention shall be held under the name of the "North American Pomological Convention," and this convention shall be held in the year of 1849, in the town city in which the New York State Agriculture Fair may be held—to convene its session the first day succeeding the closing Fair—and that the Recording Secretary of the New York State Agriculture Society shall be entrusted with the charge, and respectively solicited to give due notice of the time of meeting, by means of agriculture journals and cards of invitation, to gentlemen pomologists and Horticultural Societies throughout the Union and the Canadas, that they may send delegates, or attend and bring or send specimens of fruits for exhibition."

The Annual Show and Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society having been fixed for the 11th, 12th and 13th of September next, at the city of Syracuse, I do, in compliance with the request contained in the above resolution, hereby give notice of the meeting of the North American Pomological Convention, at the city of Syracuse, on Friday, the 14th of September next—the day succeeding the show of the New York State Agricultural Society; and on behalf of the said Convention, extended a cordial invitation to yourself to attend, and the Society with which you are connected to send delegates to the Convention, and to forward specimens of fruits for exhibition.

Any fruits that may be sent can be directed to the care of P. N. Rust, Esq., Syracuse.—B. P. JOHNSON, Sec.

POTATOES.—Sowing a mixed crop of potatoes and beans has been proved in the old country, by the last three years experience, to be more profitable than either crop alone, and it is said that the beans tend considerably to ward off disease from the potatoes. Potatoes are planted in rows two feet apart, and the sets one foot apart with a bean between the sets; or the potatoes are planted in rows, 18 inches apart, sowing beans in every third drill, but no potatoes. A crop of potatoes is thus raised, with one of beans, and neither much diminished by the other; but, on the contrary, each may be better than either would be alone. We would strongly recommend this plan, and we have not the slightest doubt that a larger produce would be raised in this way from an acre of land than could be obtained from it by crop of either potatoes or beans planted alone, independent of protection from the potato disease. They often sow beans and peas together, in the old country, and it is found a very profitable mode of cultivation for the farmer. The bean-stalk supports the pea-vine without injury to itself, and this causes the pea to be much more productive. The mixture of beans and peas, bruised or broken for horses, cattle or pigs, answers exceedingly well, and we believe better than either alone. Indian corn, grown for fattening cattle, is perhaps as profitable for that purpose as any crop we grow. The grain and cob, ground up together, produces a large quantity of food to the acre, and is excellent food for neat cattle in stall feeding. The cob should not, however, be mixed with the feed for pigs. Vetches are another good crop to cultivate here, and grow more luxuriantly than in the old country. They answer a good purpose to feed green to stock when pastures become dried up in August.—*L. C. Ag. Journal.*

PARSNIPS—a most valuable root, and the best substitute for the potato as human food, and infinitely more valuable for feeding and fattening all sorts of stock—should be sown as early as possible. To insure a profitable crop the land should be well prepared, by repeated deep ploughings or deep diggings, the manure well decomposed, and immediately mixed with the soil; they may be sown in beds of 4½ feet wide. They should be drilled either lengthways or across the beds, at 18 inches distance; we prefer across, from the greater facility there is for performing all the operations of sowing, weeding, thinning, and hoeing from the furrows at each side; they may also be sown in raised drills, formed by the plough, as is done for turnips, the drills to be 28 inches apart, to allow of horse hoeing, &c. The plants, in either case, should be thinned out, so as to stand 8 inches, at least, plant from plant. Parsnip and carrot seed may be germinated before sowing by mixing them with moist sand, and placing them in a hotbed, or any warm, dark place. They should be turned over once in every twenty-four hours at least, and as soon as they show symptoms of vegetating, sow immediately. This mode allows of more time for the proper preparation of the land; and the seed being sown a fortnight later, with a better chance of success than the common mode, besides the advantage of knowing that the seed is good.—*Id.*

A NEW PROCESS FOR PRESERVING BREAD STUFFS.—An extensive miller at Elyria, Ohio, is stated to have had one of the machines in operation for about twelve months upon corn meal. "About 1,500 barrels of this meal," it is said, "manufactured last spring, were shipped for Europe. It not only performed the voyage of the lakes, canals, and rivers of our own country, but after remaining during some of the hottest months in store, it was sold in Liverpool for from 3s to 3s 6d sterling per barrel more than the current quotations of the market for corn meal. The enhanced price is understood to have been realized in consequence of the superiority of this process of expelling the moisture over all others; meal prepared by it being devoid of any other taste or smell than that which pertains to the natural meal." The principle of the machine is thus described:—"Heretofore it has been deemed necessary to destroy the germinating principles of grain to enable it to withstand the vicissitudes of climate, and hence the parched, ill flavoured meal that is usually sent abroad. Being divested of much of its nutrition, it is rendered unfit for the use of man. Mr. Stafford's theory is, that without the presence of moisture nothing in nature can change, and upon this he has proceeded. A cylinder armed with flanges on the exterior is made to revolve in a trough—the inclination of the cylinder and trough moves the substance to be dried gradually to the opposite side from which it was received. The interior of the cylinder is heated by steam. By this simple process Mr. Stafford is enabled to obtain all that is requisite for preserving grain, flour, meal, &c., for an indefinite time. The heat is uniform, the motion of the article drying is constant, and the ventilation perfect. Flour from Ohio wheat, dried by Mr. Stafford's process, loses 8 per cent. of its weight. When, therefore, dried flour is exported, the miller will save transportation upon 16½ lbs. of water to each barrel, the consumer paying at the same rate for 196½ lbs. of dried flour that he would for 212 lb. of undried. The consumer then has the certainty of purchasing and having flour always sweet and fresh, instead of running the risk of buying flour which is stale, musty, or sour."—*London Emigrant.*

THE MISCELLANY.

MOTHER—FAREWELL!

BY D. WYLIE.

Mother—farewell! how sad the thoughts
Which spring up in the mind;
A thousand words would quicker flow,
Than those two utterance find;
And if I ne'er in this lone world
Look on thy face again,
The image of thy humble form
Fond memory will retain.

And days and years may come and go,
And human hopes may pall,
But from the tablet of my heart
Thy features ne'er shall fall:
So long as life-blood warms my veins,
Be I on land or sea,
Mother! I never can forget
To love and think of thee.

Mother—Farewell! my beating heart,
Racked as it is with pain,
Clings to one hope—one only hope,
That we may meet again—
When, from all nations, round God's Throne
Voices are raised in prayer;
That hope—that only hope is this,
To meet thee, Mother, there!

Then, fare-thee-well—thy waving hand
Throws memory back to youth,
When led by thee, thou taught me how
To love and speak the truth;
And deep instilled into my heart,
Honor to God and thee—
That hand now waves a last adieu!—
God guide thee o'er the sea.

Montreal, May 19, 1849.

COMING TO THE POINT.

Gen. T. of New York, a gentleman of known wealth and liberality, was not long since called upon by a person to obtain his signature on a petition for the abolition of capital punishment. The person unfolded his papers and documents, and presented and enforced his arguments in rather a tiresome set-speech, stopping occasionally to deposit a mouthful of tobacco-juice upon a nice parlor carpet. Gen. T. was in favor of diminishing capital punishments, but doubted the propriety or expediency of abolishing them in all cases. At the expression of this opinion his visitor began to bridle up and prepare to lay down his arguments with greater force; and, in order to give greater facility to his enunciation, he took from his mouth a huge quid of tobacco and threw it upon the white marble hearth, saying he wished the General would be so good as to inform him in what cases capital punishment could ever be justified or defended.

"Well," said the general, "it strikes me that, if we are going to abolish capital punishment, there are two cases which should be made exceptions."

"Two cases, are there?" said the petitioner. "Well, sir, I should like to hear them stated, and the arguments for them."

"The first," said the general, "is that of clear, cold-blooded, premeditated murder. I think the person who lies in waiting or in ambush, with malice prepense, and takes the life of his fellow-creature, ought to forfeit his life in return. He deserves to be hung."

"Well, I have abundance of arguments to meet that case," said the visitor. "Now I should like to know what is your other case."

"The other case," said the General, "is that of the animal that walks on two legs, calls itself a man, and carries a mouthful of disgusting filth into a clean house, and there pours it about the carpet and scatters it over the hearth. Such a being is certainly not fit to live in decent society, and I do not know of any better or more ready mode of getting rid of him than to hang him. With these two exceptions I think I should be willing to sign your petition for the abolition of capital punishment."

The visitor gathered up his papers, thrust them into his pocket, and with a very blank look hastily withdrew. He has not called since to receive the General's signature.—*Cor. Nat. Intelligencer.*

HUSBANDS.

Assist your wives in making home happy. Preserve the hearts you have won.

1. When you return from your daily avocations, do you find your habitations alluring? Do not sit down in a corner, silent and sullen, with a clouded brow, and visage repulsive! Meet your wives with a smile of joy and satisfaction. Take them by the hand.

2. Never indulge in coarse, harsh or profane words. These to a woman of refinement, of delicate and tender sensibility, are exceedingly disgusting, and tend to grieve her spirit. Let the law of kindness dwell upon your lips; write it upon the table of your heart. Modesty and delicacy are gems of priceless value; keep them polished like burnished gold.

3. Husbands, be exceedingly cautious never to say or do anything which will tend to mortify the feelings of your wives in company. Here, if possible, show them more marked respect than when alone.

4. Give your wives to understand that you esteem them above all others; make them your confidants; confide in them, and they will in you; confidence begets confidence; love begets love; sweetness begets sweetness.

5. Above all, sympathize with the wives of your bosom in the hour of affliction. Rejoice with them when they rejoice, and weep with them when they weep. Who, if not a bosom companion, will wipe from the cheek a falling tear of sorrow?

6. Finally, husbands, remember that death will soon sever the connubial tie! When you behold her with whom you lived, and toiled, and wept, and rejoiced, cold and lifeless, laid in the coffin,

"Think of the happiness so deep and tender,
Which filled thy heart when wandering by her side,
Think how her faintest smile had power to render
The darkest moment one of love and pride.
And now that this frail form in death grows colder,
A sweet calm rapture fills the parting hour,
That thou art with her, though a sad beholder,
A witness of the dear Redeemer's power."

Will you then regret that you studied always to promote her happiness? That the law of kindness and love dwelt on your lips, evermore! O think, and be now her ministering angel!

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE.

The distinguished Surgeon, Alexander H. Stevens of New York city, recently delivered an address before the New York State Medical Society, in vindication of his profession, in which he submitted the following interesting statistics. He stated that throughout the civilized world the duration of human life has increased, and is steadily increasing with the advancement and diffusion of medical science.

"In the city of Geneva, in the 16th century, one individual in 25 died annually. For the 18th century, one in 34; at the present time, one in 46. With us the mortality is greater. I estimate it at one in 40, the proportion of childhood being larger, and childhood being the period of the greatest mortality. In the British navy, among adults, none of whom are very aged, the mortality is only about one in 100. Seventy years ago the mortality in the British navy was one in every ten. 1808, one in thirty; 1836, 13 8-10 among 1,000; a diminution to less than a seventh of the rate in 1770. In the American army, with a corps of medical officers not excelled by that of any other country, the mortality is little over one in 300 per annum. In London the mortality in the middle of the last century was one in 32. In the year 1838, the mortality was one in 36. I quote from the annual report of the Registrar General. Within the last twenty years the mortality of Russia has been one in 27; Prussia, one in 36; France, one in 39.07; Holland, one in 39; Belgium, one in 43.01; England, one in 53.07; Sicily, one in 32; Greece one in 30; Philadelphia, one in 42.03; Boston, one in 45; New York, one in 27.83. The immigrants have made our mortality greater than that of our sister cities; in other respects it has diminished with the advance of medical science. These statistical statements might be multiplied at great length; but enough have been given to show conclusively the prodigious extent to which human life has been lengthened, with the advance and diffusion of medical science, beyond its duration in former periods, and beyond its present duration in the less enlightened countries of Europe.

MAKING SECRET PRAYER PLEASANT.

1. *Be regular in the observance of it.* Arrange your affairs with reference to your daily seasons of retirement; and do it with just as much purpose as with reference to your ordinary meals; and if you are very irregular in the latter, with more.

2. *Watch over your life and conversation.* If you suffer yourself to be betrayed into any irregularity of conduct, or frivolity of conversation, it will press like lead upon your spirits as you enter your closet. There is meaning in the words of the apostle, "Watching thereunto, with much perseverance."

3. *Prepare for it by meditation.* The mind which has been engrossed in secular business, needs time to recall itself, that it may gain a proper attitude to commune with Jehovah. You must labor to secure the conception of a present God. You are alone with a grieved, offended, yet compassionate friend. That friend is He before whom the angels veil their faces. There must be a preparation in order to enter suitably into communion with Him.

4. *Read, in connection with your devotions, a few pages in such works as Baxter's Saint's Rest, Kempis' Imitation of Christ, and above all, devotional portions of the Bible.*

5. Let your heart dictate every word you utter in the form of prayer. In other words, do not go to the closet merely to discharge your conscience in relation to the duty; but go there to unburden your soul of its emotions; and while there do not utter words significant of desires you do not feel. If you have not the emotion which you ought to have, do not mock God by expressions which signify its possession, but meditate and pray for it till it is awakened; and when it comes, utter it.

6. *Pray much to Christ.* He can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities. He was tempted—tried—in all points as we are, and presents himself before us in a form to meet our sympathies and invite our most confiding approaches. Why did Stephen, in the hour of his trial, pray, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit?" There is a volume of instruction in that prayer. It points us to One who, having trod the path of temptation, suffering, death, bears towards us the heart of a brother—that can be touched—combined with omnipotence to save.—*Boston Recorder.*

ANALOGIES FOR A CHRISTIAN.

The swan subdues the eagle when he attacks her in her own element; so the weakest Christian may subdue his strongest foe, if he will but *keep his place* and do his duty.

The frost that nips the foliage of the mulberry tree, kills not the silk-worm cradled in its leaves; so, Christian, calamity may blight your bowers of ease, but it cannot destroy you.

Cinnabar, by being bruised, becomes brilliant and glows into vermilion; so Christian character is made beautiful by adversity. Corals, agates and crystals are found on a stormy shore; thus the pious soul finds God's most precious gifts in the rugged path of sorrow.

The magnetic fluid is invisible, but its effects are powerful; so divine influence may draw the soul heavenward, but be known only by its effects.

NOBLE BOY.

A boy was once tempted by some of his companions to pluck ripe cherries from a tree which his father had forbidden him to touch.

"You need not be afraid," said one of his companions, "for if your father should find out that you had them, he is so kind that he would not hurt you."

"That is the very reason," replied the boy, "why I should not touch them." It is true, my father would not hurt me; yet my disobedience would hurt my father, and that would be worse than any thing else.

A boy who grows up with such principles would be a man in the best sense of the word. It shows a regard for rectitude that would render him trustworthy under every trial.

A FEW GOLDEN RULES FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF ALL THOSE IN POSSESSION OF A WATCH.—First—Wind your watch as nearly as possible at the same hour every day. Secondly—Be careful that your key is in good condition, as there is much danger in injuring the machine when the key is worn or cracked; there are more mainsprings and chains broken through a jerk in winding than from any other cause, which injury will sooner or later be the result if the key be in bad order. Thirdly—As all metals contract by cold and expand by heat, it must be manifest

that to keep the watch as nearly as possible at one temperature is a necessary piece of attention. Fourthly—Keep the watch as constantly as possible in one position—that is, if it hangs by day, let it hang by night against something soft. Fifthly—The hands of a pocket chronometer or duplex watch should never be set backwards; in other watches this is a matter of no consequence. Sixthly—The glass should never be opened in watches that set and regulate at the back. One or two other directions more it is of vital importance that you bear in mind. On regulating a watch, should it be fast, move the regulator a trifle towards the slow, and, if going slow, do the reverse; you cannot move the regulator too slightly or too gently at a time, and the only inconvenience that can arise is, that you may have to perform the duty more than once. On the contrary, if you move the regulator too much at a time, you will be as far, if not farther than ever, from attaining your object; so that you may repeat the movement until quite tired and disappointed—stoutly blaming both watch and watchmaker, while the fault is entirely your own. Again, you cannot be too careful in respect of the nature and condition of your watch-pocket; see that it be made of some material that is soft and pliant—such as wash-leather, which is the best; and also that there be no flue or nap that may be torn off when taking the watch out of the pocket. Cleanliness, too, is as needful here as in the key before winding; for if there be dust or dirt in either instance, it will, you may rely upon it, work its way into the watch, as well as wear away the engine-turning of the case.—*Edward Gratton on Horology.*

WONDERS OF GEOLOGY.—More than nine thousand different animals have been changed into stone. The races in general of more than half of those are now extinct, not being at present known in a living state upon the earth. From the remains of some of these ancient animals, they must have been larger than any living animals now known in the earth. The Megatherium, from a skeleton, nearly perfect, now in the museum at Madrid, was perfectly colossal. With a neck like a Sloth, its legs and feet exhibit the character of the Armadillo and the Ant-eater. Its fore feet were a yard in length, and more than twelve inches wide, terminated by gigantic claws. Its thigh bone was nearly three times as thick as that of the elephant, and its tail (nearest the body) six feet in circumference. Its tusks were admirably adapted for cutting vegetable substances, and its general structure and strength were intended to fit it for digging in the ground for roots, on which it principally fed.—*Buckland.*

AIM HIGH.—Look into your Bible, and see how Christians ought to live. See how the Bible says those who are Christians must live; and then if you find your Christian friends living in a different way, instead of having cause for feeling that you may do so too, you have only cause to fear that they are deceiving themselves with the belief that they are Christians when they are not. Remember that the farther your Christian friends depart from the standard of Christian character laid down in the Bible, the less reason have you to hope that they are Christians. And do not hesitate upon this subject, because you find many professed Christians who are indifferent, or lax in their practice and example. Remember that Christ has said, "Many shall say unto me in that day Lord, Lord;" thus claiming to be his disciples, to whom he will say "I never knew you."—*Dr. Bedell.*

PRAYING AND GIVING.—The venerable Father Sewall, of Maine, once entered a meeting in behalf of foreign missions, just as the collectors of the contributions were resuming their seats. The chairman of the meeting requested him to lead in prayer. The old gentleman stood, hesitatingly, as if he had not heard the request. It was repeated in a louder voice; but there was no response. It was observed, however, that Mr. S. was fumbling in his pockets, and presently he produced a piece of money, which he deposited in the contribution box. The chairman, thinking he had not been understood, said loudly, "I didn't ask you to give, Father Sewall; I asked you to pray." "Oh, yes," he replied, "I heard you, but I can't pray till I've given something."—*American Messenger.*

RICHES.—Some one, looking at a rich man said, "Poor man, he toiled day and night until he was forty, to gain his wealth, and he has been watching it day and night, ever since, for his victuals and clothes."

THE STRAIGHT GATE.—The straight gate of religion is wide enough to admit any sinner, but too narrow for the admission of any sins.—*W. Howell.*

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"I am a brother to dragons, and a companion to owls."—JOB xxx. 29.

Dragons.—The word here is *tannim*, and is variously rendered, whales, dragons, sea-monsters, crocodiles, serpents, jackalls, wolves, &c. The three first significations are those usually given to it in our version. After this we need not add that it is altogether uncertain what animal is denoted; and perhaps, from the indefinite and uncertain ideas we attach to the word "dragon," it becomes the best that could be chosen to represent the Hebrew *tannim*, which, after all, may be imagined not to denote any particular animal, but to be a general word for any strange or prodigious creature, answering perhaps to our word "monster."

DAILY BREAD.

June 4.

"Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called."—1 Cor. vii. 20.

Most of the employments of life are in their own nature lawful; and all those that are so may be made a substantial part of our duty to God, if we engage in them only so far, and for such ends, as are suitable to beings that are to live above the world. This is the only measure of our application to any worldly business; it must have no more of our hands, our hearts, or our time, than is consistent with a hearty, daily, careful preparation of ourselves for another life. For since all true Christians have renounced this world to prepare themselves, by daily devotion and universal holiness, for an eternal state of quite another nature, they must look upon worldly employments as upon worldly wants and bodily infirmities; things not to be desired, only to be endured and suffered, till death and the resurrection have carried us to an eternal state of real happiness. A person's being called into the kingdom of grace is not designed to make void the duties that arise from his peculiar calling or situation in life, but to enforce the practice of them in such a way as may be most to the glory of God. He therefore that does not consider the things of this life as of little moment, or even nothing, in comparison of the things that are eternal, cannot be said either to feel or believe the greatest truths of Christianity.

Lord, save me from my calling's snare,
From fraud, and from the love of gain;
My hand be fill'd with worldly care,
But all my heart with thee remain.

—*Bogatzky's Treasury.*1246
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COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

MONTREAL, June 4, 1849.

We quote from Broker's Circular of Friday last:— FLOUR.—The business of the week has been extremely limited, and the tendency of prices in favor of the buyer.

WHEAT.—Best Lower Canada Red is inquired for at 4s 6d and is offering at 4s 9d per minot, but we have no transactions to quote.

PEAS.—Have changed hands at 2s 6d, 2s 7½d, and 2s 9d per minot. BARLEY & OATS.—Nothing doing.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork are steady at former quotations, with a moderate retail business. Butter is still scarce and inquired for. Lard is in good demand.

ASHES.—Both sorts have been dull throughout the week. Pots have declined to 28s and Pearls to 27s per cwt.

FREIGHTS.—Have been active, and have in all cases advanced upon last week's quotations. Freight for Liverpool has been engaged at 4s per barrel, and 4s 3d is now asked; and to the Clyde 4s 3d is asked, and 4s offered.

EXCHANGE.—Bank has advanced to 10½ per cent. premium, but Private remains steady at last week's rates.

BANK STOCKS.—Montreal has been sold at 5½ to 6 discount, deliverable ex dividend, and is still offering at the same rate. The dividend is payable at the Bank to-day, viz: 3 per cent. for the last six months.

MINING STOCKS.—Montreal Mining Shares have been very dull throughout the week, and have declined to 15s per share, at which a considerable quantity this day changed hands.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Montreal Telegraph Shares have changed hands at 2 premium. In other Stocks we have nothing to report.

In addition to the above, we have only to state, that any advance which the news by steamer would have caused in breadstuffs, is checked by want of freight, which is scarce at 4s 3d to 4s 6d for Flour.

Oatmeal has changed hands during the past week at 16s to 17s per 224 lbs.

MONTREAL MARKETS.—June 1, 1849.—Wheat, per minot, 4s 9s to 5s 3d; fancy and superior varieties for seed, 5s 6d to 10s; Oats, 1s to 1s 3d; Barley, 2s 1d to 2s 4d; Buckwheat, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; Flour, F. E., per 112 lb, 10s 6d to 12s; Oatmeal, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; Bran, 3s 6d; Potatoes, per minot, 3s to 3s 6d; Onions, 2s to 2s 3d. New Vegetables of early sorts are plentiful at market, and prices moderate.

NEW YORK MARKETS, June 1—4½, p.m. Ashes.—Pots good demand at \$5.56½. Flour.—The market for State and Western still in favour of buyers; sales 3,600 bbls. at \$4.06½ a \$4.12½; Fine \$4.44 a \$4.50 for Common State; \$4.50 a \$4.56½ for Straight State and Western; \$5.00 a \$5.12½ for pure Genesee.

NOTICES FROM THE LAST GAZETTE. Boards of health have been appointed for Prescott, St. Catherine's, and a considerable number of Villages and Townships.

Table with 2 columns: Description of debentures and their values. Includes 'In circulation, 26th May', 'Issued during the week', 'Paid in during the week', etc.

DISSOLUTIONS OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The following parties have advertised that they have ceased to be members of the Quebec Forwarding Company, viz.—Archibald Laurie, H. J. Noad, Jas. Dean, Gillespie, Greenshields & Co.

- COMMISSIONS OF BANKRUPTCY ISSUED. May 30.—Wm. Lunn, Montreal, Trader. First meeting, 14th June. Robert Evans, River St. Pierre, Brickmaker. First meeting, Montreal, 15th June.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

- ARRIVALS. May 27.—Perseverance, Curry, Halifax, Ryan, Chapman & Co., Sugar. Hector, M'Phee, Halifax, J. Gordon & Co., General cargo.

Table of shipping arrivals and departures. Columns: Date Sailed, Ships, Where from, Passengers, Cabin, St'ge. Includes entries for April 29, May 4, May 10, May 15, May 20, May 25, May 31.

Abstract of the Passengers Lists received by H. M. Chief Agent for Emigration, of vessels sailed from British and Irish Ports between the 28th April and 11th May, for Quebec:—

Emigration Department, } Quebec, May 29, 1849. }

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Extract of a letter from Dr. Douglas, dated yesterday:— "Easy times here. I never knew so little sickness, and have come to the conclusion that fever, cholera, starvation, &c., have weeded out all the sickly Irish."

GROSSE ISLE.—The Official Report of the 26th instant, from Grosse Isle, is again very favorable. In Hospital, 10 men; 9 women; 16 children;—seven deaths occurred during the week, two of debility, five of dysentery.

ASHES STATEMENT. 1st June, 1849. In Store.....595 411 1006 Shipped.....5228 2515 7743

1st June, 1848. In Store.....1280 606 1886 Shipped.....3995 1550 5545 Increase, June 1, 1849.....1318 E. M. LEROYON, Inspector.

NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "NIAGARA." Eight days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, 1st June.—The Niagara arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening, and will be due in New York, on Saturday evening. She brings 63 passengers. The Herman arrived at Southampton, on the 17th from Bremen, with 130 passengers for New York. She was advertised to leave for New York, on Saturday morning.

ENGLAND.—No other action has been had in the House of Lords, in relation to the repeal of the Navigation laws. The Lords were to go into Committee on the Bill on Monday. Notice has been given by Lord Stanley and others, of amendments to be offered; and it is considered quite possible that Ministers may be beaten in Committee, and the Bill be so mangled as to induce its authors to resign and retire from office.

THE CANADIAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.—Details of the outbreak in Canada were laid before Parliament on the 15th, which elicited some discussion of no importance beyond the fact, that the Government evinced a determination to sustain Lord Elgin. Earl Grey, in alluding to Lord Elgin's despatch, said it would show that he had acted throughout with his accustomed moderation and good sense; that he was fully prepared to justify and take the responsibility of any step of Lord Elgin's.

FRANCE.—The closing meeting of the National Assembly wound up by a discussion on the Italian question, in which the Ministry finally obtained a majority of 38. It would seem, from the statements made on the subject, that M. Odillon Barot did not give any instructions to General Oudinot, recommending the occupation of Rome at all, as it had been determined that the expedition should proceed to Civita Vecchia, as a mere check on the advance of the Neapolitans and Austrians, and only to march onwards, in case of absolute necessity.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, and COFFEE, ex "MARY," direct from Cuba; also, SOAP, PIPES, &c., by JAMES R. ORR. Montreal, May 19, 1849.

THE COMPLETE GARDENER AND FLORIST, CONTAINING an account of every Vegetable production Cultivated for the table, with Directions for Planting and Raising Flowers. Eighth edition. WILLIAM LYMAN & CO. Druggists & Seed Merchants, 194 and 196, St. Paul Street.

SEEDS FOR THE MILLION! SEEDS BY THE MILLION! THE Subscribers having received their usual supplies of FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, from London, via Boston, are prepared to execute Orders for Seeds with care and promptitude.

THOS. M. TAYLOR, STOCK AND PRODUCE BROKER, CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, Corner St. Sacrament and St. John Streets. Montreal, May 14, 1849.

TUITION. A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to TEACHING, who has two hours to spare daily, would be willing to under take the EDUCATION of one or more children in a respectable Private Family, in the West End of the town.

MILLS, COUNTRY STORE, &c., FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE Subscriber, being about to retire from Business, offers for Sale his STORE, containing an excellent general assortment of GOODS, with the Good Will of the business.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO LET, HIS FLOURING AND OATMEAL STEAM MILLS, known as the Phoenix Mills, with a CARDING MACHINE attached, situated on the River St. Clair, where vessels can load and unload alongside.

ROSE BANK NURSERY. ORDERS from Lower Canada for FRUIT TREES for the Fall should be sent early, so that the first good opportunity of forwarding them may be embraced when the season arrives. JAMES DOUGALL. Amherstburgh, May 7.

ROSEBANK NURSERIES. NEAR AMHERSTBURGH, CANADA WEST. THE PROPRIETOR has for Sale, a most extensive assortment of FRUIT TREES, comprising all the desirable and leading varieties, and including all the kinds recommended as first-rate at the Pomological Conventions at Buffalo and New York, last Fall.

APPLS a 1s. 3d. each, or \$15 to \$20 per 100; and by the 1000 at very reduced rates. Pears on Quince & free Stocks, a 2s 6d ea., or \$40 per 100.

Specimen Trees of every variety cultivated have been planted out, which are mostly in a bearing state, and from which the scions have been cut, offering a guarantee for the accuracy of the kinds, which few nurseries possess; in evidence of which the Proprietor received the first premium for Foreign Fruits at the New York State Fair at Buffalo, as also nearly all the first premiums at the Detroit Horticultural Society's Exhibitions, during the season.

Persons unacquainted with fruits would be better supplied, both as regards size of trees and quality of fruits, by leaving the selection of varieties to the Subscriber, merely mentioning the number of Summer, Autumn, and Winter varieties required, and any other instructions they may think requisite as to size of fruit, &c.

THE Propeller Earl Cathcart plies regularly between Amherstburgh and Montreal, touching at the intermediate ports. Trees, when taken up early, can be safely planted any time in April or May. Orders may be left at the Witness Office, Montreal. JAMES DOUGALL, Proprietor. Rosebank Nurseries, near Amherstburgh, 15th March, 1849.

JOHN McWATERS, SMITH AND MACHINIST, LEMOINE STREET, In Rear of Store lately occupied by Mr. John Keller, BEGS respectfully to intimate to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED his WORKSHOP to LEMOINE STREET, between McGill and St. Peter Streets, where he continues to carry on his Business in all its branches.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 1, St. Henry Street. MR. CHARLES P. WATSON, PRINCIPAL. THE Course of Instruction in this School is eminently Practical, and comprises all those branches which are essential in preparing youth for useful and respectable stations in life.

CHARLES P. WATSON, Formerly of the Grammar School, Hull, England. Terms, &c., may be known at the School; at W. Smith & Co.'s, 46 McGill Street; or at 202 Notre Dame Street. REFERENCES: Rev. Wm. Taylor, A.M., John Matthewson, Esq., Rev. J. Jenkins, Alexander Cross, Esq., Montreal, May 7, 1849.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! THE Subscribers have established four LARGE ICE DEPOTS in different parts of the City, from which they will be enabled to supply their Customers with the FINEST OF ICE at an EARLY HOUR IN THE MORNING.

MARLBORO' HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. M. S. PROCTOR, No. 229 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

TO THE AGRICULTURISTS OF CANADA. SCOTCH PLOUGHS, &c.—ALEXANDER FLECK, Blacksmith, St. Peter Street, has on hand and offers for sale SCOTCH PLOUGHS, made from WILKIE & GRAY'S Pattern, of a superior quality and workmanship, warranted equal to any imported.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. DIVISION OF PROFITS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the FIRST MAY, 1849, the BOOKS of this COMPANY will be closed for the current year. All Assurances effected previously to that date, upon the system of PARTICIPATION IN THE PROFITS, will entitle the holders of such Policies to share in the profits, which will be declared at the Annual Meeting in 1850, or one year in advance of subsequent Assurances.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.—The Subscriber will make advances on Produce, Consigned to his friends in Britain. JAMES R. ORR, Montreal, 4th June, 1847.

SHIP AGENT.—JAMES R. ORR, MONTREAL, Agent for the "Erromanga," "Cambria," "Mary," and other Clyde Traders. Passages can be engaged to or from Glasgow, by these First Class Fine Vessels, in the Cabin, Intermediate, or Steerage.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE, LIFE AND LAND MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 20 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. The Directors of this Institution have ordered a Reduction of Fifty per Cent on the usual rates of Premium on Inland Marine Assurance, charged on Goods from Kingston, Brockville, or Prescott, to Montreal, via the Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine Canals.

TERMS OF THE MONTREAL WITNESS: Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per Annum, Payable in Advance. N.B.—Any person remitting four subscriptions, post free, strictly in advance, and direct to the office, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis; or, in other words, Five copies will be sent for \$10, if remitted strictly in advance direct to the Office, and free of postage.