



has been accomplished then may we expect to see the principles of temperance carried into practice among the masses.

Mr. Richard James Bell, the returning officer for the district of Muskoka, with the details of whose testimony you will, or this, be acquainted.

TERMS OF OUR PUBLICATIONS.

DAILY WITNESS (By Mail, \$1.00 per annum; \$1.00 delivered in town; Single copies, 10c each.)

Montreal Witness

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873.

THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION IN THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The debate in the Ontario Legislature, on the 10th March, on the second reading of Dr. Clarke's Prohibitory Liqueur Bill, was without doubt, the most important that has taken place in that House.

It must, however, be a matter of regret and disappointment to the Temperance men of that Province, that the Government decided that the Provincial Legislature had no power to enact such a law.

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and water amalgamate as to unite the Ultramontane ecclesiastics and Liberals in some compromise scheme of higher education.

LETTER TERMS.

The most important matter at Ottawa just now appears to be the scandalous squabble for "better terms" in the various districts that feel no centripetal attraction, and take little interest in the common weal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A short elementary work on their duties, such as our jurors are favored with, seems to be called for as a hand-book in Vermont.

The Catholics in their application to President Grant, appear to have been more successful than the Protestants with Governor Dix, in procuring the revivification of a murderer.

The resolutions of Mr. Tilley, the Finance Minister, has given notice, in regard to the deepening of the channel in Lake St. Peter and the St. Lawrence, provide for raising by way of loan a sum not exceeding \$1,500,000.

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not, being of necessity, instead, consigned to the Dead-Letter Office. Thus the kind intentions of the senders towards their friends are entirely frustrated.

The BELLE ESCQUIR.—It seems that, in the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, Mr. Clement's evidence cannot be received, because it appears to go beyond the facts mentioned in the petition against Mr. Belle.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.—The young man who robbed the Express Company at St. Catharines, over \$10,000, a short time since, has been captured at some place in the State of Indiana, and a portion of the money recovered.

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habit of taking strong drink. If she were to make a statement on oath I could not believe her. I never had any difficulty with Mrs. Vancaester. Mr. Belle asked me to come here to witness in his favor.

DOMINION LEGISLATURE.

SECOND PARLIAMENT—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 31.

Hon. Mr. McPherson gave notice of a series of resolutions respecting the Canada Railway.

DEAD HEADS ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Hon. Mr. Miller asked for information regarding the granting of free passes on Government Railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. Campbell asked the return previously asked for by the hon. gentleman, which he desired to see that he fully concurred in the wish of the hon. gentleman in the necessity for correcting any abuses that might exist.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

The House went into Committee on the Bill respecting Criminal Procedure. The Committee rose, and reported the bill with certain amendments, which was read a third time and passed.

THE NORTH-WEST.

The House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Act relating to the Government of the North-West territories, which was reported without amendment and read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 31.

PETITIONS & BILLS.

A further number of petitions were presented in favor of a Prohibitory Liqueur Law; also a petition for an Act of Incorporation for Kings County (N.B.) Board of Trade.

Mr. Holton asked the character of the bill, whether it was proposed to incorporate the metal importers with a limited liability.

Mr. Domville said that the hon. gentleman could see when it was introduced.

Mr. Holton insisted on the reading of the bill, and the House proceeded to discuss it.

CHEAP TRAVEL FOR MINISTERS.

In reply to Mr. Blake Sir J. A. Macdonald said that the Minister of Justice had the offer made in the "gun-boat" "Prince Alfred" to Goderich, which was refused.

THE QUESTION OF THE PERIOD.—(Two roughs at a saloon bar drinking hot rum.) First Rough: "Does education prevent crime?"

Second Rough: "Not a bit on it. Look at me; if I'd a bin too to read a spell in whom I'm a boy, with my disposition, I mit a bin a Hoax Ames, or a Credit Mobler, or a Hedder, or a Protestant, or there's no knowing what blessed thing I mitent a bin."—Harper's Weekly.

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Sir J. A. Macdonald said correspondence had taken place between the Canadian and Imperial Governments in regard to the disabilities under which Germans naturalized in Canada now labored.

Mr. Langevin said Government intend to give more accommodation for the rapidly increasing traffic of the European & North American Railroad.

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Indians were as yet lords of the soil; yet white people gradually took possession of the land, and the title of the Hudson Bay Co., few reflected that the money paid to the Hudson Bay Company was really thrown away, and that we must yet buy from those who owned and possessed these lands every acre that we were so graciously given by the Hudson Bay Company.

Pierre Gagnon—I know Madame Vancaester slightly, though I never spoke to her. I had a little feast at my wedding last September. She was there and danced. Her dancing was excellent.

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many respects, noble children of the forest, as they were in the days of William Penn; in one sense the term they were uncivilized as they could not read or write, and did not pay any attention to religious matters, but, in a business sense, they were civilized to a greater extent than people imagined.

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DR. GUTHRIE AS A PREACHER.

The following verses, by Professor Blackie, were published some years ago in a volume of poems issued by him. We believe they were written after hearing an eloquent sermon from the late Dr. Guthrie. An English clergyman, who had heard the discourse, remarked to the Professor as he was leaving the church, that he had often admired the Doctor's eloquence while reading his sermons quietly at his own vicarage by the fire, but that he had only now felt his power, for he had made him weep—

THE GENEROUS EVANGELIST.  
Well, friend, I see thy soul is hushed;  
I thought thine eye was weeping,  
Then when the strong-wing'd preacher rushed,  
With thunders in his keeping,  
Athwart thy thought, Thou dost well;  
'Tis rare that English eyes  
Thaw at the pulpit's potent spell;  
They are too coldly wise.

But then this day last seen and felt,  
In worship's solemn hour,  
How the rough-hewn Scotsman dealt  
The Word of God with power.

No linden-sleaved gossamer; no trim  
Vandyck of church properties,  
Whence delicate lips learn to brim  
With nice now-mixed varieties.

Of sacerdotal phrase, No he,  
For every human need,  
With tripping tongue doth guarantee  
The stamped and labelled creed.

Of stultified faith; but strong  
In the rude strength of Nature,  
Amid the motley human throng  
He plants his manly stature.

And flings the winged Word abroad  
With large and liberal grace,  
As one that has conversed with God;  
Such glory fills his face.

'Tis a noble sight to see  
A strong fresh-hearted man,  
From the cramped orthodox vice  
Of the square school-bred clan.

Preach Christ's pure gospel! Why should  
men  
With brilliant terminology  
Of things beyond all human ken  
Fence round divine theology?

This man smells not of books. A green  
And lusty show he bears,  
As one whose foot hath wandered long  
Where vitalizing airs

Sweep the far-purpled hills. His God  
He claims not in creeds,  
But feels him where the fir-trees nod,  
And where the South-wind speeds

O'er blossomy fields. In waves and winds  
For gospel texts he looks;  
And in the hearts of men he finds  
What no man found in books.

His doctrines from the streets he brings;  
From ploughman's lowly cot,  
From proud palatial homes of kings,  
From dens where stainers rest

In darkness and disease. He hath  
The wise man's art to borrow  
From others' life; he treads the path  
Of each man's joy and sorrow.

Even as a brother. What all feel  
He speaks; and all men see  
The thoughts their own dim hearts reveal  
Glow with new radiance

In his strong glass. As lovers see,  
Their wish displayed in tears,  
So to each God-worshiped spirit he  
The God-ward path discovers.

Would there were many such! But we  
By narrow walls are bounded  
Of unended life, so large and free,  
So full yet unconfounded.

Are few. The most shape forth a shell  
Of narrow notions crude,  
And in this self-possessed prison dwell,  
Strange to all foreign god.

Dear friend, our Scotch creed is severe,  
I grant; but Christianity  
Hath found one strong mild champion here,  
Who stirs our deep humanity.

And makes the blessed tears to flow  
The fount of holy sorrow,  
Which, if thou cherish well, thou'lt know  
A clearer life-to-morrow.

Thank Heaven thou'rt richer grown this day,  
By one great fact at least;  
And all who worship with us may say—  
'HERE IS A GENUINE FIRST!

THE LATE REV. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D.

We present our readers with a portrait of the late Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., of St. John's Free Church, Edinburgh, whose lamented death occurred on the 24th February last, at St. Leonard's, a watering-place in the County of Sussex, England, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was quite conscious until within half an hour of his death. His complaint was heart disease, from which he had long been suffering, and which compelled him to give up the regular duties of a minister some years previously. While he lay on his deathbed, telegrams of enquiry were received from Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Empress of Germany. His mortal remains were conveyed to Edinburgh, where they received the honor of a public funeral on the 25th February, ministers and people of all denominations taking part. They were interred in the Grange Cemetery, on the south side of the city, close to the north wall and near the graves of Dr. Chalmers and Hugh Miller.

The following letter has been received by the late Dr. Guthrie's eldest son from the Duke of Argyll:—Feb. 26, 1873. Dear Mr. Guthrie:—The Queen has desired me to express my respect and admiration for one of the very best and most attractive characters I have ever known.—Yours very truly, ALBERT, Rev. D. K. Guthrie, Liberton, Edinburgh.

We give below a sketch of the life and works of this eminent servant of God, but no pen can describe the magic and union of that eloquence which acted like a charm on the multitudes that crowded from far and near to listen. It was a purely natural gift, flowing as it were from a fountain of inward light and abounding in touches of nature that made all feel kin. Tall and majestic of stature, with a countenance beaming with manly feeling and sincerity, the church was filled with his presence, and seemed too small for him. But he was not only an eloquent expounder of the Word; he was emphatically a door of it also; and like his Divine Master he went among the poor and wretched outcasts of the city slums, and sought by word and deed to redeem them from their spiritual and physical degradation. This noble institution, the Original Ragged School, on the Castle Hill, is a permanent record of his successful efforts to rescue the young from the pitiful vice. His work in the cause of Temperance

THE LATE REV. THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D.

restored comfort and happiness to many a drink-devastated fireside. There was no agency for the elevation of humanity but felt the stimulus of his voice, his prayer, and his pure. Foreign as well as home missions had his support. During the civil war in the States he warmly espoused the side of the North, against those who were fighting for the continuance of slavery. With every good cause he was liberal of sympathy, manifesting a most catholic spirit towards all.

THE Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., was born in 1803, in Brechin, Forfarshire, where his father was an influential merchant and banker. After receiving the rudiments of a good education in his native town, young Guthrie went to Edinburgh and at the University there continued his studies, going through the curriculum prescribed for candidates for the ministry by the Church of Scotland. Not content with this course, he spent two additional winter seasons in studying chemistry, natural history, and anatomy. On leaving college, the Presbytery of Brechin conferred on him a license to preach, in 1825. Thoroughly devoted to the work of a minister, and imbued with a spirit of earnest work among the poor, Mr. Guthrie, after entering upon his pastoral charge, endeavored to fit himself as an adviser of any congregation by completing his study of medicine. With the view, therefore, of being able to give medical advice to the poor in whatever district he might be called to labor, he proceeded to Paris. Here he spent six months in the study of comparative anatomy, natural philosophy, chemistry, and the practice of medicine. On his return to Scotland, instead of entering upon the ministry, he conducted, on behalf of his family, the affairs of a bank agency in Brechin, which was materially augmented by his devoted labor to reclaim the degraded population of one of the worst districts in the city. The high place he had attained in public estimation warranted his removal in 1840 to the new parish of St. John's, Edinburgh, which church was erected chiefly in consequence of his popularity. In 1843, when disension among the members of the General Assembly culminated in a rupture and the establishment of the Free Church, Dr. Guthrie, who had all along been one of the foremost champions of the Secessionists, and an active supporter of Dr. Chalmers, Candlish, and Cunningham in the Non-Interruption Controversy and the other ecclesiastical questions in dispute, threw in his lot with the ministers who gave up present ease for conscience sake. From that time till his death he continued one of the leaders of the Free Church. One of his greatest works in connection with that body was the formation of a fund for the provision of manse for the succeeding ministers. During the years 1845-6 he journeyed throughout the country with this object, and to his persistent and eloquent advocacy may be attributed a great part of the success which attended the Manse Fund met with. In 1847 he came forward as the advocate of Ragged Schools, publishing a pamphlet, "A Plea for Ragged Schools." To his untiring energy must be ascribed the rapid extension of the system of Ragged Schools. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in 1852. The *Sunday Magazine*, established mainly through his exertions, has been edited by him up till his death. He has been a voluminous writer in his pages, and besides, a publisher of pamphlets and tracts of various kinds. Among his best known works are: "The Gospel in Ezekiel; a Series of Discourses" (1855); "Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints, illustrated in a Series of Discourses from St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians" (1856); "The Way to Life" (1857); "A Volume of Sermons" (1857); "A Plea for Drunken and Idle Men" (1858); "A Plea for the Poor" (1858); "The City: Its Sins and Sorrows" (1858); "Seed-time and Harvest of Ragged Schools" (a continuation of the advocacy on behalf of these institutions set forth by him in his celebrated "Plea"). With regard to his ability, *Chalmers's Encyclopedia* says:—"Dr. Guthrie possesses extraordinary rhetorical talent; and his style is remarkable for the abundance and variety of the illustrations he uses. Few public speakers have ever blended solemnity and deep pathos so intimately with the humorous, his tendency to which was more frequently than anything else brought out as his fault. Dr. Guthrie gets pointed out among all classes for liberality and catholicity of spirit, and displays a generous sympathy with all that tends to progress and improvement of any kind."

On the Sunday after the funeral sermons were preached in various churches of Edinburgh, of which the following are extracts:—  
REV. DR. CANDLISH.  
In the forenoon, the Rev. Dr. Candlish officiated in Free St. John's Church. The building was crowded to the doors, and many persons were unable to obtain admission. Dr. Candlish took as the text of his sermon Hebrews 1:3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DR. GUTHRIE'S LAST WORDS.  
"Thank God, my tongue has been unloosed!" Oh! most mighty and most merciful, pity me, once a great sinner, and now a great sufferer! "Blessed Jesus! what would I now do but to be in thy arms, and to be with a father's heart; but my love to my children is no more to God's infinite love, as a Father, than one drop of water to that boundless ocean; but surely, 'Death is dinking away here, slowly but surely, 'I often thought, and even hoped, in past years that God would have granted me a translation, like Chalmers or Andrew Thomson, but it would appear now this is not to be the way of it." "Oh! the power yet in that arm—the right arm stretched out with love while in bed—I don't it presents the prospect of a long life; and, oh, Lord, help me to turn my dying hours to better purpose than ever my preaching ones have been!" "The have come in which I have no pleasure in them." "Familiar vanities, vainly of vanities. I would at this moment gladly give all my money and all my fame for that poor boy's

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ONLY NED.  
(By Jennie M. Drinkwater.)  
(To be Continued.)  
BIBLE QUESTIONS.  
72. Where did Sam and his family go to live?  
73. What land gave him to him?  
74. What victory did Amasa gain over the children of Israhel?  
75. What six did he afterwards fall into?  
ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.  
72.—Gen. 31.  
73.—1 Kings 2:29.  
74.—1 Kings 2:29.  
75.—1 Kings 2:29.

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