

# MONTREAL WITNESS,

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1869.

No. 87.

### FATHER HYACINTHE.

This illustrious friar—illustrious for his eloquence as a preacher, but now much more illustrious for his manly assertion of freedom of thought and expression, has landed safely upon the shores of the New World—having reached New York per the "Pereire" steamship, on Monday morning last. With the millions on this continent who respect him for his conscientious and courageous protest, we tender him a cordial and affectionate welcome, although we should regret to see this welcome take the form of obtrusiveness and uninvited familiarity, especially as he has distinctly intimated his desire to be permitted to enjoy privacy and rest at least for the present. In anticipation of the arrival of the "Pereire," a feeling of intense rivalry sprang up among the reporters of the New York press, as to who should first obtain an interview—a "reviewing" interview, as those irrepressible gentlemen are pleased to call what some persons consider impertinent curiosity—with the reverend gentleman. In this new-mongering race the palm of victory was fairly won by the "vidette" of the *Times*, who, calculating the possibilities of a very quick passage, dropped down to the quarantine station early on Monday morning, where he got on board the "Pereire" long before she reached her pier in New York. The reporter first saw the object of his search as he was pacing the deck, engaged in reading from his breviary the "office" for the day, and the emotion which he experienced as he looked upon the "Lion" he thus records:—

"Pausing to survey the man whose name has been borne on the wings of fame to the remotest bounds of Christendom, we could not help being amazed at the calm simplicity of his exterior. He is below the middle height; stout, stoops a little, has grey hair, dark eyes, and a round face. At a distance there is nothing striking in his appearance, but the moment you come in contact with him you feel an indescribable charm coming over you, and, when he speaks, his soft, earnest voice completes the fascination, and you are completely won. Immediately you realize that this is no ordinary man, but one whose mental powers are marvelously developed. He is gentlemanly and affable without—the beau ideal of refinement."

Father Hyacinthe informed his interviewer that he had come to America for the purpose of learning more of the people and their institutions; that he purposed staying in America about two months; and that his principal object in coming was to obtain rest—freedom from the turmoil and cavil of dogmatical strife and public notoriety. As to his future course he is himself uncertain, but he intends to wait with patience the result of the Council having charge of his case in Rome.

A fellow-passenger of the Father has given to the *New York World* an interesting episode of the voyage:—

"I had been some days at sea on the 'Pereire' before I got a sight of the Father, whom I had not seen for nearly five years since I first heard his thrilling tones in the noble old temple of the Madeleine, while then a comparatively unknown preacher. We were well out in the Atlantic, and the weather was beautiful. I was smoking a cigar, and leaning over the taffrail at the stern of the vessel, looking at the phosphorescent path made in the water by the laboring screw. I fell into a reverie from which I was aroused by a step behind, and looking round saw a low-sized, thick-set man, with a head like an inverted pumpkin, in dark clothes, approaching the taffrail, with his head buried in his breast and a pair of bright black eyes shining and sparkling like diamonds. I did not take any notice of the stranger at first, who in a moment leaned over the taffrail and was soon occupied in watching, like myself, the receding track of phosphorous gleams. Suddenly a voice fell on my ear in full melodious French, the liquidity of whose tones I shall never forget. The charm of the voice attracted me at once, and as I listened to him, I suddenly remembered that I had heard this grand voice somewhere before. Turning around so as to face the new comer, he saluted me with a marked courtesy, and then I saw that he carried under his arm a small volume with a cross embossed upon its back, which seemed to be a breviary such as continental priests carry with them in public and private all through Europe."

"My son," said he in French, "this night is a beautiful one and worthy of the great and eternal attributes of God's majesty."

Then I recognized the priest whom I had five years before seen ascend the pulpit of the Madeleine, and bow himself in the shadow of the lofty cross on the main altar in silent prayer preparatory to pouring forth such burning words as are seldom heard in that mad, reckless capital of Europe.

This, then, was Charles Loyson (Father Hyacinthe) the wondrous Carmelite monk preacher.

All traces of the former outward man were gone. I had seen him in frock, cowl, and sandals shoon, his face lit up with a grave religious enthusiasm, and now I saw before me a gentlemanly little person in the black clothing of an ordinary American Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, wearing the most unmistakable French kid boots, and a modern hat of fashionable construction. He was a little grayer, less corpulent, and the face seemed worn by an internal struggle; but the voice had the same inflection, and the majesty of port and mien still remained."

Father Hyacinthe brought with him letters of introduction to Major-General Dix, Rev. Henry



PERE HYACINTHE.

Ward Beecher, and Hon. Fernando Wood, from the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, the American Minister at Paris.

Some of the New York papers having been brought on board by the pilot at Sandy Hook, it was soon discovered that they contained articles upon the Father and his present relation to Rome. These one of the passengers translated for the Father, for, it appears, he neither reads nor speaks the English language. One standing by says:—

"The Father showed visible emotion while the articles were being read to him, and he remarked to the translator, in my hearing, in the French tongue:—

"The spirit of liberty has a mighty effect on the American press. America is a free country, while my beloved France is writhing in despotism. America is the land of free men and free tongue."

Father Hyacinthe was, of course, quite a favorite with the lady passengers, who seemed charmed with his high-bred courtesy and politeness. An inference has been hazarded that because Father Hyacinthe carries money with him he must have abandoned his order, as a monk of the Carmelites is not allowed to have any money in his possession, one of their vows compelling them to total poverty; but of this few besides himself can speak with authority. The scene at the landing-stage is thus described:—

"At ten o'clock the 'Pereire' ran alongside the dock pier, and the passengers and their baggage were transferred to the company's boat, which brought them to the landing-place. Outside the gate on West street a numerous assemblage of miscellaneous characters waited anxiously the advent of Father Hyacinthe, and from ten o'clock until two when he first showed himself, did they wait his coming. It was a long wait, and the reporters, who swarmed the pier and rushed around button-holing everyone, felt wearied and disgusted. The truth of the matter was that the worthy Father, having heard something of New York reporters, kept as shy as he could, and only ventured his head out of his state-room when he thought the coast clear."

About 4 o'clock the Father made his escape to the Fifth Avenue Hotel; where, for a considerable time, he was literally "bored" with applications for interviews; and, to make the excitement somewhat interesting, a fair "interviewer" was among the number. When the Father read her note, it is said, he gave a significant shrug of the shoulders, and turning to the bearer of the letter—who fortunately was acquainted with the French language—said, "Please say to her ladyship that I cannot possibly see her this afternoon. Give her my compliments and assure her that I will be happy to see her at any other time, but that to-day I can receive no visitors, or if I do receive any it will be because I must see them."

The lady was no other than Miss Middy Morgan, cattle reporter for one of the New York papers. The most important of these "interviewers" was the reporter for the *World* whose eagerness overcame all sense of propriety; however elicited from the Father one import-

ant remark:—"I am glad to know that I have made many friends here by the course I have taken, and I shall always endeavor to merit their esteem and regard. I would rather, however, defer expressing any positive opinions on the subject of the Church at the present time; but I will have more to say on this subject when the proper time arrives."

Seeing that Father Hyacinthe has now the honor of being the instrument of flinging into the midst of that immense gathering of ecclesiastics, soon to take place in Rome, a series of questions the discussion of which will develop more mental and moral life among its members than all the other business of the Council put together—we may well thank God for what the Father has done, and be content to wait the fulfilment of the promise that "He who hath begun the good work will carry it on."

During the evening the Father granted audiences to three gentlemen; the first simply reported himself as the "Abbe," the next was the Rev. John Crimmins, and the third was the Rev. Irerens Prime.

### TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

Toronto, Oct. 19th.

The contest between the respective railway enterprises of Toronto and Hamilton, to secure the trade of the populous counties of Grey and Bruce and the intervening section, is being waged more fiercely than ever. The last phase in the encounter is the charge brought by those interested in the Toronto line, to the effect that the Directors of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway obtained debentures for \$5,000 from the Corporation of the village of Elora by fraud and misrepresentation. The sum of \$10,000 in debentures was voted by Elora to the railroad, one-half of the amount to be handed over to the Company when the grading of the line from Guelph to Elora should be completed. The work has not yet been done; but at a recent meeting of the Elora Council a motion was passed embodying the statement that the conditions on which the Toronto line, charging them with lavish and reckless extravagance, on the occasion of the turning of the first sod by Prince Arthur, stating that \$3,000 were expended in champagne alone. This *tu quoque* style of argument, though probably the readiest and most convenient, will not be accepted as a sufficient answer to the more damaging allegations of the Toronto press backed up by documentary proof. The great struggle upon which both parties are concentrating their energies, takes place in a few weeks, when the county of Bruce will vote upon the question of granting a bonus to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce line. The question will be gone into with all the heat of a political contest, and the country thoroughly stumped by rival delegations from the two cities. This railway enterprise is a last desperate effort to revive the fast-decaying commercial influence of Hamilton, and if it fails, the ambitious city may bid goodbye to all hopes of maintaining any description of rivalry with Toronto, and "accept the situation" as a way station on the Great Western.

The twin enterprise on the part of Toronto, the narrow-gauge Nipissing line, was inaugurated on Saturday last, by a semi-railroad, semi-political demonstration at Cannington, in which, Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald, and Hon. M. C. Cameron figured prominently, the former having been secured to give *clat* to the proceedings by turning the first sod. The *Globe* of this morning denounces the Premier's attempt to make political capital out of the affair, and hints that the directors, if they think by giving him the opportunity to do so they may perhaps secure a grant from the Government, will be greatly disappointed.

Whiskey-Detective Mason is apparently in a tight place at last. I say apparently, because he has hitherto shown a marvelous aptitude for wriggling through the meshes of the law, and in at least a dozen cases since he commenced his operations here has been justly within the grasp of justice, but has, invariably, through some extraordinary good fortune, managed to escape. He is in custody on a charge of perjury, the Grand Jury of the Assizes, now in session, having found a true bill against him and one of his subordinates for perjury in a case of selling liquor without license. His trial comes off to-morrow, and the whiskey-sellers are jubilant. The chances are that he will fall on his feet once more, as he always has done, and I, for one, shall not believe anything to the contrary until sentence of the law is pronounced and carried out.

It is proposed to start a comic paper here to be called the *Goblin*. It will be illustrated in good style, and the publisher, Mr. Powell Martin, late of the *Evening Tribune*, announces that it will be a first-class publication in every respect. Another journalistic enterprise is in contemplation, Mr. J. McLean, formerly of the *Hamilton Times*, being about to establish a weekly commercial paper, for the advocacy of a stringent protective tariff. He has not yet decided whether to bring it out here or in Hamilton.

A very mild Fenian scare—so mild, indeed, that the latter term is hardly applicable—was experienced this morning, when half of the Toronto Field Battery of Artillery, consisting of 20 men and 2 guns, were dispatched in hot haste to Goderich to man the gunboat "Prince Alfred." The excitement was very slight compared to that which has prevailed on previous occasions, and business was not affected by the numerous rumors which for a while prevailed. The prevailing opinion is one of security and confidence in the efficiency of the troops, and their ability to repel at the outset any insane attack which the Fenian marauders may make. Our people are getting used to these sudden calls to arms, and will hereafter take them more coolly.

### QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Quebec, Oct. 22, 1869.

During the past week we have had a variety of sensations, the last, and not the least important, an earthquake, which was distinctly felt this morning between five and six in the suburb of St. Roch, and at many places along the Beauport shore. As the event had not been prophesied by any Canadian Faib, our citizens were taken by surprise, but as nothing very serious happened from the *tremblement de terre*, I dismiss the matter for something more interesting.

Our local politicians are in a terrible flutter

about a Mayor. Since the failure of the firm of which Mr. Lemesurier was a member, the only question on 'change is, "Who ought to be his successor?" and, so far, the unfortunate man has failed to come to the front. I say unfortunate man, because our Mayor, whoever he may be, will, in addition to the routine duties of his office, have to provide for over \$800,000 worth of debentures, which fall due next summer. As far as can be ascertained the present Mayor, Mr. Lemesurier, has paved the way for a renewal of these bonds with the Hon. Mr. Rose, representing Baring Brothers of London who are the holders. It is also very probable that the arrangement made for the retirement of the securities will still hold good. It is probable that Mr. Lemesurier's successor will be a French-Canadian, as a man of that nationality is now entitled to the position. Some years ago, when the present Secretary of State filled the office of Mayor of Quebec, he pledged himself and the citizens to an understanding, or mutual agreement, that the Mayoralty should be alternately filled by representatives of the English and French-Canadian nationalities. This worked very well for a few years, but was subsequently overlooked, and may now be considered as an agreement rescinded. The Council meet to-night, when it is expected some action will be taken towards naming a pro-Mayor.

I have just learned that the transport "Tamar," which arrived here yesterday for the purpose of removing the 29th Regiment to the West Indies, has sprung her rudder-post, and the accident has been considered of so serious a character by the military authorities that they telegraphed to England for orders. It is said, and I believe it is true, that the instructions are to send the troops home by one of the Allan steamers.

The approaching session of our Local Parliament is going to try the strength and popularity of the Chauveau and Dunkin Government. "Straws often show the way the winds blow," and recently, judging from public rumor, the straws indicate a growing discontent amongst certain Parliamentary representatives, with the manner in which our affairs are being conducted. One of the principal causes of dissension is the determination of the Government to enforce the payment of the principal and interest due upon the fire loan debentures of 1845. After the disastrous conflagration of that year, which laid the suburbs of St. Roch and St. John waste, the unfortunates who suffered applied to Government for assistance. The Government which was then composed of Eastern and Western Canada united, ordered the issue of a number of debentures under the Fire Loan Act, which were given to these people, at a very low interest, about four per cent. per annum, to enable them to build. The result to-day is, almost every one of the parties who borrowed is owner of a first-class stone or fine brick house, erected *aux depens*, as they say, *du Gouvernement*. They now repudiate the little debt, and wax indignant, if spoken to upon the subject. There are many instances where men in St. Roch and St. John suburbs have reaped a handsome harvest, and accumulated considerable property through the facilities tendered by the Government in 1845; and as the collection of the debt interests the whole Province, it is to be hoped the Government will persevere in the collection.

His Grace the R. C. Archbishop of this diocese, Monseigneur Baillargeon, will sail to-morrow morning, *en route* for Rome, by the M. O. S. S. "Nestorian." He is accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Taschereau, a scholar of repute, and Professor of Theology in Laval University, who is to prepare the arguments of Monseigneur, as Dr. Cumming would say, in "Ecclesiastical Latin." Preparatory to his departure a large number of the faithful waited upon His Lordship in the University Hall to tender him a *docteur*, in the shape of a purse of \$2,000, as pin-money, with an elaborate address prepared upon ecclesiastical parchment. They have a strange way of doing things at the University. It has been often noticed that on public occasions, *i.e.* when the public are invited to participate at any ceremony of this kind, all the reserved seats are occupied by the young men of the Seminary, and clergymen of the diocese. This was most notably remarkable last night at the presentation of the address. A number of our principal citizens were obliged to take pot-luck at the door, and run the risk of catching a violent cold from the current of air in the open passage, or leave the premises as wise as when they entered.

We look forward here to a visit from the Bar-footed Carmelite, and should be condescend to call he will meet with a fair reception.

Yours, &c., TIMON.

### "THE TOOTH-DOCTORS."

(To the Editor of the *Witness*.)

SIR,—In some part of the world—I forget exactly where—they behead editors who publish misstatements; and the thought occurred to me after reading your editorial on the "Tooth-Doctors," in your issue of the 15th inst., that if the fashion prevailed in Montreal, you would surely have been "down among the dead men" long ago. I would venture to suggest, with the most profound respect, that when you undertake, as you say in the closing paragraph, to "speak on subjects you know little about," it would be infinitely better to keep silent until well informed. Such misstatements as those in the editorial referred to, do an incalculable amount of harm.

Legislative enactment has been proved, both here and in the United States, to be the only means of abating dental quackery. Our Republican neighbors who boast of the genius of their free institutions, have found it necessary to regulate the practice of dentistry, in the same manner as medicine. The profession of Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Ohio, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Delaware, &c., have, or are about to have, their Acts of Incorporation; and it is worthy of note that the leaders in these progressive movements are those who rank highest as practitioners, while the only opponents, as in Canada, are those who have picked up the profession by hook or by crook, and who are a disgrace to its character.

In Delaware, all dentists in practice are compelled, within three years, to become graduates of a respectable dental college; and the Acts of Incorporation of other States are similarly severe. What would our few Canadian malcontents say to such law as that? Some of the dental colleges have been in the habit of giving their degrees of D.D.S. to very unworthy applicants, after a few lectures, and the payment of the fees; and the law in some of the States provides that the Board of Examiners can refuse a license, even to a graduate of such an institution.

The Quebec Dental Board is not a private speculation to pocket the fees, as you are pleased to insinuate. The monies paid for license form a fund to carry out the objects of the Act; and the closest calculation was made so as to reduce the fee to the lowest possible sum. The fee in Ontario is less, but there are nearly three hundred dentists to the fifty in this Province; while the contingent expense of working both Boards is about the same. By the Act, each member of the Board is entitled to not more than \$5 per day during session; but \$5 a day by no means recompenses the members for loss of time, and especially those who, in addition to loss of time, have to pay their travelling expenses from Quebec, board &c. The Ontario Act provides for a certain sum to be paid the Board in addition to the daily allowance. The Quebec Board has had two meetings: there are eleven members, five of whom reside outside of Montreal. Instead of showing a desire to pocket the fees, none of the members would accept the amount to which they are justly entitled.

The Board is not a union to enforce any particular theory of practice, nor has it the power or desire to make its licensees work for certain prices. But it has the power—and means to exert it without fear or favor—of preventing the ignorant from entering into practice without being qualified. It does not even require a preliminary examination just yet; but it does require that candidates shall have a higher appreciation of the profession than as a mere mechanical calling; that they should know something of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Chemistry in their relation to Dentistry, and that they should know how to practise on honest and scientific principles. It does require that its licensees shall have a more scientific appreciation of their business than to regard their patients as victims to be placed under the influence of "laughing gas," and to make way for artificial substitutes, have teeth extracted wholesale that might be preserved for a lifetime by skillful filing. It does require that its licensees shall know these principles; but it uses no power to enforce them. The injury done to the public by dental quacks is felt in too many homes. Where there are records of serious injuries to the human body, and loss of life itself from mal-practice, why not encourage our efforts to abate the causes?

Dental legislation was a necessity. It is the custom of those styling themselves "cheap dentists," to take young men into their offices, for any fee they can get, and in three or six months, according to agreement, giving them certificates as "fully qualified" practitioners. We have in this Province numerous cases of this kind, and in nearly every instance the students have no instruction of any account in operative dentistry, beyond the extraction of teeth. Now what is to become of the profession, and of the teeth of the community, if there is no restraint upon such expeditious manufacturing of dentists? Dentistry cannot be compared to a trade: its members work upon important parts of the human body; and in addition to considerable mechanical skill, require a knowledge of the physiological and pathological conditions of the organs they profess to treat. The education necessary to this cannot be learned in a few months; and those who have any ordinary acquaintance with the various delicate, artistic and scientific operations incumbent on the dentist, will admit that they are not such as may be accomplished by a short instruction with poor teachers.

In your editorial you have made several grave mistakes. Candidates for license who have had at least two years' practice are entitled to the certificates without examination. In Ontario the law provides that only those who have had at least five years' practice, and only British subjects, shall be entitled to license without examination.

You also state that the general body of the profession had no voice in the election of the present Board. The Board were elected in Montreal on the 6th of last February, at a regular meeting of the profession of this Province, to which every dentist received an invitation. True, some were absent, but that was their own fault. Had we waited until every dentist was present, we would have neither an Association nor an Act of Incorporation to-day.

The resolution to abolish show-cases was not passed at the Board meeting, but at the voluntary Association—a distinct and separate organization, which you have confounded with the Board of Examiners. This resolution is only compulsory on its members, and was carried unanimously. The Board has not yet decided to refuse its license to those exhibiting three boxes, inasmuch as two of its licensees are using them. The Ontario Board refuses its license to exhibitors of show-cases. No resolution was passed declaring it to be wrong to advertise cheap work; but a notice of motion was brought up, to be discussed at next meeting, for the purpose of putting a stop to quack advertisements, and all unprofessional means of attracting attention. Why has not the dental profession the same right as the medical fraternity to condemn anything tending to degrade its character? The American Dental Association adopted a code of ethics in 1865, which is generally accepted throughout the Union, and has been adopted in Ontario. The following extract will show what it regards as unprofessional:—"Sect. 3.—It is unprofessional to resort to public advertisements, cards, handbills, posters, or signs, calling attention to peculiar styles of work, lowness of price, and special modes of operating, &c."

There are cheap dentists, just as there are cheap lawyers and "cheap Johns," but the Board have no desire to stand in the way of their working for what they can get. There can be no uniformity of talent and skill. For instance, in New York and other cities in the States, the ordinary charge for small gold fillings is from \$5 to \$10; but I know several who never fill the smallest cavity in a tooth with gold under \$50, and frequently charge \$100. Why? Because their operations are per-

fection, and they choose to value them accordingly. A parallel may perhaps be found in your own case, when you charge more for advertising than any other paper in the city. You choose to think you give value for the price. By the Quebec Act, one year is given within which to obtain the license of the Board. With the parchment the applicant receives the title of "Licentiate of Dental Surgery." So far there has been no complaint of any kind from any but a very few, who opposed the early efforts to organize a voluntary association for mutual instruction, and who would always prefer unlicensed liberty to impose on the public. The Board is the guardian and representative of the profession. Its objects are to elevate the status of dentistry in this Province, and to make it an enlightened, cultivated and scientific profession. It repudiates, as dentists, men who start at one jump from the rubber-works or the cobbler's bench to the surgery. It recognizes dentistry as a branch of the healing art, and it claims to be the best friend to the public, by ensuring for the public thoroughly educated practitioners. It is a matter of surprise, then, that a public journal is found to throw impediments in the way of the progressive efforts of its members, and the other members of the profession who cordially sympathize with its labors.

I am yours, &c.  
W. GEORGE BAXES,  
Secretary Dental Board of Trustees and Examiners.

#### THE WAR IN REGARD TO EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Educational crisis is scarcely second to that of the Churches. The National System was at first an especial favorite with the Roman Catholic bishops and priests; indeed the late Primate Crolly and the late Archbishop Murray were, to a certain extent, its authors. Whereas previous systems made the use of the Scriptures in the schools imperative, the National System was based on the principle of "United Secular, and separate Religious Education." The books were approved, the training schools for the teachers, and the religious instructions to be given to the children separately by the clergy of the respective communions, were all sanctioned by the Roman ecclesiastics. But latterly an entire change has come over Cardinal Cullen, and all under him. And though, to please them, a series of modifications has been made in the system, whereby convent and nunnery schools have been adopted; with a majority of the Commissioners Roman Catholics, and a large proportion of the teachers and inspectors; and the schools in the Irish districts almost entirely filled with Romish pupils, and the system, as I have said, framed, and all along sanctioned by their authorities, yet now it is declared that the "United System" must be abandoned; that mixed "Secular Education" is inconsistent with the doctrines of the Catholic Church; and that teachers, books, and the whole instruction must be Romanist, and under the control of the priests. Accordingly the church, schools, and other buildings formerly occupied by the Unitarian congregation of Strand street, with large additions, have been formed into Model and Training Schools; and a Pastoral has been issued declaring that the sacraments of the Church shall be withheld from all parents sending their children to the National Model Schools as well as from all attending the National Training Schools for Teachers. The object is to compel Parliament to make the National Educational System "Denominational." What the result may be, it is not easy to conjecture; but this movement, so soon after the "Message of Peace to Ireland," in the Disendowment and Disestablishment of the Protestant churches, has created a profound and universal sensation; and there seems nothing for it but a united effort on the part of the whole Protestant community of the United Kingdom to bring back the National Education to its original principle and plan. The "Denominational System" would be to endow Romanism and every other *ism* in the worst form; and to make the various religious sects, like so many hostile camps, seeking one another's destruction.—*Irish Cor. N. Y. Evangelist.*

#### A PROMISING FREE CHURCH EXPERIMENT.

(From N. Y. Paper.)

A new phase of the free-church system has appeared in Brooklyn. The case stands much as follows:—The "Church of the Pilgrims," Rev. R. S. Storrs, jr., D.D., pastor, are enlarging their costly and beautiful church edifice, but the enlargement and interior finish cannot be complete, probably, before January or February next. And so the congregation have been led to devise the new enterprise. It is, in substance, putting a new man to preach Christ in the best audience-room in Brooklyn, with seats free—absolutely free to all comers. But who is the new preacher? It is Dr. Storrs as he now is, widely different from what he has been known so prominently for twenty years past, far and near, among the Congregational clergy and not a few of the laity. Dr. Storrs has been remodeled and re-cast within some five years. He has dropped some peculiarities and softened others. He has written fewer sermons, but has devoted equal, or greater energy and effort with fine taste to the cultivation of the gifts of off-hand delivery. The solemn and precious revivals in his church have been better than a fiery furnace to him, fusing his theology, firing his enthusiasm, condensing the swift current and glow of his vivid imagination in more effective appeals to the hearts of his hearers, and qualifying him, much more than in former years, to reach and to hold, not the talented nor the highly educated and refined, alone, but larger circles and successive ranks of hearers. Now he is becoming the people's man to a much greater degree than ever before, as his own stated hearers already keenly appreciate. The Academy of Music is the new Sabbath-stage for him, and is an audience-room that accommodates readily some three or four thousand. It is one of the most elegant, admirably constructed, and commodious, as well as spacious, of our public halls, in all the Eastern States. The audience on Sunday morning to hear his first discourse, under the experiment of the free church system, would probably have numbered two thousand, and was thoroughly composite, from all communions and outside of all, from all the various churches and from some sources not often represented in ordinary church edifices. The discourse was pure gospel.

#### THE LEGEND OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN.

The Assumption of the Virgin, it is said, is one of the dogmas to be proclaimed at the approaching Ecumenical Council. The London Times gives the following legend on which it is founded:—

"Two years after the Ascension of Christ (but even here at the outset we are met by discrepancies as to date in the various versions), an angel appeared to the Virgin, bearing a palm-branch, saying, 'Hail, Mary, full of grace, God is with thee.' On the third day from this thine assumption shall come to pass: thy Son expects thee in the midst of the angels.' And she begged that all the Apostles might be summoned near her. The angel promised it and departed amid great radiance. And all of a sudden wherever the Apostles were, even to the ends of the earth, John in Ephesus, and Simon in Rome, and Paul in Tiberias, and Thomas in India, and Matthew in Berytus, and Bartholomew in Armenia, &c., they were lifted up by a cloud and brought to the door of Mary. And when they had all prayed, there arose at the third hour of the third day a great commotion and earthquake, and Christ descended in a cloud with hosts of angels, and Michael took Mary's soul into Paradise. Next the Apostles went to bury the body, while a great light shone around them, singing, 'When Israel went forth from Egypt.' But while they went to the Valley of Jehosaphat a certain Jew came out of the town and began to abuse them, and to take hold of the bier, whereupon his hands clung to it and he could not remove them, suffering great agonies, while the angels in the clouds struck the people with blindness. He is then converted, seeing the miracle, and is healed, having kissed the bier, and the palm-branch is given to him that he might remove the blindness from the eyes of the people; and when they had buried her and closed the vault, Christ appeared again, and asked the Apostles what they thought He ought to do for the Virgin. Whereupon they counselled Him that, as He had taken her soul, He should also take her body. And this was done. Michael rolled the stone from the mouth of the tomb, and Mary sprang forth and blessed the Lord, and He kissed her; and as she rose Heavenwards she threw her girdle down to St. Thomas, who had been saying Mass in India, and who had suddenly been transported to Mount Olivet. He kissed it and took it to the Apostles, who were still assembled at her now empty tomb. They would not at first believe that he had seen her rise to Heaven, but when they saw the girdle they were convinced. Then the same cloud which had carried the Apostles from their different places took them up and transported them to their different places, 'even as Abacuc, the prophet, carried the food to Daniel in the lions' den, and was carried back to Judaea.'

"One MS. concludes thus, after stating that the author was 'Joseph, who placed the body of Christ in my sepulchre and have seen and spoken with Him after His resurrection.'... 'and let every Christian know that he who has this book by him or in his house, whether he be an ecclesiastic, or a layman, or a woman, the Devil will not hurt him; his son will not be a lunatic, or a demoniac, or deaf, or blind. In his house there will be no sudden death. Whosoever shall read this "sermon" shall be saved.'

"And this is the basis of the dogma of the Assumption, to be solemnly proclaimed, if all goes well, perchance yet in this year of grace, 1869, as one of the means to restore universal peace and goodwill among men, and to remove all evils 'both from the Church and the world.'"

#### PROF. NEWMAN ON LIQUOR-LAWS.

At the recent meeting of the Social Science Congress, held in the city of Bristol, Professor Newman read a paper on "The Drink Traffic," the evils of which he depicted in strong terms. It pressed down their social welfare so low that the word prosperity was not applicable to them; but the more intelligent working-men had their eyes open to the evil, and no opposition was to be anticipated from them, no matter how stringently Parliament and the magistrates acted in the matter. Suppose strictly national schools were opened, and the children of drunks forced into them by law—in what state would those children come? Many of them would be not only ragged and dirty, but starved and diseased. An alarm would arise of their infecting the whole school. As a measure of quarantine, it would be requisite to wash and clothe them, and the medical officer would insist that they must be fed. It would in many cases become a question whether it was safe for the school to allow them to sleep in the parents' house, which was apt to be a nidus of contagion. The State might prosecute the parent and try to recover the money it spent on the child, but it would fail while the parent was a drunkard. It must either prevent his crime or adopt the child as its own and take the expense on itself. Were their political economists willing to proclaim that if a man wanted to have his children reared and educated at State expense he had only to become a drunkard?—and if the State insisted on permitting capitalists to thrive by making men drunks, it left itself no means of educating drunks' children but by a socialistic system, in which the State became universal parent. Professor Newman argued against such a state of things, and went on to contend that if the drinking of intoxicating liquors was abolished, then the social evil would be infinitely lessened, if not entirely done away with—women would not be the tempters of men, and men would not be the enemies of women. After speaking of the waste caused by the liquor traffic, Mr. Newman remarked that, in insisting that the magistrates should have an absolute veto on drunkenness, Parliament conceded that an absolute veto, exercised by somebody for moral purposes, was a right and proper thing, and out of that arose the claims of the collective public to have a veto co-ordinate with the magistrates.

The Rev. Mr. Cairne read a paper on "The Sunday Liquor Traffic." The rev. gentleman quoted from Cromwell's Act for the better observation of the Lord's Day, and various other later Acts, remarking that it was at last seen that people could not be made sober by Act of Parliament; but now it was made easy for them on Sundays, till half-past twelve or one o'clock, to do right, and difficult to do wrong; and Mr. Gladstone had said it was the duty of Legislators to make it easy for the people to do right, and difficult to do wrong. (Hear, Hear.) He then referred to the Forster Mackenzie Act of 1854, contending that it had been productive of im-

mense benefit, not only on the Sunday, but throughout the rest of the week, and concluded by saying that the sooner the unfortunate drink-sellers were compelled to cease from selling their poisoning liquors on Sundays, and every other day, the better for themselves, the better for this kingdom, and the better for the world at large. The chief obstacle to the coming of the happy millennium was drink, as the prophet Habakkuk suggested when he said "Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him."

#### REFORM IN MEXICO.—REV. E. C. RILEY.

A Mexican correspondent of the New York Observer states that in the City of Mexico there are eight bodies of native Evangelical Christians formed of converts from the Catholic Church. He adds that in the surrounding country there are ten or twelve similar congregations, and that the Reform movement has extended to the States of Zacatecas and Yucatan. The most active spirit at the head of this gratifying reformation is the Rev. Enrique C. Riley, a native of Chili, but whose father, we believe, was an Englishman. This zealous Evangelical clergyman, now in the prime of life, speaks English better than most Englishmen. He is well known to the clergymen of New York, in which city he did the work of Evangelist for some years among the Spanish-speaking residents of that great emporium of trade and commerce. He translated for the American Tract Society, many of the tracts of the Rev. J. C. Ryle, of England; he issued a monthly paper containing controversial treatises, and otherwise, in a literary way, pushed forward the work of Evangelization among people using his own language in that city, as all the Evangelical clergy (chiefly those of the Episcopal Church) can bear witness. Mr. Riley is known in Montreal, having been present once during the Missionary meetings, and those who have attended the Spanish place of worship in 22nd street, New York, have been peculiarly interested in the services. The clear, ringing voice of the pastor, the hearty responses of the congregation, the sweet singing, all in the most musical of languages leave a strong impression. Personally Mr. Riley is one of those men, who, because of a fine flow of animal spirits, a cheerful face and engaging manner, as well as graceful form and address, are fitted to win their way in whatever society they may fall into.

The Observer's correspondent asks:—"What will the Christian people and societies of the United States say of these wonderful strides towards reformation in the land of Montezuma and Cortes?—the land of the oppressed, of long-suffering, of revolutions and pronouncements, of brigands and anarchy? Will they fold their arms and leave a few brave Christian men and women, alone and unaided, at the mercy of an incensed and remorseless priesthood, with a vast mass of ignorance and superstition at their control? Will they imagine that endangered intolerance and relentless bigotry will quietly permit the spread of light and truth through their so long possessed land of priestcraft? Do they suppose that the Rev. Enrique C. Riley, the most active collector of these scattered brethren into organizations and the dauntless advocate of religious freedom and Evangelical piety, or his noble-hearted co-laborers, sleep on roses? If so, let them be undeceived and understand clearly that, while the Constitution of Mexico fully guarantees religious liberty and the Liberal party defend it, yet these pure and unselfish Christians are watched, slandered, and often endangered. Neither the Constitution nor the Government can protect them against poison or the assassin's knife. They eschew politics and follow Christ, and strive, by day and by night, to inculcate religious truth among their people—to raise their country from its poor state to the rank of an enlightened, Christian nation."

#### CONVENTION OF Y. M. C. A. OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

(From the St. John Globe, Oct. 18.)

The Convention of delegates from Young Men's Christian Associations has been brought to a close, and by this time, no doubt, most of the delegates are on their way to their various homes. The meeting was most interesting, and must have served to strengthen and encourage the young men in the work in which they were engaged. Such gatherings have a good influence, and we hope to see more of them. The Association of this city, or whoever was instrumental in bringing the Convention about, are entitled to credit. The good effected by bringing strangers together and meeting on one common platform, or for the promotion of a common cause, cannot be calculated. It has a tendency to wipe away the dusty cobwebs of bigotry and prejudice that often smother the best parts of our nature. By such gatherings men discover that "there is a great deal of human nature about a man," no matter where he happens to reside; that all men are nearly alike, whether they live under the red-cross banner of St. George, or the Stars and Stripes of the Great Republic. This Convention has been productive of much good, and we hope to see many more such conventions; and, with Governor Wilnot, we earnestly pray that no Irish Fenians or "Bluenose" Fenians will ever be able to excite bitter feelings between the people of these Colonies and the people of the United States, and prevent such reunions as that which has lately taken place in this city.

The delegates have not been idle during their stay here. From early in the morning until late in the evening of each day they have held meetings, and discussed various subjects of importance to the cause of religion. By this means they have been mutually benefited. They have arranged plans for establishing societies in places where none now exist; and the work will hereafter be conducted with more system and more effect. On Sunday, too, the services in different churches in the city were conducted by the delegates, who thus made themselves and the object for which they came here known to most of our people. In the afternoon, although the weather was unfavorable, an open-air service was held on King Square, the exercises being conducted by some of the delegates assembled on the steps of the Court House. It was quite largely attended, and those present conducted themselves in a devout and becoming manner.

The "Farewell Meeting" was held at the Centenary Chapel in the evening. The body of the church could not hold all who sought admission, and a branch meeting was held in the

large room in the basement of the church. Even this did not accommodate all. Short addresses were delivered at both of these meetings by clergymen and lay members of the Convention, with the singing of portions of favorite hymns at intervals. The meeting was not brought to a close until after ten o'clock, yet so interesting was it that none of the large congregation appeared weary. The delegates were called upon the platform, and, joining hands, sang a portion of a hymn, after which Rev. Mr. Lathen pronounced the parting benediction, and the large meeting separated. The delegates visited many of the Sabbath-schools yesterday.

#### FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The new Blackfriars' Bridge, London, will be formally opened for traffic by the Queen, early in November.—Though the Government will not bring in a bill in favor of the ballot, it is believed that they will not oppose a measure of that kind if introduced.—It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Gladstone's health is now fully re-established; but hard work, it is said, he still avoids.—During the Social Science Congress at Bristol, about 150 ladies organized a Congress of their own, for the discussion of Female Education and Employment, Intemperance, Girls' Industrial Schools, and kindred topics.—A keen struggle for the representation of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, has commenced. Mr. E. S. Gordon, is the Conservative candidate; Mr. Jordan Hall, a London Chancery barrister, has been brought forward by the Liberals, but some have suggested the name of J. S. Mill.—On the trial of Barrett, at Galway, for the attempted murder of Captain Lambert, of Athewry, the jury failed to agree. One of the jury, favorable to conviction, was mobbed, and the judge's carriage was assaulted with stones. The prisoner was not discharged; a second trial was to come off on the 14th.—At Wood-Green, a suburb of London, a shocking tragedy has been enacted. A carpenter, named Hinson, who cohabited with a young woman named Death, becoming jealous of the attentions of a man named Boyd, first shot the woman, and then walked deliberately to Boyd's house, and, with his gun, beat out the brains of the unfortunate man.—Sheffield is to expend \$75,000 in building the largest and most complete music hall in England.—Thirty-six million pounds of black tea have been shipped to Great Britain this season.

#### OTTAWA INTERESTS.

(From the Ottawa Daily News.)

The experiment of securing justice for the Ottawa by rehabilitating cast-off Western politicians has been tried over and over again, and always with the same result. In 1854, Mr. (now Sir) Francis Hincks, afraid of the gathering storm in the West, sought and found refuge in Renfrew. We well remember the high expectations that were then indulged in as to the future of the Ottawa. It was expected that with such a representation on the floor of Parliament, we would be sure of a whole host of good things. But what was the result? Immediately on the assembling of Parliament, Hincks was hurled from power, and during the whole of the remainder of the time he occupied a seat in the House he never once opened his lips in our behalf. We might as well have had a bronze or stucco bust for our representative as the famous Francis Hincks.

Not satisfied with one failure, the people of the Ottawa put their trust in another stranger, Phillip Vankoughnet. He was a novelty to us—his very name sounded uncouth in our ears—but we knew that he was going to occupy a seat in the Government. So we put Vankoughnet—waited for the blessings that he was to shower upon us. But they never came. A few, a very few, got fat offices—others were satisfied with timber berths—the country got nothing.

Once more the cry of "justice for the Ottawa" was heard, and we were asked to return a wanderer from the West, in the person of Hon. Mr. Cayley. Like Hincks, Cayley was Finance Minister, and, like him, he sought a refuge in Renfrew. Cayley held the money-bags, and we thought we were all right, if we only secured his friendship. Visions of a Ship Canal, of a Railway to Pembroke, of improvements on the Ottawa and its tributaries, and of "good things" generally flitted before our dreamy eyes. All the baits that ever tempted the cupidity of Ottawa electors were once more dangled before us. One leading gentleman who is now conspicuous in his devotion to Hincks was then conspicuous in his devotion to Cayley. The bait took. Cayley was elected. And what then? The "good things" somehow never came. We made ourselves the scorn and contempt of the great Provinces of which we form a part, and never got the wages for our shame. Cayley, it was soon discovered, was too dead to be revived, and he was thrown aside like a cast-off garment. He had not the power, even if he had the will, to help those who helped him.

Yet another great shadow from the West loomed up on the Ottawa. The Hon. Wm. McDougall came here to seek a resting-place for the sole of his foot. The way was made pleasant for him in North Lanark, and the rejected of North Ontario sat for an Ottawa constituency. Unlike Cayley and Hincks, McDougall remained some time in office after his election. He became Commissioner of Public Works, and as such had the power to make himself of great service to this section of country. But did he do so? Let those who approached him on behalf of Ottawa improvements make answer if they did not find this man—so warm in his promises on election day—more cold than the icebergs on the coast of Labrador? Let them say if they did not find this Ottawa representative as utterly ignorant of Ottawa needs as if he had been brought up in the Bay of Gaspé, and had never heard of anything but herring and cod-fish?

With this experience before us, is it worth while for us to incur the contempt and odium of the rest of the country for the sake of making one more trial with a discarded politician?

—Sir Charles Fox, the eminent engineer and contractor, writes to advocate the use of cylindrical, instead of conical wheels on railway. He points out that conical wheels have not answered the purpose for which they were introduced—viz., to facilitate the passage of vehicles round curves. The oscillation which is so disagreeable to railway travellers is produced by the use of conical wheels and an enormous cost is incurred through unnecessary wear and tear.



## TERMS OF THE "WITNESS."

DAILY WITNESS.....\$3 per annum.  
MONTREAL WITNESS (Semi-  
weekly).....2 " "  
WEEKLY WITNESS.....1 " "  
Cash invariably in advance, and all letters  
must be post-paid.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,  
Proprietors,  
116 Great St. James street,  
Montreal, Q.

THE  
WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1869.

## JOTTINGS IN AND ABOUT QUEBEC.

Having occasion to go to Quebec, on Friday morning, in order to await the arrival of the steamer expected on Monday, I had the pleasure of accompanying a number of our citizens, who were going to embark in the outward-bound steamer on Saturday morning. I need not say anything of the steamer "Quebec," or her Captain, as both are well and favorably known, farther than to mention, that the latter, if returned to the Local Legislature for Sorel, says he will not find the duties of Parliament clash with his duties on the River; the one being performed in winter and the other in summer.

## AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

If Capt. Labelle goes in, it will be, he assured me, as an independent member, ready to support the Administration in all that is good, but to oppose it in any thing that he judges otherwise. Sorel has hitherto favored office-holders—men whose bread depended upon the favor of Government, and who, consequently, durst not vote against it. It remains to be seen if it will prefer a man whose business in life is to serve the people generally, without distinction of party, nationally, or creed—a man who makes his own living independent of Government favor, and who, on principle, is not inclined to spend a sou to secure a seat.

## TRANSFERRING PASSENGERS.

In the morning, after landing passengers and freight at Quebec, our steamer went, about nine o'clock, alongside the "Peruvian" in the stream, to transfer the remainder of the passengers, being the larger half, to that vessel; and it would be difficult to imagine a greater triumph of science than the entire mastery of two such magnificent steamships shown in this process. Each floating palace was managed as easily and accurately as an Indian manages his canoe. Whilst the transfer was going on, a shrill whistle was heard on the "Peruvian," and immediately the captain began to revolve, without a single handspike fixed in it, or a single sailor marching round it. All that indicated the cause of motion was a regular and rapid spitting of steam out of a pipe in the side of the vessel, and all the attention required in heaving the anchor, which held that great ship against a strong current and ebb tide, was a man looking over the bow to notice how the ponderous chain came up. What a change this is on the old fashion of heaving the anchor in a large vessel I need not say. As the passengers by the Grand Trunk were expected immediately, and could be taken aboard from the little steamer whilst the "Peruvian" drifted down with the current, the preparation for heaving the anchor was timely; but owing to a "run off" beyond Kingston, the Grand Trunk passenger and mail train, which should have reached Point Levis early in the morning, did not arrive till after two, and it was about three o'clock before they were on board, when the gallant ocean steamer which had had steam up since the morning, put forth her unseen power, and soon was lost sight of round the point.

## THE POINT LEVIS FORTS.

Taking up my abode in the Victoria Hotel, Point Levis,—or rather South Quebec, as the G. T. Terminus is called—to await the arrival of the in-coming steamer, and learning on Monday morning that she had not yet been seen at Father Point, and knowing that she would take about fourteen hours from thence to reach Quebec, I had that rare luxury—a vacant day, and decided to visit the Point Levis Forts which the British Government has been for some years constructing, and which are now nearly finished. These are three in number, and crown respectively the most elevated points behind and above the village of Point Levis. The reason for their erection was the advance that has been made in the science of gunnery, which would have rendered the American Gibraltar, as Cape Diamond is called, perfectly helpless against an enemy's batteries constructed on these heights; and the only remedy for this inherent weakness of Quebec, was to preoccupy said heights, which has been effectually done. Fort No. 1 is nearly over Indian Cove. No. 2 is in the centre of the neck of land which forms Point Levis, and is the most elevated; and No. 3 is above the Grand Trunk Terminus,—the whole extending over a line of less than three miles. They are all built on the same plan, which is said to include all the modern improvements in fortification, and they may be briefly described as follows:—1st. Each is in form nearly a crescent, the inner side being undefended. 2nd. They are each placed on a gentle eminence, sloping away on all sides; and on the sides to be defended all obstructions

are carefully removed, so that not even a dog could approach without been seen a good way off. 3rd. There is a glacis or sloping bank thrown up all round, a little higher than the wall of the Fort. 4. Next there is a ditch, apparently about twenty feet deep and as many wide, with perpendicular walls on each side. 5th. Above the inner wall rises another broad bank of earth, with a sharp incline outward, and a gentle incline inward, upon which plateau guns are to be placed all round the crescent. In this position they can command every object for many miles round, and could terribly cut up any attacking army before it reached the ditch. 6th. At each of the two outer angles of the fort there is a caponniere or triangular projection, from the port-holes and loop-holes of which cannon and musketry can sweep the ditches in every direction; and these caponnières are reached by covered ways. 7th. The inside face of the great bank above described, is a wall like that of a long dwelling-house abundantly supplied with doors and windows, and surmounted by many chimneys for ventilation.

The whole of the great bank or plateau which constitutes the fort proper is arched underneath, and laid out in casemates and magazines; and it is said that to man them fully thirty thousand men would be required. Two of them are connected by a road, protected by a breast-work nearly a mile long, which is about twenty-one feet broad at the base, and eight feet at the top, and from seven to eight feet high. Two of the forts which were erected by contract are finished, lacking only the drawbridges, which are being constructed in England. But the third and largest which is being constructed chiefly by military labor, under the direction of engineer officers, will require another season to finish it. The reason assigned for its being behind the others is that soldiers can only work at it in the season of the year when they can be under canvas, which is two months shorter than the contractors' season for working; and that the soldiers are not skilled laborers, such as contractors hire. They, however, work much cheaper, getting only a small addition to their pay when working, and do very well on the whole.

I asked several parties concerning the cost of these great works, but could get no definite information. In fact, one said it was like that of the Abyssinian war, indefinite, and could only be found out when all the bills came in. I asked several if half a million dollars for each would be too high an estimate, and they seemed to think pounds might be as near the mark.

Now, the question arises, Will this immense expenditure ever be of any use? There are three, and only three, ways by which, as far as we can see, an attacking army could reach Quebec: up the River, or down the River, or by the Grand Trunk, and none of these are defended by the forts, the whole object of which is to oppose an army marching overland from the wilderness of Maine. I was informed, by an engineer officer, that the forts had nothing to do with defending the river, it being believed the fleet would do that. It was intended to build two other forts, one of them to defend the Plains of Abraham, but it is not likely that these will be built now, and Quebec will, therefore, remain as much exposed, in that direction, as it was when Wolfe took it. Indeed, with the present policy of Britain, it is doubtful if any of these forts would be built now at all, if it was still to do, and, perhaps, it would be little matter.

It is said that Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald, when in London, came under a pledge to fortify Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, if Britain would fortify Quebec; but we need not say that no part of said fortifications has been commenced, at all events about Montreal, nor is it likely that they ever will be. The earth-works around Petersburg, Va., cast up in a few days, served their purpose quite as effectually as these costly forts could have done.

## THE LATE EARL DERBY.

By the death of this nobleman Britain loses a statesman and orator of the first class. He was the sixty-fourth holder of the title, which was created in 1485. He was born in 1799, and was, consequently, in his 71st year. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, through each of which schools he passed with honors. He entered Parliament as Mr. Stanley in 1821, and speedily attracted attention by his talents; and during the agitation of Parliamentary Reform, he was one of the leaders on the Reform side. The following condensed notice of his subsequent career we copy from a contemporary:—

When Earl Grey came into office, pledged to carry the Reform Bill, Mr. Stanley came into office with him as Secretary to Ireland, at that time vexed with agitations to which those of modern days are trifling. He, however, lost his election for a borough in his native county of Lancashire, the Liberals of Preston preferring the manufacturer of Hunt's Matchless Blacking, otherwise known as Orator Hunt, and more remarkable for the fluency than the accuracy of his English. Mr. Stanley, however, soon found a seat as representative of Windsor. As a colleague of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, he took part in several important measures of Reform, besides the one great measure which remodelled the representative system. Among these were the bill which established the system of National Education in Ireland; the Irish Church Temporalities Bill; the Poor Law Bill; and especially the noble measure by which the slaves of the British West Indies were emancipated. In order to carry the last of these bills,

he became Colonial Secretary; but, disapproving the appropriation clauses of a second measure dealing with the Temporalities of the Irish Church, which was introduced by Lord Melbourne's administration, he seceded from the Cabinet and the party, taking with him in his defection Sir James Graham, Lord Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond. From this time forth, he showed no sympathy for any of the measures advocated by the Liberal party, though he declined to join Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet, formed on Lord Grey's defeat in 1834. In 1841, however, having in the meantime acted long and steadily with the Conservative opposition, he again took office as Colonial Secretary, and was promoted to the House of Lords as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe. As he left Lord Melbourne upon the question of Irish temporalities, so he left Sir Robert Peel on that of the Corn Laws. This was in 1846, and his Lordship now took the lead of the Protectionist Opposition. Though the secession of this party failed to embarrass Sir Robert's policy, it had the effect of breaking up his ministry, and Lord John Russell succeeded him. His Lordship suffered two defeats in 1851 and 1852, and in the latter year Lord Stanley, then become Earl Derby, assumed office and formed a Cabinet, which, however, was so wanting in stability that before the expiration of the year he was again leading the Opposition. After the Crimean war and on the fall of the Coalition Ministry, he once more attempted to conduct the public administration of the country, but coming into office in February, 1858, his Reform Bill was rejected in March, 1859, and the Premier appealed to the country, with such results as to lead to another resignation in the following June. No further opportunity occurred for attempting to form a Conservative administration till 1866, which was, as we all know, only a little less feeble than those which had previously held office, each for a few months, under Lord Derby's auspices. It was probably the most humiliating of all, for his Lordship not only consented to bring in a Reform Bill, after long opposition to that measure, but accepted, one after another, every important amendment which the Opposition insisted upon, so that the act as passed was in all essentials the legislation of the Opposition, rather than of the Ministry. His Lordship had been in failing health before the dissolution of his Ministry, and shortly after announced his determination to withdraw from active political life. Besides the offices which he held in the various Cabinets to which he belonged, Lord Derby was the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports after the death of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, a Knight of the Garter, and a Knight of St. Michael and St. George. He was a man of elegant literary tastes, as was proved by his translations from Homer, which have gone through several editions. Besides his ample English estates, his Lordship was a large landholder in Tipperary. The earls of Derby were at one time Kings of the Isle of Man; but this sovereignty had passed into the Athol family some years before its final extinction by purchase in 1765.

THE "WITNESS" AND ITS FRIENDS.—Publishers may offer their periodicals either at or below cost without securing much currency for them, even among the classes for which they are specially adapted, if they are without an agency for urging them on the attention of the public. Those who provide bodily aliment may calculate on a vast multitude in search of what they have to sell; but those who feed the mind know, now-a-days, almost as surely, that most people have within easy reach more mental pabulum than their spirits crave. Owing to the rates at which THE WITNESS and MESSENGER are issued, they must remain without any such assistance as many publishers obtain by giving a third or more of the subscribers' hard-gotten money to an agent. They have, however, always had the advantage of a multitude of much-esteemed unfeared advocates, who have done out of pure love a work which money could hardly have bought. While we acknowledge our present indebtedness to such friends, we must acknowledge, also, our continued dependence on them. Will all those who think their neighbors would be the better of taking THE WITNESS or MESSENGER, and the neighborhood the better of their being extensively read, do what they can to secure these advantages? This is the season for doing such a good work, and if all go into it heartily who have professed a desire to see good literature widely circulated, there will be such an extension to the usefulness of these papers as all will have occasion to be proud of.

THE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—We have an official demand from the "Board of Examiners of the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec," that the letter on our first page be inserted as their reply to the recent article on "The Tooth Doctors." We leave readers to judge of its force in reply to our remarks, which were chiefly based upon provisions of their Act of Incorporation. Of the value of the modes of practice of which the Board does not approve, and would trample out in scorn, it is not for us to judge, nor of the ability of the practitioners whom they treat so cavalierly. We are quite convinced that the object of the Dental Association is good, but the haughty tone of their document shows in what spirit they are likely to administer the great, and, we cannot help thinking, somewhat dangerous powers conferred upon them.

Corporate powers, being abnormal, are always to be strictly guarded, which we do not think has been the case in the Act referred to. The Legislature should only grant corporate powers for the public benefit, and not for the benefit of any individual, or class, or company. Now, what does the public good require in this case? Simply that dentists shall be competent to perform their duties, and that there shall be

some means of excluding quacks and inexperienced persons from practicing. This, secured by sufficient examinations, is all that the law incorporating the profession should contemplate. To direct competent dentists whether or not they shall have show-cases, or advertise, or charge much or little, would be simply arbitrary tyranny. We do not say that the Board of Dentists in this city would do anything so foolish; but the Act which they have got from our Legislature gives them the power to make such regulations.

ECCLIASTICAL INDEPENDENCE IN MATTERS SPIRITUAL.—Very strong ground is being taken by the New York Observer, Zion's Herald, and a number of other papers, against the interference of a Chicago judge with the trial of a presbyter by his Bishop, even though the presbyter were in the right and the Bishop in the wrong. Those who join a Church accept not only its discipline but any errors that its courts may make in administering that discipline; and a man's standing in the Church is no subject for the supervision of the Civil Courts, even though pecuniary emoluments may depend upon it. These can only be an incident of his standing, and cannot bring that into a court of law. To take any other ground would make the Church subject to the state in matters spiritual, and render the discipline of ministers in all Churches in the United States as difficult as the discipline of Bishop Colenso in the Church of England.

SYMPATHY WANTED.—An American paper, speaking with commendation of the national sympathy for the widows and orphans of soldiers who fell in the war, pertinently asks if the much greater number of widows and orphans made by beer and whiskey ever had a sympathizing article, or paragraph, bestowed upon them, by any of the "anti-prohibitory" journals? The writer goes on to say:—

"100,000 men and women were sent to prison in 1868 (by accurate statistics), 200,000 children to the poor-house, and 200,000 more into the street, to graduate in the higher ranks of criminals, 300 murders, 400 suicides, and 60 acres of drunkards' graves filled—all caused by intemperance; and yet we are asked to license the continuance of this pauperism, crime, and death!"

"Men are alarmed at the immense debt incurred to save the nation, who never ponder the waste of money in the traffic of ardent spirits. The retail liquor sales for one year in this republic were \$1,483,361,865; but little less than the total value of the railroads and equipments in the U. S. (\$1,654,491,789); more than ten times all the church property of the country in 1860 (\$147,398,541), and two years of which would pay off the entire national debt! All this worse than thrown away! Yet men ask you, fellow citizens, to license this more than useless expenditure of the national wealth!"

DR. ALLEN'S STATEMENT.—Under this heading the Gazette of yesterday, the 21st inst., publishes a long letter from Dr. Allen, the Mayor of Cornwall, wherein he gives a statement of the cause of the unhappy differences between himself and his wife, which have caused so much public scandal. The following is the pith of his version of the affair:—

In 1848 he, Dr. Allen, married the second daughter of the Hon. Philip Vankoughnet, and a year afterwards removed from Toronto to Cornwall, at the solicitation of his wife and her relations. In 1852 some domestic difficulties occurred, ending in a hot dispute between Col. Vankoughnet and the Doctor, which terminated in the latter ordering Col. Vankoughnet out of his, the Doctor's house. Since that time calumny and slander have been lavished against him, and attempts made to effect his ruin; his wife appearing as the tool of her father and friends, and two months after the altercation just alluded to, she left his house, taking with her his only son. In one month afterwards the child was returned to him, dead, and an advertisement appeared in the Official Gazette, and also in the Cornwall local newspaper, to the effect that his wife intended to make an application for a divorce. Soon after this she expressed her regret therefor, and returned to her husband; at the same time insisting on the publication of an advertisement, stating that the former advertisement, relative to a divorce, had been drawn up and published without her knowledge and consent. During nearly two years following she lived with her husband, having no intercourse with her own family. But an intimacy between them again sprang up, followed by another flight on the part of Mrs. Allen, who again took with her an infant son. After a second separation, lasting for eight months, she again sought to return, but the Doctor having ascertained that she had accused him of ill-treatment, refused, until the charge was explained. Whereupon, she retracted, in writing, the accusations she had previously sworn to, saying she had been compelled to make them by persuasions, entreaties and threats of certain members of her family. She, subsequently, tried to act as an affectionate wife to her husband, and in 1858 her relations, without an exception, had him proposed as chief magistrate of Cornwall, and also voted for him; and such was the revulsion of feeling in his favor, by their conduct, that the Cornwall Freeholder came out in a long and most congratulatory editorial on the subject. Dr. Allen concludes by affirming that the final separation has been brought about by his wife's family using every malignant means within their power to breed and foster dissensions between a wife and her husband.

LAY DELEGATION.—Not only have more than two-thirds of the quarter-million of lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who voted, declared in favor of lay delegation, but more than three-fourths of the ministers, so far as heard from, have done the same—the whole number being 2,007, and the yeas 1,607. Thus all the conditions prescribed by the General Conference are likely to be fully met; and it will remain to be seen whether or not the next General Conference will fulfil the implied pledge of its predecessor.

## SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

The wet state of the weather on Saturday hindered the players of the final champion match of lacrosse between the Montreal club and the Canajoharie Indians, and the winding up of the grand tournament has not as yet taken place.—On the same day, notwithstanding the weather, the corner-stone of St. Mark's church, of the Church of Scotland, and situated on the corner of William and Dalhousie streets, was laid in the presence of a considerable number of persons.—Sunday following was a day to be long remembered in Montreal, for, besides one or two fires on Saturday evening, two churches were burned during the night and a third had a narrow escape. The St. Andrew's church, of the Church of Scotland, was totally destroyed, and as a gale of wind was blowing at the time, the fire communicated itself to the opposite Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) burning the roof, but leaving the church otherwise but little injured, except by water. The adjoining Baptist church too had a hole burned in its roof, caused by a burning piece of wood being blown upon it from St. Andrew's church, but fortunately the building escaped further damage.—In connection with Montreal news, it may be mentioned that the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains have declined to leave that place, and remove to lands on the Ottawa, as they have been requested to do by Government.

## FIVE FIRES IN ONE NIGHT.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH AND THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH DESTROYED—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH—LARGE SPICE MILLS DESTROYED AND A GLASS WAREHOUSE ON FIRE.

Last Saturday night and Sunday morning were signalized by a succession of calamitous fires, the like of which has not occurred here for very many years, resulting in the destruction of two handsome churches; the narrow escape of a third; the burning of large spice-mills, and a glass warehouse taking fire. We shall describe each in the order in which they occurred.

## ST. GEORGE'S SPICE MILLS.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday night the fire-alarm sounded from box No. 4, which was caused by the breaking out of a fire at the St. George's Spice Mills, No. 25 St. Jean Baptiste street, and owned by Messrs. Kerry Brothers & Crathern. The firemen had to burst in the wicket door of the front gateway entrance before they could get into the yard, where the fire was. The flames were discovered issuing from the mills—a two storey stone building—and several streams of water were quickly playing on the fire, which had got considerable headway before it was discovered. It burned furiously for nearly half an hour, and as it was being extinguished, it was singular to see with what force the flames rushed up the two ventilating shafts, and issued from the roof as if coming from the nozzle of a powerful bellows. In the upper flats four grinding mills and a large quantity of spice and material were destroyed. The fire appeared to have originated on the first flat, just opposite one of the windows, and among a few barrels of spice in front of one of the mills; but its cause is not known, yet circumstances seem to lead to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary. The furnace and lamps were all put out before the workmen left the building at 6 o'clock that evening, and the place where the fire originated was not in any way near combustible material. On Saturday morning, as two of the workmen were entering, one of them called the attention of the other to the word "Fire" written with chalk in the gateway. They thought nothing of the circumstance then, further than that one man remarked to the other that "it looks as if we are going to have a fire to-night." However, nothing has transpired as to the positive cause of the fire. The loss of stock and machinery is roughly estimated at about \$10,000, which is covered by insurance. Adjoining the spice-mills is an extensive Customs Bonded Warehouse, where Messrs. Kerry Brothers & Crathern have a large stock of drugs and spices, which the fire fortunately did not reach, otherwise a terrible conflagration might have been the result.

## THE GLASS WAREHOUSE.

In an hour or two afterwards, that is to say about half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, smoke was discovered issuing from the glass staining warehouse of Mr. J. C. Spence, No. 23 Juror street. The firemen from the central station soon extinguished the fire, which was caused by the end of a beam jutting into the flue of a furnace, in which a large fire had been burning up to a late hour on Saturday night. Little or no damage was done.

## SECOND FIRE AT SPICE MILLS.

A watchman was left in charge of Messrs. Kerry Brothers and Crathern's premises, after the fire was put out on Saturday at eleven p.m. and Mr. John Harper, the manager of the mills, also remained on the premises for several hours afterwards, and left about half-past four a.m. for his residence in Brunswick street off Belmont. About a quarter of an hour after Mr. Harper left the mills, the watchman, who was looking about the building, discovered flames bursting out again from among bags of spice which had previously been on fire. The fire alarm was again given and the reels from the Court House station were at the mills in two minutes afterwards, and were playing on the flames when the reels from the other four city district fire stations arrived. In the meantime, Mr. Harper, who had left the mills about a quarter of an hour previously, was on his way home to Brunswick street, and in walking up Radegonde street he came in full view of

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

situated at the corner of Beaver Hall and La-gauchetiere street and from the southwest side of the which edifice dense volumes of smoke were issuing; whilst the bliffling glare of the flames within, proceeding from fire, was reflected on the windows of the church. The alarm was given from box 37, at a few minutes before 5 o'clock. Leaving a few men with a reel, to thoroughly extinguish the fire at the spice-mill, Chief Bertram and assistant Patton, with the first two reels that were in readiness, galloped off, soon followed by the others, to the scene of the new fire. In the meantime, the men of the Point St. Charles and outlying stations, who had turned out on the first alarm, heard the first two strokes of the alarm from No. 37, and taking it to be the second alarm from box No. 4, connected with the spice mill fire, they also turned out. They found out their mistake in Notre



## Family Reading.

[For the Witness.

AUTUMN.

These are the dark fall days,  
When nature's tenderer smile  
Lies deeply hid beneath the folden lid  
Of storm-clouds for a while.

The sun with a painter's touch,  
In the early autumn hours,  
Floods waning green with a crimson sheen,  
And the woods with golden showers.

O, moments born to bless,  
That float themselves away—  
Like the warmer press, the pure caress  
Of childhood's earnest day.

But these are the dark fall days,  
And the leaves sweep sadly down;  
Or scattered lie, as the throngs pass by,  
Waiting their snowy crown.

O, life that is tender and true,  
O, life that is warm and gay,  
Must thy spirit-breath give place to death,  
And its casket to decay.

There is a wondrous wine,  
Who quaffs shall live for aye;  
It streams from each vein of a Saviour slain,  
Drink, drink without delay.

There is a whiter crown  
Than nature can ever wear;  
By the golden gates all time it waits  
The faintest breath of prayer.

Mrs. J. STREET.

October, 1869.

## PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

The following interesting extracts are from the October number of the *Missionary Herald*.

## ZULU MISSION—EAST-ERN AFRICA.

The missionaries in Zulu have just had their annual meeting at the Umvo station, and write as follows concerning their work:

**Defective Christian Character.** "Spiritual life in too many of our church members is languid, so much so as to awaken fear that what some of them once seemed to have was but a seeming. Heathenism personified, is Legion. A positive commandment, requiring or forbidding a specified thing, they readily understand; but how things not specified are required or forbidden by the same commandment, they see very imperfectly. Hence they are not easily made to feel that they must abandon any old custom or personal habit which cannot be directly and roundly denounced as a sin, however many the sins and evils which have invariably followed, and will continue to follow, the allowance and practice of such custom or habit. To this defect in their moral vision we ascribe many of the imperfections seen in their Christian character."

There are twelve native assistants, four of whom are regarded as home missionaries, and are located at some distance from any of our stations. The male seminary is training many who will, it is hoped, be valuable additions to this agency. The female seminary with Mrs. Edwards at the head, is now fairly under way with twenty-two pupils. It is hoped that this institution will do much to instill into the Zulu women the cleanly habits, and womanly refinement in which they are so deficient.

## MADURA MISSION—SOUTHERN INDIA.

Mr. Capron, of the Madura station, writes:—

"Since my last I have had occasion to report the statistics of my stations for the annual letter, but in nothing did I find so much cause for rejoicing as in the advance in contributions, to be traced chiefly to the plan, adopted by a part of the people, of giving a tenth to the Lord. This advance was from 36 to 115 rupees, or more than 200 per cent. I have been much gratified to see how readily the native Christians accept this as the Bible plan of benevolence. They receive the proposition with as much apparent consent and approval as they receive the eighth and ninth commandments.

## TEMPERANCE.

"At our Local Committee meeting a new subject came up, and one of which few of us comprehended the full importance—the subject of temperance. All the catechists and other mission helpers present at the meeting with one exception, were ready, or persuaded to sign the pledge, though some quoted the example of English missionaries and of the bishop.

"But from the meeting of the Local Committee we carried the reform to our congregations, and with very good effect. I was surprised to find how much of drinking there was among the Christians, and equally surprised to find how readily they signed the pledge, though I doubt not that nearly all intended to keep it in good faith.

"There was, however, a member of the church who was drinking today, as he said, by the advice of a native physician, and who at first declined to give up the habit. It was a Sunday when the rest signed their names to the pledge, and that night this man drank again as usual. The next morning soon after rising, he was suddenly struck down by some disease, and for some time lay as one dead. Some thought that he was dead. The chief man of the congregation was called, a man of much influence and a church member. 'This is no sickness,' said he; 'this is nothing else but the finger of God; and every person in

the crowd of Christians and heathen standing around fully believed what he said. He then knelt down before them all, and earnestly and at length besought the Lord to have mercy and to stay His judgments. The answer to the prayer seemed to all be as manifest as the providence which had smitten the man down. He soon caught breath slightly, and thence went on to recovery, and a few days later, when I came to the village, he gave up all his excuses and added his name to the pledge."

## EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Mr. Pond, who reached Mardin, Eastern Turkey, in December last, speaks in a letter dated 14th of July, of the difficulty and tediousness of learning the language:—

"Annual meeting is an event to break, most acceptably, the monotonous, half-student life of a new missionary; monotonous indeed if the language to be acquired is like its own native desert—dry and immensely spread out, without beauty, or any such thing, save here and there a stopping place for the eye of the professional philologist and the diligent Hebrew student.

"To the ear and to the eye, on the page written or printed, it is irksome and unsatisfying. In this particular experience I have the sympathy, to the full, of all the Mardin circle. You may say, 'A nearer acquaintance may result in a different experience. But you must not forget Mr. W—, who has been at the language, to find some form or comeliness, these twenty-one years, and can find no more fitting symbol for it than to call it 'the language of the camels.' The best that can be said of them is, that they have the poise of awkwardness."

## WOMEN'S WORK.

Miss Seymour, of the Harpoot girls' boarding-school, says:—

"We have now 50 pupils in our school, 17 girls and 33 women. Twenty will graduate this fall. We shall be very glad if, each year, the school increases in pleasantness to us in the same ratio that it has already done so. We enjoy it now more than I can tell you. A very pleasant feature is this: every night, after school, the Christian women among the pupils assemble in one of the recitation rooms for a fifteen minutes' prayer-meeting. Sometimes the fifteen is prolonged to thirty minutes, there seeming to be no place to break off; one confession of coldness, or expression of gratitude, or earnest prayer, following another in quick succession. And at the same time, the girls, in three respective rooms, are sending up the voice of prayer for a blessing on our school. We think these meetings are productive of great good, in keeping each one alive and awake to her own spiritual condition. And we are earnestly hoping that God will give us that baptism of the Spirit we so greatly need."

## ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

Sinners punished? O yes, we are told. Of course they are punished. Sin is its own punishment. By the very laws of our being, if we sin we suffer. If we sin forever we suffer forever. God has only to leave a wicked man to work out his own destiny, according to the laws of his spiritual nature, and he is punished for his sins here and hereafter.

But is that all the retribution set forth in the Bible? Are the wicked merely left to themselves? Does that answer the Scripture representations of the Judgment-day and the eternity which is to follow?

The burden of the discourse was to prove that there is something more than this in the Bible; that the Scriptures plainly show that the wicked are not left to themselves, or to the mere working of the natural laws of their own being; but that God takes them in hand, that they are actually "punished" as represented in the text, which was 2 Peter ii. 9, "To reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished."

We do not do full justice to the argument; we cannot transcribe the keen, earnest utterance; but will try to give the principal points, that others may reflect upon them, and be fortified by them.

The first argument was from analogy. The disobedient child in the family is not merely left to himself. He is arrested, he is restrained, he is punished. So in the State: the criminal is put within strong walls, behind iron bars, set to hard work, loaded with manacles if necessary. If in these lesser governments, transgressors may not be left to the working of the laws of their own being, how much more must there be positive punishment in the greater!

The same thing is proved by God's dealing with men here on earth. He did not leave Adam to punish himself by his own reflections; He drove him from Eden, and appointed a final day of reckoning. He did not leave the Old World to work its own misery; He sent a flood and drowned all but one family. These are typical cases. In each the whole race is involved. So fiery serpents were sent upon the rebellious Jews. Fire swallowed up Korah and his company. Leprosy fell upon Miriam. These were not left to themselves. God inflicted something beside their own thoughts upon them.

The third argument was from the manner in which future punishment is uniformly spoken of in the Bible. No passage gives a hint that the wicked are to be left to themselves. They are to be "punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of His power."

Or, to descend to particulars, first they are arrested—"He shall send forth His angels, and sever the wicked from the just." They are tried—"Before Him shall be gathered all nations." They are condemned; they are banished; their liberty is restrained; they are imprisoned; they are shut up in that place which was "prepared for the devil and his angels." This is not the mere leaving of them to the working of their own thoughts.

And yet further. They are not only banished from God and the good, but they suffer pain and anguish. They are in a place of darkness, in a horror of great darkness. They lie down under the wrath of God. They are tormented; tormented in flame, where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. They gnash their teeth; they gnaw their tongue for pain.

True, this may be figurative language, but figures mean something. We need not suppose that there is literal fire; but there is something that may well be compared to fire, or the divine rhetoric is greatly at fault.

True also, God is love. He does not rejoice in the sin and misery of His creatures. He does not inflict one unnecessary pang even on the greatest of sinners. But God is a king, a judge, a moral governor, and as such He is administering the laws of the universe in perfect equity. As a judge or governor He may find it necessary to do many things contrary to His own personal wishes. Washington took no pleasure in hanging André; and yet the public good required it. Lincoln took no pleasure in calling out 500,000 men to fight our brethren of the South; and yet it was necessary at whatever cost to put down the rebellion. Who can prove that the eternal punishment of the wicked is not necessary to keep the universe in subjection to the divine throne? If God has said that they shall be so punished, it is safe to suppose that there is some great, dreadful necessity for it.

God is indeed love; and "He so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have eternal life." No one who has the Gospel need suffer eternal punishment. For him, at least, there is a perfect way of escape, as easy as could possibly be desired: it is but to believe and live. Truly the Judge is not hard on him. He has nothing of which to complain.

Indeed, God often waits to be gracious, and bears with the wicked in their gross rebellion and crime, until we almost wonder if there is a God. Surely He will be able to vindicate His goodness in the last great day, even though He shall punish the incorrigibly wicked with everlasting destruction.

## CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

*Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock, by the Rev. James Smith.*

I will correct you in measure. Jer. xxx. 11.

Sin procures correction, and love sends it. Every child is chastened, because every child sins. But though we are corrected for sin, yet not according to the desert of sin. Our Father chastens us in measure, not in wrath, but in love; not to destroy, but to save us. There is no wrath in His heart, for He has sworn that He will not be wroth with us; yet He will visit our sins with the rod and our iniquities with stripes. He is reconciled to our persons, but not to our follies; therefore He says, "As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten; be zealous therefore and repent." Let us not despise His chastening, nor faint when we are rebuked of Him; for it is the common lot of all His children, and if it drives us to Him, and humbles us at His feet, it is evidently sent in love. It is a painful blessing; a mercy sent to purify and cleanse us. If we sin and are not chastened, our sonship is questionable; for what son is he whom his father chasteneth not? But if we are chastened, God dealeth with us as with sons; and our sufferings are the fulfilment of His promise.

Though ten thousand ills beset thee,  
From without and from within,  
Jesus saith He'll ne'er forget thee,  
But will save from hell and sin:

He is faithful  
To perform His precious word.

## SELECTIONS.

—It is a fact not generally known that the first telegraph operator who ever read by sound was a Nova Scotian.

—To ascertain the number of children in a street—beat a drum. To ascertain the number of loafers—start a dog-fight.

—A walnut tree eightfeet across, petrified into soapstone, was lately discovered one hundred and seventy-five feet deep in an Illinois coal-mine.

—The latest conversion to temperance is due to a photographer in Wheeling, who took a picture of a drunkard as he lay in the gutter. The portrait was exhibited to the victim of intemperance when he became sober, and a pledge placed before him at the same time received his signature.

—Many men pass fifty or sixty years in the world, and when they are just going out of it they bethink themselves, and step back, as it were, to do something which they had all the while forgotten, viz:—The main business for which they came into the world, to repent of their sins, and reform their lives, and make their peace with God, and in time to prepare for eternity.—Tillotson.

HOW MANY BIBLES CIRCULATED.—At the late anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it was announced that this institution has issued, since its organization, 57,210,485 copies of the sacred Scriptures. The American Bible Society has issued over 25,000,000, other societies about 25,000,000 more—making more than a hundred millions of copies of the word of God put into circulation within the last sixty years by these Bible Societies. Well may the Pope tremble at the alarming spread of the word of Life, and well may all who love that word rejoice that it is now scattered so widely!

WOMEN AND BITTERS.—The New York Times asserts that large numbers of women in this country are rendered inebriated by the use of "bitters." It says they take them at first innocently, for some real or fancied ail-

ment, and awaken a craving for them which leads to ruin. The victims of bitters are chiefly women, "for when men want to drink they can find plenty of opportunities of doing it openly. They can ask for whiskey over a counter without exciting scandal. But a woman cannot walk into a bar-room and call for 'bourbon' or 'rye.' It is for her, therefore, that preparations of bitters, under all sorts of fantastic names, are scattered broadcast over the land."

THE QUIET DEATH OF THE WICKED DELUSIVE.—Sometimes the quiet death of a very bad man proceeds from stupidity, and want of a just sense of the danger of his condition, and this from want of discipline and instruction in the nature and principles of religion. This temper looks like courage, because it is fearless of danger; but this fearlessness is founded on great ignorance and want of apprehension; whereas a true courage discerns the danger, and yet thinks it fit and reasonable to venture upon it. Now this stupidity of dying men, who have lived very ill, is commonly the case of such as have been brought up in great ignorance, and have lived in great sensuality, by which means their spirits are immersed, and even stifled in carnality and sense; and no wonder if they who live like beasts, die in the same manner.—Archbishop Tillotson.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

## HARRY'S VICTORY.

BY AUNT ETTA.

Since first the childish lips of Harry Gray had been able to lip "Our Father," he had been accustomed to take a part in the family worship. After the Bible had been read, and Mr. Gray had asked that the blessing of God might rest upon them through the day, Harry always closed the exercises by repeating the Lord's Prayer. It mattered not who was present, he always took delight in doing this.

But the winter after he was eight years old, his mother noticed that the once pleasant task began to be performed with reluctance. To him, as to many an older one, the cross became heavy. He was ashamed to do that which was once his delight. At first, Mrs. Gray said nothing, but after a few days she thought it best to talk to him about it. She found him very willful and determined. It seemed as though some evil spirit had found the open door of his little heart and gone in to dwell there. He said:

"I shall not pray any more, for it does no good. You told me that God would hear and answer me, but he doesn't, for I've asked Him and asked Him to make me a good boy, and He doesn't do it."

All his mother's entreaties and words of love were vain. He had naturally a very quick temper. If any one offended him he would fly into a terrible rage. Very nervous and excitable, he seemed to lose all control of himself, and for the time to act like an insane person. How often had these scenes of childish passion caused his mother's heart to bleed! She thought, if he should grow to manhood with such a temper, it will surely lead him to the performance of some dreadful deed. Only by God's grace could these sinful passions be overcome; so she tried to impress this upon his young mind, and teach him that through prayer this grace was to be obtained. Most fervent had been her prayers for him, and she had taught him to pray for himself.

When the angry fit had passed away, his heart was filled with penitence. Very humbly would he beg forgiveness of those who had offended him, and of his Heavenly Father. He had prayed many times that God would help him to conquer this dreadful sin, but when he was again tempted, he would forget all and fly into as great a passion as ever. He forgot that he himself must try, with God's help; he forgot to look to Him when the hour of trial came, so he made no progress; and now he was discouraged and thought it of no use to pray, for the Lord would not hear him.

His mother saw that this was partly an excuse to get rid of the duty which he was ashamed longer to perform, and felt that, young as he was, this was with him a turning-point. The Holy Spirit was striving with him; if he should resist His pleadings now, he might never be a Christian. His little heart seemed hard, but taking him to her own room, she fell upon her knees and besought the Lord earnestly, and with tears that spoke the agony of her soul, not to take His Spirit from him, but to melt his stony heart and give him true sorrow for sin. That prayer was answered. The sight of his mother's tears, and her earnest pleading in his behalf, had their effect; and, joining his tears with hers, he knelt by her side, and with penitence of heart asked that God would forgive his sins and make him a true Christian. How his mother's heart was gladdened, and how she smiled upon her darling boy! I think that Jesus, too, who so loves little children, and bids them come unto Him, rejoiced then, and that the angels in heaven were glad over this little one coming to Christ.

From that time, Harry did not shrink from performing his duty. Some months after this, there was a protracted meeting in the place, and several ministers spent the night at Mr. Grey's. In the morning, after the Bible had been read and one of the ministers had prayed, Harry repeated his prayer as usual, but after all had left the room, he said to his mother:

"I will tell you what it is, mother, I have had a dreadful struggle this morning between my own soul and Satan. He kept telling me not to say my prayer, but after a while I said, 'I will! I will! I will!' and then it was easier."

With the grace of God assisting, Harry's "I will" helped him many times to do his duty. In such a case as this he found it always better to say "I will" than "I can't." I do not mean to say that he became good at once. Sometimes his temper got the ad-

vantage of him. Let me tell you of one instance.

Near by his father's house lived a family by the name of Murray. There was one son, a boy several years older than Harry, who was called Robert. Poor Robert's speech was defective. He could never talk plainly, and strangers could scarcely understand a word that he said. This boy had a pony, named Dick, of which he was very fond. One day Dick, who was not a good-mannered animal, jumped over the fence into Mr. Grey's garden, where he made himself much at home, without so much as saying, "by your leave."

Now Harry had for several days been anxiously watching the sweet corn, hoping it would soon be large enough to roast, and coming suddenly upon Dick, after he had been some time regaling himself upon the juicy stalks, his anger at the destruction of his anticipated treat knew no bounds, and, driving him from the garden, he began to stone him. Just then Robert Murray happened along, and seeing the stones flying thick and fast above his precious pony, he was very much enraged, and in a loud voice commanded Harry to stop. Harry had always been sorry for Robert's misfortune; and when other boys had mocked him, had pitied him very much; but now his anger was turned from the pony to his master, and, as Robert continued using abusive language and calling him hard names, he lost all control of his temper, and did the very thing he had often censured others for doing, repeated Robert's words in a tone and manner as nearly like his as he could. Of course this enraged Robert the more, but no sooner had Harry done this than his conscience began to reprove him. His anger melted away at the thought of his own wickedness.

He said nothing more to Robert, but with a heavy heart started for the house. That morning he had asked God to keep him from sin through the day, and now, at the very first temptation, he had yielded; his good resolutions were forgotten, his temper had got the mastery over him, and he had been so wicked as to mock one whom God had smitten. Finding his mother alone in the sitting-room, with deep sorrow he told her all. When he had concluded, he said: "Mother, will you ask God to forgive me?"

Together they knelt, and while the mother prayed that her boy's transgression might be pardoned, and grace and strength be given him to overcome his besetting sin, Harry wept, and humbly added his petitions to hers.

"Now, Harry," said Mrs. Grey, as they arose from their knees, "have you nothing more to do?"

"Yes mother," said he, sadly, "I know what you mean; that I must ask Robert's forgiveness. It is hard but I will do it."

With a loving kiss she said, "That is right, my son. God will give you strength."

Going in search of Robert, he found him in Mr. Murray's yard, and went directly to him, saying, "Robert, I am very sorry that I stoned your pony, and more sorry that I was so angry and mocked you. Will you forgive me?"

Up to this time Robert's anger had not abated, and he had been thinking how he could best punish Harry Grey for his impudence, when this unexpected address took him completely by surprise. He did not answer for a moment, then he exclaimed: "If you ain't a queer boy! Of course I'll forgive you; and I suppose I'd ought to have kept Dick at home. He did make quite a hole in your corn patch, that's a fact."

"He didn't know any better," said Harry, "but I did know better than to get angry. It was very wicked, and I am so glad that you will forgive me."

"Why," answered Robert, "how can a fellow help it when you ask him in such a way? But how you could do it is more than I can see. I'm sure if it had been me, I couldn't have been hired to ask your forgiveness."

"I will tell you how I did it," replied Harry with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes. "It was by the grace of God. I could not have done it otherwise. I am trying to be a Christian, Robert, but sometimes I forget and get angry as I did just now, but God is so good that He forgives me when I ask Him. I mean to keep on trying, and asking Jesus to help me till I get the better of my temper. I wish you would try to be a Christian, too, Robert."

Robert thought there must be something in all this that he did not understand, but he made no reply, and Harry, after waiting a moment for an answer, said, "good bye," and went home, resolving that he would pray for him. So he went on growing in grace. Many a hard fought battle did he have with his own sinful nature, but by the help of Jesus, he came off conqueror. By and by people began to say, "I never before saw such a change in any boy as there is in Harry Grey. He used to fly into a rage at the least thing, and now nothing seems to make him angry. What can make such a difference?"

You and I know the secret, little reader. It was "the grace of God."

## BIBLE QUESTIONS.

874.

Who was met by a lion in the way and slain?

875.

Who rebuilt Shechem?

876.

Who was to receive two loaves of bread from three men on the plain of Tabor?

877.

Who cast a tree into bitter water, and what was the result?

878.

What was the name of the place where this happened?

## ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 869.—Gen. 36:8.

No. 870.—Gen. 4:15.

No. 871.—Gen. 11:32.

No. 872 &amp; 873.—Gen. 31:47-49.

## The Miscellany.

## AN AUTUMN SONG.

No clouds are in the morning sky,  
The vapors hug the stream—  
Who says that life and love can die  
In all this northern gleam?  
At every turn the maples burn,  
The quail is whistling free,  
The partridge whirs, and the frosted burs  
Are dropping for you and me.  
Ho! hilly ho! heigh O!  
Hilly ho!  
In the clear October morning.

Along our path the woods are bold,  
And glow with ripe desire;  
The yellow chestnut showers its gold,  
The sumachs spread their fire;  
The breezes feel as crisp as steel,  
The buckwheat crops are red;  
Then down the lane, love, scurry again,  
And over the stubble tread.  
Ho! hilly ho! heigh O!  
Hilly ho!  
In the clear October morning.

## FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.

The Fulton Street Prayer Meeting is one of the prominent institutions of New York. It stands as the opposite pole of metropolitan life, over against the Exchange and Gold-room of Wall street. So much of its history as is traceable, is voluminous and interesting. But the portion hidden from the eyes of the world is ampler, and doubtless often carries the deeper meaning.

It has recently celebrated the twelfth anniversary of its establishment. The meeting on that occasion was crowded, tender, jubilant, devout, impressive. The facts presented touching its features and work, can hardly be read without gratitude and tears. Some things have appeared in the management of the meeting, from time to time, that may be properly regretted, but the daily prayer service has been both a great power and a peculiar blessing. We copy in substance, from the *New York Observer*, some portion of the historical statement brought out by the recent anniversary.

## NUMBER OF MEETINGS.

Counting from the beginning, there have been held about three thousand seven hundred and seventy meetings. They have been held on every day of the week, without a single exception, save on the Sabbath. They have been fully attended from the time they began to be held daily until now. Thousands on thousands have come in here from all parts of the land and the Christian world, and had their spiritual strength renewed and their faith increased. And thousands in these twelve years of prayer have testified to the power of prayer in bringing down answers in the conversion of souls.

Running through these twelve years of prayers, there has been no general falling off as to numbers. In sunshine and storm, no matter what the weather the meetings are always full. Many have attributed the large attendance to wrong causes—curiosity, or the meeting of strangers in a great city, or morbid religious sensibility. It is none of these, nor all of them, that brings these crowds together.

## NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR PRAYER.

The requests have not averaged less than 20 per day, and probably more. Often they have been 50 per day for months together. Allowing the average to be 20 per day for 3,770 days, it would give us the enormous number of 75,400. These refer to the written requests.

Then there are the verbal requests for prayer, presented by those who are in the meetings. These have been very numerous. We cannot compute the number; perhaps they have averaged three or four in a meeting. Of course, all these estimates are only proximate. It is impossible now to get accurate statistics. But these estimates are believed to be within the mark. We have seen hundreds of these requests for prayer. They are heart utterances. And when we remember that they have been offered to God, who hears and answers prayer and who says He always will, we confess to a feeling of awe and reverence when we stand in the midst of these requests.

## ANSWERS TO PRAYER.

On somewhat extended and thorough inquiry we find that from an average of more than one to each meeting come accounts of answer to prayer. Perhaps the whole would be from 3,000 to 4,000—more rather than less—if all accounts, both verbal and written, could be collected and numbered. The object is not "to number Israel." It is to see what cause we have for gratitude and joy, that we have been permitted to witness the mighty power of God in subduing so many by his grace, and fitting them to become heirs of a glorious immortality during these twelve years of prayer.

It will never be known on this side of heaven how many have been saved in answer to the prayers of these meetings. But probably it will be found, hereafter, that the number is far beyond our largest comprehension. It is no extravagance to say that thousands have been saved in answer to prayer.

Many of the addresses delivered were admirable in both substance and style. We give only the report of Dr. Prime's remarks at this anniversary. He said:—

"Since I was at one of these anniversaries, I have been a pilgrim in many strange and distant lands. But everywhere the people of God had heard of this meeting for prayer, and desired to be told more of its spirit and power. Its line has gone out into all the earth, and its words to the ends of the world." Its reports in the newspapers and published volumes have been read with joy and quickened faith and tears of hope. I have letters telling me facts that the angels have long ago rejoiced over, and which would fill the hearts of all the saints with gladness, when they hear what

the Lord has done in answer to their prayers. These letters from others lands have been in English and German and French and Dutch—for not in Holland only, but in South Africa the reports have been translated into Dutch and widely read.

"A minister of the Church of England read them and was converted, and read them to his church and a revival followed. In Ireland they were greatly instrumental in promoting revivals. In France they were often read in neighborhood meetings with gracious results. In missionary fields they have revived the hearts of the faithful, and preceded showers of mercy. From these distant lands and in many tongues have come to us requests for prayers, and, blessed be God, how many answers have been sent down!

"What virtue has gone out of this meeting to other cities and towns in foreign countries and our own! Why, in the city of Paris, the gayest and most thoughtless city on earth, which Brother Kirk once called the "gilded gateway of hell," they have a daily prayer meeting. So they had at Saratoga all summer. This has been the mother of hundreds of daily prayer meetings; and as the earth revolves, the sun ceases not to shine upon noon-day assemblies like this, each meeting a sun of righteousness and peace and blessing where it burns.

"And men come here and get warmth and light, which they impart to their families and neighborhoods. I was conducting the meeting here a year or more ago, and a few weeks afterwards at a meeting of Presbytery, when narratives of the state of religion were given, one of the pastors from a neighboring county said: 'I attended the Fulton Street Meeting on such a day'—naming the day I refer to—and I went home to my people, told them what I had heard and enjoyed, and they believed, were quickened, and a revival followed.' Another man gave his report: 'I was present at the same meeting; and when I related to our people what I had heard, they, too were led to pray with faith, and a precious work was begun.' We cannot gather up all, not the ten thousandth part of the results like these: the land over, the world over: are they not all written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kingdom? and will they not be read with adoring gratitude when the Books are opened.

"And the answers! How many poor sinners, great sinners, weary, heavy-laden sinners— young men, old men, women like fallen angels, and unlike them, because no Christ died for fallen angels,—how many broken-hearted parents and anxious sisters, seeking prodigal sons and brothers, have come here and have found salvation for themselves and those they loved. At the first anniversary of this meeting, a man with murder in his heart and a knife in his hand, and thirsting for his neighbor's blood, was passing the door of this church;—the entering crowd on a week day at noon arrested him; he turned in and leaned against one of those pillars near the door; he heard words of tenderness and love; prayer fell on his ears unused to such tones; hymns rose on the air, and a new life began to dawn on his dark, dreary, dreadful soul. The man was saved. There are fifty men in this house now who will testify that they were born here. Perhaps there are hundreds. No house in this city would contain the persons who have ascribed their salvation to the power of prayer in this meeting.

"But they will all be together, in one place, by and by, when they come from the East and the West, the South and the North, from Southern Africa and Eastern Asia, and Europe, and the widely distant parts of our own loved land;—drunkards reformed and in their right mind, prodigals reclaimed and clothed with the robes of Christ's righteousness, wives and husbands, restored from sinful alienations, brothers and sisters given to each other in answer to prayer, now before the Throne with palms in their hands, singing unto Him who hath loved us, and washed us in His own blood. To His name be praise.

"Dear dying Lamb, thy precious blood  
Shall never lose its power,  
Till all the ransomed Church of God  
Is saved to sin no more."

## LUNACY.

How we shrink with horror from the thought that we or our children should die in a madhouse! Yet it is a preventable event, in our own power, in nine cases out of ten. From a number of reports of different asylums, some general deductions of great practical importance may be safely and logically drawn:

1. Nearly one-half of all who are treated by the most approved methods of the present time, to wit, kindness, unrestraint, and agreeable occupation, are permanently cured.
2. Every day that passes after persons have been observed to be insane, without sending them to a competent asylum, increases the chances of incurability; hence it is a mischievous delicacy and false pride which delays their being sent, in the indefinite hope that they may get well without it, as very few ever recover who are detained at home over a year after the first symptoms have been noted, nine-tenths of the recoveries being of those who were sent within the first year.
3. More women are sent than men.
4. More single persons are sent than married.
5. A greater number of women in proportion to those sent, get well than men; first, because they have rest; second, in-door life is not so wearing upon them as men, being more accustomed to it.
6. More than one-fourth of all the inmates are from the families of farmers and merchants, not wholly because they constitute the largest class of the community; so many of the former, not because the occupation itself is not healthful, but for want of mental culture, and their ignorance and inattention to the laws of their being; of the latter, because they grow up as the elite of the communities in which they live, but later on become so often bankrupt, the mind

fails in the attempt to grapple with the difficulties of their changed condition.

7. Ill health is the most prominent cause of insanity, induced by insufficient exercise, intemperance, overeating, yielding to trouble, care, and mental anxiety; the always certain remedy against these being a more general cultivation of out-door activities, a greater attention to stirring business, giving preference to those occupations which are congenial, absorbing and encouraging remunerative.—*Hall's Journal*.

[*Hall's Journal* has much that is good, but it is rather crotchety. One of its pet theories is, that men generally eat too much; but the very reverse of this is true. If the human race is taken as a whole, they get, generally speaking, too little wholesome, nourishing food; and Dr. Workman, of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, believes the chief cause of insanity to be deficient nutrition, and the chief cure to be sufficient nutrition of the body.—*Ed. Wit.*]

## DISINFECTANTS.

Some one says that noxious effluvia are absorbed in an incredible short space of time, if two or three onions are cut in thin slices and put on a plate, to be renewed every six hours. This is just as true as that the smarting from the scratch of a pin becomes instantaneously unfelt if the person is knocked down. The only safe, healthful, and effectual method of keeping a sick-room "sweet," is to keep everything scrupulously dry and clean; instantly remove every article of clothing or bedding which has an atom of dampness or moisture upon it; do not allow even pure water to stand a moment in the apartment; let the fireplace be always kept open, with a frequent and free admission of the pure and fresh air from out-doors. This should be done every two or three hours during the twenty-four. It is the pure air that sick people want, not an atmosphere loaded with the fumes of onions, for in a pint of air they displace just as many particles of fresh air as would burnt sugar, cologne water, or sulphurated hydrogen, for, be it remembered, it is not the odor which does the mischief, so much as the deficiency of nutritious particles of the atmosphere which it takes the place of. We should rather think that every additional odoriferous article introduced into a sick room, only added to the difficulty, even though it were the perfumes from "Araby the Blest." The greatest humanity we can show to the sick is, to secure to them the most important remedies ever known—to wit, quietness, cleanliness, and pure air. These alone would cure three-fourths of all our diseases, but we will not use them; yet they are everywhere attainable and cost nothing but a little trouble. With the same physicians and the same medicines, the mortality of the British army in the Crimea was diminished one-half, through the influence of Florence Nightingale, in the procure ment of greater comfort and cleanliness among the sick.—*Hall's Journal*.

## A PILL FOR THE DOCTORS.

A "merchant prince" of New York—a portly six-footer of great manly beauty, who never dined without his brandy and water, nor went to bed without a terrapin or oyster supper, and who was never known to be drunk, died of chronic diarrhoea—a common end of those who are never intoxicated and never out of liquor. *Hall's Journal of Health* gives this account of his death:—

Months before he died—he was a year in dying—he could eat nothing without distress, and at death the whole alimentary canal was a mass of disease; in the midst of his millions he died of inanition. That is not the half, reader. He had been a steady drinker, a daily drinker, for twenty-eight years. Scrofula has been eating up one daughter for fifteen years; another is in the madhouse; the third and fourth were of unearthly beauty; there was a kind of grandeur in that beauty; but they blighted, and paled, and faded—into heaven, we trust—in their sweet teens; another is tottering on the verge of the grave and only one is left with all the senses, and each of them is weak as water.

The same periodical instances another case that should supplement the one just given:—

A gentleman of thirty-five was sitting on a chair, with no specially critical symptoms present; still he was known to be a "dissipated young man." He rose, ran fifty feet, fell down and died. The whole covering of the brain was thickened, its cavities were filled with a fluid that did not belong to it, enough to kill half a dozen men with apoplexy; a great portion of one lung was in a state of gangrene, and nearly all the other was hardened and useless; blood and yellow matter plastered the inner covering of the lungs, while angry red patches of destructive inflammation were scattered along the whole alimentary canal. Why, there was enough of death in that one man's body to have killed forty men. The doctor who talks about guzzling liquor every day being "healthy," is a perfect disgrace to the medical name, and ought to be turned out to break rock for the term of his natural life at a shilling a day, and find himself.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—A new method of curing hay has lately been tried in England, and promises to succeed so well that the sun's mission in hay-making will not be so absolutely essential as it has been in past times. By this method the grass is taken from the field as fast as it is mown, and subjected to a blast of hot air for about ten minutes, when it is perfectly cured, and fit to be stowed away. This hot air is obtained from a furnace, and is drawn out by means of a revolving fan, worked by horse power.

—A correspondent writes to the *New York Tribune* to say that his experience has proved

that the southern portion of the elevated region lying between the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge, together with the continuous slope in northwestern South Carolina and in northeastern Georgia, is one of the most healthful regions in the world, and that it is eminently conducive to recovery from pulmonary diseases—especially from consumption. A case of consumption was never known to originate in the county of Buncombe, which contains over 12,000 inhabitants, and the death-rate of this region from diseases is less than half that of the United States. The summers are mild, and the winters are never severe; the water is soft and abundant, and the air pure and exhilarating, the valley being 25,000 feet above the level of the sea. The scenery is grand and beautiful, and game of every description from quail to deer is abundant.

LADY PALMERSTON.—An interesting memoir of Lady Palmerston, in the *London Times*, shows that she undertook the entire management of the household at Brocket, Cambridge House, and Broadlands, as well as that of her own property; personally inspecting the accounts, leaving nothing to agents, stewards or head servants but what fell strictly within their respective departments. Her visiting book also was kept with all the regularity and precision of a merchant's ledger. As long as her health permitted she made a point of filling up her cards with her own hand, and she knew exactly whom she had invited for each of her alternate nights. Her services to her husband extended far beyond the creation of the brilliant *salon* at Cambridge House and the cheering sympathy with which she soothed his labors. She had great tact in extracting information from as well as answering visitors, and was thus of great value to Lord Palmerston in his political enterprises. With all this she found time to keep a journal. Another characteristic which Lady Palmerston shared with the elder generation was her predilection for youth and beauty for its own sake, and equally marked dislike to anything like vulgarity or ungainliness of manner. She would have "those two pretty girls at her party;" and she would not have "that fat woman with her ugly daughters," although the fat woman was the wife of a county member, and the two pretty girls had neither father nor brother in either House.

IRON AND STEEL.—Dr. William Field, of Wilmington, Delaware, claims to have discovered a new process for making iron and steel. The *New York Tribune* says that the specimens are of extraordinary excellence, no one at all familiar with iron can doubt after seeing them, and from the steel have been manufactured files, razors, &c., of the finest quality. This iron is made from very common pig by the addition of certain chemicals in the process of puddling, whereby all sulphur and phosphorus is eliminated and banished at a cost of 70 to 80 cents per ton of iron. Dr. Field says that he can thus make a superior iron of any pig, and at a trifling expense. That shown us was exhibited side by side with the famous Lowmoor (British) iron, sold here at twenty-one cents per pound, and is fully its equal; and it challenges comparison with the best Norwegian or Swedish iron. Dr. F. claims a like superiority for his pig-iron, and that his castings are five times as strong as those made by the old process. He asserts that the iron subjected to his process does not stick to the bottom of the furnace; is more uniform in quality; exceedingly tough and tenacious, and can be run out of any existing furnace with a saving of some twenty-five pounds per day now wasted in running out.

COPYRIGHT.—English authors were therefore compelled to abandon all hope of remuneration from America, until the leading members of the publishing trade in the United States adopted the plan of buying advanced sheets of a forthcoming work, and tacitly agreeing among themselves that such work, as far as America was concerned, should be considered the property of the publisher who first acquired it. Harper's, Appleton's, Ticknor's, and a few other firms, became in this way the American publishers of certain European authors, who have, as a rule, been fairly dealt with, and honorably paid. The publishers, too, have, until lately, observed the understood laws which regulated the traffic in non-copyright works. A few exceptions were here and there found in which sharp practice was tried by some of the smaller firms; but the arrangement generally worked better than many were at first inclined to believe possible. Latterly, however, some of the larger houses have rushed into the ways they before so heartily denounced, and have adopted every expedient to destroy the sale of new editions of non-copyright books which a rival establishment brings out. When, for instance, a firm publishes the Diamond edition of Thackeray's novels, a rival advertises the Drawing-room edition at a considerably reduced price. The first firm, in its turn, retaliates on its rival so soon as an opportunity occurs, and the fight is continued to the detriment of both. The sale of the more expensive editions is spoilt by the issue of a cheaper one, and these cheaper ones are sold, in many cases, at less than cost-price.—*Globe*.

RETURNING FROM A CAMP-MEETING.—An interesting incident occurred in the cars on our journey homeward which it may not be amiss to relate here:—

We had been singing most of the way, and at length two brethren, recently converted, but chowers and smokers of tobacco, commenced singing the hymn having this chorus,—

"For the Lion of Judah shall break every chain,  
And give us the victory again and again."

The writer interrupted one of them with the question,—

"When do you think He will break your tobacco chain?"

He hung his head at once, unable to sing any more. At last he conferred a while with the other brother about it, both rising to their feet. After a little consultation they both threw their tobacco out of the window, and one of them, having a pipe in his

pocket, took that out, looked it over a moment, and then disposed of it in the same way.

Then they shook hands very heartily, and one of them fell upon his knees and implored Divine help to keep the vow, the whole constituting a very impressive scene.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## SHORT RULES IN RURAL ECONOMY.

Paint all tools exposed to the weather, and if with a light colored paint, they will not heat, warp, or crack in the sun.

Dip well-seasoned shingles in a lime wash, and dry them before laying, and they will last much longer, and not become covered with moss.

In hitching a horse to a common rail or worm fence, always select the inside corner, which will be more secure by its bracing position, and the halter will not become entangled among the projecting ends of the rails, as when hitched on the outside corner. [A better rule is never to tie a horse to a rail fence at all.]

Always tie a halter by first making a single loop, and thrusting the end of the halter through this loop. This is quickly united, and will never come untied of itself.

Dip the ends of nails into grease, and they will drive easily into hard wood, where they would otherwise double and break.

In screwing nuts into any part of machinery in cold weather, be careful not to heat them with the hands, or they will contract after being screwed on tight and become immovable afterwards.

In plowing or teaming on the road in hot weather, always rest the horses on an eminence, where one minute will be worth two in a warm valley.

In setting out young orchards, always register the varieties immediately in a book, where they may be referred to in a few years, when the trees commence bearing, and the labels are lost and names forgotten.

In laying a garden for fruits and vegetables place everything in drills or rows, so that they may be cultivated by a horse, and thus save the expense of hard labor.

When board fences become old and the boards begin to come off, nail upright facing strips upon them against each post, and the boards will be held to their place and the fence last several years longer. Always set a post fence over a ditch, or near a good drainage, and the post will always remain dry and will last many years longer than those standing in wet subsoil.

## COW-YARD MANURE.

The *American Stock Journal* has the following in relation to the importance of saving the manure of the cow-yard:—

"Talk to a farmer about the value of manure and the importance of collecting and saving it for future use, and he is astonished that any one should suspect that he is not master of that subject and practised it to the last shovel-full. Then take a walk with him to his summer cow-yard, where the milking is done mornings and evenings, and the lane leading to it, and you will find the droppings of perhaps six months or a year scattered about and tramped into the dust and partially washed away by the rains to the amount of cart-loads. One cart-load of this is worth more than two from the barn-yard, as any practical gardener will tell you. But the farmer looks upon these droppings, many of which are reduced to a powder, as beneath his notice.

"There is a waste that might have added ten bushels of wheat to his granary, or a ton of hay to his haymow if it had been collected every week and properly applied. One hour's labor every week would have saved all this, which would have been worth more in producing crops than a ton of so-called phosphate at a cost of sixty dollars in cash. These droppings always make their mark when applied to the land—the phosphates not always. These remarks do not apply to all farmers; there are many honorable exceptions, and their fields show it to their advantage; but there are too many to whom it will apply, and their fields tell tales too, but not much to their credit. We hope some of them will take the hint and do better in future. Fields are terrible tell tales."

NEW SEEDLING POTATOES.—In fulfilment of our promise to introduce to the notice of our readers all novelties in the horticultural world, we have from time to time figured many new seedling potatoes. Few are aware of the progress which has been made in improving this, the most useful of vegetables. To raise seedling potatoes is very easy; but the chances are greatly against obtaining a new variety of value. Yet, in many cases, success has followed well-directed experiment; and the agricultural exhibitions of the past year have shown how great is the improvement of the new over old varieties. Early Goodrich and Harrison are now too well known to need description. Early Rose has made its mark, as its merits well deserve.

We propose to figure during the coming year many new varieties of merit or promise; and, the present month, offer an illustration of Breese's Prolific. Its history is as follows: In 1861 the original plant was raised in Hubbardston, Vt., from a seed-apple of the Garnet Chili, by Mr. Albert Breese, the originator of the Early Rose. It is a singular fact that both the Early Rose and the subject of our illustration came from seed of the same apple.

The vines of Breese's Prolific are of full medium height, bushy, but somewhat spreading; the foliage is large, and the plants do not set fruit; the tubers are very smooth, a little long, much flattened; the skin is a dull white, often rusty; eyes almost even with the surface, rather pinkish; the flesh is white, cooks mealy, and of excellent quality. The potatoes are never false-hearted, but full and even.

It matures about three weeks later than the Early Rose.—*Tilton's Journal of Horticulture*.

