

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW SERIES, VOL. IX., No. 7.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

WHOLE NUMBER 1219.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BABIN CASE.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

Ma. Editor,—I notice in your paper of yesterday, a letter under the signature of "A Churchman," commenting unfavorably upon the conduct of the Bishop of Quebec. Allow me to say a word per contra.

Your correspondent says that the uncharitable suspect that "the absence of the power alone prevented a return to medieval corruption," when the priestly character shielded the villain from the consequences of his villainy. I beg to say as one who is not uncharitable, that, viewed in the light of charity, the Bishop's character presents itself in a fairer light.

I offer not one extenuating word for Mr. Babin. We have now had his case sufficiently investigated to judge fairly of his character, and I hope society has few such members. But you, in introducing the letter of "A Churchman," make use of language which explains the conduct of the Bishop, when you say, "It was hoped that the innocence of the Rev. Mr. Babin should be clearly established by a thorough, searching inquiry." If such was your hope, is it strange that a bishop of the Anglican Church should entertain a like hope? The world is ever ready to judge at once, and to award the judgment to the darkest possible view of a man's failings. Religion teaches us to believe a man innocent until we are forced to a contrary conclusion. Worldly policy might have taught the Bishop to have joined in with the popular fury, and to have discarded, unheard, the accused.

But the Bishops of Christ's church should not listen to the promptings of policy, but to the lessons of the Divine Master. It might have been that Babin was the victim of circumstances. It might have been that the fatherly eye and voice of the Bishop were needed. Who are so unsuspecting as the innocent and pure of heart? Is it strange, then, that the well-known noble heart of the Bishop should have led him, regardless of encountering the fatigues and expense of a long journey, to have pressed forward to the scene of this dreadful trial, for the bare possibility of shielding an innocent man; and that there was such a possibility admitted by yourself in the words already referred to.

In regard to the seat awarded to the Bishop during the trial, allow me to say that it was doubtless not of his own seeking, but was a just tribute of respect from the Judge, who is above the suspicion of lending himself to the creation of "an artificial atmosphere."

If such an atmosphere was created, neither the Bishop nor the Judge is responsible for it.

I am, Sir, A CHARITABLE CHURCHMAN.

MONTREAL, 5th Feb.

REMARKS.

The above reply should probably have been sent to the paper from which we copied "A Churchman's" letter. We are, however, happy to publish it, and especially to add a fact that we have learned from undoubted authority;—namely, that the Metropolitan Bishop of Canada required an explanation from Mr. Babin when the body of his sister was found; and that his Lordship deposed him at that time on account of the cruelty with which, by his own account he had treated that sister.

EXPLANATION CONCERNING FATHER CHINIQUE'S WORK.

The Rev. Mr. Kemp, of Windsor, transmits a letter of explanation from Mr. Chinique, concerning pecuniary matters, called forth by a remark in the *Witness*, that he should for the advantage of the work in which he is engaged publish an annual statement of receipts and expenditures, like missionary associations. The letter explains that he (Mr. Chinique) has always been connected with committees or churches whose co-operation was necessary to the publishing of reports, and that he had frequently endeavored to get acknowledgments published, but in vain. The following letter from Mr. Kemp goes over pretty much the same ground with Father Chinique's letter, and consequently we do not need to insert both:—

WINDSOR, C. W., 16th Jan., 1867.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Mr. Chinique has some reason to complain of the distrust shown towards him in regard to his accounts. He submitted to the Committee of the Canada Presbyterian Church, of which I was convenor, a very full and detailed statement of all his receipts and disbursements from the year 1859 to 1864, of which an abstract was published at the time they were presented to the synod. A copy of these accounts is now before me. They fill thirteen pages of letter paper, and embrace the whole field of Mr. Chinique's labors. I have also personally examined Mr. Chinique's books, and can testify to the care with which every receipt and disbursement has been noted at its proper date.

His accounts have, since he became a minister of the G. P. Church, been regularly submitted to his Presbytery; and Mr. Proudfoot, of London, who had charge of them for the last year, complained, at the last meeting of the Presbytery of London, that although he had sent them in the spring of 1866 to the Editor of the *Missionary Record* at Toronto they had not yet been published and no reason assigned to him for this neglect.

Permit me further to say that the cost of circulating a report such as Missionary Societies generally do has hitherto deterred Mr. Chinique and his friends from taking this step, and they have been satisfied with acknowledging receipts by letter and in the newspapers from time to time. This has been done all along, and as much publicity has been given to contributions

as is generally expected of missions of this kind. As, however, there appears to be a desire to become acquainted with the income and expenditure of the French Mission in Illinois, care will in future be taken that Mr. Chinique's financial statements are as widely circulated as possible. In the meantime, I can give the fullest assurance to the friends of this Mission, that any contributions sent, either to Mr. Chinique or to myself, shall be appropriated as desired by the donors, and duly acknowledged and accounted for.

I shall be happy to see the feelings of suspicion which have been engendered during the past few years, regarding Mr. Chinique and his mission, pass away from the minds of the Protestant people of this country and of Europe. I have often pined me to find good men, from misinformation and mistakes in regard to facts, siding with the Papal enemies of Mr. Chinique and the Gospel, and unwittingly hindering a work of reformation that has met with the blessing of God. I have made it my business to examine thoroughly into every accusation that I have heard of regarding Mr. Chinique, and in every instance have found them to be without foundation; to have arisen from hasty judgment, groundless surmises, false reports, and credulous suspicions. Mr. Chinique has now been two years and a half a minister of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and under the care of the Presbytery of London; and by his own Presbytery, by whom he is best known, he is held in the highest esteem. At their last meeting, they heard a most gratifying report of his work from his assistant, the Rev. Mr. La Fontaine, lately a priest, and manifested the deepest interest in the work to encourage Mr. Chinique and to prepare a full report of the whole mission. They also deputed the Rev. Mr. Thomson, of Sarnia, and myself to visit St. Anne on the 27th inst. As I shall leave Windsor on the 23rd for St. Anne, any contributions sent to me before that time I shall convey to Mr. Chinique, and I am sure they will gladden the hearts of himself and assistants.

The departments of Mr. Chinique's work are: 1st, the mission proper, embracing the whole work of evangelization in the district; 2nd, the school, or college, for both sexes, in which there are upwards of 100 free pupils; 3rd, the preparation of young French Canadians for the ministry, of whom there is one at Knox College and five or six attending preparatory studies; 4th, the lawsuits which have been instituted by the R. C. Bishop of Chicago for the twentieth time at least, and which he must defend.

Contributions for any of these departments will be gratefully received.

Yours, ALEX. F. KEMP.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AS A CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

SIR.—The Rev. E. A. Dufresne, R. C. Ptre., Sherbrooke, has, at last, been drawn into a public statement of what the Roman Catholic Hierarchy intend shall be the destiny of the Province, and the fate of its people.

Hitherto, many well-wishers of the country have been inclined to doubt their fears, but now, no one who has read his two last letters in the *Sherbrooke Gazette*, in defence of the extension into the townships, of the Church of Rome as an ecclesiastical-civil power, can longer plead ignorance of some of the pretensions and purposes of the Priest Party.

To expose these pretensions, and to aid in thwarting these purposes, it will be necessary to refer:—

To the condition of the country and its people prior to the commencement of British rule
To the articles of the Capitulation of Quebec..... 1763
To the articles of the Capitulation of Montreal..... 1760
To the Treaty of Peace between England and France..... 1763
To the proclamation of King George the Third..... 1764
To the Imperial Quebec Act..... 1774
To the Constitutional Act..... 1791
To the Union Act..... 1841
To other Imperial Acts—to commissions and instructions of some of the Governors—to the favorable conditions attached to offers of lands, for the encouragement of emigration,—to Township Charters,—to the B. A. L. Company's tenures, and to other documents and collateral sources of information.

THE CLAIM OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

The Rev. gentleman claims for the Hierarchy, the right to establish in every part of the townships where the *habitant* may settle the laws and institutions of the Seigneuries, as existing at the time of the subjugation of the country by the British, because, as he alleges, the articles of the capitulation of Montreal, (1760) which he calls a treaty, guaranteed this right to them. He prudently omits all reference to the articles of the capitulation of Quebec, the previous year. It is really difficult to believe that any sane man would even pretend to base any such preposterous claim on these "articles," which specifically, and of necessity, related to the then less than one hundred parishes of the seigneuries of Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal; whose geographical "extent," as existing at that time, was clearly defined by the decree of the King of France, in 1722; and by the returns from His Excellency to the address of the Legislative Assembly in 1853, there is not even a pretence of a claim by the Priesthood that another parish was erected legally or otherwise, for civil purposes, till after the passage of the Constitutional Act of 1791.

Again: had there ever been any doubt as to what was intended in the articles of capitulation of Quebec and Montreal by "the free exercise of the Religion, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman," the Treaty of Peace between the Kings of Great Britain and France, in 1763, forever set that doubt at rest, by the vitally important guarantee wherein His Britannic Majesty conceded to his new Roman Catholic subjects in Canada the free exercise of their religion, ac-

cording to the mode of worship of the Church of Rome, as far as the laws of England shall permit." ("Selon les rites de l'Eglise de Rome, autant que les lois d'Angleterre le permettront.") This "liberty of conscience and of worship" is the charter of our religious liberty, amply broad enough for us all. To suppose even, that Louis XV. would have asked more, or King George III. could then have granted more, would, in my opinion, be the raving of a lunatic.

Besides, if the pretence that the "conservation and extension" of "our institutions and our laws" were guaranteed by the articles of the capitulation of Montreal, were a valid claim, it must necessarily have been applicable to the whole of the country known as New France, which then comprised the Hudson Bay Territory, Labrador, New Brunswick, Canada, and all the country to the west, even to the Ohio and Mississippi, "and much besides, East, West, and South." This claim of M. le Curé for this reason alone, proves by far too much, and therefore kills itself.

Again: it cannot be denied that the government of the military in Canada for four years, from 1853-59 to 1863-64 was administered and executed according to the then British law and practice. It was the supreme law of Canada for that period, and "it is certainly true that from the year 1764 to 1774, a period of ten years, the laws of England were alone in force in this, the then Province of Quebec"; and in the face of these undeniable historical facts, for any one to claim that the articles of the capitulation of Montreal guaranteed to the French Canadians the continued existence and exercise of "their ancient laws" even,—in fact to claim and declare that the British Government immediately thereafter wholly violated its solemn treaty guarantees by the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and by maintaining and executing the laws of England throughout the whole Province, from that period till 1774. The rev. gentleman is therefore impaled on either horn of this logical dilemma, that he must either wholly abandon his claim, or he is proved guilty of accusing the then British Sovereign and Government of the basest perfidy and the grossest tyranny.

1774.

Ma. Editor,—I grant the rev. gentleman that the year 1774 began a brief ill-fated era in Canada, of certain fatal concessions to the R. C. Ecclesiastics, and of the spoliation of some of the "rights of the people." Of this I purpose to speak in my next.

In the meantime, I remain, yours truly, for equal educational and religious privileges and laws, for every church and for the people of every creed and nationality in these beautiful Eastern Townships, J. H. G.

Richmond, C. E.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION LECTURE.

On the 11th a most interesting and instructive lecture was delivered in the Normal school, by Mr. Andrew, on the "Reading of Poetry." The subject was an attractive one, and this fact, combined with the acknowledged talent of the lecturer, drew a much larger audience than is usually to be found at these meetings.

Mr. Andrew said, since it might be supposed that a professional elocutionist would overvalue his art, he would read two extracts from unprofessional writers, testifying to the value of the art of the elocutionist,—one of these was Mr. Cox, the other, the widely-known author, Mrs. Ellis. He then showed the fallacy of the popular belief, that it was an easy task to become a good reader. To acquire this accomplishment,—for accomplishment it is, and something more,—it was not sufficient that the text should be understood. This, of course, was the first requisite, and the experienced reader could, through the eye, take in the meaning, in advance of its attempted expression by the tongue. This apprehension of the meaning might be obtained by the learner, during the brief instants afforded by the grammatical pauses. But to read profitably it was necessary to read pleasantly as well as correctly. In striving to do this, most people fell into a sort of sing-song or lilt, instead of causing the intonation to become an echo to the sense. Another, and most prevalent error, was a uniform downward tendency of the voice at the conclusion of every sentence. But this continued downward cadence was not the natural one, for, in explaining or appealing, the course of the voice is upward. It was necessary that the teacher should cause the voice to be trained to a firm and distinct utterance, and then, when it had by this training become at once firm and flexible, it was ready to be the mind's efficient minister, and the well-tuned organ for the expression of the varied emotions which move the heart. Accent and rhythm entered into all speech, whether it was the spontaneous flow of conversation, the premeditated composition of the prose writer, or the half-consciously inspired verse of the poet. Rhythm, which might be considered as the articulating process regulating the rhetorical movement, might be firm, equable, wavering, irregular,—might have, in fine, every characteristic of the human gait. The mechanical perfection of verse lay in the coincidence of sense with accent and rhythm; and, as an illustration of this, the lecturer read Campbell's poem, "The Exile of Erin," also "The Two Vagrants," a remarkable and grimly facetious poetic production by Trowbridge, an American author, and which appeared some time ago in the "Atlantic Magazine." The mere punctuation was a very imperfect guide to correct reading, though it had been wont to be considered as nearly all-sufficient and infallible. But the management of the breathing was of considerable importance, and for this purpose the stops might be taken advantage of, though there was no need for a punctilious observance of the intervals supposed to be represented by them. The chief use of the pauses was to enable the reader to group the ideas.

After some remarks on the more prominent parts of speech, embodied in every group, the lecturer lucidly explained the nature and importance of emphasis. This last element of correct and effective reading should not be

overdone. Indeed, it generally consisted, not so much in a powerful stress on the emphatic word or phrase, as in a subduing thereof of the other members of the sentence. Wherever lay the point of a sentence, there would be the place for placing the emphasis. Any new idea entering into the sentence should be emphasized in proportion to its effect in strengthening or modifying the sentence. Mannerisms were the bane of readers, and dialogue-reading was the best for the destroying of them, and, from its variety of intonation, also the most pleasing to listen to. It was the duty of the teacher carefully to correct all provincialisms in the pronunciation of the scholars, and to insist on a clear, perfect, and slow enunciation. It was highly important, and advantageous, too, the causing the scholars collectively to read simultaneously with their teacher. This was the lecturer's own successful practice with his classes in the High School.

Master Frederick Baynes, one of Mr. Andrew's pupils in the High School, then cleverly recited "Queen Mab," stated by the lecturer to be the most difficult piece in the English language, and perhaps never perfectly rendered, except by the gifted actor and elocutionist, Charles Kemble.

Poe's poem of "The Bells," was likewise read by Mr. Andrew and three of his pupils, Masters Baynes, Dawson, and Cochrane, each taking a part respectively, at the silver, golden, brazen, and iron bells, in voices not unsymbolical of their different metals. This was the most effective recitation of the evening. If the silver bell had enchanted, the golden delighted, and the brazen alarmed the listeners, the tolling of the iron one, in the deepest tone of the lecturer's magnificent voice, resembling, at length, the rumbling of the distant thunder, inspired every one with awe. To say, in the calm phrase of the day, that the rendering of that wild and unearthly last verse,—which want of space alone hinders us from quoting—created a sensation, would be but to speak the truth. This may, or may not, be high praise, but the effect was most signal, and the best proof of correct conception and powerful execution.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, the Secretary of the Teachers' Association, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, acknowledged in warm terms the great elocutionary merits which had been shown in the rendering of the illustrations, and likewise confessed that, at the present moment, teachers themselves required to be taught the principles and practice of the reader's art.

Principal Dawson, who presided, spoke of the importance of that acquirement; and stated that they were much indebted to Mr. Andrew for this kind of work, which he had now been doing for some years at the High School. The country at large was also much indebted to him for the improvement in the art of reading of the young teachers who, from the Normal School, were sent out over the Province.

CANADA ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

EPISCOPALIAN.—A letter from the Bishop of Ontario to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, stated his intention to establish a Collegiate School in his diocese at Picton, a house and grounds have been purchased for £3,600, and a list of subscriptions is already promised amounting to £5,948. The Society was unable to make any grant in aid of the undertaking.—Two churches, under the charge of the Rev. H. B. Wray,—each capable of holding three hundred persons,—have been erected in the Muskoka Mission, C.W.—A purse containing \$537, with a complimentary address, has been presented to Rev. Edwin Hatch, Rector of the High School, and Professor of Morrin College, Quebec, on his leaving permanently for England.—The Ottawa Citizen says:—"The Rev. Mr. Babin, it is reported upon seemingly good authority, has been deprived of his clerical connection with the Church of England, at the suggestion of His Lordship the Metropolitan Bishop."—The Rev. W. B. Budge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, and the Rev. E. L. Elwood, A. M., of Goderich, have been appointed, by the Lord Bishop of Huron, canons of St. Paul's cathedral, London.—Mr. James Shaw, Superintendent of St. Mark's Sunday-school, Pak-nham, has been presented with a handsome copy of "Church Services" by the teachers and scholars, to show their affection and gratitude for the way he had presided over the school for four years.—A new church, 200 feet by 60, has been put up at Lunenburg, C.W.; Rev. Mr. Sanders incumbent.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.—Special services have been held at Wolverton and Green neighborhood, Washington Circuit, resulting in the addition of twenty-five members to the church. The Sabbath-school anniversaries at Plattville and Washington, on the same circuit, have been very successful; the collection at the former—which numbers 230 scholars—was \$60, and at the latter—which numbers 130 scholars—was \$102.—On the Lunenburg Circuit, by means of special services at two appointments, sixty persons have been added to the church. On a recent Sabbath, sermons were preached in the church at Victoria, on behalf of the trust fund, by the Revs. Wm. Pollard and A. Langford. An interesting tea-meeting was held on the following day, the proceeds of which, together with the Sabbath collections, amounted to \$135.—At Owen Sound, the annual missionary meeting was held recently. The meeting was addressed by J. Frost, Esq., Dr. Christie, Rev. Mr. Anderson of Durham, and Rev. Mr. Irwin of Invermay, whose remarks were well received by those present. The amount realized was upwards of \$87.—The annual missionary meetings of the Whitty and Oshawa circuit branches, held during the past week, were very successful. The collections and subscriptions amounted to the sum of \$319.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Revivals are reported at Mallorytown, Eramosa, Colborne, Enniskillen, and Petrolia.

BAPTIST.—The Rev. Thos. L. Davidson, D.D., received lately from his congregation a donation in goods and cash to the amount of \$155. Mrs. Davidson was also presented by the younger members of the congregation with a

purse containing \$39.—The proceeds of a tea-meeting—\$160—held lately at Watlington, were presented to the Rev. Mr. McDermond, from Illinois, who was on a visit to the townships of Watlington, Charlotteville, &c., where he had labored over forty years ago. The sum of \$14 was also presented to Mrs. McDermond. Three clergymen were present on the occasion whom Mr. McDermond claimed as his spiritual children.—The Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Scotland, was lately presented by his congregation with the sum of \$60.—A donation was given to the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Stirling, on the 23rd Jan. The attendance was large, and contributions liberal, amounting to \$150, a large proportion of which was cash.

A special meeting of the Hamilton Presbytery (Canada Presbyterian) was held in St. Catharines on the 30th ult., for the purpose of considering the call addressed to Dr. Burns, from Chicago; Rev. R. Wallace, Moderator. A series of resolutions were read, which had been adopted by the congregation of St. Catharines, pointing out the great benefits which the Church had experienced from the Rev. Dr. Burns' ministrations, the loss the church would sustain in his removal, and their anxiety to retain him as their pastor. Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Evanston, U. S., and Rev. Mr. Cochrane, of Brantford, C.W., delegates from the Chicago congregation, addressed the Presbytery, strongly urging the claims of Chicago, and showing the extent of the field that would be open to Dr. Burns. Mr. Robert Lawrie, Hon. J. G. Currie, and Messrs. Denton, Henry, Grace, and Blair addressed the Presbytery in a very able and feeling manner, on behalf of the congregations of St. Catharines and Port Dalhousie. Dr. Burns was then called upon to give his opinion. After referring at some length to the claims of both places, he concluded by saying that, although his feelings and inclinations were in favor of St. Catharines, he thought that duty called him to Chicago, but he would place himself in the hands of the Presbytery, and be guided entirely by their decision. On motion of Mr. Inglis, seconded by Dr. Ormiston, it was resolved that Dr. Burns be released from his charge on the 1st of March, and transferred to the Presbytery of London.

The Ottawa News understands that the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions, for a second church in connection with the Church of Scotland in that city, have already succeeded in getting \$800 subscribed.

LOWER PROVINCE ITEMS.

The grand jury of Lunenburg, N. S., have refused to recommend the issuing of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in that county.

The Nova Scotia Marine Insurance have declared a dividend of \$12,000 out of the profits of the past year, equal to \$30 per share, or at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital.

During the storm on Thursday night, 17th January, the brigantine "J. J. Fraser," Clark, master and owner, of Port Mulgrave, was sunk off Canoe. All hands were lost except one man, James Shearman, of Port Mulgrave.

The Courier, of St. Stephen, N.B., says:—"It is stated that one of our business firms alone—that of Messrs. Todd, Clewley, & Co.—have already sent goods over the Branch Railway to the value of ten thousand dollars, during the short time the trains have been running."

The section of the Picton railway, from Truro to the head of West River, over which the cars have been running since the 31st ult., is now open for passenger and light freight traffic. Seven or eight miles of the 21 comprising this section, are still very far from being completed, and cannot be considered safe at a speed of over ten miles an hour.

An interesting case was decided in the St. John (N.B.) Circuit Court, on the 29th ult.—Mrs. Eliza J. Abell, a boarding-house keeper, detained certain furniture, &c., belonging to a lodger, Alex. J. Light, for his board. Light had her arrested for detaining his goods, and, being unable to find bail, she was kept in jail for eight days, until her case was heard, and she was discharged. She thereupon brought an action against Light for damages, and the jury awarded her \$2,000.

THE MADOC GOLD LANDS.—A SERIOUS CHARGE.—We find in an opposition journal a grave accusation against the Government. It charges a shameful malversation, a manifest robbery of the public chest, in favor of the minions of power. The accusation is thus stated:—

"It appears that the Crown Lands Department is selling at a trifling price the gold lands of Madoc, to its minions, among whom is Mr. Powell, an ex-M.P.P., who had already been recompensed for his ministerial zeal, by the shirivalty of the district of Ottawa. This conduct is disgraceful to the Government, and is in reality a robbery perpetrated at the expense of the people, who are compelled to fill the coffers of the State. Why have not the Administration put up these lands at auction, and thus secured the highest possible price?"

Before we support this accusation, we would ask the ministerial press what it has to say on the subject. That the Government is guilty is quite possible. It has committed such misdeeds before. Let us give it the benefit of the doubt, while waiting an answer from the organs.—Translated from *Le Pays*.

FLAX-MILL AT BRADFORD.—A correspondent writes from Bradford, C.W., as follows:—"The flax-mill in this place is in full operation, and there is more than enough material on hand to be worked up to keep it so till the next crop comes in. The mill was built last summer by a company formed here, and material was received by giving out two or three hundred bushels of seed to the farmers around, to be repaid in flax. The rate paid for the produce of the flax fields was from \$25 to \$37 per acre. About sixteen hands are employed at present, and during the busy season about twenty-six were employed."

Contemporary Press.

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

(For the Week ending Jan. 19.)

ENGLISH "BEARS" AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

The operations of last year on the London Stock Exchange, writes the *London Review*, are commencing to bear fruit. It was hardly to be expected that the reckless way in which certain speculators ran down so many sound concerns during the past twelve months, in order to make inordinate profits for themselves, would pass unnoticed by the financial men of other countries. No doubt those who made their fortunes by the ruin of so many persons little thought that sooner or later they would reap the harvest of the general distrust which they themselves had sown. But retribution for evil committed is certain to come round one day, or other, and from this rule even the "bears" of the "house" are not exempt. When the worst of the crisis was over, and men had time to look about, the Committee of the Stock Exchange was asked to adopt, in order to prevent similar dishonesty and like results for the future, a very simple regulation for many years enforced in Liverpool and other Provincial towns. This rule is, that every seller of bank shares should be obliged to give the numbers of the shares he sold to the purchaser. By such means no speculative or imaginary sales could take place, and an end would have been put, at any rate so far as bank shares were concerned, to the rascality of the Stock Exchange "bears." In short, the public asked the committee of "the house" to enforce honesty in at least one kind of share-dealing; and after all that had happened, it was not unnatural to suppose that the committee would have at once agreed to the suggestion.

To the amazement of every one, the proposed rule, which worked so well elsewhere, was pronounced "inconvenient" for London, and the results are now only too easy to be pointed out. In more than one financial undertaking which has been lately brought out in foreign money markets, it has been stipulated that the shares are not to be bought or sold on the London Stock Exchange.

Of late months there has been no instance in which the Stock Exchange Committee has seconded any movement from outside, which asked for the enforcement of honest dealing in the purchase and sale of shares. At a time like the present, when money is plentiful, shares, in all bona-fide undertakings, are rising, and the prospects of the money market brighter than they have been for a long time, it certainly behoves us to establish a careful watch over those of whose dealings we have good reason to doubt. If the Stock Exchange won't do this, some other power that will must be sought for. If we fail in establishing a better supervision of our share-markets, England will soon cease to be the counting-house of the world.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The *Times* (Jan. 14), referring to a recently published letter of Lord Macaulay's, holds that, desperate as the experiment would be, it is doubtful whether even universal suffrage would realize, in this country, either the hopes of its advocates or the fears of its opponents. Its first effect would assuredly be to increase the power of the landed interest, and it would not be surprising if it should subsequently develop a demand for a "strong government" of a very different type from the Chartist ideal of democracy. That ideal would probably be now repudiated by the Reform League itself. Of the five points of the Charter, one has been conceded, without any serious opposition, by the abolition of the property qualification of members of Parliament. Two others—universal suffrage and vote by ballot—are still retained in the Radical programme, though Mr. Bright has again and again refused his adhesion to the former. Annual parliaments and the payment of representatives are not among the measures which Mr. Beales and his friends consider essential to our liberties, and the right of appeal to physical force which constituted the favorite article of the extreme Chartist creed has been abandoned by general consent. Lord Macaulay would doubtless have admitted that, with all their faults, the popular leaders of 1848 are less visionary and more scrupulous than First and his associates. The blindness to their own interests which prevented them from including free trade among their claims, and rendered them perfectly insensible to a flagrant practical grievance while they clamored for the abolition of abstract wrongs, cannot be imputed, in an equal degree, to their successors. "The errors of the Chartists" are errors of the past, but have they no parallels in the present? Protection in one form may be an obsolete illusion, but are there no similar illusions cherished by our working classes, which, if sanctioned by legislation, would kill the very root of national prosperity? If there be, Lord Macaulay's counsels are still opportune. Let us gradually enlarge the basis of our Constitution, and admit to the franchise those who are likely to vote intelligently and honestly, without unworthy misgivings lest it should disturb a supposed equilibrium of classes.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The *Daily News* (Jan. 14) holds that there would be no hardship in requiring that at least every future major or colonel of militia or volunteers should have passed through a suitable course at the Staff College, and should be selected for promotion only after having testified his ability to handle troops, not only in the barracks yard, but in some actual position under given conditions. And when we had the field-officers thus competent, we might fairly expect that they would at every opportunity exercise the captains and subalterns by similar practical examples. We must require of every militia and volunteer officer such degree of knowledge as every one who pretends to take command in time of war is bound to have. When this was done, our strength in men would be a real, not a delusive, strength. We would no longer be exposed to panics, knowing that our whole force was available at any instant. We should, if driven into war, no longer illustrate the old English principle, that we must begin with a few years of defeat ere we become fit to conquer. And what we urge is not less the true interest of the service than of the nation. The noble profession of arms, miserable indeed in its necessity, yet glorious in its devotion, will be raised still higher in the estimation of all whose judgment it values by whatever makes it more worthy of our respect and deserving of our trust.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

La France gives the following information about the position of the North German Parliament, which is to meet at the end of February, and in which will be represented the countries belonging to that Confederation, the limits of which were drawn by the sword of the victor of Sedan. Three powers will be present in this Confederation.—The Executive power, the Federal Commission, and the Parliament. The Executive power belongs exclusively to the King of Prussia. It includes the supreme command of the army and navy, the diplomatic representation, and the framing of treaties of peace and war. The Federal Commission is nothing but a council formed of delegates from the different States, and charged to prepare bills for the Parliament. The Parliament will represent the legislative authority. It will be composed of 291 members, thus distributed,—for Prussia, 193; for the annexed provinces, 42; for all the other Confederate States, 56.

These figures show clearly enough the influence which will predominate necessarily in the Legislative Chamber of the Northern Confederation. Prussia has an enormous majority in it, without reckoning the votes of the provinces which she has directly annexed. What can the 56 votes of the little States do against the 193 votes of the former kingdom of Prussia, and the 235 of aggrandized Prussia?

This German Parliament will, therefore, be essentially Prussian, and we do not see in what it will be able to differ sensibly from the Chamber of Deputies in Berlin. A member of that assembly, M. Twetten, of the moderate liberal party, in a letter published by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, attributes these significant words to M. von Bismarck, "I will bury Parliamentism in the Parliament."

This short explanation will show how little the first German Parliament will resemble the first Italian Parliament. It will differ as much as the policy of Cavour differed from that of M. Bismarck. The day when the deputies from the whole Peninsula met at Turin, the minority of Piedmont was manifest. It was not Piedmont which absorbed Italy, but Italy which absorbed Piedmont.

M. von Bismarck proceeds differently. The object he has in view is not the absorption of Prussia by Germany, but the absorption of Germany by Prussia. He brings together not a Prussian minority and a German majority, but Prussians and conquered populations, penetrated on all sides by the Prussian element.

Germany, left to herself, would be a great country, deeply pacific, cultivated, civilized, and inclined to the development of public liberties, as well as to advancement in science and industry. Germany, fashioned on the Prussian model, would be a conquering power as Prussia has been, condemned to seek abroad a necessary diversion for interior agitation, and being able to create in Europe formidable contingencies.

Will the German Parliament have authority enough to modify this political tendency? We hope so sincerely in the interest of Germany and Prussia.

THE PRUSSIAN VENETIA.

Prussia, remarks the *Pays* (Paris, Jan. 16), has created for herself, in Schleswig, a little Venetia; she was warned that it would be so.

The young Schleswigers are emigrating, *en masse*, rather than submit to the conscription. They go and enroll themselves in Denmark, preferring the Danish flag to the Prussian; the former being, by the community of tradition, glory, misfortune, and bloodshed, theirs.

The Danish papers give up the hope of ever seeing the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague executed. The recent debate in the Prussian Parliament has dispelled their illusions.

They know now what tactics will be used to elude an engagement, which, however, was a solemn one.

If the inhabitants of a canton—supposing they design to consult them—have to reply to the question: "Will you be Prussians or Danes?" and they answer "Danes."

"Very good," they will be told; "unfortunately your canton forms, territorially, a military position important for the defence of Prussia, and whatever desire we may have to defer to your wishes, it is impossible for us to sacrifice our own security to you."

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The Chinese Empire, as is generally known, is the oldest and most populous living empire on the face of the earth. Kingdoms and dynasties have reared their heads and disappeared, and have been almost forgotten even since China began to have a written history. China has ever sought exclusion and avoided intercourse with other nations, and her people and rulers devoted themselves to literary and peaceful pursuits rather than to the acquisition of territory or glory by military force. The population of China is roughly estimated at about one-third of the entire population of the world. For ages and generations our Christian civilization could not gain a hearer amongst her people, nor a foothold upon her soil. The Roman Catholic Church was the first to send missionaries to this secluded empire; but their efforts were comparatively fruitless, and they were finally banished from the Empire. It is but little more than fifty years since the first Protestant missionary went to China to meet single-handed and alone—so far as human agency was concerned—the ancient and time-honored prejudices of the people, and to combat them with the simple truths of the Christian religion. Instead of one there are now 200 missionaries in the field, and the membership is counted by hundreds. The multitudinous gods of China—30,000,—and the difficulty of acquiring the language, every sign of which expresses an idea, instead of a sound, are the chief obstructions to the speedy evangelization of the Chinese. Their lingual signs are variously estimated from forty to seventy thousand in number; but 2,000 are sufficient for the penal code of the empire, 5,000 for the standard classics of Confucius, and 10,000 for the translation of the Holy Scriptures. A missionary can acquire the language after a residence of about three years amongst them. But, having gained a knowledge of their written language, the whole empire is comparatively easily reached,—the written language being understood by all, though the dialects are various. To reach the millions of India, on the contrary, a knowledge of 20 languages is required, and to reach the other two-thirds of the earth's inhabitants an acquaintance with 3,003 languages is necessary.

The religions of China are Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism, the first of which is

the established religion of the empire. It teaches a comparatively high form of morality; but, like other systems of idolatrous worship, has lost much of its hold upon the people. Taoism deifies and incarnates reason, and teaches the doctrine of the absorption of the good into the eternal One, and of successive transmutations of the bad, and exhorts to moral purity by a life of seclusion, austerity, celibacy, and meditation upon virtue.

Buddhism, though last introduced into China, was the religion of the empire under the Mogul dynasty. It is now the religion of the common people, whose houses are filled with idols, and whose minds are crowded with superstitions.

Confucianism is an exorcism which the caustic of free thought will consume. The errors and superstitions of both Taoism and Buddhism will vanish before the light of science, as the mists and ghosts of night before the light of day. For illustration, Buddha, who assumes to be omniscient, teaches that the earth is a place with a mountain in the centre 16,390 miles in height, and 840 miles in diameter, having at its base a ridge of stone 36,000 miles in circumference; that eclipses are caused by a giant who can swallow either sun or moon in his mouth; that some cities have stood on earth millions of years, and some Kings have reigned quadrillions of years; that the human race originally had wings, and that they may be generated by flowers, or vocal utterances; that among the virtues is one which is impossible, and another that if universally observed would soon terminate the human race; and that God and heaven are, in the last result, *Namuna*, or nothingness.

China has of late years been brought more into contact with other nations, and the intercourse is making itself felt upon the people. Russian civilization presses upon it on the North, French on the South, British and American all along the coast. As the acquaintance of the Chinese extends, their prejudices diminish. They are anxious to learn Western languages in order to obtain situations among foreigners, for which they are very eager. Western languages must, and will of course, be followed by Western literature.

In 1847 the Methodists first entered the field with their Missionaries. They have chosen the Province of Fookien—a flowery land, well watered and picturesque, where three crops may be gathered in one season; where the tea plant thrives, and the peach and the orange grow; where long before the vernal equinox, peas adorn the hill-sides, and growing wheat the valleys; where under a January sun roses bloom; where beneath the ample shades of the camphor tree fragrant shrubs perfume the air; and where one may hope for health and long life as reasonably as in Virginia. This province contains within an area of 59,000 square miles, 15,000,000 of people, 63 third-class cities, and three first-class, of which Fookchow, the largest and the capital, is the head of their Mission. Here the Methodist Church sustains 36 missionaries, owns property worth \$36,000, has a native membership of 154, and runs a Mission press, which prints 2,000,000 pages a year, besides maintaining a founding hospital and schools for boys and girls. There is an apparent disproportion between the amount of missionary labor expended and the results as seen in the membership. But when the above difficulties are considered, and the fact that one missionary there—Dr. Mcleay—spent nine years laboring before he could count the first convert, the membership will appear large. The annually increasing facilities for communication between our own country and China will more effectually than any other instrumentality open up the way for modern civilization and Christianity to reach the homes and the hearts of these millions of human beings.

DR. CUMMING ON THE PROPHECIES.

On Wednesday, 9th January, the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, delivered an address in Birmingham on "The Retrospect of 1866." The meeting was under the auspices of the Birmingham Protestant Association.

He said 1866 had been a remarkable year in many respects. Never in his life had he pretended to be clothed with a prophet's mantle, or to have a prophet's inspiration; but simply and humbly, along with many other living men, he had tried prayerfully and earnestly, though not infallibly, to interpret the written record. They had all read in their Bibles of certain dates in connection with prophecy relating to the present dispensation in which they lived—its consummation and end. It was a singular fact that all the dates mentioned in the Book of Daniel united in the autumn of 1867. He had never said this would be annihilated in 1866 or 1867. For 20 years he had thought precisely the reverse; and asserted, on the authority of Scripture, that nothing the Devil had corrupted would be handed over to the Devil's possession, but that the world would be purified, reconsecrated, and be made a paradise, fairer, nobler, and vastly more lasting than the one with which the world began. Some would, perhaps, ask what was made by the exhaustion of these dates? He would remind them that the antediluvian, the patriarchal, and the Levitical economies all had their end; and the times of the Gentiles were on the very eve of their exhaustion. After that they might expect the Jew to return to his own land; Jerusalem would be restored; and some time—when, no man could say—His return, who would come to reign and to glorify the world with a splendor which should have no suspension, and a sunshine that would have no end. One interesting point with regard to the approach of the events he had mentioned was contained in the calculations that had been made with regard to the termination of the power of the Pope. The calculations that had been made for 25 years past, fixed the autumn of 1866 as the limit of his power; and many able writers on prophecy had held that in the latter end of 1866, they would see the most fatal blow dealt to the Papacy. It was therefore very remarkable that that very period witnessed the fulfillment of the pledge of Napoleon—"Italy shall be free from the Alps to the Adriatic." The last Austrian had gone to his capital; the last Frenchman had left Rome; and the Pope was now left to take care of his own sheep without even a collie dog to bark at them or worry them. (Laughter.) He could easily see what the end would be. The priests would say that the loss of the temporal power would not be a very great calamity. The Pope, they would say, was invested with two swords. The one he waved in

the air when he fulminated a bull, and Christendom answered it with bursts of laughter and with contempt. The other sword was the temporal power. Taking away the Pope's temporal power was not simply taking away the dotation of Charlemagne, the few paltry States of the Church, but it was extracting the teeth, so that he could not bite; breaking his sword, so that he could not strike; depriving him of the power of persecuting, which he had held and believed in for a thousand years.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

If report speaks truly, Lord Monck will not return to Canada. Of Lord Naas, who, it is said, will come in his stead, as Governor General, an English paper says:—

Richard Southwell, Lord Naas, is descended from a branch of the illustrious house of Clancarde, and is consequently an Irish peer. The first of his ancestors of whom we have any record was John Bourke, a captain of horse under the Marquis of Ormonde, during the civil war in Ireland in 1641, and who subsequently married Catharine, the daughter of Meyler Fey, and niece of Paul Davis. This gentleman left four sons, of whom Richard, the youngest, became the founder of the present house. His youngest son, John Bourke, was M. P. for Naas, and was elevated to the peerage on the 1st of August, 1776, as Baron of Naas, county Kildare. On the 13th of January, 1785, he was further advanced to the dignity of Viscount Mayo. The present Lord Naas is the oldest son of Richard Bourke, fifth earl of his house, he having succeeded his uncle, John, fourth earl, who died on the 24th of May, 1819. The motto on the coat of arms of Lord Naas is "*A cura salus*," and the seat of the family is Palmerston House, in the county of Kildare, Ireland.

He was born on the 21st of February, 1822, and is consequently not quite forty-five years of age. On the 31st of October, 1848, he married Blanche Julia, third daughter of Col. George Wyndham, of Petworth, Sussex, by whom he has had several children. The public life of his lordship has not been one of prominence, although he was known to the House of Commons as one of the speakers of that body. After the resignation of the Russell ministry in 1851, and the succession of Earl Derby, Lord Naas was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was appointed to the same position upon the second administration of the Earl in 1859. If we recollect aright, he obtained his late secretaryship for the third time from Earl Derby.

In personal appearance, Lord Naas is represented as a tall and very stout gentleman, with a large, round, and ruddy face, and very small eyes. He was a member of parliament for several years, and was known as the "Fat Irish Boy."

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following circular gives delightful evidence that the watchmen on the walls of Zion there are not disposed to suffer the guilt of blood upon their skirts by continuing silent when they see a great danger threatening the people. They are also adopting the only wise plan, viz., not confining themselves to preaching against drunkenness, which, as long as preachers and people continue to drink, is merely beating the air, but removing the cause of drunkenness.—

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Ministers of the Gospel in the Province of New Brunswick.

BRETHREN,—After much and anxious thought upon the fearful excess in the use of intoxicating drinks prevalent in the community, and mature and prayerful deliberation as to the course which we, as guardians of public morality, ought to adopt respecting it, we have formed ourselves into an alliance, with a view to the combination of our influence and efforts in the most effectual manner, for the purpose of counteracting this most deplorable evil.

We have been influenced in adopting this course mainly by the following considerations:—

1. By the magnitude of the evil to be met,—its rapid growth,—its wide-spread and insidious extension into the various departments of social life,—and its baneful influence upon the temporal welfare and eternal prospects of tens of thousands of our fellow-men.

2. By the conviction that, the Church of Christ, being the divinely-appointed institution for promoting religion and morality among men, is called upon to take a more prominent part than it has hitherto done in arresting the progress of this evil, and rolling back its deadly tide, and in aiding those who are already engaged in this important work; and

3. By the impression that in order the more effectually to combat the common foe, it is desirable to associate and combine, as far as practicable, the efforts of all the sections of the Christian Church; and to call upon the ministers of religion, in connexion with the various denominations, to place themselves in the van of the movement.

Keeping these considerations steadily in view, we have formed our Alliance upon a purely catholic and unsectarian basis. We have adopted as our pledge the simple article of abstinence from intoxicating drinks as a beverage; and we have so framed our Constitution,—a copy of which is herewith forwarded to you,—that by adopting the pledge any person may become a member of the alliance and of its managing committee.

We hereby address you, earnestly soliciting your attention to the Alliance,—your adherence to its principles,—your adoption of its pledge,—and your earnest co-operation in carrying out its objects. We shall be happy to add your name to the Managing Committee, as soon as you authorize us to do so; and we would further solicit your aid in forming a branch alliance in connection with your congregation. In the event of your forming such Branch Alliance, you will please transmit to our Corresponding Secretary a list of the names of persons from time to time associating themselves therewith, in order that they may be entered upon the records of the Alliance. We shall also be glad to receive communications from you relating to the progress of the cause, which might be read at our monthly meetings.

By order of Committee.—I. E. Bill, Presi-

dent; N. McKay, Corresponding Secretary. Committee.—Revises: I. E. Bill, G. A. McNutt, N. McKay, G. O. Huettner, E. C. Cady, J. G. Baylis, W. Alves, W. V. Garner, J. Bennett, J. S. Addy, J. L. Spanglow, S. Robinson (deceased), J. Baird, J. G. Agnew, G. M. W. Carey.

THE "GLOBE" SOUNDING THE ALARM.

We find a French Canadian contemporary quoting the *Richmond Guardian* as saying that the Quebec resolutions have been adopted by the conference in London, with a modification according to substance the right of appeal by Local minorities to the Federal Parliament against the action of the Local Legislatures. There is some reason to hope that the *Richmond* paper is mistaken; but if it is not, then the outrage which was threatened by parties high in ministerial confidence, before the departure of the delegates, has been consummated, and the people of Upper Canada have been most scandalously betrayed. Should it prove true that the Quebec scheme has been tampered with in so vital a point, the people of Upper Canada will require to make known at once their indignation at so base an act of treachery, in order that their voice may be heard in England in time to warn the Imperial Government and Parliament of the danger that will result from giving effect to such a provision.

If this right of appeal is accorded to the minorities in the Local Parliaments, then one of the greatest advantages anticipated from Confederation will be defeated. The very purpose for which these Local Parliaments are to be constituted is that of dealing with local questions,—and the question of education especially,—and it was intended thereby to remove these questions from the General Parliament forever. But if the minority in either Local Parliament is to have the right every time it is beaten to run with an appeal to the General Parliament, then the latter body will continue to be the scene of religious and sectional strife, and that in a greater degree than the Canadian Parliament ever exhibited in its worst days. It was bad enough in the legislative Union to have Upper Canadian questions settled by Lower Canadian influence; but it will be far worse if, in the Federal Union, the Federal Parliament is to be allowed to over-ride the local in the decision of local questions, and to impose upon Upper Canada or any other Province, local legislation odious to her people and inimical to her dearest interests.

But, we repeat, there is reason to hope that the *Richmond* paper is in error. We cannot deem it possible that all the delegates from Upper Canada would consent to the treachery laid to their charge. The Imperial Parliament meets to-morrow, and we shall soon know the nature of the Confederation Bill to be proposed to that body. It does deviate from the Quebec scheme in the way alleged; if the solemn settlement of the education question made at Quebec and ratified by Parliament, is to be upset by the Romish hierarchy,—it will rouse such a storm of indignation in the country as will be certain to bring the delegates to their senses; or, if that is impossible, to warn the Imperial Parliament not to perpetrate such a gross injustice upon our people. There cannot be any danger that the outrage will be actually consummated if Upper Canadians are on their guard.—*Globe*.

REMARKS.

The *Globe*, with that sectional bias and limited range of vision, which has all along characterized it, flouted contemptuously and angrily the Protestants of Lower Canada when they asked for some guarantee that they would not be left wholly and helplessly at the disposal of the French Roman Catholic majority. It averred that, inasmuch as their political leaders had hitherto been cowed by, and subservient to the Roman Catholic priest party, therefore, the Protestant people of Lower Canada were to be bound hand and foot, and laid at the feet of the priests for ever; and that, too, be it observed, by the aid of Upper Canada!

This was the *Globe* statesmanship, and if it is going to be defeated it is a cause of hearty rejoicing. The only thing that could make the *Globe* fear the result of appeal to the federal legislature would be the influence of French Canadians on that body. And if that influence, attenuated and diluted by a great Protestant majority in the federal legislature, be so dreadful, what would it be when concentrated and all-powerful in the local legislature?

For ourselves, we cannot see much danger in the right of appeal from the local to the federal parliament, constituted as that is likely to be; and, even though it were never used, its very existence would be a great safe-guard against oppressive legislation on the part of majorities. If this right is retrospective, as well as prospective, so that the injustice of the present education laws of Lower Canada could be remedied, it would remove our greatest objection to Confederation.

CONFEDERATION.

In the *London Canadian News*, of the 17th ult., there appears the following with respect to the Confederation measure:—

"We are pleased to announce on what we consider good authority, that there is now no doubt but that the assent of Her Majesty's Government to the scheme of Confederation, as unanimously agreed upon by the delegates, has been informally signified to those gentlemen. We understand that the resolutions of the delegates, with a few trifling exceptions in regard to details, will probably be confirmed by the Privy Council at their next meeting, and they will be made the basis of the legislative measures to be adopted in the Imperial Parliament. It is confidently expected that, during the course of the coming week, the whole matter will be put into such an advanced shape as will enable the bill now being prepared to be laid before Parliament immediately after its opening.

"We notice by our files of newspapers from the Maritime Provinces that complaints are making themselves heard at the delay in the return of the several members of the Governments now over here as delegates; but our contemporaries must remember that their long absence is mainly

owing to their early departure from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia last autumn. But, be that as it may, we are in a position to state that had it not been for their presence in the 'Great Metropolis' during the past few months, and their active efforts in placing before the British public the merits of the proposed union, and meeting and answering the misrepresentations as they were from time to time made by the opponents of the scheme, confederation would not now be so nearly consummated as it undoubtedly is.

"The selection of the name for the confederated provinces is to be left to her Majesty the Queen; but we understand that the favorite one amongst the delegates during their conference was that of Canada or Canada."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—The Wesleyan Missionary Society of England, in its report for the year ending April, 1866, gives its total home receipts as £101,513, which, with its foreign receipts added, made its whole income for the year £145,885, or not far from £750,000.

—We receive among our exchanges a Sunday-school paper in Italian, published at Florence, entitled *Scuola della Domenica*, literally "School of the Lord's Day," which has been established three years; and a Portuguese paper, published at Rio Janeiro, entitled *Imprensa Evangelica*, "The Evangelical Press," now in its second volume.—*Tract Journal*.

—The Methodist missionaries in Northern India have recently been holding a camp-meeting, which was a strange sight to the natives. One of the missionaries writes, "This was a new thing here, as none but our American brethren and sisters had ever seen such a meeting. We entered upon it with some anxiety as to the results. But I am happy to say, our fears were groundless. God was with us in power, and it exceeded in interest my most sanguine expectations."

—Professor George Williams, of King's College, Cambridge, has a letter in the *Times* on behalf of the Samaritans, "the smallest nationality in the world," who have been suffering for many months past a vexatious persecution from those who should be their natural protectors. When he was at Nabulus last September, he found that the Samaritan community, now reduced to 150 souls, had been for three months deprived of the use of their synagogue, and, consequently, of the opportunity of celebrating their religious offices, owing to the intolerance of the Turkish authorities, the pretext for whose intervention being that the Samaritans had heightened the street-door of their synagogue from four feet to five feet six inches, and had renewed a decayed portion of the pavement. In consequence of this, a mob had demolished the work and fastened up the principal entrance to the building. In spite of interpositions on their behalf made to Reschid Pacha, recent letters from Palestine show that nothing has been done, and Professor Williams thinks a friendly representation from the British Foreign office to the Central Turkish Government, of the hardships they are now suffering, might issue in a speedy reparation of their grievances.

—THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN ROME.—The New York *Post* has information from Rome that the American arms have been hoisted on the facade of Mr. Macpherson's house, and the United States Legation archives transferred to the large room in it used by the American Episcopal congregation, so that Dr. Lyman is no longer in danger of being ousted, as Messrs. Lewis and Williams have been.

—THE CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA.—A Melbourne letter, dated November 28, says the measure some months back introduced by Mr. Cardwell to the House of Commons, relating to the branches of the Church of England in the colonies, has roused to activity a considerable number of the Anglican clergy. The object of Mr. Cardwell's measure—apparently suggested and made necessary by the Privy Council judgment in the *Colenso* case—was to enable the colonial churches to run alone, under such form of ecclesiastical polity and government as might appear suitable to local necessities. The large majority of the clergy, as well as such of the laity as are members of the Church of England Assembly in Victoria, are distinctly opposed to the proposition; and at a recent meeting they signified their opposition by the following resolutions, embodied, among others, in a petition to her Majesty:—"That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the principal points to be kept in view towards maintaining such connection (viz., with the United Church of England and Ireland) are—1. The preservation of the Church in this colony as an integral portion of the United Church of England and Ireland, although not connected with the State as an Established Church. 2. The appointment of bishops to the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, according to a uniform rule, so as to avoid the danger of several individuals claiming simultaneously to be bishops of the same diocese. 3. An appeal in all ecclesiastical causes to the supreme ecclesiastical tribunal of the United Church of England and Ireland."

AMERICAN NEWS.

—Garrett Davis has been re-elected Senator from Kentucky, by the combined vote of the Democrats and Conservatives.

—It is proposed to make a tunnel under the river Detroit, for the use of the cars of the Michigan Central and Great Western. The river is about three-quarters of a mile broad.

—The Gold Bill, which it was said was to impose a salutary check on the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to his sales of gold, has been reported adversely from the Senate Finance Committee, and is therefore dead.

—The Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a bill forbidding railroads to make any distinction between passengers on account of race or color, and the House, it is expected, will concur.

—In the U. S. Senate on Monday, Mr. Chandler presented the protest of the citizens of Michigan against the issue of American registers to Canadian-built vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

—A clerk in the Treasury Department, at Washington, disappeared, Jan. 26, taking with him \$35,000 seven-thirty notes. He was traced to Baltimore, but there the clue is for the present lost.

—A woman named McGlennan died at Bellevue Hospital, New York, while under the

influence of chloroform. On New-Year's Day she had had her nose bit off in a quarrel, and the surgeons of the hospital having undertaken to form a new nose from the integuments of the forehead, administered chloroform, which proved fatal.

—Congress has passed a bill which punishes, with a fine of \$100, one-half to go to the informer, any person who issues any business card or advertisement in the similitude of the United States or National Bank currency. It also provides for a fine of \$300 being imposed upon any person who shall disfigure the national currency, by printing advertisements thereon.

—Miss Ellen O'Mahoney, late Head Directress of the Fenian Sisterhood, is exposing the tricks and rascalities of the Brotherhood in a series of articles to the New York *News*, in the course of one of which she states that the greater portion of the goods exposed for sale at the celebrated fair of the Sisterhood could not be sold, and were subsequently stolen by the Manhattan Committee. She is very virulent in her denunciations of Mr. Doran Kilian, and all through sides with her namesake John of unfortunate memory.

PERSONAL.—A Washington despatch reports Gen. Grant as having said, recently, that he should not be absent from Washington ten hours for a year to come.

ORANGES.—The St. Augustine (Florida) *Evening*, speaking of the great crop of oranges, says that sixty thousand will be picked from one grove. A gentleman writes that "they hang in rich yellow clusters from trees on the sides of the streets, and the soft air is redolent of their rich perfume."

COMPLETION OF A MAGNIFICENT DEPOT.—The great Union Depot of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana and Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Companies at Chicago is just completed, at a cost of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is six hundred and ten feet in length by one hundred and sixty feet in width, and is, in its general architectural appearance and interior arrangement, the model depot of this country.

LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS IN MAINE.—The proposed amendments to the liquor law of Maine, it is stated, make the penalty of a single sale a fine of \$20 and costs for first, and the same time for second offence, together with imprisonment, two months and four months respectively in each case. Also, the penalty under the search and seizure clause of the law to be \$20 and costs for each offence, with sixty days' imprisonment, every time of conviction. It is also proposed to have a State Constabulary, in imitation of Massachusetts, to enforce these penalties.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE AUBURN (ME.) MURDERERS.—A despatch of the 6th, from Lewiston, Me., says:—"One of the perpetrators of the horrible murder of the old women in Auburn, Me., has been discovered in the person of a negro employed in a shoe factory in West Auburn. He has confessed that he was one of the parties engaged in the commission of this diabolical crime, states further that a white man was concerned with him in the double murder. The white man implicated with the negro will be arrested to-night, and an investigation had to-morrow."

FENIAN AFFAIRS.—James Stephens, it appears, has still counting friends in this country, and he has promised them—much to their satisfaction, it is said—that he will flee Ireland this year. A Fenian meeting was held in New York on Monday evening, at which there was a full attendance, and considerable enthusiasm was displayed, owing to the fact that uniforms of the Irish Republican army were distributed in preparation for the proposed campaign at such time as the ice and snow melts on the Canadian frontier. Addresses were made, and the brotherhood promise an early resumption of hostilities against the British possessions in America.—*N. Y. Paper*.

THE PRESIDENTIAL IMPEACHMENT.—A Washington telegram of the 31st, to the N. Y. *Tribune*, says:—"It is authoritatively reported that the Impeachment Committee have to-day sent for the Rev. J. C. Headley, the writer of Gen. Baker's History of the Secret Service. Mr. Headley is also required to bring all the books, letters, and papers placed in his hands by Gen. Baker. It is said that Gen. Baker has been summoned before the Committee to give evidence of what he knows about matters that occurred behind the scenes at the White House, while he was a member of the President's staff, particularly in regard to the alleged abuse of the pardoning power of the President."

THE MORMON DIFFICULTY.—The apprehension of trouble with the Mormons is constantly increasing. They are now a hundred thousand strong, desperate fanatics, trained to arms, located in a wild country. They are determined to oppose the increasing of the Gentiles, and neither life nor property is safe further than the arbitrary will of Brigham Young protects it. It matters not who is governor or what are the acts of Congress, his word is law. It is impossible that this should long be suffered. Such a person cannot be permitted to grow up in the heart of the continent, keeping back the tide of population which otherwise would develop the mines as much there as in California or Nevada, and make of Utah a flourishing and Christian State.—*American Paper*.

JAMES STEPHENS.—The *Tribune* makes the following statement in regard to the great Irish agitator:—"Mr. James Stephens, the late Head Centre, is still stopping in Brooklyn, at No. 59 Second Place, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Stephens is, however, making his preparations for an early departure to the South of France as soon as the storm blows over in regard to his late eccentric movements. Mr. Stephens sent a draft for £500 to his wife by her brother, Mr. George Hooper, who was in New York a short time ago, in order to provide for any contingencies that might occur. Mrs. Stephens is at present located at Kingston, Ireland, and is pleasantly occupied in shopping, &c., according to the latest advices. Two of Mr. Stephens' friends left for Europe on Saturday, Col. Halpin and Col. Kelly, and Stephens accompanied them down the bay, but returned to the city in a pilot boat the same afternoon. Mr. Stephens is enjoying excellent health, and is altogether undisturbed by the outside clamor and rumor in regard to his movements."

SKATING EXTRAORDINARY.—The Cedar Hill Skating Rink was crowded with the elite and beauty of the city on Saturday afternoon, the cause of the gathering being the skating match

for the championship of the city, announced to take place at four o'clock. At the time appointed the contestants for the championship entered their names. They were ten in number. A double railing had been made lengthwise across the park, leaving an avenue about eighty feet wide, and in this the contestants were to exhibit their skill; the premium to be awarded to the individual who could skate with the greatest rapidity and grace, and cut the most gyrations. Five judges were appointed to award the premiums and certificates. At four o'clock exactly the trial of skill began, and each one of the youth went through his performance with great skill and remarkable dexterity. One of them wrote the alphabet on the ice with his skates almost as fast as a person could recite it. Another wrote a verse from the Bible; a third drew a likeness of Butler; a fourth marked out "the path to prosperity;" a fifth drew a picture of a blind man leading a dog; but the sixth one capped the climax. He drew a glistening promissory note for \$10, and marked out the place for the revenue stamp to be stuck on it; he then wrote out an affidavit that he was entitled to the premium, and, whirling quickly, dropped on his base on the ice on the affidavit, but rose to his feet at once, leaving on the melting document as near like a notary public's stamp as could be. After these exploits, the judges put their heads together and awarded the premium to F. Lammott. Certificates were awarded to Henry Price, L. C. Robinson, and J. G. Speed. The awards of the premium and certificates were very justly made, and the assembled crowd testified their approbation by continued applause. It then commenced sleeting and the crowd dispersed, the Fourth street cars being crowded with the throng returning to the city.—*Louisville Courier*.

CANADIAN NEWS.

—A correspondent, writing from West Port, says that there is a girl in that town, about 15 or 16 years of age, that has slept nine days.

—A cheese factory is now in course of erection in the township of Augusta, C. W., by Mr. Samuel Throop, on his farm at Charleville.

—The Three Rivers *Journal* claims that, if Quebec is to be the seat of Government of the Confederation, Three Rivers shall be the seat of the Local Government of Lower Canada.

—Mr. Finlay Monroe, of the Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengary, while on his way to the shanties on the Upper Ottawa last week, was kicked by one of his own horses, and died from the injuries received. The deceased was a young man, in the prime and vigor of life.

—We understand that the authorities at headquarters have taken a lenient view of the case of Major Clerly of the 100th foot, who was lately tried by court-martial in Canada for being absent without leave from his regiment while it was quartered at Malta. There were, it is understood, very extenuating circumstances in the case; but yet so grave a military offence, on the part of a field officer, as leaving his post without permission could not be passed over. The sentence of the court will therefore stand; but Major Clerly will be allowed to receive the value of his commission, the step, of course, not going in the regiment. We understand that Brevet-Major Van Straubenzee of the 9th Foot, an officer of 21 years' standing, who has seen much active and responsible service abroad, has been selected for the vacancy.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, 10th ult.

—The Granby Red Slate Company has just organized provisionally; the following are its Directors:—Hon. A. B. Foster, M. L. C.; W. B. Heath, and G. G. Stevens, Esquires, Waterloo; W. H. Webb, M. P. P., and Thos. Frizell, Esq., of Melbourne; Charles Pierce, Esq., of Stanstead; and G. H. Foster and H. H. Pierce, Esqs., of Richmond. The capital stock is \$100,000, of which half has been already subscribed. The directors propose to commence work as early in the spring as the weather will permit. The slate, which is red, as the name of the company indicates, is a beautiful article, and is capable of receiving a very high polish. The directors will probably erect works for manufacturing the various domestic and economic articles to which it is applied in the older countries; and there can be no doubt that a very successful career is in store for this enterprising and wealthy corporation.—*Richmond Guardian*, 26th.

CONFEDERATION.—The *Minerve's* special correspondent, writing from London, January 11th, says:—"What I learn confirms me more and more in the opinion that Confederation will be voted without opposition, if not in the first days of the session, as I hope, at least before the end of February."

CHATHAM AND THE QUEBEC RELIEF FUND.—The town of Chatham subscribed \$700 for the relief of the distressed people of Quebec, but now they will not send it forward in consequence of the large sum already received "being hoarded up to rebuild shops and dwellings belonging to well-to-do property owners, and wealthy religious corporations." Wherever the subject has been discussed, the greatest indignation has been expressed at the proposed action of the Quebec Committee.—*Herald*.

TANNERY BURNED.—About two o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the tannery belonging to Mr. Porter, in this village, which resulted in the total destruction of the premises, together with all the machinery (which had only very recently been put in), and a considerable quantity of leather, &c. Loss between three and four thousand dollars; insured for seventeen hundred in the "Liverpool and London Company." Mr. Porter, we understand, intends rebuilding the tannery on a much more commodious and extensive scale as soon as the debris is cleared away.—*Granby Gazette*.

TORONTO ITEMS.—J. H. Mitcham, the last Fenian prisoner against whom no bill was found at the late Court of Assize, was discharged on Saturday.—While the seven Fenian convicts whose sentences have been commuted were being conveyed on Saturday, by the cars for Kingston, they were all, except Father McMahon, ironed sufficiently to give the guard the advantage should any attempt at escape be made, but no unnecessary harshness was used in their transport, and the utmost efforts of the Sheriff's assistants were used to make them appear as a portion of the ordinary passengers on the train, among whom they mingled as freely as circumstances would admit.

SMUGGLING ON THE FRONTIER.—The faculty with which smuggling is managed on the frontier, and the low character of a certain class of American officials, are illustrated in the following, which we take from a Washington despatch to the New York *Times*:—"Some idea of the frauds that are constantly perpetrated upon the Government by smugglers may be formed from the report of a special agent of the treasury department, who was sent to investigate secretly what was going on along our frontiers. Included in the district investigated are twenty-three subordinate customs-officers, located at different points. The special agent, who was unknown to these officers, succeeded in making an arrangement with twenty-two of the officers for smuggling goods into the United States."

COLONEL DUNN.—We have seen a letter from Col. Dunn, written in India, to his agent here, in which he says:—"Hearing constant rumors, in this distant land, of invasions of Canada by the Fenians, I have made up my mind that an invasion is almost certain, and feeling wretched remaining idle here when there is danger to one's native country, I mean to obtain leave of absence, and pay you a visit. In case of anything happening before I arrive, I want you kindly to offer my services to the government, in any capacity that they may deem useful." This speaks the genuine spirit of patriotism, and what would be naturally expected from a native of Toronto; who, though a very young man, highly distinguished himself during the Crimean war; who was also one of the famous "six hundred," and is now the bearer of a Victoria Cross. Col. Dunn's offer will be highly applauded by every true Canadian.—*Toronto Leader*.

TORONTO ITEMS.—The Council of the Toronto branch of the Evangelical Alliance have resolved that the monthly meetings of the members shall be held on the first Monday of each month, for devotional exercises and the promotion of Christian intercourse. The hour of meeting is half-past nine in the morning, so as to allow business men to be present.—The Rev. Mr. Wilde has been lecturing in the Mechanics' Institute on the interesting subject, "What is the world coming to?" The conclusions he arrived at were in general, that the world was coming to a predominance of the superior races, to the extinction of vicious and venomous animal life, and of noxious vegetation, to a universal assimilation of languages, to a lengthening of the period of human existence, and to a complete renovation of man's whole being and surrounding circumstances.—Dr. Clements, of Bradford, convicted before the Toronto Assize Court of subornation of perjury, in proposing to a girl whom he had seduced, to swear the paternity of her child to another man, was on Saturday sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the common gaol, and to pay a fine of \$100.

ACCIDENTS ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—A Bradford telegram to the Hamilton *Times* states that an accident happened on Thursday to the G. T. express going west, one mile east of Bradford, which resulted in the death of Wm. Archer, a brakeman. The last passenger coach of the train was thrown from the track by a broken rail, over which the balance of the train had passed freely. At the time the car was thrown down the embankment deceased was at his post, and vainly attempted to stop the car from going down. Nothing is said as to the injuries sustained by passengers, except that "none were mortally wounded." The car contained some 30 passengers, and the embankment over which it went was some 25 feet in height.—The Waterloo, C. W., *Chronicle*, says that on Friday, 25th ult., a freight train went off the track on the bridge over the Grand River, making a terrible destruction of the bridge. Most of the iron railings were broken off, and at about the middle of the bridge three cars, which were fortunately empty, getting detached from the others, fell down upon the ice and were smashed all to pieces. Another car, which was filled with pork, remained suspended on the edge of the bridge. Fortunately no one was on the cars which fell down, and no lives were lost.

TORONTO ITEMS.—The Toronto *Telegraph* understands that the residence of Mr. Cassels, ex-cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, has been sold to Mr. McKay, of the firm of Gordon & McKay, for \$28,000.—A master of the Grand Trunk Battalion took place on Monday evening in the drill-shed. The men appeared to excellent advantage. This was their first turn out with clothing and accoutrements complete.—On Monday some of the trains on the Great Western were over two hours behind time in reaching the city from Hamilton, on account of the accumulation of snow; and the Grand Trunk trains were also detained from a similar cause. A special train, which left for the east on Sunday night, was compelled to turn back when it had only reached Scarborough, through the accumulation of snow on the track.—About forty summonses were issued on Tuesday for breach of the snow-by-law, which requires every man to remove the snow from the sidewalks in front of his premises immediately after a fall.—A girl, seventeen years of age, died on Saturday, from injuries caused by her being caught by a shaft in Steele's tobacco factory, about nine months ago. Both legs were broken, but, preferring death to deformity, she refused to have them amputated, although in that case the chances of recovery were promising. So says the *Globe*.—A street news-boy was brought to the General Hospital with both his legs frozen. The cruel man who was his guardian, refused to admit him until he had sold a certain number of papers, and he had to spend the bitterly cold night sitting on a doorstep. The *Globe* says both legs will have to be cut off.—A large number of persons appeared in the Police Court on Tuesday, charged with selling liquor without license, on complaint of Detective Mason, and were fined in sums varying from \$20 to \$30, with costs.

QUEBEC ITEMS.—On Sunday week the Lord Bishop of Quebec administered the rite of confirmation to sixty persons in the church at New Ireland, Megantic, the great majority being children.—On Friday evening an intellectual entertainment was provided for the men of the Royal Artillery at their barracks. Lieut.-Col. McCrae and a lieutenant of this force read papers treating of the operations, life, and scenes in connection with the Crimean war, abounding in interest and information. A considerable number of civilians were present, who enjoyed the treat equally with the military.—A friendly game between the Stadacona and Quebec Curl-

ing Club was played on Saturday, the 23rd inst., the Quebec Club winning by two shots. The silver snuff-box presented to the Quebec Curling Club by James Dean Esq., was won by Mr. Wm. Harbour on the 1st Feb. Having won it twice in three years, it becomes his property. The photographic album belonging to the Quebec Curling Club was played for on Saturday, and was gained by Mr. J. C. Tremont.—A water policeman named John Keenan, while walking along Basque street, St. Louis mountains, on Friday afternoon, was struck on the head and knocked down with an axe-handle by a grocer in that locality, named Fitzgerald. Regarding his feet, Keenan wrested the axe-handle from his assailant, but not before Fitzgerald had nearly bitten off one of his thumbs.—Under the heading "Street to Let," the *Advertiser* of Saturday evening says:—"A person walking from John's gate to Dexters, this afternoon, counted twenty-six tickets up 'To Let.'—Grand Vicar Madloux has in press a work on temperance, which will be ready by the 14th inst.—On Sunday last a monument was erected in the chapel of the congregation of St. Roch, to commemorate the miraculous preservation of that edifice during the great fire of 14th October last. Mgr. the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec, took part in the ceremony.—The *Courier* complains that for a fortnight the cable has brought no news from Rome, and thinks this is the result of a conspiracy to isolate Catholics as much as possible from the Pope, by depriving them of the news which they look for with so much anxiety from the eternal city.—A model of the village of St. Anne Lapocatiere, with its college, school of agriculture, convent, &c., has been prepared, under the direction of Rev. Mr. St. Vallee, in order to be shown by Mr. J. C. Tache, at the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Tache is also taking to the Paris Exhibition, an album of 31 photographs, representing the personnel of the school of agriculture, and the most remarkable buildings and animals on the farm. An intelligent citizen of St. Anne, Mr. F. F. Anetel, has invented an improved hand-printing press, a model of which will, it is probable, be shown at the Exhibition.—On Sunday afternoon, a man named Larose was severely stabbed with a knife by one Stephens, in the house of the latter, Commissioners street, St. Rochs.

LOWER PROVINCE ITEMS.

—The new drill-shed, in Charlottetown, was opened recently by the Governor of P. E. Island. There were nearly 400 volunteers present on the occasion.

—The Mechanics' Fishing Co., of Charlottetown, are said to have been very successful last season. They have already disposed of a large quantity of fish, and have still 200 barrels best Bay of Islands herring on hand.

—The collector of the port of Halifax, N. S., publishes in the *Gazette* a comparative statement of the revenue of that port for 1865 and 1866, from which it appears there has been an increase in the last year of \$108,964.89.

—The legislature of Nova Scotia is further prorogued till the 14th February. It is not expected to meet before March, in which month it is indispensable that it should assemble, on account of the revenue laws expiring on the 31st March.

—The Prince Edward Island papers say that the government of that island are now in favor of Confederation. The Charlottetown *Patriot*, of the 24th January, understands that at the meeting of the Executive Council, on the previous Monday, the House of Assembly was dissolved, and that the general election would take place on Tuesday, 26th February; nomination day being the 19th.

—A St. John (N. B.) paper says:—"The Cunard Company have increased the rate of passage in their Atlantic steamers from £22 stg. to £26 stg. The result is that many of our merchants now about leaving for the English market, will take one of the Montreal Company's steamers at Portland, the fare in which remains the same. The easy means of reaching Portland afforded by the regular trips of the steamer 'New Brunswick,' assists our people in deciding to take passage in the Canadian boats."

RED RIVER ITEMS.

We have received the *Nor' Wester* of January 19.

This number of the *Nor' Wester* contains the first of the series of articles on "The Red River, its resources and capabilities,"—designed to afford reliable information to intending emigrants and others abroad, who may be attracted, under the prospect of approaching changes, to the Red River settlement, and as a means of letting people in all parts of the world know its great agricultural resources.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council of Assiniboia, Mr. W. R. Smith was appointed President of the Petty Court at White House plains.

At the same meeting it was resolved, that the fees hereafter received by the Governor of Assiniboia for marriage-licenses, granted by him to members of the Presbyterian community, be handed over to the senior minister of the Presbyterian church in behoof of that body.

There is but one photographer in the Red River settlement.—Mr. R. Larson.

The coming in of many of the traders shows the quantity of furs trapped or killed, up to the close of this year. There seem to have been, this winter, more than the usual number of mink, lynx, and skunk, and less of otter, beaver, rats, and especially fisher.

The Presbyterian congregation of Kildonan, Rev. John Black, pastor,—raised during 1866, the sum of £273 4s. 5d. The congregational records show 6 marriages, 34 baptisms, and 21 burials during the year.

At a meeting, on the 7th, of the vestry of John's Cathedral, the sum of £55 stg. was voted to the Diocesan Endowment fund.

The Collector of Customs at Pembina, U.S., addresses a letter to the *Nor' Wester*, in which he states that a large fraternity of smugglers from Red River are now carrying on, and that to a deplorable extent, an illicit trade with Sioux Indians, hostile to the American Government; that not less than \$200,000 worth of dutiable goods have been smuggled since last fall into the Pembina district; and that, if reports are true, this vexatious, illicit, unlawful, and warlike trade is countenanced by men in high positions, such as Governor Mactavish, and Fathers Richot and Richer. The *Nor' Wester* expresses its belief that the Pembina collector has been grossly misinformed.

THE WITNESS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

COATCOOK, C. E.—We have received a remittance from the above office without any name; will the sender oblige by communicating with us again?

WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

Since our last synopsis several local events have taken place, the foremost of which is the opening of the Annual Exhibition of Paintings and Works of Art, by the Art Association of Montreal. This was done by means of a conversation, held on Tuesday evening in the spacious upper rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, Bonaventure street. Six hundred persons were present, the admittance being only by means of members' tickets. The exhibition is now open for a week, and is considered to be superior to the former ones held in this city. At the conversation, excellent addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Sterry Hunt; that by the former of these gentlemen being of a practical character, in reference to the establishing of a public gallery of art and school of design here. Dr. Hunt's address dealt more with the lofty and loving spirit which ought to animate the painter in the exercise of his calling. A very different subject indeed, is that of the drill hall and armory. Whether it be true or not, that the course of true love never runs smooth, certainly the course of the demand for adequate drill accommodation for our Montreal volunteers receives many a jolt. The answer of the City Council to the categorical inquiries put to that body by a committee appointed at the late meeting of citizens, to forward the immediate building of a suitable drill-hall, &c., has been by no means satisfactory, and may lead to this drill-hall question becoming a test one at the coming municipal elections. From the practice of arms to the mission of peace is a grateful transition. The Presbytery of Montreal (Scotch Kirk) have held several meetings this week, at which Mr. Croil, agent of the church, was present and gave interesting information. On Thursday evening the Annual Social Meeting of Knox Church took place. It was well attended, and highly interesting. Nearly all the evangelical ministers of the city were present, and several gave addresses. On Friday, the 8th, two important and pleasing temperance soirees were held, and both of them had an overflowing audience. One of these, held in the Mechanics' Hall, was of a military temperance organization, being that of the 4th battalion of Prince Consort Own Rifles. A most substantial tea had been provided, and the evening was spent with vocal and instrumental music, and several excellent addresses were delivered. The other soiree was that of "The Young Earnest Total Abstinence Society," and was carried out by young people of both sexes in vocal pieces of music, recitations, &c., all having special connection with the temperance movement. An excellent lecture on "The Reading of Poetry" was delivered on the same evening, by Mr. Andrew, of the High School, before the Teachers' Association. The exhibition of paintings and other works of art, by the Montreal Art Association, is being well attended, and will remain open a week longer. The artistic and social has been chequered by the annual duty owing to our civic politics. The nominations for City Councillors, and the Mayoralty, have taken place. His Worship, Mr. Starnes, has been re-elected for a second year, there being no opposition.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—Miracles are the order of the day in Quebec. The chapel of the Congregation of St. Roch—an order of nuns—was, it seems, saved from the great fire of last October by a sudden change of wind when in the most imminent danger; and for this interposition a splendid crown, composed of nine hearts, has just been placed above the statue of the Virgin, as patroness of the order. The hearts have in them the names of all the nuns. The chapel was crowded, and Bishop Tison expressed a desire that the anniversary of this *miracle* should be celebrated annually.

—M. Lemoine, in advertising his concert, has like Counsellor Puff, two voices. In the English papers he gives out that the gift concert is not a matter of opposition to Father Chiniquy at all, while in the French papers the great inducement to buy tickets is to counteract "the incessant attacks of the enemies of our religion."

—The "Moravian," sailing from Portland on the 16th inst., will be succeeded by the new steamship "Nestorian" on the 23rd.

—The Cable despatch, announcing that England had demanded the surrender of Lsmirande, is greatly troubling the friends of Messrs. Cartier and Langevin. The *Minerve* won't believe it. "This news," it says, "has not the least resemblance." We shall know more anon.

—The *Minerve* learns by letters from Rome, of the 8th January, that Messrs. Chauveau and Langevin were then in that city, and that they had been admitted to an audience with his Holiness.

—Le Canada announces that a letter received in Ottawa states that the Hon. John A. Macdonald was recently married to Miss Bernard, sister to Lieut. Colonel Bernard.

—The *Minerve* reproduces a paper emanating from the Baltimore Council, protesting

against the laws affecting church property in the States, and says that, as regards religious toleration, the United States are far behind Canada. May it not rather be that, in regard to the rights of the Roman Catholic people, as contradistinguished from that of the Romish hierarchy, the States are far ahead of Canada?

—We regret to learn that on Wednesday morning, 30th ult., the dwelling of D. Ferguson, Esq., at Metis, was totally destroyed by fire. The weather was very cold, and some of the family were frostbitten, though, providentially, no loss of life occurred. There is considerable loss in building, furniture, and effects, and no insurance.

—A new Atlantic Telegraph Company is being formed, to lay a cable by way of the Azores to Halifax. The prospectus announces that the prices will be one-third the present rates.

—A cable despatch states that a great storm has visited the southern and western coasts of England.

—A cable despatch states that Earl Carnarvon will next week introduce a bill into the Imperial Parliament for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

—We learn by a cable despatch, dated the 8th, that the trial of Ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, for murder has commenced.

—Dargau, the great Irish contractor, who failed a short time ago, with heavy liabilities, is dead.

—The labor riots in Belgium, according to one cable report, are at an end. According to another, the troubles are on the increase.

—The Japanese Embassy have arrived in Russia.

—The Greek Government, in a note to the Great Powers, state that they are about to increase their army and navy, in view of the war which is impending.

—The condition of affairs in Serbia is such that Turkish families have had to flee the country.

—A European college is about to be established at Peking, with the consent of the Chinese Government. The world moves.

—A cable telegram states that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic powers to sustain him.

—The Turkish forces are to evacuate Serbia, and the Porte thus altogether resigns its merely nominal supremacy over this principality.

—The Sublime Porte has issued an order in Thessaly, forbidding all Christians to speak of the insurrection in Candia or in Thessaly, under the horrible penalty of having melted metal poured into the mouth.

—The Assembly of South Australia have voted an additional £1,000 sterling per annum to their Governor, Sir D. Daly, a gentleman well known in Canada—which will entitle him to a first-class pension when his term of service closes.

—A London special to the New York *Herald* gives details about the opening of Parliament, and the nature of the feeling displayed by the people. It represents that the popular excitement about Reform had manifested itself by the absence of any display of loyal enthusiasm for the Queen. The *Herald's* special, however, always require confirmation, before they can be believed.

—Capital punishment has been abolished in Italy.

—Labor riots have occurred at Marchiennes, not the French town of that name, as the telegraph at first stated, but a village in Belgium.

—Cyrus W. Field, it is stated, was to leave for London on the 4th, to endeavor to have a cable laid from Heart's Content to Boston.

—The troubles of the "sick man" in the East are accumulating. A cable despatch states that the people of Serbia are taking up arms against the Ottoman rule, and that the Viceroy of Egypt has sent agents to the leading powers of Europe to ascertain whether they would favor his throwing off the Turkish yoke.

—The Lunar Crater, called by astronomers Linne, has disappeared, and the place of it is occupied by a whitish cloud of eleven miles diameter, that of the crater being five and a half miles. A similar disappearance of this crater took place about eighty years ago, and astronomers are now watching for its re-appearance.

—Aldebaran, a first magnitude star, will disappear behind the dark side of the moon on the 12th February, at 11h. 7.2 minutes in the latitude of Boston, and should be a little later by our time. This striking occultation will be worth watching, and a good opera-glass will suffice for the observation, should no better telescope be at hand.

—The Speech with which Her Majesty in person opened, on the 5th, the Imperial Parliament is of more than ordinary interest. It is rarely that there has been a concurrence of so many important features, in both domestic and foreign affairs, to furnish material for a Royal Speech. It will be seen that Her Majesty promises, on behalf of her Government, a bill for the more intimate union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Some dealing with the question of Reform is foreshadowed,—but whether in the form of a bill, or otherwise, Her Majesty was not advised to state. The references to the late Prusso-Austrian war, to the settlement of pending questions with the United States, to Spain's South American war, to the Cretan insurrection, to the Indian famine, and to the various important matters of domestic concern, all combine to attach on this occasion a peculiar interest to this significant document.

—Advices from Mexico indicate that the French have to fight to cover their retreat from that country. A battle had been fought at Jalapa, about sixty miles from Vera Cruz, in which the French were victorious. Maximilian, by conscripting men and horses, was preparing for the defence of the city of Mexico.

—On Monday, 4th inst., the Grand Jury at Washington presented an indictment against John H. Surratt, for aiding in the murder of President Lincoln.

—The Bankrupt Bill, which has been for some time before Congress, was defeated in the Senate on Tuesday by 22 yeas to 20 nays. It is thought a reconsideration will be carried.

—The State of Nevada petitions Congress to grant it jurisdiction over the Utah territory.

—The U. S. Government is organizing a regiment of Pawnee Indians for service on the Plains, and as a check upon the terrible outrages of their red brethren.

—A meeting at Plattsburg, N. Y., on the 6th inst., adopted resolutions urging upon the State Legislature the importance of enlarging all the locks of the Champlain Canal to a uniform capacity.

—A petition has been presented to the legislature by prominent citizens of New York, urging the suppression of the gambling and lottery business. At present the law does not enable the police to arrest gamblers wherever they can find them, and the infamous operations of the latter are carried on almost publicly.

—The experiment of co-operative stores upon the English plan, which has been tried at Troy, N. Y., during the last two years, has proved a failure, owing, it is said, to "mismanagement and want of mutual interest." The stockholders have a bill of some \$2,500 to pay.

—The Librarian of Congress has reported in favor of the purchase by Congress of the historical library belonging to Peter Force, Esq., of Washington, at a cost of \$100,000. This library embraces the largest private collection of books and manuscripts relating to the history of America, ever brought together.

—The President, at the request of the U. S. Senate, has sent to that body the letter which stated that Minister Motley had expressed himself "disgusted" with the President's conduct, and said he looked upon Mr. Seward as "hopelessly degraded"—expressions which Mr. Motley has repudiated, although, being indignant at being taken to task on the report of a lying eaves-dropper, he accompanied his denial with a resignation of his office. The name signed to the letter is "Geo. W. McCracken," of New York. But Geo. W. McCracken is like "James Pearce," the *Globe's* "Englishman." He cannot be found. Search has been made for the name in the Directory, but it is not there, and nobody knows him.

—The death is announced at Paris, on the 14th ult., of Ingres, a celebrated French painter, in his 86th year. At the great exhibition of 1855, he had a room exclusively allotted to his paintings, and received from the jury one of the great medals of honor. He had been devoted to art almost since childhood, having in his 19th year gained the grand prize of the Academy, for his painting, "The arrival at the tent of Achilles of the Ambassador sent by Agamemnon."

—Brazil, according to the latest advices, continues her preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war against Paraguay.

—An interest bill which has passed the Senate of the State of Maine, leaves to parties to written contracts the privilege of determining the rate of interest not to exceed eight per cent.

—On Sunday, the police, both in New York and Jersey city, had some trouble in enforcing the excise law, which requires all places for the sale of liquor to be closed during Sunday. The liquor-dealers seem to have pushed forward some of their victims to offer an open resistance to the law.

—The office of Leonard W. Jerome, on Wall street, New York, was entered recently by burglars, and robbed of \$100,000. The rascals seem to have thought that, as this gentleman's rise to wealth has been sudden, he could the better bear the loss of a portion of it. We only hope they may be caught before they succeed in finding a safe home in Canada with their booty.

—Another version of the Clieves plantation affair is now published. The first account was that the negroes refused to make contracts for the current year, or to leave the plantation, and that they fired on a U. S. officer. The *Tribune* now publishes despatches to the effect that United States soldiers were sent to the plantation, under command of an ex-rebel officer, and the freedmen very properly refused to leave at such bidding. Gen. Scott has settled the trouble, as far as anything can be said to be settled in the South, at a time when rebel officers, in full uniform, ride unmolested through the streets of Charleston.

—The latest Protection novelty is the demand for a protective duty on water,—that is to say, water in a frozen state. The Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts Legislature have reported resolutions, that, "Whereas, the admission of ice, without duty, invites the importation of ice from the British Provinces, to an extent to damage seriously the large capital invested in the ice business, and ultimately to destroy the business," the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts in Congress be requested to use their influence to procure the imposition of a duty on that article. Could not our Yankee friends, who are so shrewd and inventive, manage to establish an artificial manufacture of ice, and then shut out the competition of Mr. John Frost, as well as of Mr. John Bull, by protective duties? It would be interesting to calculate the number of additional families to whom support would thus be given, and the amount of wealth for the community that would thereby be created.

—THE MIRACLE.—The American papers are publishing a statement that the late alleged miracle at Pointe Levis was no miracle at all, and that Sister St. Thomas, who, it was said, was miraculously cured on New Year's Day, has since died and been buried. Will the *Courier du Canada* please state what are the facts?

—A STRANGE OVERSIGHT.—We have been waiting, with some interest, to see the reflections of our contemporary, the *True Witness*, on the late at miracle Pointe Levis; but, hitherto, it has not said a word on the subject. It is singular that a miraculous cure, attested by an Archbishop, a medical man, and a whole community of nuns, should have escaped the notice of the vigilant editor of so sound a Catholic paper. We would respectfully suggest to him to look over his files of the *Courier du Canada*, for the very full and interesting account of it published by that sheet, and improve the occasion for the edification of his readers.

A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.—The Quebec *Chronicle* manifested for a while a good deal of independence in criticising the distribution of the Quebec Relief Fund; but when the monstrous decision was arrived at by the Relief Committee to divide more than half of it among proprietors, and that according to a scale which carried absurdity on the face of it, the *Chronicle* found it all right. The Quebec *News*, which could afford to be independent on this question, seeing that its constituency lies at the other end of the city from the burned district, and can only, when they see the good things going past them, "grin and bear it," says the course of the *Chronicle* is accounted for by the first line on its second page, viz., "New Advertisements," words which account for much in Canadian journalism that is otherwise inexplicable.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY AND TOLERANCE.—In a recent lecture at Birmingham, Rev. Dr. Manning, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster said:—

"If nations are to be stable it is in justice, and it is justice to be done the religion of men must be respected. Look at Australia and Canada. They are peaceful and prosperous because perfect equality prevails between Catholic and Protestant. The mother country has to learn a lesson from her daughters."

Does Dr. Manning think that the lesson is one which Rome may be excused from learning? The recent prohibition of Protestant worship within the city of Rome is a curious commentary on the Archbishop's professed love of religious equality. Rev. Dr. Prime, in a letter from Rome in the N. Y. *Observer*, remarks:—

"Paul could preach two whole years in his own hired house, in Pagan Rome. But Pagan Rome forbids the Protestant follower of the Apostle to worship God with his friends, in his own hired house. Pagan Rome was more tolerant in Paul's day than Pagan Rome is ours."

A PRAISEWORTHY EFFORT.—Anniversary services connected with the opening of the Presbyterian Church, were held at Warkworth, Percy, on the 20th and 21st ult. On the Sabbath, appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. Wm. McLaren, of Belleville, which were listened to with earnest attention. On Monday a *soiree* was held, the Rev. Thomas Alexander, pastor of the congregation, in the chair. After partaking of the refreshments so abundantly provided by the ladies, addresses were delivered on appropriate topics, and suitable pieces of music sung. With the collections on the Sabbath, the proceeds of the *soiree*, and the cash which came in so readily at the close, upwards of \$200 were realized. The church,—which is well-situated in the village, is a beautiful structure, well-proportioned and nicely fitted up inside,—cost, including the site, upwards of \$2,150, and, though only opened two years ago, is now free of debt. Let other congregations in similar circumstances "go and do likewise."—*Com.*

MILITIA PENSIONS.—The official *Gazette* contains a statement of militia pensions and gratuities, awarded by order in Council, dated 25th January, 1867, on account of volunteers killed or disabled by wounds or sickness on actual service in 1866. There are only two Lower Canada names in the list,—Private M. Prudhomme, of the Hochelaga Light Infantry, and Private P. Charron, of the Ste. Therese corps, who both died from disease contracted on service. Private Prudhomme's widow gets a pension of \$110, and his two children \$10 each, reckoned from 10th June, 1866. Private Charron's widow gets a pension of \$110, and his four children \$10 each, reckoned from 1st April, 1866. On the Upper Canada list there are no fewer than 94 names,—the amount awarded being \$4369.50 of pensions for one year, \$8811.47 of gratuities, and \$2214.05 for medical attendance.

BURNING OF THE MANOR HOUSE, METIS.—A correspondent writes us the following account of this unfortunate occurrence:—"A house under whose roof many of those who have visited Metis have very pleasantly spent a portion of their time, is now among the things of the past. On the morning of the 30th ult., the dwelling of the Seigneur, D. Ferguson, Esq., was wholly destroyed by fire. About 9 o'clock, the inmates discovered their danger, but the flames had then made such progress that it was impossible to stay them. Half an hour after, the roof fell in. During that time, every effort to save the contents was made, but the far greater portion was consumed, including a valuable library. The day was extremely cold,—15 degrees below zero,—which made it the more difficult to work. One of the family had her hands very badly frozen. Owing to the isolated position of the house, none of the neighbors, after discovering the fire, could reach the spot in time to give any assistance. As there was no insurance on the property, the loss with which Mr. Ferguson has met is a very heavy one,—not taking into account many things which money cannot replace. The origin of the fire is not known."

RELATIVE COST OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS.—From the annual report of the Baltimore Fire Department for the past year, just received by Captain Bertram, it would appear that the Fire Department of this city is managed economically as well as efficiently. Of course the difference of the cost of every thing, including that of wages, must be taken into account in making a comparison; still, when every deduction of this kind has been made, the statement speaks well for Montreal.

The cost of the working of the Baltimore Fire Department for the past year has been \$79,000; that of our own \$21,000. We have the same number of stations, and they have had only 24 fires more than ourselves; and we include the cost of working both the Fire Inspection and the Fire Alarm Telegraph, which they do not

at Baltimore, but merely the expense of engines, apparatus, and the firemen's pay. Even formerly, when money and prices were nearer a par value between the two cities, a similar difference, though not in so great a degree, existed in the cost of working the fire departments of the respective cities.

TOADYISM.—We had not expected to find in a Protestant journal, a defence of the late crowning act of intolerance on the part of the tottering Papacy. Yet here it is, in the Quebec *Mercury*—

"The action of the Government of Rome in closing the chapels of Protestant Dissenters, at first view bears the aspect of intolerance. But when we find that these places have been used for the propagation of sedition, it changes the nature of the proceeding. We see in it not religion but that instinct of self-preservation which is common to any State as to any individual, and justifies all necessary acts for its own legitimate protection."

The *Mercury* must feel excessively anxious to please its Roman Catholic patrons, when it asserts, without a shadow of evidence, that the places of worship of the Americans, and the Scotch Presbyterians, in Rome, had been "used for the propagation of sedition." No Roman Catholic defender of the intolerant act has dared to make such an assertion. Cardinal Antonelli himself, in issuing orders for the suppression of Protestant worship, did not shelter himself under any such pretext.

LOTTERY—GAMBLING.—The Crosby Opera-House lottery in Chicago, so widely advertised by the Associated Press despatches: the Kankakee lottery, so frantically advertised throughout Lower Canada; and a multitude of other gift enterprises of less note,—are rapidly educating the people of this continent to a gambling spirit. It is often argued that a man may give a dollar, without feeling the loss of it, for even the smallest possibility of gaining ten thousand dollars; and however much the chances were against him, and however much good the dollar might have done otherwise, the case would not be so bad were the first dollar the last, and were he content with one disappointment. But the desire to risk another and another dollar increases each time it is gratified; and the arguments in favor of such a course grow each time stronger, seeing that so much money has already been sunk in seeking wealth, till the passion for gambling—one of the strongest and most incurable of vices—becomes fixed. In Rome, for instance, many of the people study and think and talk and dream of lucky numbers in the lottery, till they have no time or inclination for any kind of settled industry or mental improvement; and all this simply because the Papal Government has trained them from generation to generation to lottery-gambling, as a great source of revenue to the papacy. And if such a state of things is wanted here, the Bishops have only to go on recommending the Kankakee and other lotteries, and getting Mr. Lemoine to advertise them.

Our French Canadian friends have a logical turn of mind, and we ask them to point out any flaw in the following syllogisms:—

1. Gambling is immoral;
The lottery is gambling;
Therefore the lottery is immoral.
 2. The lottery is immoral;
The Church of Rome encourages the lottery;
Therefore the Church of Rome encourages immorality.
- The only answer we can devise to these conclusions is the old stereotyped one that the end justifies the means, an answer that would equally excuse robbery or assassination.

THE CANDLE-END CASE.

We understand there was some inaccuracy in the report of this case which we copied from the French papers. It will be remembered that P. H. Guyon bought a pound and a half of wax-candles to place round the coffin of his mother at the funeral service, and that he took away what was not burned, for the value of which he was sued by his pastor, Rev. Jos. Gaboury. The Judge held that there was no statute of Canada affecting the case, but such a question was to be decided by the *Coutume de Paris*, which again referred it to the custom of the parish; and, as in this case it was proved by six witnesses that the custom of the parish was to leave the candle-ends to the *cure*, judgment must go in his favor.

What excites our surprise in the whole matter is that a priest—an educated man—could exhibit himself before his parish and the community generally, in such a contemptible position as suing before a court of law for candle-ends. The old French proverb says of some games that they are not worth the candle used while playing them; but in this case the proverb reads the other way,—the candles are not worth the game played to obtain them. *La chandelle ne vaut pas le jeu.*

The Apostle Paul says when writing to the Corinthians, "C'est même déjà un grand défaut en vous que vous avez des procès entre vous. Pourquoi ne souffrez-vous pas plutôt du dommage?" or as it is in English, "Now, therefore, there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law one with another. Why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded?"

These are the words of Holy Writ, which the Rev. Mr. Gaboury doubtless believes, and feels bound to teach; but how can he teach them if he go to law himself, and that not against an in-

del, but one of his own flock, and that for the merest trifle, and with a case so obscure that there is no law on the subject? Of course we have nothing to say against such suits as this, which must all tend to the accomplishment of that very desirable, but very slow, process,—the opening of the eyes of the people.

MORMONISM.

We find in a recent number of the *Christian Advocate* a letter from Utah, written by the Rev. William Roberts, giving some interesting information about Mormonism, and offering several suggestions as to the best means of putting down polygamy and persecution.

Mormonism, the writer says, is an intensely religious system. Its leaders claim special revelations from heaven; this serves as a convenient pretext for almost every wrong. The system claims that it is right to kill and despoil those not Mormons, or contumacious brethren, whenever it may serve the system or be commanded by their leaders; for obedience to council is a prime virtue of the system. This claim led early to the organization of a murderous band called "Danites," or Avenging Angels. The bloody traces of this organization are visible along the whole career of Mormonism.

A politico-religious hierarchy, with an almost ubiquitous espionage, the system professedly and really controls everything temporal and spiritual. It is both aggressive and exclusive. The martyred prophet, Joseph Smith, offered to the people of the United States, in the language of Mohammed a little altered, "Mormonism or the sword." With professions of regard for the Constitution when it suits their purpose, the leaders are in direct hostility to the government. During the war the Mormon seers frequently announced to their followers by revelation, that the war would continue until the men of the North and South were all destroyed, and the saints would fall heir to the women, and the children, and the government. The great watchword is, "Gather unto Zion."

The entire vote of the people is controlled by Brigham and his men. The leaders boldly denounce from the pulpit anything obnoxious to them, and indicate to their followers the work they wish to be done. If any religious teacher in any city on the Atlantic or Pacific were to put forth the sayings that Brigham Young has within a month, he would be arrested before twenty-four hours.

The Federal officers are powerless to protect life and property. Mr. Roberts says that he has seldom or never seen Federal officers more fully devoted to their work than those with whom he has become acquainted in Utah. But, as the laws are constituted, what can these men do? Mormon officials select the juries in every case, so there can be no Mormon offenders convicted at all. Mormon influence extends even to Washington. Some of the Federal officers here are Mormons, and some others are their dupes and tools.

The proper remedy he considers to consist in two things:—First, the Government must administer the laws. To do this the official personnel of the territory must be reconstructed; so far, at least, that there shall be no Mormon appointed to any federal office. Then Congress must revise the local territorial laws at several important points.

But it is objected, that any attempt to enforce the laws against polygamy would be regarded as persecution,—would cause collision and bloodshed, and that the thing had better be left until the Pacific Railroad is built, and then population will come in and quietly settle the whole question.

But murder and polygamy always require the strong arm of the law, even under the most favorable circumstances. As to collision and bloodshed, there is no good reason to fear it at all. The Mormon leader is essentially a coward. The Mormon masses are the ignorant peasantry of Europe, unskilled in the use of fire-arms. A little increase of the force at Camp Douglas, the guns of which command this place, would insure safety.

Second: furnish the people at once with all the appliances of the Christian Church. First and foremost, give them the pure gospel by the living teacher, moving among them, enlightening and instructing them. Here are human beings, and the gospel is adapted to them.—This is mission ground in the true sense, and a large field at that. The Rev. Mr. McLeod well represents the Congregational Church.—Let him be fully sustained. Let other churches be represented by their most energetic men.—Let all work in harmony. It is rough, hard, difficult work, and will be for years, and just now very dangerous. Third: wise and benevolent provision must be made for the women and children. If one-fourth of the men are in polygamy, and it is reported that the Mormon leaders are enforcing it on their followers now on pain of expulsion, there is a large field for Christian enterprise in providing an asylum for the polygamous women of Utah when, by the administration of law, they are thrown out homeless and unprotected upon the public common.

—A Mr. Dodd has invented a steam ice-boat. The vessel, which weighs ten tons, having been brought from New York on two platform cars, arrived, on the 4th inst., at Fishkill, and will make a trial trip on the Hudson River in the course of a day or two.

OBSCLETE BIBLE WORDS.

Considering the length of time that has elapsed since the completion of the authorized version of the English Bible, and the vast changes which have since passed upon the language, the number of obsolete expressions which that version contains is surprisingly small. In several cases, however, the words and phrases used by the translators have become so obscure as to suggest to most readers of the present day either a wrong meaning or no meaning at all, and the force of many passages is thus in a great degree lost. The last three numbers of the *Family Treasury* contain a series of interesting and instructive papers on this subject by the Rev. Dr. Binnie, of Stirling.

He begins with words of little importance which may be regarded as the curiosities of biblical English. Such is the binary word "Alto." It occurs only once, in Judges ix., 53, and the impression which its use there leaves on most readers is that the woman not only cast the stone on Abimelech's head, but that it was "all to break his skull." Indeed in several editions it is printed thus, as if the verb was in the infinitive, whereas a glance at the Hebrew is sufficient to show that the woman "utterly or altogether brake his skull."

The piece of armor denominated the "Brigandine," in two places in Jeremiah (xvi. 4; li. 3.) would now be described as a coat of mail. The "brodered hair," mentioned with disparagement in 1 Tim. ii. 9, is just the braided hair of the modern toilet. The term "ceiling" is now so constantly used to denote the upper surface of an apartment that one is apt to miss the point of the reproach which the Prophet Haggai addressed to the Jews when he demanded of them, "Is it a time for you to dwell in your ceiled houses and this house lie waste?" The ceiling here has no special reference to what we should call by the same term. The ceiled houses were what we should describe as wainscoted. The sin which Haggai reproved in the people was not that they enjoyed the shelter of a roof over their heads, but that they took care to lodge in luxurious splendor while the Lord's House lay waste.

So long as we employ in daily speech such phrases as "a deal of noise," "a great deal more," etc., it can hardly be said that the use of the word *deal* in the sense of a portion or part is obsolete. Yet when one reads in the law of the daily sacrifice of "a tenth deal of flour," the notion is apt to be taken up that *deal* denoted a measure of quantity among the Hebrews whereas the meaning of the law, of course, is that "a tenth part of flour" was to be the meat offering, presented along with the lamb. This *Issaron*, or *tithe*, according to the Septuagint and Gesenius, was the tenth part of the ephah, which again was the tenth of the homer.

When the disciples are said, in John iv. 8, to have gone into Sychar to buy meat, the word is used to denote food in general, and is not to be understood as referring to animal food in particular,—a sense to which it is nowhere restricted in the Bible. The sense of the word meat is retained in Scotland.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to note that in some two or three texts in the gospels the word *rooms* is used in a sense which it no longer bears. Thus in Luke xiv. 7, "He marked how they chose out the chief rooms," that is to say, the most honorable places. The word still bears its ancient sense in the singular as in these phrases, "make room for the stranger," "plenty of room."

Of more importance is the word *earing-time*, which, though it occurs but twice in the Bible, is familiar to every eye. The Mosaic statute respecting the Sabbath, recorded in the thirty-fourth chapter of Exodus, contains the words: "In earing-time and in harvest thou shalt rest." By most ordinary readers the word *earing-time* is probably supposed to mean the time when the corn is in the ear. This interpretation would, however, destroy the force of the verse, as the time of the ear is not one of the farmer's busy times. Except in sound, there is no connection between the "ears" and the "earing-time." The Hebrew word thus translated denotes ploughing-time. What the statute forbids is Sabbath labor during seed time and harvest, the two supremely anxious seasons for the farmer.

Another important expression occurs in the first verse of the twelfth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans. Whatever may have been the case three centuries ago, certainly the words "reasonable service" do not now express the sense of the Greek original. They are constantly taken to mean that when God claims our continual obedience it is a most reasonable claim, that God's service is a very reasonable service. This is plainly to mistake the sense of both words. In the first place, the Greek term translated service being *latreia*, the English form must have been used by the translators in the sense of Divine service or solemn worship; the allusion which underlies it is not to the toils of a servant, but to sacred sacerdotal ministrations. As regards the other word, it was taken by our translators from the Latin of the Vulgate, which has *rationabile* in this text, and was intended to mean rational or spiritual. The doctrine which underlies the text is the grand Scriptural and Reformation doctrine of the priesthood of all Christians, and the drift of the apostle is this,—that we ought to offer ourselves on God's altar a living sacrifice, so that our entire life may be a kind of uninterrupted worship of God, a rational and spiritual worship. Another verse in the Bible bears with that just commented upon, the misfortune of containing within its brief compass two distinct words which have forgotten their original meaning. It is 1 Tim. v. 4, "If any widow have children or nephews, let them learn to show piety at home, and to requite their parents." The nephews here are plainly grand-children (*neptes* in Latin). It is certainly a curious change that has passed on a word so sharply defined a meaning. The word *cousin* has undergone a similar change of signification, being formerly used as synonymous with kinsman, denoting simply a blood relation. The other term in the verse, which has drifted from its old moorings, is the beautiful word *piety*. It is commonly used now to denote godliness, but the piety which this verse inculcated on the sons and grandsons is that which finds its expression not in the keeping up of family worship, but in ministering to the widowed grand-mother's necessities.

TEMPERANCE ON RAILROADS.

In the Senate at Washington an order has been adopted looking to the prohibition of persons who use intoxicating liquors from being employed on railroads. This is a step in the right direction, which we trust to see followed up here. We believe, so far as is possible, the chiefs of the different departments of the Great Western, Grand Trunk, and other lines having their headquarters in Canada, do endeavor to employ only those of whose character for temperance they are thoroughly satisfied. But black sheep do occasionally manage to get in, and seldom fail to lead others astray. If the Legislature were to enact the infliction of a severe punishment upon any engine-driver, fireman, conductor, or other official in charge of a train, found indulging in stimulants at any time during the day he or they would be upon duty, accidents would be fewer, and the public would regain the confidence in safe travelling they have now almost entirely lost.—*Montreal Daily News*.

REMARKS.

The above is excellent, so far as it goes, and if it only added that the railroads or the legislature should prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks at the refreshment stations, or any where upon the property of railroad companies, it would be much better. It is highly probable that those companies lose more in accidents caused by drinking, than all the profit they make from the sale of liquor in their saloons and bar-rooms; and travellers, even though not teetotalers themselves, would gladly put up with tea or coffee, instead of beer and brandy, whilst journeying, in order to secure greater safety and regularity; while even extreme cases of individuals who are so far gone that they cannot get along for a short time without stimulants, could take flasks with them, as many do now.

Another question might also be appropriately adverted to in this connection. If abstinence from intoxicating drinks be so good a thing as to be indispensable in railway employes, would it not be equally important for steamboat people, sailors, stage-coach drivers, and all who have charge of the lives and property of others? And, indeed, where could we stop in estimating its importance? Every man has charge of his own life and property, and family, if he has one, and should never voluntarily unfit himself in the least for his responsibilities.

THE ART ASSOCIATION CONVERSATION.

A numerous company assembled on the 5th in the elegant rooms of the Mercantile Library Association to enjoy one of the greatest treats yet presented to the public of Montreal who appreciate works of art. The walls of the large rooms on the third story of the new Mercantile Library building were hung with pictures from top to bottom; one room being devoted to oil-paintings and the other to those in water-colors, and it was difficult to say which was the most attractive.

It would be difficult to discriminate among so many pictures worthy of note, but "A View in Egypt" attracted particular attention from its unnatural appearance, which was yet, probably, an accurate representation of the scene. The valley of the Nile is covered with water, being, doubtless, the season of inundation, and above this waste sea in quiet and solitary grandeur those two majestic figures of Memnon, which have awed and astonished the ages. The sunset is shedding a crimson light upon them, which seems to render the stone almost transparent; and a little boat at their base, containing tourists, shows their colossal size. "A picture of Scotch cattle," in the Highlands of Scotland, rivals Rosa Bonheur in fidelity to nature. Many fine landscapes are exhibited and a few historical paintings. There are also some very good heads, especially one of an Italian grape girl, and several good pictures of live-stock. Among the water-color paintings, a small picture of a harvest scene by Birket Foster, is doubtless the best, though, if special attention had not been drawn to it by the initiated, it might not have attracted much more admiration than some others. A Canadian scene of fire in the woods must have been drawn on the spot. Two pictures of solitude are oppressive from their stillness. Several scenes in Old World cities are good. And a picture of Juliet's nurse, surrounded by Italian gallants, takes one back to the wonderful creations of Shakespeare's muse. It were, however, vain to attempt any detailed description of nearly two hundred oil-paintings, and as many in water-colors, besides some beautiful statuary. All who have any taste for the fine arts must go and see them.

During the course of the evening, the vice-president of the association, P. Redpath, Esq., in the absence of the President, Bishop Fulford, called upon the Rev. Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Sterry Hunt to address the assembly.

DR. JENKINS SAID:—

I have been asked to address a few words to you, ladies and gentlemen, in the interest of art in Montreal, and chiefly of the Art Association in this city. No one who remembers Montreal twenty years ago, and who looks at the scene which is this night presented to us, can doubt that there exists amongst us a higher taste in art, a truer appreciation of the social and intellectual advantages of the study of art, and, as it should seem, a strong purpose in regard to the future to cultivate it with an earnestness worthy of its dignity and value. This is due, largely, to the increased wealth of Montreal and to the higher education which wealth entails upon a community. In one sense, art is an expensive pursuit, for it is only by large outlays, and therefore sacrifice, that any country, and a new country the more, can secure the possession of works executed by artists of reputation or even of merit, and such works can alone elevate taste, or even educate it. It is matter for gratulation that Montreal possesses a few works of the old masters, and very many works of men who have attained to eminence amongst the modern leaders of the French, English, and German schools. Our citizens are following, at some distance, it must be confessed, the steps of those men of wealth, who having made their money in the emporiums of commerce in Great Britain, have consecrated to art a fair proportion of their gains, encouraging by princely remuneration, artists of merit to lay themselves out for the realization of

great thoughts and the accomplishment of noble works in painting and in sculpture. The collections of art which have been gathered by the merchant and manufacturing princes of Fetherland are amongst the most costly and valuable in the civilized world. These have been collected, not so much to promote the study of art, as to give pleasure to themselves and to their families. Yet there cannot exist in any community an accessible collection of meritorious works of art without inducing an exercise of judgment, which will eventually lead to a true knowledge of the true principles of art. This, as I conceive, is what is now taking place amongst ourselves. The growth is slow. We seem to be but just emerging from complete ignorance of the great subject; but to be even in this state, to feel that we are not living in utter dormancy, is so far hopeful. It is gratifying, too, to observe that many of those important works of art for the embellishment and adornment of their own houses, do not, as in days of ignorance their fathers did, stipulate for so many square feet or yards of daubed canvas, set in a gaudy frame, for so many dollars or pounds; but are content with a few square inches, if the piece be one of true merit, without reference to cost. I would venture to say to those who are proposing to devote a portion of their income to the possession of works of art—whether in marble, on canvas, or on paper—that they cannot better serve either the cause of art in Canada or themselves than by securing the productions of acknowledged masters. One good picture or statue is of more value as a study—yes, is of more intrinsic value, and certainly of greater marketable value, than twenty indifferent ones. Some of our citizens have already been guided by this principle, and the results you have before you this evening in the very acceptable, brilliant addition which has this year been made to the exhibition, very markedly in the class of water-color paintings. This Art Association is a step in the right direction, and I am sure I only express the universal sentiment of this community when I say that much of what has been accomplished by this association is due to the interest which has been taken in the progress of art in Montreal by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and to the influence of that counsel and patronage which he has so freely extended to it. But, as I was saying, we have but taken a step in the road to the cultivation of art in Montreal. There are other things to be done. I mention two: First, it is desirable that there be established in Montreal a picture gallery of art. A building should be purchased for the object, if possible, not large or expensive at first, but of suitable character and dimensions, and in a suitable position. This building should be fitted for the reception of works of art, gifts to the country, and to its future generation of men of wealth, men who take an interest in the elevation of taste in Canada. There must be such men amongst us, and elsewhere throughout the country. I speak of this scheme as national in its character, for in no other place in either United Canada, as it now is, or in Confederated Canada, as it is about to be, could such an institution be founded. I throw out the suggestion in the hope that it will be taken up by others whose time and tastes qualify them for the work. It were a worthy disposal of property to be the means of thus perpetuating and advancing in this future empire, the study and progress of the fine arts. Second: We need, in Montreal, a school of arts and design. The day has gone by in which drawing was considered a mere accomplishment, or in which the aim of the teacher and pupil was secured by crude imitations of two or three pieces of work set by the master, and touched up by his own hand. Drawing has advanced to a study, and is now an acknowledged branch of higher education. It teaches accuracy, comparison, relativity, and it brings the mind of the pupil into contact with forms of grace and beauty, which cannot fail to elevate and purify his own conceptions, and its study develops talents which would otherwise remain dormant, but which through this assistance secure for their possessor both eminence and wealth, while at the same time honor and advantage accrue to his country. I would have this school established on a most liberal basis. It should be open to all nationalities and creeds, and be under the supervision of competent governors and instructors. At first, perhaps, a rented house would suffice for its demands, and five or six hundred pounds a year for its maintenance. To many, such an institution would open up a means of livelihood. To all who should enter it, it would be a means of gratification and instruction which can scarcely be exaggerated.

OUR RAILWAYS.—The Auditor-General publishes in the *Official Gazette*, a table summing up the Railway Traffic returns for the year 1866. From the table, we glean the following figures:—

The receipts by the Grand Trunk were:—from freight, \$3,227,616; from passengers, \$2,449,794; from mails and sundries, \$261,850; total receipts, \$5,939,260. The receipts in 1865 were \$6,586,193. Increase in 1866, \$53,067. The number of miles in operation, both years, was 1,377.

The receipts by the Great Western were:—From freight, \$1,582,754; from passengers, \$1,549,984; from mails and sundries, \$131,674; total receipts, \$3,264,412. The receipts in 1865 were \$3,260,754. Increase in 1866, \$3,658. The number of miles in operation was 345,—the same as in 1865.

The Canadian railway next in importance to the above two, which far out-leads all the others, is the Northern. Its receipts were:—From freight, \$364,491; from passengers, \$123,954; from mails and sundries, \$24,427; total receipts, \$512,872. The receipts in 1865 were \$493,777. Increase in 1866, \$19,095. Number of miles in operation, 94.

The other railways from which returns are published are the London and Port Stanley; the Welland; Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton; Port Hope and Peterborough; Brockville and Ottawa; Carillon and Grenville; and the St. Lawrence and Industry. From two railways, the Cobourg and Peterborough, and the Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly, there are no re-

turns. Excluding these, the following are the statistics of the entire Canadian Railway system:—	
Freight	\$6,221,408
Passengers	4,290,776
Mails and Sundries	457,979
Total, 1866	\$10,969,963
Total, 1865	10,793,378
Increase, 1866	176,585
Miles in operation, 1866	2,104
" " 1865	2,090
Increase	14

The 5 miles of increase are on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway.

CHURCH MATTERS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—There have been recently two ecclesiastical sensations in St. John, N.B. The first is the conversion of Rev. G. A. McNutt, not only from the Church of England to the Baptist Church, but also his conversion from a clergyman of the former into a minister of the latter. Mr. McNutt was recently Curate of Trinity Church, St. John. He renounced the doctrines of the Church of England, was publicly baptized into the Calvinistic Baptist Church; and afterwards ordained a minister thereof. The affair made some noise, and gave rise to much remark and some crimination and recrimination. The Bishop of Fredericton addressed a circular letter to the Clergy of his diocese, announcing his suspension of Mr. McNutt from laboring as a Presbyter in the Church, and adding some remarks reflecting upon the conduct of that gentleman in the manner in which he had left one Church for another. This, without the knowledge or consent of the Bishop, got into print in one of the St. John papers. Rev. Mr. Spurgeon came to the rescue of Mr. McNutt in a letter addressed to the Bishop. The Bishop replied, and the correspondence is given in the New Brunswick papers.—The second sensation is of a very different nature. A vacancy having occurred in the rectory of St. Jude's Church, Carleton, St. John, Gen. Doyle, as Administrator of the Government, filled it with a gentleman who seems to be distasteful to the congregation without consulting their wishes or feelings. Thereupon, the church-wardens and vestry took. Thereupon, Gen. Doyle informs them that unless they can show him something obnoxious in the moral character of the presbyter, they must take him, whether they like him or not. Whereupon, for answer, the officials of St. Jude lock up the church. Two questions are raised: The first is as to the Governor's legal right, as representative of the Queen, to make the presentation, since the famous decision of the Privy Council in the Colenso case with respect to the Church in the Colonies; the other is as to the propriety of the General's making a presentation without consulting the feelings of the congregation, and contrary to their wishes, even though he had the legal right.

CANADIAN WORK OF ART.—We are glad to see that among the works of art which are to be sent to the Paris Exhibition one is to be a large painting by our highly talented native artist, M. Bourassa. The subject is the Apotheosis of Christopher Columbus, which is produced on a scale so large that the canvas will be not less than twenty-five feet by eighteen, and will include no less than sixty-five figures. The design is in the mythological taste, which is not usually chosen by modern painters, but which has been adopted by some of the finest masters, and may no doubt be revived with excellent effect. Besides the representation of the great seaman and discoverer, and the allegorical figures, the picture will contain portraits or representations of the most remarkable law-givers, men of science, poets, orators, musicians, and painters. While the Genoese is installed in the niche which he merits in the temple of fame, his opponents and enemies are driven forth in despair by allegorical representations of justice and vengeance. The great men of America find conspicuous places in the picture. Foremost among them, as is their due, is a picture from a Canadian hand, are Jacques Cartier and Champlain; but among the other members of our Pantheon, the artist has introduced William Penn, Lewis Wolfe, Montcalm, de Beaujeu, Las Casas, Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, Fulton, Washington Irving, Morse, and Cyrus Field. The portraiture of the historical personages is strictly preserved, and the whole work is designed to have something of the characteristic of the hemicycles of Paul Delarocque in the Conservatory of Beaux Arts at Paris.—*Herald*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—For good Photographs, large or small, you will not be disappointed at Mr. Parks' rooms, No. 1 Bleury street, Montreal.

A "SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Doan's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. "The Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

—Save 100 per cent. by getting your Portraits at Mr. Parks' rooms, No. 1 Bleury street, Montreal.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers"? Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all Medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

TO DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, AND FAMILIES.—Barnett's standard flavoring extracts, renowned for their great purity and strength, are for sale by the trade generally,—indorsed by the leading confectioners.—BARNES, HENRY, & CO. AND ALEX. MCGIBSON, Montreal, general agents.

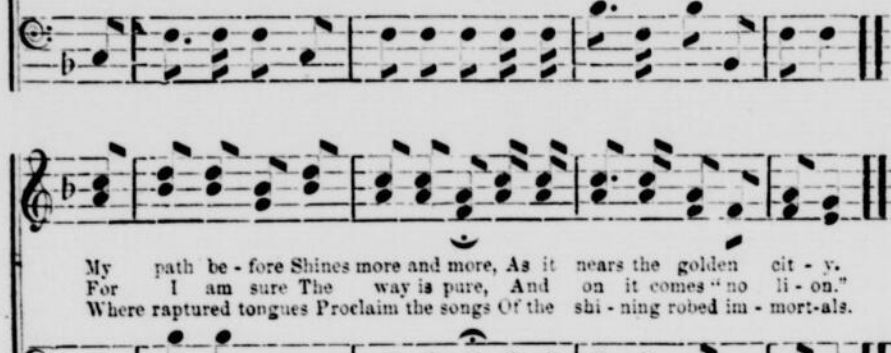
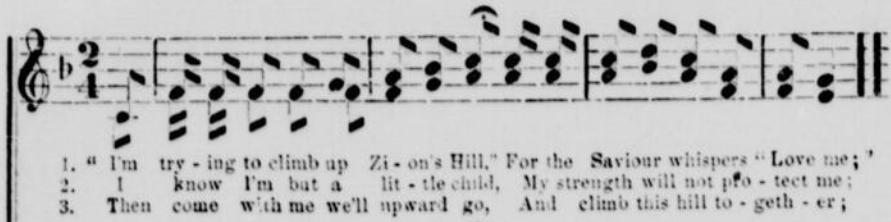
—There is no doubt that Mr. Parks is a capital artist, and deserving of all encouragement.—*St. John News*.

"CLIMBING UP ZION'S HILL."

(As sung at the Sunday School Convention, in Montreal, and the Anniversary of the Montreal Temperance Society.)

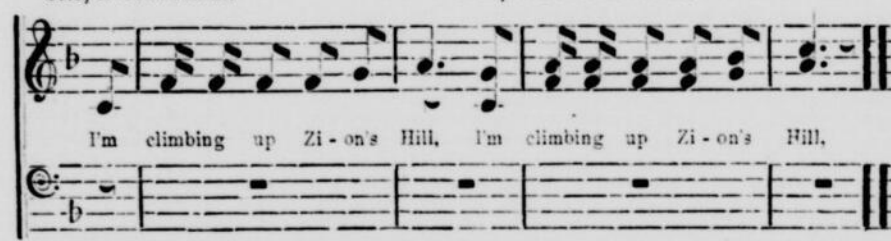
Words by Rev. JOHN G. CHAFFEE.

Music by PHILIP PHILLIPS.

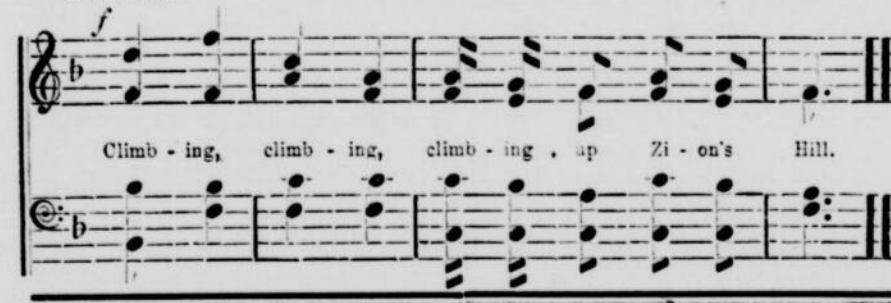


Solo, or Semi-chorus.

Duet, or 2nd Semi-chorus.



Full Chorus.



Family Reading.

UNDER THE BAN.

THE VACANT THRONE.

The death of a bishop is a great event in a provincial town. A new reign will soon commence and the cry goes forth at once among the palace courtiers, the king is dead—"long live the king!"

No one is sooner forgotten than a dead ruler. His ashes are hardly in the grave before everything is arranged as though he had never existed.

The cardinal, who had redeemed the inconsistency of his life by the courage of his dying words, expired in dreadful suffering. Julio had received his last farewell and closed his eyes. Seated motionless by the bed, he passed the remainder of that cruel night with the sister and servants of the late prelate, in the awful presence of Death.

The Abbé Gagué, who owed every thing to the cardinal, had also contrived to make a certain display of uncontrollable grief. He regretted his benefactor less than his high position with the cardinal,—a position, too, which he had intended to improve had the cardinal lived.

The dead man's sister, heartless and selfish, made all the requisite demonstrations of natural emotion. She had been too prudent and clever a lady, however, not to have secured beforehand a most satisfactory will, which left her her brother's sole legatee.

Nothing remained but to inter the deceased prelate with the usual solemnities. The chapter met the morning after his death, and proceeded to the election of vicars-capitulars. They were divided into two parties, represented respectively by the archbishop and M. Gagué. These men hated one another most cordially, and their rivalry was conspicuous on this occasion, when each was actuated exclusively by unqualified self-love.

M. Gagué carried the day. He succeeded

in causing himself to be nominated vicar-general capitular, with two other canons of his party, and the archbishop was effectually baffled.

A high-sounding manifesto, duly reiterating those official regrets which accompany dead bishops to their graves, was composed by M. Gagué, and signed by his two colleagues. In his capacity of senior vicar-general, he undertook virtually the administration of the diocese.

Julio was too dignified, and had too genuine a love of self-respect, to embroil himself in these intrigues. Full of unutterable grief, he discharged the daily task which the cardinal had intrusted to him.

The Jesuits made a great show of mourning for the dead. They celebrated a solemn service in their chapel. The quantity of wax they burned round an enormous catafalque which they had constructed for the occasion was incalculable: at the same time, however, they did not fail to insinuate a rumor in their own circles that God had visited the unhappy cardinal for his sin in sanctioning Julio's teaching. Such old ladies as delight in bigotry—such young ones as live by enthusiasm—came to the conclusion naturally that the visitation was most righteous; and from that moment Julio's name revived, wherever it was heard, unpleasant associations with those of Luther or Satan.

Not that this feeling was abroad among sensible men. There the archbishop had many warm admirers. They made allowance for his love of show—detecting underneath his real instincts. They heard him speak officially, in proper episcopal style; but they knew that his prelate's robes concealed an upright and enlightened spirit.

Visits of condolence flowed in from all sides. The most enthusiastic expressions of anguish were poured into the ears of Made-moiselle de Flammarens and M. Gagué, while Julio was saluted as a master intellect, and interrogated as to the details of that sudden and unexpected death.

Julio repeated almost word for word, to a few intimate friends, the dying statements of the cardinal. Verdelon—who had a wonderful memory—wrote down the account at the close of a long conversation in which Julio had elated, in glowing language, the last utterances of the old man.

He allowed some other friends to copy his MS.; and within a week this singular production had been circulated through the entire town, while even the *Eagle*, a T— newspaper, had alluded to it.

Two copies of the pamphlet had not been at large before the Jesuit police brought one of them to the Provincial. Violently enraged, he summoned a grand council, read the document with an agitated voice, and ended by asking them what they thought of it.

"It's a hateful invention of the young reprobate. We know the cardinal well. It will be necessary to make an energetic protest against this defamatory libel. Perhaps it would be desirable to prosecute him."

"Take care," said one: "copies of the religious testament of the cardinal, unsigned and unpublished could never constitute a criminal charge against the Abbé Julio. But if, as one may judge from a clause in the manuscript, it is intended to be published, then I think, we may follow him up for defamation."

The seven concurred in this remark. Three days afterward the *Catholic Atlas* had the following article:—

"We learn from T—that the death of the Cardinal de Flammarens has caused universal regret. The funeral was very superb. All the clergy of the diocese were present, and the entire population evinced the profoundest respect for the memory of the deceased prelate. M. l'Abbé Gagué, the vicar general-in-chief, pronounced a most eloquent funeral oration, which was universally admired."

"The deceased prelate, by his devotion to his sacred office, and his love of sound doctrine, has left behind him an unsullied reputation. Unhappily, however, a contemptible anonymous manuscript has been circulated in T—, professing to be an authentic transcript of his religious opinions. Apart from the insults which this production hurled against an illustrious society, long ago placed, by their virtues, their knowledge, their attachment to the head of the Church, in the van of Catholicism, it attributes to the venerable cardinal opinions so outrageous, so utterly repugnant to those which he has been known to entertain during his whole life, that no sensible person could, for a moment, credit its pretensions. Free-thinkers, however, and enemies of the Church, are making considerable use of it. They venture to affirm that these are the veritable last words of the dying man, and that he uttered them in the lucid interval just before his death. It requires no small amount of credulity to swallow such a tale as this."

"The document referred to is ascribed to the authorship of a certain young priest, whom the cardinal had treated with extraordinary condescension, and whose head has been turned by the flattering attention which he has received."

"It is expected that the administrators of the diocese for the time being will take energetic measures to prevent the publication of this disgraceful document, and punish as he deserves the author of such a barefaced imposture."

It is not difficult to detect the writer of the above article. It created an immense sensation at T—, and the *Star of Languedoc*, a Jesuit organ, did not fail to reproduce it, with additions, no less treacherous, of its own. It was evident already that the Jesuit faction would spare no efforts to have Julio driven out in disgrace, if not from the diocese, at all events from the honorable post in which the cardinal had placed him.

The day after these attacks in the religious newspapers all the frequenters of the palace looked more and more coldly at Julio. Those who had so recently flattered him, with the archbishop at their head, foreseeing his disgrace, assumed toward him a constrained air, and sometimes went so far as to shun him openly.

Proud of the suffrages of the chapter, and archbishop in fact, the Abbé Gagué, the close ally of Madame de Flammarens, hesitated to expel the secretary, in spite of her entreaties. He was perfectly aware that such a measure would be agreeable to the Jesuits and the partisans of the *Catholic Atlas*; but he had acquired a habit, during the many years he had passed in office, of acting on every occasion with all possible caution. So, anxious to avoid a demonstration, he disregarded his eager personal desire to be rid of a man who had always been in his way, suppressed his private animosity, calmed the impatience of the canons, and comforted himself with the thought that he might safely wait a while, as Julio, with his antecedents, his character, and the part he had played at the cardinal's death, would be sure to furnish some sufficiently plausible pretext for the desired measure.

There was the forthcoming publication of the pamphlet, which, thanks to the *Atlas*, had attracted the notice of religious men, and with which Rome and the sacred congregation of the *Index* were already occupied.

That little work was, in point of fact, soon to appear. Julio, with Verdelon's assistance, had given the last touch to the manuscript which was to represent a Roman cardinal as an innovator. It was sent to a celebrated publisher in Paris, to secure for the posthumous utterances of M. de Flammarens the utmost publicity.

Julio and Verdelon, having no wish for concealment in the matter, told their friends that the pamphlet would soon be out, and congratulated themselves at the thought of the impression it would create. The *Eagle* went further; and in order the more effectually to stimulate curiosity, announced that the coming work would revive the passionate discussions which arose out of Lamennais' famous work, *Les Paroles d'un Croquant*. This article created a perfect tempest of excitement in T—. Men of the world who had been fascinated by the eloquence of the young priest in the pulpit of St. Stephen's made

open declaration of their sympathy with his ideas of reform. To their admiration of his undoubted oratorical powers they added the patriotic feeling so powerful in the south. Julio was a son of their country,—a credit to their town,—so he must be protected; for the glory with which his name was surrounded seemed to spread itself over the city, said one of learned reputation, already rich in men distinguished by the acquisition of every branch of knowledge. The *Atlas* and the Jesuits were in a condition little short of frenzy. Southern brains soon catch fire, and when once these men had come to believe that God did not know how to take care of His own truth, but needed a little of their fanaticism to help Him, there was no limit to the eagerness with which they sought to prove their love to Him by hatred to his creatures.

Easter was close at hand. A very long time had elapsed since Louise had been to the confessional. Annoyed at first with Father Briffard's observations, she had wished to allow time for getting rid of the disagreeable impression which his interested and inopportune harangue had produced. In this manner a whole month slipped by, and at the bare thought of him she felt herself embarrassed from another cause. She knew she would be cross-questioned as to why she had passed four long weeks without presenting herself at the confessional, and then she would catch it finely; a concluding reflection which did not tend to reassure her. Another month passed, and the difficulty grew mountains high; and now there was nothing for it but to meet this formidable father as the most penitent of penitents, acknowledging utter worldliness, and imploring the satisfaction of no end of penance.

Moreover, to tell the whole truth, there was something on her conscience. She had met Verdelon several times in her brother's company; and he, a fashionable young gentleman now, was no longer the downcast monastic youth that he had been in days when beauty never won from him look or thought. It never entered into the artless head of her genius-brother to suspect that his sister could possibly love any one else in the world besides himself. But modest and refined as she was, she belonged after all to her sex. Her glance designed to rest on the eligible male individuals who, especially since the famous sermon at St. Stephen's, had courted Julio's society. But there was one among them whose image outshone the others, and in those intercommunications which the young maiden had, whether she would or no, with her heart of hearts, the name of Augustus Verdelon was perpetually recurring, and Louise, though only in the presence of her own conscience, actually blushed.

Her indulgent old aunt guessed probably her natural aversion to Father Briffard, and regretting that she had not been bold enough to withstand him herself, neither mentioned his name nor spoke of confession. Every week it was,

"I am going to the chapel of the Inquisition."

"Are you, dear aunt? would you like me to accompany you?"

"No, my dear child, Madelette is enough," for the good woman quite understood Louise's meaning.

However, as the fortnight before Easter drew on, Madame de la Clavière became anxious. Over and over again she had it on the tip of her tongue to say that her niece ought to be thinking of the great festival. For a young lady, well born, strict hitherto in her religious observances, to fail in keeping Easter, was to secure herself at T—the reputation of having at least two lovers; and had Louise been thus reported of she would most certainly have been very grievously calumniated. Such indeed is the force of public opinion in provincial towns, that certain religious acts must be performed, whether with a good or ill grace, whether personal piety lead to their observance or private causes tend to prevent it. In religion, as in every thing else, public opinion is an inflexible tyrant.

We may add that Father Briffard, who was a discerning ecclesiastic, having noticed Madame de la Clavière and Madelette at the confession several times, but no Louise,—Louise, whom he had petted,—Louise, on whom he had lavished such gracious names—understood at once that he had produced a crisis in the feelings of his young penitent, and that she had shaken off the yoke she had so long worn. He came to the conclusion that it was no use to think of the religious life for her any longer.

He had taken good care, however, to question her aunt on the subject. Meanwhile he waited the Easter festival, when he would be obliged to know for certain whether his wandering sheep was in the power of Satan, or whether it would have the good taste to return wounded and footsore from roamings over the sharp rocks of the world, pleading and pitiful, to the very reverend Briffard, to ask him to extend to it again the shelter and warmth of his fatherly bosom.

The Saturday week before Easter, Madame de la Clavière said to Louise:

"Dear child, I am getting weaker and weaker. I wish to commence the Easter services to-morrow: they will probably be my last. My strength is ebbing away. Will you not make me happy by the sight of you at my side at the holy table?"

And the eyes of the kind though weak old woman filled with tears.

There was no getting out of this: so Louise summoned all her courage for the emergency.

"Certainly, my dearest aunt: I will go with you to the chapel of the Inquisition."

(To be Continued.)

—A mother, trying to get her little daughter of three years' old to sleep, one night, said to her,—

"Anna, why don't you try to go to sleep?"

"I am trying," she replied.

"But you haven't shut your eyes."

"Well, can't help it; 'um's come unbuttoned."

FROM MOHAMMED TO CHRIST: A STORY OF THE PRESENT.

I. JESUS CHRIST; NOT MOHAMMED.

Hadiz was born in Damascus in the year 1845. His father was of a good Turkish stock, and his mother also belonged to a well-known and respected family settled in Constantinople. When Hadiz was three years old, he was brought by his parents to Constantinople, and lived with them in the suburb of Galata. He was brought up in the strictest ways of Mohammedanism, so that when he was only seven, his mother brought a Turkish Imam, who was to teach him their religion. He remained with him till the lad was fourteen, instructing him in the various religious duties considered necessary for one of his age and position.

When he was twelve he had completed the usual course of study for a boy of the better class; and, from his twelfth to his fourteenth year, went again over the chief points he had learned, studying especially, and with more minuteness, the Koran. During the second period of his study he came, in one of the chapters (or as it is called in Arabic a *sura*) of the Koran, to where it was said that God had bestowed on the world four books, which he had written with his own hand, to teach men the right knowledge and right worship of God. These four books were the Koran, the historical books of the Old Testament, the Psalms, and the New Testament. He thought at once of asking his teacher about the other three books here mentioned. His answer was, that to punish the godlessness of the human race, God had taken away these other three books from off the earth: that all men, above all, Christians, were cursed by God, and, like dry wood, only good for the fire; that God had left only the Koran, because none but Mohammed could save men.

The question that had been thus started was not disposed of by this answer. It continued to trouble him. One day, about that time, he took a walk, accompanied as usual by his black slaves. On the way they passed a simple-looking man who had books for sale, and, as they passed, the young man's eye fell upon the title of a book, which was indeed the Bible in Arabic. He took it up, opened it, and saw by the headings of the pages that it contained the very books of which his teacher had assured him that there were not any in the world. Full of surprise and joy he begged to know the cost of such a volume. It was only five francs; so he counted out the money, and carried off the book in triumph to his mother as so much booty. She was angry with him for having paid so little; he must have wronged the merchant, she told him, and given too little, for the paper alone was worth four times as much. She gave herself no peace till she had seen the colporteur,—for such he was,—and begged him to take more money for the book. Her amazement may be conceived when he stuck to his price, and would take neither more nor less.

For two years he studied his new treasure with the greatest industry, and unknown to his father, teacher, or any one except his mother, and she preserved the secret. During this time he read the Scripture six times through from beginning to end. By-and-by he began to compare the Koran with the Bible, and, as he noticed that many passages of the former were clearly taken out of the latter, the conviction forced itself on him with irresistible power that the religion of the Koran was false, the religion of the Bible was true. He called his teacher to his room, and with the gestures peculiar to Orientals, he drew his sword, swung it over the Imam's head, and cried, "Come sir, tell me the truth, and I will spare your life; and if not, you die on the spot."

"Speak," said the teacher; "What do you mean?"

"Shall we pray to the creature or the Creator?" Hadiz replied.

"To the Creator, beyond all doubt."

"If that is so, why have we left off praying to the great God that we may pray to one who is a sinner like ourselves?"

The teacher made no reply, and his scholar continued:—

"Mohammed was a man of no education. He was a camel-driver; an orphan who could neither read nor write. Now, is it right to make this ignorant man our object of prayer?"

With these words he opened his Bible, pointed with his finger to the page, and said, "This book is the Truth; the Koran is a lie." The teacher was wrathful beyond measure; but his pupil, full of resentment that he had left him so long in ignorance of the truth, ordered him to leave the room, and never to appear in his presence again.

The teacher hurried to his father, and related all that had happened. Full of amazement and alarm, the father betook himself to his son, and asked him angrily, "What do I hear of you? Who is the Saviour in whom you believe?"

His son replied that he believed in Jesus Christ the Messiah; that He and not Mohammed was the true Saviour. The Koran is a cheat and Mohammed a liar; truth came from Christ alone.

Beside himself with this simple and heroic confession of his son's faith, the father seized him, threw him on the floor, and drew his sword and strove to cut off his head. Young Hadiz bears the mark in his neck to this day; and he had certainly been killed, but that his mother and the servants rushed in on hearing the noise. They were able to save his life; and his mother's parents joined their entreaties with hers. They advised his father to keep the lad in some sort of confinement, and while allowing him all the usual pleasures and necessities of his social position, never to let him leave the house without the most jealous supervision.

Hadiz's father took their advice, and his son lived in this seclusion for three years, from his fourteenth till his seventeenth year.

During the first seven months of his imprisonment his wounds chained him to his bed; but, as he began to receive strength, his desire for the beloved Bible which his father had

burnt, gathered strength also. He earnestly begged his mother to procure him another copy, and she whose only son he was, and who clung to him with the tenderest affection, could not resist his prayers. She sent the two slaves who had accompanied him in his eventful walk with orders to purchase a Bible, and during the remainder of his confinement he busied himself entirely with studying the book he had won. He never lost hope that he would see the day when he could openly be a Christian. He prayed without ceasing to God that He would make it possible for him to confess the Christian faith, and to become publicly a Christian. If that now happened he was persuaded he would see the Lord Jesus Christ himself; for he understood the promise, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them," as if Jesus would literally make Himself visible in bodily form to his assembled disciples, and believed firmly that he needed only to mix with Christians in order to behold his Saviour in the flesh.

II. THE WAY TO ROME.

The burning desire to be among Christians came at last to be fulfilled. He had completed his seventeenth year when two of his half brothers determined to make the pilgrimage to Mecca. The Turkish priests advised his parents to give up Hafiz to them, in the hope as they expressed it, that on the grave of the prophet the wicked spirit would be driven from him, and the false disciple of Mohammed would return as an honest believer.

Their father made the necessary preparations in the spring of 1863; and on the 1st of April the travellers left Constantinople in a ship for Beirut; and from Beirut they took the steamer to Alexandria. A Roman Catholic missionary bishop was also on board on his way from Syria. One day as Hafiz sat in the saloon reading the 34th Psalm, the bishop passed by, and looking over the young man's shoulder, remarked, "That is the book of Christians; and you are a Mohammedan. How do you come to read it?" He replied that it was a book for which he had an extraordinary esteem, and it lay upon his heart to find out Him who was its chief subject. After some conversation, the missionary referred him to Rome as the centre of Christian light, gave him a letter to the Propaganda; and, on arrival at Alexandria, procured for him a passage in a steamer to Rome.

(To be Continued.)

WINTER DISEASES—IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Are coughs, colds, and consumptions, with others, more especially fatal? Among the latter is pneumonia, called by some inflammation of the lungs, and by others lung fever. It is a disease which attacks the feeble and the strong; the most rugged are taken to the grave by it in four or five days; others it spares to live and suffer for years; even those who get over it remain feeble for months.

Pneumonia is one of the avoidable diseases, and being of such dangerous nature, they are wisest who, knowing the causes, seek to avoid them habitually. A man sat up writing till a late hour of a winter's night; he noticed that the fire had gone out, but thought he could finish what he had in hand in a short time, but it required a longer period than he thought for, and when he had finished he found himself chilled through and through. This was followed by an attack of pneumonia, from which he suffered for two years, running into consumption, of which he died.

A young lady remained at a party in the country until two o'clock of a March morning; there were dancing and music and mirth; the rooms were warm, and she left them when the body was overheated, rode home in an open carriage, and found herself completely chilled; she had an attack of lung fever, and at the end of two years stated that she had never seen a well day since the night of the party.

A young lady was sitting in a warm room in her father's house, and some friends called in a carriage; rather than put them to the trouble of coming in, as they merely wanted some item of information, and had an infant with them, she went to the gate to speak with them; it was snowing a little, and, becoming interested in some recital, she noticed a chilly feeling passing over her. She never saw a well day afterward.

Many excellent clergymen have had fatal attacks of pneumonia by failing to throw a cloak over their shoulders after the excitement of preaching in a cold room, or out of doors.

Lung fevers are common with music teachers, who, after the excitement of walking to the residence of their pupils, are allowed to wait some moments in cold parlors; or, after giving a lesson in a warm room, especially in vocal music, go out into a damp, raw wind.

Clergymen and other public speakers have often been prematurely laid aside by being compelled, after speaking, to ride several miles on horseback against a cold wind.

An attack of pneumonia is often occasioned by getting into a public vehicle after having been excited by walking, and being compelled to sit in the draft of an open window, which some selfish, inconsiderate clown had raised for his own comfort, regardless of any consequences to others.

To remain at rest in any position until a feeling of chilliness is induced, is sufficient to bring on an attack of inflammation of the lungs, however vigorous and robust the person may feel.

Sitting still with damp feet, standing on the wet grass, keeping on damp clothes after having been engaged in exercise, are frequent causes of lung fever. One great principle, practical in its nature and easily understood, underlies all these cases: it is the getting chilled. This is the more easily brought about in proportion to the amount of exercise which was previously taken to the extent of inducing a warmth of body above what is natural; the easy and univer-

sal preventive is, cool off very slowly after all forms of exercise in cold weather.

If a delicate person goes to bed in a warm room, of a cold night, and the fire goes entirely out, leaving the room thirty, forty, or fifty degrees colder when rising, than at the hour of retiring, a cold is a very certain result.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

EARLY STRUGGLES OF MEDICAL MEN.

Dr. John Cheyne, who a quarter of a century ago was by far the busiest and best employed physician in Dublin, tells us, in his interesting autobiography, that during the half of his second year's settlement in the Irish capital, and when he had already effected the third year of his age, his fees only amounted to about three guineas. His earnings subsequently he was making £5,000 annually. Not above one or two physicians in London ever drew, I believe, a larger professional income, or, perhaps, ever advanced more early into full practice, than Dr. Chambers; yet, during the fifth year of his practice, when he was already thirty-four or thirty-five years of age, he did not receive above £211 in fees. Seventeen years subsequently, his annual professional income is stated to have reached nearly £9,000. His great predecessor in high London practice, Dr. Matthew Baillie, drew above £11,000 in one year, and yet, with all the interest of the Hunters and others to aid him in his outset, his first march upward was, like that of all others, very slow and difficult, and, to quote the words of his biographer, Dr. Wardrop, before "he found himself fairly established in practice," he had been already for twelve years physician to St. George's Hospital, and for nearly 20 years a medical lecturer. Dr. Baillie's uncle, the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, who spent a large fortune, gained by his profession alone, upon the collection of that splendid museum which now enriches the University of Glasgow, was so hard pressed for money during the years of his earlier struggles in London practice, that he was obliged to postpone for a fortnight the commencement of his third season of lectures in consequence of not having money enough to pay the expense of the usual class advertisements. Nor have our greatest surgeons been usually more successful than these our greatest physicians, in the first stages of their professional career. In 1788 the son of an English clergyman attended the medical classes of Edinburgh University, and lived on the third flat in Bristo-street, in a room which cost him six shillings and sixpence a week. In after life, when swaying the surgical sceptre of England, as Sir Astley Cooper, his professional income, in one single year, amounted to £23,000; and yet, during the first twelve months after he had settled down in London and was working as a lecturer on anatomy and surgery, his receipts from private practice only amounted to five guineas. The distinguished surgeon who by Sir Astley's death was left at the head of the surgical school of London, Sir Benjamin Brodie, did not, as we are told in a late biographical sketch of him, get into "full practice" till 1825; yet he had been lecturing, practising, and publishing since 1805, or for twenty long years previously.—*Leisure Hours.*

AGRICULTURAL.

USEFULNESS OF TREES.

The following letter, published in the *Waterloo (C. W.) Chronicle*, we commend specially to the attention of our country readers:—

Allow me, to say a word of kindness on behalf of my stately and umbrageous friends,—the trees of the forest. It is, perhaps, owing to the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, rather than to any lack, either of taste or good judgment, that the Canadian farmer seems to regard them as a sort of natural enemy, to be destroyed by fire and the edge of the axe, and whose useful qualities are to be extracted only in the moment of destruction. But the inexorable logic of facts bids fair to overturn the one-sided conclusion of the backwoodsman, and replace it by that of the man who "sees good in every thing," and who tries to make the most of it.

Some of the chief uses of trees are the following:—

1. They exert a powerful influence in moderating the violence of storms of all kinds, not only by breaking the force of the wind near the earth's surface, but by their many pointed tops acting as electrical force which is often the true "spirit of the storm."

2. They tend to increase the humidity of the air, and to equalize extremes of temperature, both of which are valuable desiderata in our climate.

3. When planted in pretty close rows along fences and roads, they check the violence of the wind, prevent it from leaving the winter-wheat field bare, where the snow is wanted, and blowing it into lanes and roads, where it is not wanted; thus often obstructing traffic on our principal roads for days at a time, and completely shutting the minor lanes and highways.

Indeed I believe the amount of extra inconvenience, loss, and labor caused by drifted roads and lanes in one season, would be amply sufficient to balance the expense of planting trees along all such exposed places, and as profit we would reckon shade for cattle, and pleasanter roads.

Finally, if anybody avails himself of the suggestions herein contained, let him remember that good hardy fruit-bearing trees are just as easy to plant as any other, and if our municipal authorities would plant double rows of trees, such as evergreen, horse-chestnut, maple, beech, and fruit-trees alternately along our public highways, they would save many a poor fellow from upsetting his load of cordwood in a snow-drift in one season of the year, while in the other they would afford a pleasant shade to the foot-man, a grateful resting-place to the cattle, a luscious bit to the adventurous school-boy, and a cool and pleasant drive for themselves.

NAMING SHEEP.—The Rev. John Hartley, who has travelled as a missionary in Greece, records in his "Journal" the following interesting Scriptural illustration: "Having had my attention directed last night to the words (John x. 3), 'The sheep hear his voice, and he calleth his own sheep by name,' &c., I asked my man if it was usual in Greece to give names to sheep. He informed me that it was, and that the sheep obeyed the shepherd when he called them by their names. This morning I had an opportunity of verifying the truth of this remark. Passing by a flock of sheep, I asked the shepherd the same question which I put to my servant, and he gave the same answer. I then bade him to call one of his sheep. He did so, and it instantly left its pasture, and its companions, and ran up to him, and the shepherd, with signs of pleasure and with a prompt obedience which I can never before observed in any other animal. It is also true of the sheep in this country, that a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him; for they know not the voice of strangers." The shepherd told me that many of his sheep are still wild—that they had not yet learned their names; but that, by teaching, they would all learn them. The others, which knew their names, he called *lame*."

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—There are now about 4,000,000 acres of land enclosed in California and about 1,750,000 acres under cultivation. There are far larger areas of occupied and improved land than were ever before reported. Three years ago the amount of land under cultivation was only 1,197,984 acres. Most of the increase since was made last year. A considerable portion of it was in the larger mining counties, which are beginning to claim importance as fruit and wine growing districts. The area planted to wheat was about 500,000 acres, a gain of 200,000 acres in three years. The yield was 12,000,000 bushels, or 7,000,000 more than in 1863. The barley crop also shows a great increase. In 1863 it was about 4,000,000 bushels in twenty-four counties, including all but three or four of the strictly agricultural counties. This year it is returned at over 14,000,000 bushels in forty counties.

SHEEP IN VERMONT.—Ask how the Vermont farmers succeed in selling their *fine heavy wool*? How many of them now have two and even three clips on hand. Some towns, not far from Cornwall, have nearly all their wool on hand for years. One man here has at least four clips. When wool was 90 and 95 cents per pound, he refused to sell, and now he can scarcely get 50 cents. The fact is, the manufacturers are fast learning that it is not profitable to buy grease and dirt. A buck's fleece weighing twenty-two pounds, when cleansed weighed only four and a half. This rage for blooded sheep must have its day, as the *morus multicaulis*, and that day is not distant.

—Martin Doyle, the cottage economist of Ireland, in his "Hints to Small Holders," observes "that a few cocks and hens, if they be prevented from scratching in the garden, are a useful and appropriate stock for a cottage, the warmth of which causes hens to lay eggs in winter,—no trifling advantage to children when milk is scarce. The French, who are extremely fond of eggs, and contrive to have them in great abundance, keep their hens so warm that they have fresh eggs even in winter. Now, in our country, in a gentleman's fowl-yard, there is not an egg to be got in cold weather, but the warmth of the poor man's cabin insures him an egg even in the most ungenial season."

—It is not a fact that fowls need no care: on the contrary, if it is wished to make them profitable it is necessary to take good care of them. If any are kept where feed and pure water are always at command, to eat and drink as much as they wish, they will lay more, and become more profitable to their owner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Archbishop of Rennes thinks that the papacy will stand for ages to come, for the very singular reason that the Virgin has a debt to pay to *Pius IX.* And what is the ground of this debt? It rests on the fact, that the present pontiff has declared her immaculate conception to be an article of faith. He says,—"The divine Mary, conceived without sin, has become the debtor of the pontiff. She will be faithful to her obligation."

—De Tocqueville, in his work on America, gives this forcible sketch: "A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought, but who comes to you briefly every day of common weal, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal and individuals more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance: they maintain civilization."

THE POWER OF SYMPATHY.—A little toddler going down Broadway fell and bumped her head against the flagging. Rising and looking around, she saw a horse fall on the Russ pavement. In a moment the child forgot her pain, and through her tears sobbed, "Poor hossie! I did 'oo bump 'oo head too?"

CONSUMPTION OF PAPER.—The quantity of paper used every year in England represents a weight of two hundred and twenty millions of pounds. France uses one hundred and ninety-five millions of pounds, while the United States of America, with a much smaller population, consumes more paper than England and France put together—namely, four hundred and forty millions of pounds.

WASPS.—A physician of Bordeaux has made a discovery in regard to the wasp. This offensive insect is declared to be an enemy to all poisonous flies, the sting of which causes carbuncle; it also destroys an immense quantity of minute worms that get into fruit, and when introduced into the stomach may cause great inconvenience, and even diseases; and its sting is a sovereign remedy for gout,

sciatica and rheumatism; but how to apply the remedy, he retains as a professional secret.

WHAT IS CHINA?—China is a country where the roses have no fragrance, the laborer no sabbath, and the magistrate no sense of honor; where the roads bear no vehicles and the ships no keels; where the old men fly kites; where the needle points to the south; where the place of honor is on the left hand and the seat of intelligence is in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture, and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning; which has a literature without an alphabet and a language without a grammar.

THE NIHILISTS OF RUSSIA.—Multiply a free mason by an atheist, a pantheist by a naturalist, a naturalist by a member of the Congress of Liege, and you will have a nihilist. Nihilism is the name of that terrible sect the existence of which has been recently revealed to the world by the inquiry which was instituted in Russia after the late attempt on the life of the Czar. Nihilists have women amongst their members. Unlike our pantheists and naturalists, the Russian sectaries have adopted a peculiar dress. "We have observed," says General Ogareff, Governor of Nijni-Novgorod, "that a particular dress is adopted by the females of the society of nihilists in the street of Nijni-Novgorod. It consists of a round hat concealing hair cut close, blue glasses, and the absence of crinolines." Since the attempt of the 16th April, the wearing of this particular dress seems to be a crime, and deserving of punishment. At least General Ogareff directed the police-officers to send for the nihilists and to caution them against the use of this dress. "Should they refuse, they are to be told that they run the risk of being exiled according to the provisions of the existing law. The police must moreover keep a sharp look-out on the lives and relations of these individuals." It is not probable that any persons will expose themselves to the risk of exile for the sake of blue glasses and crinolines, but Russia must certainly be very unlike other countries when the members of a secret society put on uniform the better to conceal themselves.—*Evening National.*

EXTORTION BY HACKMEN.—A friend who lately visited New York writes us that he read in one of the city papers that the extortion practised by hackmen there was such that "no man calls a carriage without having first resolved upon fighting or being robbed." But, having a lady with him, he took a carriage at the depot, and the following was his experience:

Upon reaching the hotel he alighted and asked the price for the service.

"Five dollars," said Jehu.

Handing him a \$5 greenback the gentleman inquired quietly,

"What is your number?"

"Four dollars," he answered, gruffly.

"Here are four dollars. What is your number?"

"Three dollars," said the fellow, sulkily.

"Here are three. Now, your number, sir?"

"Two dollars—little 'nuff, too," rejoined driver.

"Two, then; here they are. What is your number?"

"One dollar, Cap'n—one dollar 'll do—"

replied whip.

"Here is your dollar," said our friend, civilly; "all you are entitled to. It's no consequence as to your number now. Good morning." And the parties separated without either "fight or robbery!"—*Boston Journal.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(UNDER THE CHARGE OF A SPECIAL EDITOR.)

BENNY MERTON'S VICTORIES.

(Concluded.)

After his half-hour of merry play, Bennie determined, before going home, finding that the master was still engaged in one of the recitation rooms, to take one more look at his precious composition; and, with a light step, he approached his desk, but suddenly an anxious look passed over his face, as he saw evidences of mischief,—the inkstand overturned, and drops of ink still dripping from the desk. With a beating heart, he unlocked it, and—well, who can blame poor Bennie if he laid his head upon his desk, while great sobs escaped him, for a great pool of ink had run down the side, and his beautiful composition was entirely spoiled.

"Oh, how could I have been so careless!" thought Bennie, for he did not dream that any one else had done it, "and now I can't have the prize, and master will scold me for being so heedless," and again the great choking sobs burst from him.

But, all at once, a great change came over Bennie's countenance; a change from sorrow into fierce anger, for casting his eyes under his desk, there he saw Joe Wilkins' knife, which in his great haste he had forgotten. In a moment, it all flashed upon him that Joe Wilkins, in his envy had done this, and grasping the knife, he rushed from the school-room, burning with angry thoughts.

"If I don't pay him for this," said he, "I've forgiven him once, but this is too mean: I'll never forgive him for this. I'll let him know that it wasn't because I was afraid of him, that I haven't taken any notice of his insults," and on he hurried.

But it was quite a long way to Joe's house, and there was plenty of time for a good thought to pop into Bennie's mind now and then, although he at first popped them out quite as fast as they came in. But at last they began to take something of this shape: "What a splendid chance for a victory this is. Father would say, 'Now is the time to prove yourself a great conqueror.' Seems to me he said once, that in wars there is always one place, at least, that is very hard to take, and when that is taken, the rest are subdued very easily. I wonder if this is my great battle, and if my being a good soldier depends upon how it is decided."

But good thoughts were not the only ones that came into Bennie's mind; evil ones came pouring in, for there would have been no battle at all, if only good thoughts had been there, and their language was like this, "Think what you have lost,—a beautiful prize, that you have been trying for so long; besides, you owe him punishment for his insults all summer. If you let it pass, he will only be encouraged to trouble you still more, and the boys will all say that it was because you were a coward." And then it seemed to poor Bennie's distracted mind as if a hundred angry voices were saying, "Fight him, fight him!" while a single voice seemed to rise through all the tumult, not loud but clear, "Forgive, forgive." Oh! what a fight was going on. Bennie hardly knew it himself; he thought that the battle was to be by and by, and didn't realize that it was raging now. And then he thought of what his father had said about having good weapons, and he silently prayed that God would help him to fight, so that the victory might be his.

Ah! how much lighter his footstep as he still hurried on; how bright and joyous that face which, but a few moments before, expressed so much rage and hate; such joy could irradiate only the conqueror's brow.

Bennie's footsteps soon brought him to Joe's house. Joe saw him coming from his chamber window, and guessed his errand, but how little he thought that it was a peaceful one. With a sullen brow he waited in his room till he heard a gentle knock at his door. He gave no answer. Then came a louder one, to which he gruffly responded, "Come in!" The door opened, and Joe saw standing before him, not a clouded and angry brow, but a meek and pleasant face, as Bennie said, "Joe, here is your knife, which I found under my desk."

Joe looked in astonishment a moment, and then faltered out, "Do you know what I've done, Ben?" to which Bennie replied, "Yes, Joe, I know all, but you didn't really mean to injure me, did you? Let's shake hands over it, and forget it."

"Oh!" said Joe, "I'm the meanest fellow in existence, and you?" But Bennie waited to hear no more, but ran joyously home, and soon there appeared upon his record book, "another and glorious Victory for Benny Merton."

Let me tell you now of Bennie's last victory. A short time after the examination, he was taken ill, and grew worse so rapidly that the Doctor was called in, who looked at him, and then gravely shook his head. Again and again he came, and at his last visit, said to his mother, "I can do nothing for him. He has but a little while to live." Upon his mother's return to his bedside he said, "Mother, what does the Doctor say? She hesitated a moment, and then told him, 'Well, mother,' said he, 'I am not afraid to die, but before I go, I would like to look at my little book once more.' She brought it to him, and he looked over it with a smile. There were a good many victories there now. Said he, 'Mother, won't father be glad when he comes home to see that I was a pretty good soldier, and had so many victories? Tell him that at first I was a poor soldier, but when I got the 'best weapons' I began to do better, and now, mother, my hand is so weak I can't write myself, but won't you take my pen and write for me here, 'Benny Merton's last victory—over Death—through our Lord Jesus Christ,' and then his head sank back upon his pillow, and little Benny Merton's soul had gone to be with its Redeemer, and to-day he stands in Heaven, one of those of whom St. John says, "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God."

RIDDLES.

No. 186.

Take nine from six,
Take ten from nine,
Take fifty from forty,
And six remain.

No. 187.

My first is an article,
My second is a mother,
And my whole a father.

No. 188.

My first is to increase; my second we all ought to avoid; my whole the most covetous will give, but the poorest are seldom willing to receive.

PROBLEM.

What two numbers are those whose sum multiplied by the greater is equal to 77; and whose difference multiplied by the lesser is equal to 12?

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

No. 183.—Clock.

No. 184.—Because of the number of drafts there.

No. 185.—Rainbow.

ANSWER TO PROBLEM.

24.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 205.

What man, bound in chains, addressed a multitude from the stairs of a castle?

No. 206.

What was the first miracle performed by the Lord Jesus?

No. 207.

What was the last?

No. 208.

Who called an altar Jehovah-Shalom, and why?

No. 209.

To what country did Solomon send for gold?

No. 210.

What other king also sent there?

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 200.—Josh. 4:9—3:15, 17.

No. 201.—Jud. 14:14.

No. 202.—2 Sam. 23:20.

No. 203.—2 Sam. 1:23.

No. 204.—Micah 5:8.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9th, evening.—Cotton closes firmer at 14½. Breadstuffs steady and without change in rates. Mixed Western American corn still quoted at 40s per quarter. Lard declined 1s per cwt.; sales made to-day at 50s. The demand for beef is brisk, with sales of prime India mess at 125s per tierce.

FLORENCE, Feb. 9th.—Humbert, the Crown Prince of Italy, and commander-in-chief of the Italian army, will soon marry an Arch-Duchess of Austria.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—An understanding has been arrived at by which the Turkish forces are to evacuate Servia.

LONDON, Feb. 9, noon.—Consols, 91 3/16; U. S. 5-20's, 72 15/16; Erie, 40; Ill. C. 81.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9, noon.—Cotton opens strong, sales probably 10,000 bales; prices unchanged. Middling Uplands, 14½ to 14½.

It is stated that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic powers to sustain him.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

The thaw which prevailed yesterday continues with increased rapidity this morning. The sky is cloudy and the air calm, with a prospect of a continuance of the present mild temperature. Thermometer at 7 a.m., 35° above zero.

Greenbacks are bought at 27½ dis., and sold at 26½ dis. Silver is bought at 41 dis., and sold at 4 dis. 5-20's are sold at 105½ to 109; and 7-30's are sold at 105½ to 106.

FURS.—There is a deficiency this season apparently in Fishers, but a great abundance of Lynx and Fox. Beavers are altogether neglected. In manufactured furs, the business of the season is about done. No change in prices. We quote:—Rats, 12½; Mink, \$3.50; Martin, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Beaver, \$1.25 per lb.; Otter, \$4 to \$5; Fisher, \$4 to \$5; Fox, \$1.25.

We should, however, add that higher prices than those quoted are sometimes obtained, and that it is very difficult to give accurate quotations.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The gross earnings of the Erie Railroad in 1865 were \$16,501,063; in 1866, \$14,586,943; decrease, \$1,914,120. Of the Chicago and North Western, in 1865, \$7,960,981; in 1866, \$9,088,994; increase, \$1,128,013. Of the Illinois Central, in 1865, \$7,181,208; in 1866, \$6,430,195; decrease, \$751,013. Of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, in 1865, \$8,489,062; in 1866, \$7,454,006; decrease, \$1,035,056.

EXPORTS FROM MONTREAL.—The following is a summary statement of the exports from Montreal, being the growth, produce, and manufacture of Canada, for the months of January, 1866, and 1867:—

	1866.	1867.
The Mine.....	\$.....	\$ 4,802
The Fisheries.....		34
The Forest.....	5,536	4,600
Animals and their Produce.....	67,356	29,790
Agricultural Products.....	32,315	15,595
Manufactures.....	5,089	7,689

Total.....\$110,296 \$92,510

Decrease in January, 1867, \$17,786. The chief decrease under the head, "Animals and their Produce," was in "butter, cheese, and eggs"; the export of which, in January, 1866, was \$36,664, and in January, 1867, only \$18,766. The chief increase under the head, "Agricultural Products," was in flour and meal; the export of which in January, 1866, was \$5,300, and in January, 1867, \$19,342.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—A moderate business continues to be done. Orders come steadily in, and have left a scarcity of some staples, as many sizes of bar iron, also chains, anchors, rope, axes, and other articles required by lumberers. Prices of such articles have advanced. There is a scarcity, also, of Canada plates, and of large sizes of boiler plates. Of tin plates and sheet goods there is a full supply.

	c	s	c	s
Iron—Pig, Galtsherrrie, 2 2/4 lbs.	31	00	30	00
Other brands Pig Iron	29	00	28	00
Bar, Staffordshire, do	25	00	24	00
Refined, do	25	00	24	00
Scott's, do	25	00	24	00
Swedes, do	25	00	24	00
Hoops, for Nail, 2 1/2 ton	60	00	60	00
Sheet, best brands 1/2 lbs.	32	25	32	50
for Coopers, 1/2 lbs.	32	25	32	50
Boiler Plate, do	32	25	32	50
Cut Nails, do	32	25	32	50
Wrought Spikes, do	4	00	4	00
Pressed do, do	7	50	8	00
Sheet, do	2	50	3	00
Polish Kettles, do	2	50	3	00
Sugar Kettles, do	2	50	3	00
Camp Ovens, do	3	00	3	00
Bellied Pots, do	3	00	3	00
Swedes, do	3	00	3	00
Anchor, do	7	00	13	20
Avails, do	6	00	6	50
Lead—Pig, 112 lbs.	6	50	7	00
Sheet, do	6	50	7	00
Steel—Cast, 1/2 lb.	0	15	0	18
Spring, do	5	50	5	50
Canada Plates—Glamorgan 4 box.	4	25	4	50
Pontpool, do	4	25	4	50
Swansea, do	4	25	4	50
Budd, do	3	75	4	50
Staffordshire, do	9	25	9	50
Plate—Chloride, 1/2 lb.	11	25	11	50
Chloride, 1/2 lb.	8	25	8	50
Chloride, 1/2 lb.	8	25	8	50
Chloride, 1/2 lb.	8	25	8	50
Coke 10, do	10	25	10	50

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, February 11, 1867.

	cents.
Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1 (6, 8, 10, 12) to 25	21
Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 2 (10, 12, 14, 16) to 22	21
do do No. 1 (ordinary) 21 to 24	21
do do No. 2 20 to 21	21
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 27	21
do do No. 2 20 to 21	21
Waxed Upper, light and medium, 40 to 45	40
do do heavy, 40 to 45	40
Grained do, 40 to 45	40
Splits do large, 40 to 45	40
do do small, 40 to 45	40
Kips, City Slaughter, ex quality (whole) 55 to 60	55
do ordinary 40 to 50	40
Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs per doz.) 60 to 70	60
do (18 to 26 lbs per doz.) 60 to 70	60
Sheep-Skin Linings, 20 to 21	20
Harness, 20 to 21	20
Butt Cow, per foot, 15 to 16	15
Enamelled Cow, do 17 to 18	17
Patent Cow, do 18 to 19	18
Pubbed Cow, do 15 to 16	15

REMARKS.
The aspect of the market has not changed materially since the date of last report, receipts being still light and prices generally steady.

Spanish Sole.—Arrivals during the past week have been light, and the demand fair, without change in prices.

Slaughter Sole continues to come forward only in small parcels, and is speedily absorbed at full figures.

Harness Leather.—The inquiry has been good, and considerably in excess of the supply, and outside figures can be readily realized for desirable stock.

Grained Upper has no call.

Waxed Upper.—The inquiry has been only moderate, but still sufficient to prevent any accumulation, and prices remain as before.

Waxed Calfskins are not plentiful, but as the demand is only of a retail character, the supply is about equal, and there is no change to notice in rates.

Engled and Pubbed Cow.—Sales have been limited; but stocks having been light, there is no change in values.

Enamelled and Patent Cow are both scarce; and, with an improving demand, prices are very firm.

Splits.—The inquiry has been good, the medium grades having the best call, and commanding outside figures.

Sheepskin Linings.—Receipts have been light; but there is no urgency in the demand, and former quotations are continued.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET.—The arrivals are large, comprising 78,889 hides. Sales of 12,321 hides at unchanged prices. The stock on hand is increased to about 76,000 hides, of which 50,000 are dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and 13,800 Orinoco. Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs, 20½ to 22½; do do do, 20 to 23 lbs, 19½ to 20½; do Montevideo, 20 to 22 lbs, 18½ to 19½; do Corrientes, 21 to 22 lbs, 18½; do Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs, 18½; do Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs, 17½; Central America, 18 to 21 lbs, 16½ to 17½; do Matamoros, 22 to 24 lbs, 16½ to 17½; do Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs, 15½ to 16½; do Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs, 15½ to 16½; do Sierra Leone, 9 to 10 lbs, 23½ to 24½; do Gambia, 8 to 9 lbs, 18½ to 20½.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—There is with a portion of the boot and shoe trade a fair demand for goods, and some considerable more movement is noticeable than during the first three weeks of January. The demand is not so active as it was last year at this time, or brisk enough so that anything in the shape of boots or shoes put up in cases will be accepted, yet for first-class work of known and reliable manufacture, there is a fair request from the South-western and Eastern markets. Buyers in market do not seem in haste to complete their assortments, as they find the supply on the market ample for the Spring trade, and qualities of goods are more carefully considered than when the stock is short or prices advancing. We learn from several sources that manufacturers are working slowly, and are not disposed to crowd the market with unsaleable goods, which is the best remedy to apply to a sluggish demand, and especially now that boots and shoes can be produced so rapidly. With the home trade, business is very dull, and manufacturers are merely keeping their workmen employed because of the difficulty of securing competent ones when wanted for the trade season. The shipments of boots and shoes for the month of January have been 37,238 cases, last year they were 51,993, showing a decrease of 14,755 cases.—Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter, Feb. 7th.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

Friday, 8th Feb., 1867.

A fair trade continues to be done in staple groceries. The trading community especially continues to suffer by the currency. Silver, which forms the chief circulating medium in many localities, is at a discount of fully over 4 per cent. The loss and annoyance are very great. Parties, to make remittances, in the country, have been compelled to go 15 to 20 miles to get silver off. Associations in the chief cities and towns would likely prove effective in curbing the evil. With gold as a basis, it is too bad that depreciated silver should be so current.

The U. S. tariff may be looked upon as getting towards settlement. Teas and coffee do not seem to be touched; Sugars of high grades generally to be advanced in duty. One item of prohibition suggests reflection: firecrackers, usually brought from China, are not to be permitted to be entered for consumption after a certain date. It would be a grand thing for the Chinese as well as the Christian reputation of the foreigners trading in China, if reciprocity of prohibition would extend to import of opium into China; its damage there has been awfully great to the unfortunate Chinese. Fire-crackers to foreigners have been as nothing in comparison.

TEAS.—Active for Twankays, Japans, and Young Hysons. Some inferior Japans, in lots, brought about 50c; good is worth 52½c to 62½c. No particular change in prices to report. Foreign advices continue firm.

SUGARS continue steady; 7½c to 8½c for Raw, with some sales; Refined Sugars are without alteration; 7½c for No. 2, 8½c for No. 3, 9½c for No. 4; Dry Crushed and Ground, 11c; C. A., 10c, all 90 days, as per Refinery list prices.

COFFEES.—Java 23½c to 26c; Maracaibo 19c to 20½c; Cape, 17c to 19c; Rio, 16½c to 19c. Business light.

SODA.—No change in Sal or Bi-Carbonate; nothing special to report in other channels.

RICE in demand at improving rates, say \$3.60 to \$3.85; some hold at \$4. English market very high.

SPICES AND FRUITS.—Little doing, and prices nominally as before given.

FISH.—Dry Cod \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 112 lbs Best Split Herrings \$4.75 to \$5.25; not much doing.

OILS.—Cod is 75c to 80c; and Seal, 72½c to 83c. Petroleum dull, 22c to 25c in lots. Some extra held rather higher. Olive quiet, at \$1.27½ to \$1.30 in lots.

SALT, 82½c to 87½c for Coarse; 80c to 90c for fine in lots.

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE.—FEB. 12TH.

Flour.—Receipts 200 bbls. No. 1 superfine offering at \$6.65 to \$6.75, with sales of 100 bbls very fine at \$6.80; 200 bbls. No. 2 at \$6.10. Extra \$7.25. Superior \$8 to \$8.25. Wheat.—Receipts, 1,818 bushels. Very little activity in market. Spring wheat held at from \$1.38 to \$1.42; with sale of 1 car load at \$1.37; in store; selling on street at \$1.35. Fall wheat nominal. Oats.—Selling on street at 31c. Barley.—Receipts 450 bush. Round lots offering at 56c with 54c bid. Street price 55c. Peas.—Receipts 360 bushels; sale yesterday after 'Change of 5,000 bushels at 71c in store; to-day 10,000 bushels at 72c in store. Dressed Hogs—\$4.50 to \$5, and extra choice heavy \$5.15.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

FOR MARKET DAY, Feb. 12, 1867.

	4	8	4
Flour, country, per 100 lbs.	19	4	29
do, do, do	19	4	14
Indian Meal (Ohio)	19	4	10
Barley, per 100 lbs.	2	3	10
Peas, do	4	6	5
Oats, do	1	10	2
Buckwheat, do	3	6	5
Indian Corn (Canada)	7	6	10
Turkeys, cold, per couple	0	0	0
do, (young), per do	0	0	0
Geese (young), do	5	0	7
Ducks, do	4	0	5
Fowls, do	2	0	3
Chickens, do	2	0	3
Pigeons (dumpe), per pair	1	0	1
Beef, per lb.	0	5	0
Pork, per lb.	0	4	0
Mutton, per lb.	0	4	0
Lamb, do	0	4	0
Veal, per lb.	3	9	1
Butter, per 100 lbs.	25	00	25
Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs.	25	00	25
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	3	10
do, salt, per lb.	5	0	5
Potatoes, per bag	0	5	0
Sugar, Maple, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Eggs, per lb.	0	8	0
Lard, fresh, per dozen	1	9	0
Haddock, per lb.	0	4	0
Hay, per 100 lbs.	1	4	0
Straw, per 100 lbs.	1	0	0

REMARKS.—The attendance to-day was large. Prices are unchanged since last quotations, except in Hay, of which there is a good supply.

Corn Exchange Daily Reports.

(Furnished exclusively to the "Daily Witness.")

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 13, 1867.

Flour, per bbl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$8.50; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.25; Fancy, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superior, from Canada Wheat, \$7.25 to \$7.50; Strong Superior from Canada Wheat, \$7.27 to \$7.32; Superior from Western Wheat, nominal; City-Brands of Superior, nominal; Superior No. 2, \$6.85 to \$7.00; Fine, \$6.90 to \$6.30; Middlings, \$5.90 to \$6.10; Pollards, \$4 to \$4.50; Bag-Flour, \$3.45 to \$3.47 per 100 lbs., according to quality. Market dull, and easier. A lot of 300 barrels strong Bakers' Flour sold at \$7.30, and a sale at \$7.27. Ordinary brands of Superior from Canada Wheat sold at \$7.25, and Bag-Flour at \$3.45.

OATMEAL, per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Rates are \$5.05 to \$5.10.

WHEAT, per bush of 60 lbs.—Range for U. C. Spring according to samples, \$1.47 to \$1.52. No transactions.

PEAS, per 60 lbs.—Latest sales in car-loads at 82c to 83c.

OATS, per bush of 32 lbs.—Worth 32c to 33c. Receipts very small.

BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Market nominal.—worth about 52c to 57c.

RYE, per 56 lbs.—A sale, ex-cars, at 70c. Corn, per 56 lbs.—Holders of Mixed Western ask 92½c to 95c, duty paid.

SEEDS.—Flax, nominal at \$1.60 per 56 lbs.; Timothy, nominal at \$1.75 to \$2 per 45 lbs.; Clover, 10c to 12½c, according to quality.—the latter price asked for good samples; a sale at 12c.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—Nominally unchanged; First Pots, \$5.95 to \$6.95, according to tars; Seconds, \$4.90, net; Thirds, \$3.90 to \$4.90, net. First Pearl nominal, \$6.90 to \$6.95; Seconds, \$6.00 to \$6.12, net.

PORK, per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18 to \$18.25. Prime Mess \$13 to \$13.50; Prime, \$11.50 to \$12.

DRESSED HOGS, per 100 lbs.—Market very quiet; sales chiefly for local consumption; range of price is \$5.95 to \$5.30 according to weight and condition; occasional sales of heavy weights at a little over outside figure.

BUTTER, per lb.—Very dull, no strictly choice in market.

CHEESE per lb.—Dull and nominal; Canada Factory, 11c to 12½c.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange quiet; Bankers' 60-day drafts on London 9 prem. for cash at Bank; counter or discount-rate, 10 to 10½ prem. Private 60-day bills nominal, 8½ prem. Produce and Documentary, 7½ to 8 prem. (The rate for Sterling Exchange in New York city to-day, as quoted by telegraph was 8½ prem.) Demand-drafts on New York, about 27 discount.—the quotation for gold in that city at noon to-day being 136½.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest western advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—Wheat, market very quiet. No. 2, \$1.94 in store for cash; \$1.93 in store buyer all month; receipts, 11,000 bush; shipments, 3,000. Flour, \$9.50. Mess Pork, \$18.25, nominal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—No. 2 Wheat, dull, \$1.94 in store; receipts, 20,000 bush; shipments, 4,000 bush. Corn, 80c in store, quiet; receipts, 2,000 bu. Mess Pork, \$18.75 to \$19.00, nominal.

BIRTHS.

McINTOSH.—In this city, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Robert McIntosh, of a son.

CLAUSON.—In this city, on the 9th inst., at 264 Amherst street, the wife of John M. Clauson, of a daughter.

DUMOULIN.—This morning, 8th inst., the lady of the Rev. J. P. Dumoulin, of a son.

BALFOUR.—In this city, on the 6th inst., the wife of R. Balfour, of a son.

McLAREN.—At Montreal, on the 14th instant, Mrs. Robert McLaren, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL, MACKENZIE.—At Danville, Feb. 5th, by Rev. A. J. Parker, assisted by Rev. J. McKillop, Peter Campbell, Esq., of Inverness, C.E., to Miss Almée E. MacKenzie, daughter of Mr. George MacKenzie of Sheffield, N. B.

WHITMAN, HAZARD.—At Troy, N. Y., Jan. 10, by Rev. Mr. Tucker, Zeno V., only son of L. N. Whitman, Esq., of Stanbridge, C. E., to Grace, third daughter of Major Thomas Hazard, of Hancock, Mass.

DIED.

FINLAYSON.—In this city, on the 6th instant, Alexander Finlayson, aged 50 years, a native of Thurso, Caithness, Scotland.

NICHOLSON.—In this city, on the 7th instant, Catherine Hamblin, aged 47 years, wife of Mr. Christopher Nicholson.

TAYLOR.—In Boston, on the 2nd inst., Mary Agnes, infant daughter of Samuel A. and Fanny Taylor, aged 2 years.

"claim on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit, rest thee now;
Even while on earth thy footsteps trod
His soul was on thy brow."

MCDONALD.—At Williamstown, County of Glengarry, on the 31st January, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of John A. McDonald, merchant.

BAKER.—In this city, on the 9th inst., Robert Walter Baker, aged one year and 10 days.

LITTIER.—On the 9th February, Annie Jane, only child of the late George Littier, aged 1 year and 10 days.

WARD.—In this city, on the 8th inst., Elizabeth Grace, wife of Daniel Ward.

ELLIOTT.—In this city, on the 8th inst., after a few hours illness, of a congestion of the brain, Mr. Robert Elliott, grocer, aged 62 years.

MOREAU.—In this city, on the 8th inst., Mary P. Moreau, eldest daughter of Mr. Michel Moreau, aged 25 years and two months.

DESLERES.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Elie Desleres, aged 17 years.

SMITH.—On Saturday, 2nd inst., at 10 p.m., Freddie, eldest son of Mr. Lawrence Smith, aged 4 years and 6 months.

CROUCH.—In this city, on the 5th inst., aged 35 years, Fanny Crouch, widow of the late Frederick Crouch, and mother-in-law to George Hurst, of this city.

HALL.—At River St. Pierre, on the 6th Feb., aged nine months, Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of John S. Hall.

ARTHUR.—At Lachine,