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CORRESPONDENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, June 21, 1869.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

We have now reached the closing period of the session. The House is to have three sittings to-day—in other words, is to make three Parliamentary days out of one, in order to dispose rapidly of the bag-ends of its work, with a view to the prorogation taking place to-morrow, which will no doubt be accomplished if the Senate acts with its usual expedition in the closing hours of a session, in putting measures through all their stages, without the formality of debate. Members are busy making up their Parliamentary documents into huge parcels, and for a day or two the quantities of mail matter leaving Ottawa may be almost counted by the ton.

DEFEAT OF THE USUARY LAW—CURIOUS SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Rose's resolutions on the subject of interest got their quietus. You will remember that they proposed to provide that the legal rate of interest, when no particular rate was specified, should be six per cent. and that no higher rate than eight per cent. should be stipulated for, under the mild penalty of a forfeiture of the excess over six per cent. The position of members on this question is a somewhat singular one. A considerable majority of the members, as regards their individual and personal opinions, are in favor of the principle of free-trade in money; but, of this majority a certain number, influenced by what they believe to be the prevailing sentiment in their respective constituencies, would vote for restriction, on any division in which the yeas and nays would be recorded. Some who have gone the length of introducing Bills to restrict the rate of interest, admit that from their own personal point of view, free-trade is the true policy. The result is that, while on a recorded vote, the House would divide almost equally on the question, a vote in Committee of the Whole, where votes are not recorded, would go against restriction. And this was the actual result on Saturday evening. After a debate, which elicited little or nothing that was new in the shape of argument, the House resolved by the very close vote of 56 to 55 to go into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions, and once in Committee, a portion of the majority assisted the minority in killing them off. Mr. McFarlane moved that the Committee rise without reporting, and a most exciting scene followed, as the members divided to the right and left of the chair. The more enthusiastic on either side, mounting on the tops of the desks, waved their hats, and shouted to their friends to come over. Good-humored attempts were made by the restrictive men to hold some of the free-traders captive, that they might be counted on their side, and *vice versa*; and there was as much pulling, struggling, wrestling, cheering, shouting, and fun generally, as if the gentlemen on the floor had been a parcel of school-boys, instead of grave legislators. The leader of the Ontario Opposition got hold of the Minister of Militia, and held him for some time *vi et armis* on the free-trade side. On the other side, the late Commander of the Canadian Navy, Commodore Fortin, made a sudden dash across, and carried off in his powerful grasp, one of the free-trade ranks, the member for Missisquoi, who had to kick and struggle for some time most vigorously, before he could regain his liberty, and vote according to his conscience. Scenes of this sort went on for about ten minutes, and at last when a division had been fairly effected of the opposing elements, and a count took place, it was found that the motion for the Committee to rise was carried by a large majority, and the interest question was thus disposed of for the session.

ANOTHER DEFEAT—DEFECTION OF THE CARTIER WING.

On Thursday night, or, I should rather say, early on Friday morning, the Government had an annoying defeat on an item in the estimates. The salary of the Warden of the Penitentiary at Kingston has hitherto been \$2,240. Mr. J. M. Ferres has recently been appointed to the office, and probably in fulfillment of a pledge given him by the Government, his salary was put in the estimates at the higher figure of \$2,800. Mr. Ferres, whatever may be his merits or demerits, is not a very popular man, and this increase of salary was looked upon with great disfavor by many of the members who usually support the Government, especially among the French Canadians. Mr. Masson (Soulange) accordingly moved to reduce the item to \$2,000,—his motion also embracing a reduction of the salaries of the surgeon and accountant of the institution. Sir John made an urgent appeal to the House to vote the higher salary, pointing out the very responsible, onerous, and at the same time, perilous character of the duties of the Warden of the Penitentiary, and insisting that he was entitled, at least, to as much remuneration as was given to the Deputy Heads of Departments at Ottawa; but his appeal fell powerless on the House. Mr. Masson's motion was carried by 56 to 44. In the majority against the Government there were a large number of Sir George Cartier's usual supporters,—Bellerose, Bronsseau, Cayley, Fortin, Gaucher, Gendron, Leconte, Masson (Soulange), Masson (Terrebonne), Robitaille, &c.; and, not content with this victory, Mr. Bellerose immediately rose to move another amendment, to the effect that no portion of the moneys voted to the Penitentiary should go to provide a gratuity to the retiring Warden, Mr. McDonnell. This appeared as if adding insult to injury,—having been called out by an announcement made by Sir John, in his speech a little before, that the Government would ask the House to vote such a gratuity. Sir John, enraged at the result of the vote, through the defection of Cartier's followers, and at this further defiance of his authority on the part of Belle-

rose, lost command of his temper, and, striking his desk with his fist, said he would put an end to this, by moving that the House do now adjourn. Bellerose, however, refused to be put down by the Premier in that way, and insisted, as he had the right to do, that, while he had the floor, a motion of adjournment was not in order. He went on to say that, if there was any part of his conduct in the House which he regretted, it was having given so many bad votes at the instance of the Government—but that that time was over, and the scowls of the Prime Minister would not deter him from doing his duty. The amendment was pronounced out of order, and Sir John's motion of adjournment was renewed and carried. There was a good deal of speculation next forenoon as to what the Government would do. It was reported that they would bring all their influence to bear on their friends, and endeavor, with the help of those who were absent from the vote, to procure their reversal. This, however, would have been a very difficult task, and on Friday evening Mr. Rose announced that the Government acquiesced in the decision of the House, and would reduce the vote.

INTERCOLONIAL LOAN.

In the earlier part of Thursday's sitting, there was an interesting discussion with respect to the application, or mis-application of the proceeds of the Intercolonial Railway Loan. Mr. Holton having called attention to a conversational debate on the subject in the English House of Commons, in the course of which Mr. Monnell, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that the question whether the course pursued by the Canadian Government, in applying the proceeds of the loan to the payment of their general debts, was in accordance with the spirit of the transaction, was a question that was occupying the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. Sir John, in reply to Mr. Holton, got up a considerable show of indignation, both at Mr. Monnell and Mr. Holton, for attempting, as he represented it,—to put a stain on the escutcheon of Canada, as if she was not prepared honorably to meet all her engagements. Mr. Holton retorted that he would be the last man to cherish or express a doubt as to the Dominion paying honorably to the last shilling of its obligations, but insisted that the Government had themselves injured the credit of the country by applying this money in an unauthorized manner. Mr. Rose spoke warmly in defence of the measures taken by the Government to invest profitably the proceeds of the loan. He declared the Government could, at any time, give a cheque for the entire amount received on the Imperial guarantee, and expressed his confident belief that, when the facts were understood, the authorities in England would apologise to the Canadian Government for the manner in which the transaction had been spoken of in the House of Commons.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

A Bill, granting to the Royal Canadian Bank, an extension of the time for the resumption of specie payments, and authorising, if necessary, its amalgamation with any other Bank on Banks, has passed the Commons, and gone to the Senate. A sub-Committee of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, made an investigation into the affairs of the Bank, and took the evidence of Mr. Michie, Assistant Cashier of the Bank, Hon. Donald McDonald, its vice-President, Mr. Metcalfe, its President, and Mr. Woodside, its Cashier. The result of the investigation was that they reported favorably on the Bill. On the 12th June, 1869, the liabilities of the Bank were as follows:—Circulation, \$612,322; Balances due to other banks, \$21,707.45; Cash deposits not bearing interest, \$232,285.58; Cash deposits bearing interest, \$446,425.58. Total liabilities, \$1,312,738.61. Against these, the Bank holds,—coin, bullion, and Provincial Notes, Government Securities, notes or bills of other banks, and balances due from other banks, amounting in the aggregate to \$419,809.62, and fully available. This would reduce the liabilities to the public to about \$900,000. The Bank further holds \$16,130.36 of Bank property, and Notes and Bills discounted to the amount of \$2,277,733.22, of which, according to the evidence of the various officers of the Bank, about \$2,000,000 may be considered as good. This would leave the Bank, after paying all its obligations to the public, about \$1,100,000 as against a paid-up capital of \$1,168,828. It appears singular, how a Bank in such circumstances should have been forced to the wall. A little temporary aid from other banks, in the way of re-discounting its bills, would have enabled it to tide over the difficulty; but it is very questionable whether, with the loss of confidence in its management, on the part of the public, it would now be possible for it to resume operations with any hope of success.

THE PEACE JUBILEE—EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, June 19.

This Musical Festival, or Jubilee, as it is called, has unquestionably proved very successful. It has been got up on a grand scale with very great pains, and has given great satisfaction to unprecedented crowds. It was only intended to have 11,000 singers, but so many offered that the managers were obliged to increase the number to 12,000 or upwards. The musical instrument players, chiefly violinists, occupied a vast level dais, and required two leaders. The singers occupied immense galleries, sloping upward from this dais, and the whole were not only visible, but audible, from all parts of the immense building. With some 15,000 singers and players, and 20 to 30,000 of an audience, it was no slight triumph to secure such a result, and it was secured. The slightest notes of the instruments, or of the chorals of human voices, were heard all over, and Madame Parepa Rosa's voice alone, in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," was heard by about 50,000. Nor was the hearing confined to those within the building. For acres round it the eager crowds could hear nearly as distinctly as those inside, for all the windows were necessarily left open to secure ventilation.

The Anvil Chorus, and Bell and Cannon accompaniments, were more curious than musical, but they attracted great attention, and gave great delight,—more, in fact, than the difficult oratorio music in which lay the real excellence of the festival, and which was executed with such astonishing precision, that ten thousand voices sounded only like one mighty voice. The superiority of the human vocal organs over all other musical instruments was fully proved in this concert. Notwithstanding a perfect forest of fiddle-sticks, all moving in precisely the same way and tune, together with all manner of bass-voles, drums, and wind instruments, whenever the grand swell of the chorus was added, it seemed to be the only thing heard, and in volume and richness it surpassed the whole of the instruments together.

THE SCHOOLS.

On Friday forenoon there was a rehearsal of pieces to be sung on Saturday by the school children, who came in according to their schools, and seated themselves in the audience part of the building to hear the rehearsal of the pieces that were to be sung that afternoon by the grand chorus. After these had left the orchestra, the school's filed, in an orderly manner, into their places, and when all arranged, to the number of about 10,000, presented a magnificent spectacle. They were neatly dressed and perfectly orderly, and their singing seemed little inferior to that of their seniors, though of course the pieces were less artistic. They sang "Hail Columbia" and some other songs very well, and then went through a series of calisthenic exercises, which had a fine effect. When all simultaneously bowed forward one would have thought that the galleries were giving way, and when they bowed backward it seemed like the heaving of a ship. When all moved their hands in one direction and then another,—and fluttered like birds' wings, the effect of so many little hands all moving in unison, was very pleasing indeed.

Yesterday forenoon there were no tickets to be procured but those at \$5, and the previous day, even that denomination, had been exhausted shortly after nine o'clock, and rose, as I mentioned before, in the hands of speculators, to almost fabulous prices. The interest, however, fell off greatly after Thursday, which, being the anniversary of the battle of Banker Hill, was a holiday in the city, on which occasion all the exercises of the Peace Jubilee were of a martial kind.

From the prices paid for seats and standing room, which varied from \$5 down to \$2 for each day, the whole cost of the building and preparations must, I suppose, have been reimbursed. If we put the average attendance at 15,000, and the average price of tickets at \$3, there is \$45,000 a day, which, multiplied by five days, gives the astonishing amount of \$225,000, to which may be added at least as much more for travelling expenses, hotel bills, and purchases in the city.

The weather has, happily, been very fine throughout, and everything has a gala appearance in Boston, which is inconveniently crowded.

Boston, June 21st.

Apart altogether from the Peace Jubilee this city has great attractions of a more permanent character. To the south end of its magnificent Common a public garden of considerable size has been added, which is kept with much taste. In this garden is a sort of serpentine river for boating with swans swimming about it. On one side of the Common stands the Boston Public Library, a noble monument of far-seeing beneficence. The building is large, solid, and yet elegant. The Library, occupying the upper part of it, is called the Bates Hall, and has three stories of alcoves, reached by stairs running all round. Here, almost any book can be borrowed, and the few that are not lent out, may be studied at convenient desks. The Museum of Natural History, a little further on, is a good one, chiefly remarkable for a skeleton of the huge Megatherium standing against a tree as if to crop its boughs. There is also a wonderful collection of birds and their nests, beautifully arranged. The Institute of Technology stands beside the Natural History building, and from the number of its class-rooms we should judge that it gives a scientific education to a large number of students. The departments are chemistry, architecture, mechanics, engineering, &c., &c. Such institutions are worthy of a great and enlightened city.

MOUNT AUBURN.

We went out to Mount Auburn Cemetery on a very fine evening, and were greatly pleased with the beauty of the grounds and the careful way in which they are kept. This burial place is as good a specimen of landscape gardening as we know of, and the view from its Tower is very fine. It is said to require about 100 employees to keep it in order. The expense laid out upon it is enormous. One lot, ornamented only in a plain though massive way, was pointed out, which cost twenty thousand dollars. It was circular, and probably about 40 feet in diameter. It belonged to a successful hotel-keeper. This was probably one of the most costly, but there are thousands of very costly lots ornamented, many of them with fine monuments.

PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., June 21st.

This town, formerly called New Plymouth, is celebrated as the first settlement of New England. Here, the "Mayflower" discharged her precious cargo of one hundred passengers on the 21st Dec., 1620, after a tedious passage from Holland and England. They came to found a Church and a Nation, the church idea being first with them. They, or some of them, had formed, a good while before, a sort of separate church on Puritan principles in London, from whence they were driven by persecution to an obscure place called Scrooby, on the confines of York and Lincoln shires. From this refuge they were again driven to Holland, and lived in Leyden for a number of years. Finding but little encouragement to continue there, on account of the difficulty of supporting themselves in a thickly peopled country where they were

strangers, they finally resolved to emigrate to the Northern parts of Virginia,—a name by which the whole Northern Continent of America appears to have been then called; and after the great hardships and difficulties of a long passage in a small vessel, they arrived, late in the fall, at Cape Cod. This sandy peninsula they did not judge a favorable place to settle in, and explored round in boats till they found Plymouth Bay, into which they steered, as before stated, in the latter half of December. Several things were remarkable in this expedition. It was composed of godly men and women of a high order of culture and intellect. If there ever was good seed to sow in a new soil, in the expectation of a magnificent crop, it was that handful of corn in the "Mayflower." They organized themselves into a regular Government and Commonwealth under a written constitution before leaving the vessel,—and though the time was far spent and preparations for housing themselves for the winter were urgent,—and though they were in danger from shoals, currents and storms, they rested on the Sabbath, and celebrated public worship the day before they landed. There was only one rock in the harbor, and that a boulder, on which, for want of a better wharf, they landed; and the remains of it, covered almost out of sight by the made-ground of a wharf, and surmounted by a monumental covering of stone is one of the chief objects of interest in the place. The space this rock has occupied in song and story, as compared with the space it occupies in reality, is a remarkable illustration of the vagaries of history. Multitudes of the celebrated natural objects in the old world, are equally small and commonplace! when actually examined. But the company who landed there were not commonplace. They toiled manfully in the midst of a New England winter, to house themselves from the weather, and defend themselves from the Indians, who happily, however, were then friendly. In the privation of that first winter half of their number died, and were buried in the hill-side, immediately above the landing-place on which they constructed their first abodes. This hill was called Cole's-hill, and probably gave its name to the most plaintive of psalm tunes. As their number rapidly diminished, they conducted their funerals at night, so as to conceal the knowledge of their decreasing strength from the Indians, who could overlook them from neighboring heights, and they levelled the ground above the dead for cultivation, so as to show no trace of the purpose to which it had been put. Over this melancholy hill the first portion of the town of Plymouth was built; and, in opening a street a few years ago to lay water-pipes, the bones of some of the Pilgrims buried there two and a half centuries ago were found, and buried beside Plymouth Rock. Amongst the buried in that hill were the first man chosen for Governor, John Carver, and Rose Standish wife of Miles Standish, the warrior who was chosen for Captain. The "Mayflower" lay at anchor near them all winter, and when she sailed for Britain in spring, any or all might have returned with her. Ordinary men would doubtless have done so after such a dreadful winter, on a coast by no means inviting, either in point of fertility or of any wealth that could be obtained from the natives; but these men had come with prayer and resolution, and not one could have been induced to abandon his purpose and re-embark for Europe—a characteristic which distinguishes them from other colonists of those times. The history of early attempts to settle America is remarkable chiefly for two things:—1st. The uninviting character of the locations fixed upon, and the speed with which they were abandoned; but this effort was an exception, so far at least, as regards the second point. Among these early pioneers of civil and religious liberty, we find names which have multiplied and become distinguished in all the walks of life. Bradford, Winslow, Shaw, Brewster, Howland, Clark, Tilley, and others, are well known on this Continent. Burial-hill, a much higher eminence than Cole's-hill, was first fortified, the fort serving as a meeting-house, and then becoming a cemetery. The first gravestones used are a sort of slaty limestone, which has become defaced by the weather, and overgrown with lichens, so that they would require the services of some American "Old Mortality" to render them legible; but some of the more remarkable have had boards put up beside them, giving the necessary information as to who lies beneath. The earliest date we could find is that of Governor Bradford, who died in 1627, and to whom a modern monument has been erected. Several date from 1670 to 1700, and the descendants of each occupant lie beside them in regular series. From this very thickly occupied burying-ground a fine view is obtained of the towns of Plymouth and of Duxbury, where Miles Standish settled, and of Plymouth Bay, with Cape Cod in the distance; but its chief attraction is the suggestive nature of its contents. Here men lie mouldering who have been the founders of a mighty empire, and whose works do follow them in a very wonderful sense.

One thing concerning this place is melancholy enough, and that is the falling away into Unitarianism of the oldest Church in New England, namely the Church founded in 1620, or rather transferred in that year from the Old to the New World by the godly men known as the Pilgrim Fathers. There is, however, only one Unitarian Church, whilst the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and Episcopalians have each a church near it. J. D.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

Toronto, June 19.

The Wesleyan Conference had scarcely concluded its sessions, before the deliberations of the Anglican Synod commenced. That body has now been several days in session, and owing to the wide divergence of opinion prevailing among its members, upon the questions coming up for consideration, has done very little real business, considering the length

of its sessions and the interminable discussions which have occupied the time. A dead-lock took place between the Clerical and Lay delegates upon the question of the patronage of rectories, the former favored the appointment of pastors remaining as at present in the hands of the Bishop, the latter however, were generally of the opinion that the congregation should have a voice in the selection of their spiritual guide. The question was discussed in all its aspects for several days, and all descriptions of compromises proposed, none of which appeared to meet the views of a majority of both orders which is necessary to a decision. The difficulty was accordingly postponed until next year. A Committee, consisting of three clergymen and an equal number of laymen, nominated by the Bishop, are to confer with the latter in the meantime, and prepare a report. During the excitement of the debate quite a scene occurred between Col. G. T. Denison and Rev. Wm. Darling, of Trinity Church, Toronto, where ritualism of the extreme type prevails. Col. Denison alluded to the innovations made in a certain Toronto church, not mentioning any name, whereupon Mr. Darling rose excitedly, and asked if he referred to his church. Mr. Denison refused to answer the question. The parties happened to meet in the ante-room after the debate, when Mr. Darling shook his fist in the Colonel's face and called him a coward, and used very violent language towards him. Mr. W. Boulton and Hon. J. H. Cameron had also a set-to on Friday, when the former repeated the charges made some time ago respecting the misappropriation of the Church Society's funds by Mr. Cameron. The latter, however, strenuously denied the truth of the allegations. The greater portion of the new Constitution of the Synod has been adopted, which is mainly identical with the former one. It defines, with somewhat greater distinctness, who are entitled to vote for lay delegates, being all laymen who are of age and who shall have declared themselves in writing to be members of the Church of England and habitual worshippers in the same, and belong to no other denomination. Formerly it was a question of some doubt who were properly qualified voters, and frequent difficulties arose from this uncertainty in cases of closely contested elections, but this would appear to set the question at rest.

The Corn Exchange Association, at a meeting held during the present week, concluded to petition the Government for the re-imposition of the duty on flour, as a retaliatory measure in view of the high duties prevailing on the other side. This action, though ostensibly for the benefit of the farming community, and designed to throw the trade of the Maritime Provinces into the hands of Ontario, instead of the United States, is, in reality, undertaken in the interest of the millers. It is not proposed to tax American wheat but merely flour, so that the benefit to the farmer from the change proposed is not very apparent. The milling interest which predominates on the Corn Exchange will be the real gainers,—as by leaving wheat untaxed,—they can obtain their supplies as cheaply as before—and sell with the advantage of a discriminating tariff in their favor. When the present disaffected state of Nova Scotia is taken into consideration, the government will hardly be so foolish as to give the repealers fresh grounds for agitation by imposing this additional burden upon the people of the Maritime Provinces.

Last Sunday evening a meeting of the recently arrived immigrants from England, was held in the Emigrants' Buildings, at the suggestion of Mr. Currie, a commissioner appointed by the East London Emigration Committee to ascertain the condition of the emigrants already forwarded, before sending out any more. Some half-a-dozen or so addressed the meeting and made the most bitter complaints as to the insufficiency of work, the low wages, and the uncertainty whether the employment they had obtained would continue through the winter. The great trouble was that they were unable to obtain the description of work to which they had been accustomed in the old country, which is not to be wondered at, seeing they were mostly ship-carpenters, or employed in some capacity in the dock-yards, and that ship-building is not carried on to any extent in Ontario. It is noteworthy that not one present complained of not being able to get work of some kind. Mr. Currie stated that he was convinced that the wrong kind of men had been sent out, and that he should strongly impress upon the Committee to send no more skilled mechanics, but that farm and other laborers, and those who were willing to adapt themselves to circumstances and turn their minds to anything, could all succeed in Canada. We certainly do not want such a class as the grumblers who spoke at the meeting, who would rather loaf about doing nothing for a year than accept a situation at a shilling a day less wages than they had been accustomed to receive, or to the duties of which they were new.

Mr. Currie stated that there were hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men in England not earning four shillings a day, and such were the class who should be forwarded. The inveterate dislike of Englishmen to a change of vocation, and the tenacity with which they cling to the old grooves of labor, is one of the greatest drawbacks in the way of their success as emigrants; while the ready adaptability of the American, whose versatility in this respect is proverbial, is perhaps due, in no small degree, the rapid advancement of the West. Just fancy a Yankee refusing any situation from the Presidency downwards because he wasn't used to the work! Why, he is ready at a day's notice to turn dentist or saloon-keeper, farmer or peddler, as the opportunity offers; and if he fails in one capacity, is embarked next day in a new speculation, while the Englishman would take a year to look about him first. It would be well if the British emigrant to a new country like our own would unite to the plodding industry he generally possesses a little of the spirit of enterprise and versatility.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, June 21.—The House met at 11 a.m. In answer to Mr. Mackenzie, Sir John A. Macdonald said the member for Colchester had not been appointed Senator.

The House then went into Committee on the resolutions on the subject of allowances for travelling expenses to the Judges of the Superior Courts.

In answer to some remarks of Mr. Holton, Sir John A. Macdonald said the Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, giving an increased allowance to the Judges, had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown in England, who had decided that such a measure was beyond the power of the local legislature. The resolutions were reported, and a Bill introduced founded on them.

The amendment made by the Senate to the Insolvency Bill, granting trial by Jury in criminal offences, under the Act in the Province of Quebec, was concurred in.

The Bill respecting the admeasurement and registration of vessels, (from the Senate), was allowed to stand over till next session.

The following Bills were passed through Committee, read a third time, and passed, viz: Respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases; the Bill respecting contagious disease affecting animals; and the Bill to remove doubts as to legislation in Canada, regarding offences not wholly committed within its limits.

In Committee of Ways and Means, the resolutions on which the Supply Bill was founded were adopted. Mr. Rose stated that the Bill would repeal all previous Acts empowering the Government to borrow money, as that power was to be conferred each year by the Supply Bill. The resolutions were then reported, and the Supply Bill was introduced.

The following Bills were read a second time, adopted in Committee, read a third time, and passed; viz: Respecting Criminal Law, and to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned; to continue for a limited time the charters of certain Banks; respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of sessions in relation to persons charged with indictable offences.

The Bill to amend an act of the late Province of Canada to enable Philip Pearson Harris to obtain a patent for a certain invention was withdrawn. The House then adjourned at 1 p.m.

SECOND SITTING.

In answer to Mr. Holton, Sir J. A. Macdonald stated that a communication had been sent to the Imperial Government respecting the Intercolonial Railway loan. A despatch had been subsequently received, but it had been written before the communication from Canada had reached London. To that despatch an answer was sent. The correspondence was not in such position as would admit of its being brought down.

Resolutions respecting the fee-fund in Ontario and Quebec were considered in committee; read a first, second, and third time, and passed.

The Bill to make further provision in respect to the salaries and travelling allowances of Judges was read a second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Wood moved the second reading, with amendment, of the Act to enable J. B. Smith to obtain an extension of his patent. The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the suggestion of Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Rose agreed to withdraw the reports of the Post Office Savings Banks for Quebec and Ontario, so as to enable a return of the four Provinces to be made up.

In answer to Mr. McKenzie, Mr. McDougall said that the arbitration, regarding the claim of the contractors for the Parliament Buildings, would, he hoped, soon be concluded. With reference to the roofing and completing of the library—estimated at \$145,000—he had made enquiry while in Great Britain, and found that an iron roof, preserving the same architectural appearance as the Parliament Buildings, could be put up for £8,000.

Mr. Wood moved for a statement of the debt of the late Province of Canada, showing what is settled and undisputed, and what is disputed, and placed in a suspense account, in order that the arbitrators may divide the excess of debt so far as the same is settled or undisputed, and also the assets to them referred by the Statute. After some debate the motion was carried.

Mr. Walsh moved that the House go into Committee, to consider the resolutions on the subject of the appointment of Weighers of Grain. The Committee rose without reporting.

The Report of the Committee on Fisheries, recommending the suspension of the operation of the Act compelling fishing-nets to be raised over Sunday, was adopted.

The Bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Session, in relation to summary convictions and orders, was adopted in Committee, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Bowell moved the second reading of the Bill on the Interest Act of Canada.

It being six o'clock, the House adjourned.

THIRD SITTING.

Mr. McCarthy moved for the appointment of a Select Committee on the petition of the Mayor and Corporation of Sorel, for compensation for license moneys collected by the Government. The motion was ruled out of order, on the ground that the petition involved an expenditure of money.

Mr. Jones (Leeds and Granville) moved that an order be issued for the closing of the Rideau Canal on Sundays.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said, it was too late in the season to issue such an order now, as it would interfere with arrangements already entered into. He would, therefore, ask the mover to let the matter stand over till next session.

Mr. Fortin moved for reports in relation to the construction of the St. Lawrence and Gaspe Road. Carried.

Mr. Harrison moved the adoption of the report of the Select Committee on the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

Mr. MacKenzie objected, as no object could be attained by its adoption.

Sir J. A. Macdonald was of the same opinion. Reports on works like that were only intended to be for the information of the House. The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Grant's Bill to provide for the general adoption of the practice of vaccination was dropped from the order paper; also Mr. Morris's

Bill respecting reduction, Mr. Morris announcing that he would bring it up again next session.

In answer to Mr. Holton, Mr. Rose said there was a sum in the estimates of \$10,500, for the purchase of a site in Montreal for a Custom House.

Mr. Rose moved the second reading of the Supply Bill.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said His Excellency would prorogue the House to-morrow at 4 p.m. The House then adjourned at 11:30 p.m. till 4 p.m. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, June 22.—The Speaker took the chair at 11 a.m.

After some conversation on the subject, it was understood that the Government would have a number of copies of Russell's books on the North West published and distributed free to each member. A message was read from the Senate that they had passed the Supply Bill without amendment, after which the House adjourned at 12:15.

PROROGATION.

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, June 22.—About half-past three o'clock the galleries were fairly filled, and there were a number of ladies on the floor of the House. The Speaker, with his gown and ruffles, took his seat immediately after that hour, the mace being removed alongside, supported by the Deputy Black Rod,—the Black Rod himself being engaged in the more arduous labors of presiding over the ceremonies and preparing to usher in His Excellency the Governor-General. The ladies present were in morning toilettes, both on the floor and in the galleries. The day was gloomy, which, combined with the quiet color of the ladies' dresses, and the black suits of the Senators and those privileged to obtain access to the floor of the House, deprived the scene of that brilliant appearance generally looked for.

At five minutes past four the heavy booming of the guns gave notice of the approach of His Excellency, and the sharp word of command to the Guard of Honor, drawn up in the rear of the Senate Chamber, could be heard as the men were called to attention. The temperature was by no means unpleasant, but the ceaseless fluttering of fans kept the air in a tremor. As the guns ceased firing, the sun shone out and streamed through the stained windows with beautiful effect. At twenty-two minutes past four, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who backed in like a ship which is washed out of dock stern foremost, his bow being always presented to the Governor-General, His Excellency entered the Senate Chamber. Then followed the Ministers in their Windsor uniforms, trimmed with gold lace, Sir John A. Macdonald wearing his collar of the Bath, and Messrs. Tilley and Macdougall wearing their ribbon of the Order. His Excellency having ascended the Throne, the Speaker gave orders for the House of Commons to be summoned to the Bar of the House, and with solemn gait the few who remained marched in, their scanty numbers being filled up with a miscellaneous gathering, towering amidst them all being the stalwart Sergeant-at-Arms bearing the mace aloft with ease and dignity. The following Bills were then assented to in Her Majesty's name by the Governor-General:—

Bill respecting Patents of Invention. Bill respecting Immigration and Immigrants. Canada Joint Stock Company Clauses Act. Bill to avoid the necessity of having Documents engrossed on Parchment. Bill respecting certain offences relating to Her Majesty's Military and Naval Stores. Bill respecting the Department of Finance. Bill respecting offences relating to Coinage. Bill respecting Forgery. Bill for the better Preservation of Peace in the Vicinity of Public Works. Bill respecting Cruelty to Animals. Bill respecting Vagrants. Bill respecting Offences against the Person. Bill for the gradual Enfranchisement of Indians; for the better management of Indian Affairs, and to extend the Provisions of the Act, 31 Vic., Chap. 42. Bill to conform and give effect to a certain agreement between the Government of Canada and the Great Western Railway Company. Bill to alter the limits of the Counties of Joliette and Berthier for Electoral purposes. Bill to place all Canadian Vessels on an equal footing as regards Pilotage in the Port of Quebec, and for other purposes. Bill respecting Pilotage in the Port of Quebec and for other purposes. Bill respecting Pilotage. Bill to amend the Act 23 Victoria, cap. 123, being an Act incorporating Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec. Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto. Bill to further amend the charter of the Gore Bank. Bill respecting the International Bridge Company. Bill to incorporate the Dominion Bank. Bill to naturalize Eli Clinton Clark. Bill to incorporate the Canadian and European Telegraph Company. Bill to authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Canada Bank of Commerce, and for other purposes relating to the said Bank. Bill to authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Bank of New Brunswick, and for other purposes connected with the said Bank. Bill to increase the capital stock of the Clifton Suspension Bridge Co. Bill to enable holders of preference shares in the Great Western Railway Company to convert them into ordinary shares, at their option. Bill to unite the Beaver and the Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Bill to incorporate the Dominion Mutual Life and Guarantee Assurance Company. Bill to incorporate the St. Thomas, Ont., Board of Trade. Bill to amend an Act passed by the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, intitled "An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the British American Fire and Life Assurance Company." Bill respecting Joint Stock Companies incorporate by letters patent. Bill to detach the Township of Doncaster from the County of Montreal, and to attach it to the County of Terrebonne for electoral purposes. Bill respecting Perjury. Bill respecting the Ocean Mail Marine Service. Bill to incorporate the Canada Insurance Company. Bill respecting Malicious Injuries to Property. Bill respecting Larceny and other similar offences. Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the St. Lawrence Tow-Boat Company. Bill to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of Halifax. Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Union Bank of Lower Canada. Bill to amend the Act respecting the improvement

and management of the Harbour of Quebec. Bill respecting Insolvency. Bill to remove doubt as to Legislation in Canada regarding offences not wholly committed within its limits. Bill respecting Criminal Law, and to repeal certain enactments therein mentioned. Bill respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases and other matters relating to criminal law. Bill respecting certain Fee Funds in the Province of Ontario. Bill for the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with Felonies and Misdemeanors in the Province of Ontario and Quebec. Bill for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory, when united with Canada. Bill to amend the charter of the Quebec Bank. Bill to amend the charter of the City Bank. Bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Toronto. Bill to provide means for improving the harbors and channels at certain points in the Provinces of the Dominion. Bill to amend the charter of the Ontario Bank. Bill respecting the trial and Punishment of Juvenile Offenders. Bill respecting inquiries and investigations into shipwrecks and other matter. Bill respecting contagious Diseases affecting Animals. Bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders. Bill to enable James Blanchfield Smith to obtain an extension of his patent of a certain invention. Bill respecting the office of Queen's Printer, and the public printing. Bill to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them. Bill respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases. Bill respecting the duties of Justices of Peace, out of Session, in relation to persons charged with indictable offences. Bill to amend chapter 67 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intitled: "An Act respecting Electric Telegraph Companies." Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Bank, by extending, if necessary, the time for the resumption of specie payments; and also to authorize, if necessary, the amalgamation of the said Bank with any other bank or banks, and for other purposes. Bill to amend the charter, and increase the capital stock of the North Shore Transportation Company. Bill to continue for a limited time the Charters of certain Banks. Bill respecting Nova Scotia. Bill to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, 12 Victoria, chapter 114. Bill to consolidate the law relative to the power and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes. Bill respecting Juvenile Offenders within the Province of Quebec. Bill to amend the Act 31 Vic., cap. 34, and to make further provision with respect to the Salaries and Travelling allowances of the Judges. Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required to defray certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1869, and the 30th June, 1870; and for other purposes relating to the public service.

After which His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:

An Act respecting the Salary of the Governor-General.

An Act for the relief of John Horace Siervenson.

The Hon. Mr. Cockburn then presented the Bill of Supply, to which he asked His Excellency's assent, for which His Excellency returned thanks, and accepted the same in Her Majesty's name.

His Excellency then read the following speech from the throne:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The time has come when I am able to release you from your labors, and I have the greater pleasure in doing so inasmuch as the session, of which the opening was delayed, for the reasons you are cognizant of, has necessarily been protracted to a period somewhat later than suits the general convenience. Satisfaction may, I think, be expressed at the result of your deliberations. In addition to the long list of measures and amendments on subjects of internal policy which have passed under your notice, your records show that memorable steps have been taken towards the accomplishment of the great scheme of uniting the whole of British North America in a single Confederation. You have sanctioned the agreement entered into in London by the Government in reference to the North West Territory; that wide expanse will, I hope, ere long, be opened to settlement, and become the abode of myriads of thriving and industrious immigrants. The terms to which the delegates from Newfoundland agreed, and which, it may be expected, will prove acceptable to the people of that Island, have met with your concurrence. The basis has been laid for negotiations with the Government of Prince Edward Island. Moreover what is not of less importance,—seeing that the goodwill of the people already within the Dominion, is a matter perhaps of greater, at least, of equal, concern with the acquisition of new territories—you have adopted the precautions of timely and well considered liberality in order to satisfy the reasonable demands of, and conciliate attachment to, Nova Scotia. The Acts rendering the criminal laws uniform, will insure an exact and equal procedure, and cannot fail to be conducive in the highest degree to the public advantage.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name, I thank you for the supplies you have granted for the public service. Though the revenue accruing from import duties has not reached the expected standard, I rejoice to think that a vigilant supervision of the public expenditure has obviated the necessity of imposing any fresh burdens on the people.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I will not detain you further than to express the hope that, in returning to your homes, you will find the country blessed with every prospect of an abundant season, and that you will continue your services to the State by encouraging industrial pursuits, diffusing contentment, and employing the authority of the law in your respective neighborhoods.

The Speaker of the Senate then declared the Senate prorogued till the 31st July.

His Excellency then retired, and the ceremonies were over.

The second session of the first Parliament of the Dominion ended amid the booming of guns.

His Excellency drove off to Rideau Hall.

THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS—SPEECH OF LORD CLARENDON.

On June 4th, Lord Stratford de Radcliffe moved for a copy of any treaty concluded between the Foreign Secretary and the Minister of the United States respecting the so-called "Alabama" claims. He explained that he had no desire to initiate at present a discussion on the subject, which would indeed be premature, considering that the official papers, laid on the table on May 31, had been delivered to himself only a few hours ago, although the information contained in them had been in the possession of the newspaper press long before. Following Lord Stratford, Lord Clarendon said: My noble friend who preceded me in office (Lord Stanley) made this concession, that he offered to refer to arbitration the claims of American subjects arising from the losses sustained by the "Alabama" and other vessels; but in November, 1867, those negotiations were brought to an end by Mr. Seward declining to waive what he conceived to be his right to bring before the arbitration the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents. In this state of affairs remained till Mr. Reverdy Johnson's arrival. His appointment, I believe, was unanimously ratified by the Senate, though it had vetoed almost every other diplomatic appointment made by President Johnson. There was, therefore, every reason to think that a more friendly feeling existed on the part of the people and Government of the United States. Mr. Johnson commenced his negotiations by making various propositions, which Lord Stanley could not accept, but on October 9th last, they concluded a Convention, settling the question of naturalization, to which the United States attached such importance, that they made it the *sine qua non* of any negotiations, and under that protocol the question of indefeasible allegiance was settled by an agreement that a natural born Englishman, on becoming naturalized in the United States, should divest himself of his former nationality. The protocol signed by my noble friend was more liberal than the Prussian Treaty, having the same object in view, for by the Prussian Treaty it was insisted that a Prussian subject should be resident in the U.S. for five years before he obtained that right, whereas there was no such restriction in the protocol signed by Lord Stanley. On the 17th of October, Lord Stanley signed a protocol respecting the San Juan water boundary, which has been, more or less, a matter of dispute for nearly 50 years, proposing to settle it on the basis originally suggested by my noble friend (Earl Russell). On the 20th of October, Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson, entered on the consideration of the "Alabama" claims, and, after some propositions on the part of Mr. Johnson had been very properly declined by Lord Stanley, Mr. Johnson proposed that two Commissioners should be appointed on each side, to whom all claims should be referred, and that the Commissioners should decide upon all these questions, it being provided that neither Government, in case this was agreed to, should make out a case in support of its position, and that no person should be heard for or against any such claim, the official correspondence alone being laid before the Commissioners. This was put into a more formal shape, and on the 10th of November Lord Stanley signed the Convention with Mr. Johnson. Two days afterwards Mr. Johnson received a telegram from Mr. Seward stating that the Convention was entirely acceptable, except that the place of meeting should be altered. To this Lord Stanley assented, and he had, therefore, every reason to believe that Mr. Johnson was not only fully empowered to sign the Convention, but that it would meet with the full approval of Mr. Seward, who was cognizant of every step which had been taken in the matter. It was not till the 27th of November that Lord Stanley knew it was objected to, and it was not till the 1st of December that he became informed of the nature of those objections, and that alterations in the terms of the Convention were proposed. The present Government, therefore, was met on the very threshold of office by objections to the Convention, and we were told in a letter intended for Lord Stanley that Mr. Reverdy Johnson had misunderstood his instructions; that he had departed widely from the Convention of 1853, which was throughout taken as a model, that the President thought several of the articles inadmissible, and that the Cabinet were agreed that the Convention could not be ratified by the Senate. Mr. Seward, at the same time, with great earnestness, begged Lord Stanley not to insist on the Convention being laid before the Senate, nor refuse to complete a good work. A grave responsibility, therefore, rested on the Government, and we had either to insist upon the Convention being laid before the Senate, in which case we knew it would be rejected, or undertake to modify a Convention which was already signed. We felt that the former course would be open to much obloquy, and that our motives would be liable to misconstruction, and that we might be accused of refusing to accomplish a good work that had been nearly completed by our predecessors. We accordingly examined the modifications proposed, and found that in reality they were variations of form rather than of substance. On the 14th of January, I accordingly signed a Convention with Mr. Johnson, and both that and the Convention signed by Lord Stanley will be found in the papers which have been produced. They are both at an end, they are now dead and buried, and I do not see that any useful purpose would be served by entering in detail into the differences between them. (Cheers.) The principles of the first Convention, I think adhered far more closely to the Convention of 1853, which was of American origin, and had been insisted on as the model which should be followed, than the one sent over by Mr. Seward. No impartial person, I think, will deny that everything has been done in order to meet the wishes and adopt the proposals of the American Government. (Cheers.) Indeed, so great has been the desire both of the late and the present Government to bring this painful controversy to a close that your lordships may think that our concessions have been carried beyond a legitimate limit. I do not wonder, therefore, that there was no great expression of dissatisfaction when the negotiations fell through. I should also mention that while the Treaty was under the consideration of the Senate Mr. Johnson came to me and said he was advised that his Government had claims against the British Government which were not recognized in the treaty, and he therefore applied to have a supplementary article added, or the first article changed, so as to give each Government

a right of bringing its own particular claim before the arbitrator. That proposition, I need hardly say, was declined. It was only on the 3rd of April that we learned that the Senate had refused to ratify the Convention by a vote of 54 to 1, in accordance with the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on which occasion Mr. Sumner delivered the speech to which the noble viscount has referred—a speech much to be regretted (loud cheers), but upon which, I think, too great stress should not be laid, for Mr. Sumner is not a member of the Government, he does not speak under any Ministerial responsibility, and although the Senate supported him by their vote we have no reason to know that the members of that majority supported either his extravagant claims or his statements. I will not criticise those statements. ("Hear, hear," from the Earl of Derby.) Public opinion is made up upon them, and I quite agree with the noble viscount that the practical good sense of the American people is leading them to form an estimate of the speech that does not differ widely from that formed in this country. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Sumner have rendered much service to this country, and I doubt whether that service could have been rendered so effectively in any other way. Mr. Johnson, in those numerous public assemblies that he attended, called forth a most spontaneous and manly expression of the friendship and good feeling which the English people entertain toward the United States—a feeling such as they do not entertain, and therefore could not express, toward any other nation; and, on the other hand, Mr. Sumner has elicited through his speech a response from the press of this country, representing every shade of political feeling, which must make it equally manifest that however much we desire peace, and however highly we value our relations with the U.S. there is one thing we value more and which we can never submit to sacrifice—our national honor. [Loud cheers.] I do not venture to predict what course events may take, and cannot say what will be the course of Her Majesty's Government beyond giving an assurance that notwithstanding all that has passed, there will be the same friendly feeling toward the United States and the same desire to bring this controversy to a close. [Hear.] I agree with the noble Viscount that it is a good omen that a man of Mr. Motley's eminence should have been appointed to represent the United States in this country. I have, of course, had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Motley, but I had no direct official communication with him, and I do not know what are his instructions. Having said this much I think your lordships will approve the reticence which I have thought it my duty to observe. [The noble Earl resumed his seat amid cordial cheering from both sides of the House.]

THE LATE HENRY J. RAYMOND.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, 19.)

Henry Jarvis Raymond was born in Lima, Livingston County, New-York, on the 24th of January, 1820. His father was a farmer of that village, and there he received his earliest education, performing the usual labors of a farmer's son and attending the Lima Seminary, an institution of some note. When fifteen years old he took charge of a district school. Not content with the limited means of education afforded by his native village, he prevailed upon his father—not without much difficulty—to allow him to enter the University of Vermont, at Burlington. He took a high stand in college, where he was aided with that tenacity and determination which insured his success in after life, and he graduated with honor in 1840.

After leaving college he came to this city and began the study of law in the office of Edward W. Marsh. Here he maintained himself by teaching the classics in a ladies' seminary, and by contributing to the *New-Yorker*, Mr. Greeley's first paper, started in 1834. Mr. Raymond had been a contributor to this journal over the signature of "Fantome" before leaving college, thus acquiring a taste for journalism, which did not accord with the more tedious study of the law. Mr. Greeley paid him eight dollars a week on the *New-Yorker*, and when, in 1841, he started the *Tribune* chose him as his first assistant. Of the value of his services Mr. Greeley has written:

I never found another person, barely of age and just from his studies, who evinced so signal and such versatile ability in journalism as he did. Able and stronger men I may have met; a cleverer, readier, more generally efficient journalist, I never saw. He remained with me eight years, and is the only assistant with whom I ever felt required to remonstrate for doing more work than any human brain and frame could be expected to endure. His services were more valuable in proportion to their cost than those of any one else who ever aided me on the *Tribune*.

Mr. Raymond made a specialty of reporting, an art then in its infancy. Short-hand was a rare accomplishment, and he formed a short-hand of his own invention, by which he was enabled to accomplish what was then looked upon as "wonders." Soon after the *Tribune* was started, Dr. Dionysius Lardner, commenced a course of lectures in the old Broadway Church known as the "Tabernacle." Mr. Raymond reported these lectures for the *Tribune*, and in so accurate a manner that the Doctor subsequently adopted them; and with slight revision they were published in two large octavo volumes under the title of "Lectures on Science and Art." The story of his achievement in reporting Webster's speech on the dedication of Bunker Hill Monument, is well known. He took his notes in the method he had invented, and the company returned by the night boat. But while the others were enjoying themselves, Raymond was copying his notes in the back cabin, which had been turned into a printing office, and when the boat reached, the whole speech, several columns long, was in type, ready to be transferred to the presses, and by 6 o'clock the readers of the *Tribune* had it before their eyes. The other papers acknowledged themselves beaten and never used their short-hand reports.

On leaving the *Tribune* he accepted a position on the *Courier and Enquirer*, under James Watson Webb, with whom he remained eight years, until 1851, when, on account of political differences, he left him, and went to Europe for his health. While on the staff of the *Courier and Enquirer* a spirited discussion on Fourier's principles of Socialism was carried on between Mr. Raymond and Mr. Greeley, and his articles on the subject were afterward published in pamphlet form.

Mr. Raymond's political life began in 1849, when he was elected a member of the Assembly

by the Whigs; he was re-elected in 1850, when he was chosen Speaker. He at once became prominent as a debater, directing his attention while in the Legislature especially to the common schools and the canals.

The *Times* newspaper was started by him on the 18th of September, 1851. It commenced with six editors, two proof-readers, and eighteen compositors. In 1852 he went to the Baltimore Convention to report the proceedings for his paper, but was given a seat as a delegate, and made an eloquent speech in exposition of Northern sentiment. In 1854 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of this State, receiving 157,166 votes, a majority of 28,333 over Ludlow, his principal opponent. As an organizer of the Republican party, Mr. Raymond was an active worker. In 1860 he was a warm supporter of Mr. Seward for the Republican nomination, and it was through his influence that Mr. Seward was placed in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln in all his active measures, only deploring his hesitating policy. After the disaster at Bull Run, he proposed the establishment of a provisional government, but the idea was not received with any favor. In 1861 he was again elected to the Assembly, where he was chosen speaker. The following fall he was the President of the Union State Convention at Syracuse where he voted for the nomination of Gen. Dix, but after the nomination of James S. Wadsworth declared the latter his first choice. In 1863 he was defeated by Gov. Morgan for the nomination of U. S. Senator. In May, 1864, he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was chosen by a unanimous vote delegate at large to the National Convention. He was afterward appointed chairman of the N. Y. State delegation.

In 1864 he was elected to the Lower House of Congress from the Sixth District of this city receiving 7,315 votes, a majority of 386 over Ward (Tammany Dem.), 5,898 over Hawkins (Irregular Union). His congressional course was, however, not fortunate. He fell on trying times. Mr. Johnson, taking advantage of the unsettled state of affairs, thought he saw room for his own advancement. He threw down the gauntlet to Congress, which, in self-defence, was obliged to take it up. While to most Republicans the path of duty, of right, and of propriety was clear, to others it was clouded, and Mr. Raymond was led away into the by-paths, which lost him his position on the Republican National Committee. He wrote a life of Mr. Lincoln, which after the assassination, was enlarged to a volume of 800 pages, but the position he had taken in Congress and afterwards at the Philadelphia Convention, prevented the work from becoming a success. His health was now greatly impaired, and he sought rest and recuperation in a foreign tour. Rest did not, however, restore his former health, and during the last six months he has had symptoms of the attack which so suddenly terminated his existence.

During the last campaign his whole energies were thrown with his old party. A few weeks ago, however, he resigned the Chairmanship of the Twenty-third st., Republican Committee, stating in his letter of resignation that as his efforts to create union in the Republican ranks here had proved futile, his mission was over, and he would leave the work in other hands.

A remarkable instance of Mr. Raymond's working ability occurred on the occasion of the death of Daniel Webster, a statesman for whom he had the greatest admiration. The news of Mr. W.'s death reached here on a Saturday afternoon. Mr. Raymond wrote an admirable biography, which appeared in Monday's paper, covering twenty-six columns of the *Times*, besides three columns of editorial on the same subject. Of this extraordinary biography Mr. Raymond wrote sixteen columns without stopping a moment for rest. As a feat of editorial labor we doubt if ever having been equalled.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Raymond, accompanied by one of his daughters, visited Greenwood Cemetery, where he designed purchasing a lot for the interment of a member of his family who died last spring. Leaving the Cemetery he returned to the *Times* office on Printing House-square, where he remained until about six o'clock, when he went to his residence, in Ninth-st. After tea he remained in the house until nine o'clock, when he went out, as he said to take a short walk. As nearly as can be ascertained, he returned home at about 11, and after locking and bolting the door, was seized with apoplexy, and fell to the floor.

In the early morning, at about 3 o'clock, the sickness of one of the children caused several of the family to rise, when the groans and hard breathing of Mr. Raymond were heard. On going to the hall he was found lying on his face, still breathing, but unconscious and in great agony. He was at once removed to his room, and several physicians were summoned, who pronounced his disease apoplexy. Every effort was made to revive him, but without avail, and about 5 o'clock this morning death ensued.

The N. Y. *Evening Mail* says of him: The peculiarity of Mr. Raymond's mind was its even balance and judicial cast. It has been urged against him that he was not a man of convictions. In the sense of grasping one view of a subject, or of an idea, or of a policy, to the exclusion in importance of every other view, it is true Mr. Raymond was not a man of convictions. It was impossible for him to be an enthusiast or radical reformer or agitator. He could not help seeing all sides of a subject, its limitations as well as its inclusions. The objection he was most likely to make to an article submitted to him by one of his subordinate editors was, "You go a little too far." He was never known to dictate to his journalistic staff opinions which they must express in opposition to their own views. He never assumed superiority or used dictatorial authority. He was always a gentleman. Those who knew Mr. Raymond best are they who most highly honored his purity of purpose, honesty, conscientiousness and extraordinary mental capacity.

The *Times* in its obituary of him says:—Amid all the trials of editorial life, he never lost his suavity of disposition. To all his associates and subordinates,—whether those employed by his side or those engaged in the humblest duties of the establishment,—he was invariably amiable and considerate,—kindly studying their interests, delicately respecting their feelings, and aiding in their advancement as though they were members of his own household. So even and perfect was his temper, that but the other day he referred, as if it were a serious fault, to the fact that he was "never in a passion in his life, and never had seen anything in the world that it was worth while to get angry about."

DEPUTATION FROM CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TO SCOTTLAND.

(Abridged from Paisley Gazette, June 4th.)

On Friday evening week, the deputies from the Canada Presbyterian Church, consisting of Rev. William Cochran of Brantford, and Rev. Dr. Burns, of Toronto, addressed the Free Church Assembly. The Rev. William Cochran, A. M., of Brantford, Ontario, said: The great Head of the Church who appoints our respective fields of labor, and knows where best we may promote His cause on earth, has separated me, so far as local boundaries are concerned, from the Scottish Church, but never while life remains can I think of myself otherwise than as a loyal son of the Free Church of Scotland. My presence here assures you that the Canada Presbyterian Church feels peculiarly drawn towards this General Assembly. We feel proud that God has so signally honored you in this land, and that now, like a city set upon a hill, the eyes of statesmen at home and abroad are fixed upon your success, as evidence of what high-toned principle and inflexible adherence to truth can accomplish independent of all extraneous aid. As representing the Canada Presbyterian Church, I come to tell you of our continued increase in all those elements of power and influence which belong to a living ecclesiastical organization. Co-extensive with the political confederation of our provinces, we anticipate soon an ecclesiastical alliance,—in other words, a union of the whole Presbyterian body, through the entire Dominion. Already we have taken the initiative in this movement by the exchange of deputies between our Church and that of the lower provinces; and should the courtesies proceed as auspiciously as it was begun, it will not be long before the marriage is consummated. Speaking of such a union, need I add that we should rejoice if simultaneously the scattered members of the Presbyterian family in Scotland were re-united. We sympathize with noble-minded, conscientious men in this Assembly, who cling fondly to the memorable associations of the past, and feel reluctant to merge its identity by union with another Church; but I have far too high an opinion of the Free Church to imagine that whenever Providence makes it plain that Union is a present duty, and isolation a growing evil, she will hesitate a moment in going forward in the path of duty. And now, ere I close, will you permit me to say that, thus closely united in feelings and principles to the Free Church of Scotland, we have some claim upon your sympathy and aid, in taking advantage of the opening fields of usefulness now so numerous in British North America. In two ways, not to specify others, you can be of signal help to us. You can encourage the translation of able ministers, and turn the attention of your students to Canada as worthy of their serious consideration. In still another way can the Free Church very materially assist us in our work, by sending out from year to year some of your leading ministers,—men whose character, and writings, and labors, are universally known and respected,—not simply to represent you at our Synods and Assemblies, but to visit our leading towns and cities and awaken new interest in the common cause of Presbyterianism in Scotland and in Canada. Only in one case since the Union have we enjoyed such a privilege, when, two years ago, Principal Fairbairn and Mr. Wells, of Glasgow, met our Synod in Toronto, and in that instance simply through the spontaneous kindness of these gentlemen, and not by direct commission from your venerable court. I think the reception given on that occasion warrants me in saying that such fraternal intercourse would be highly welcomed and fraught with important results to us as a Church.

Dr. Burns, who was received with loud and prolonged applause, said that though he had not been in Canada since he last addressed them, he had been in regular correspondence with the official brethren who had charge of matters connected with their Church; and he had been instructed by them to call the attention of the General Assembly of the Free Church to some particulars in regard to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and the relation in which they had hitherto stood to the mother Church. The first point was in regard to the Red River Settlement, and the mission of the aborigines connected therewith. The settlement of the Red River now dates back somewhat more than sixty years. Some time after the settlement began, appeals were made to the Established Church for ministers, particularly ministers having Gaelic. No attention was paid to these appeals in any quarter. At the Disruption, instant application was made from the Selkirk settlement in the Hudson's Bay region to be furnished with ministers. The Colonial Committee were unable to meet the call, and transmitted the papers to the Canadian Church; and in three months that Church designated and ordained a minister, whom they sent up to Red River colony, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, and after an absence of eighteen years, that brother continues there a faithful servant of Christ in that interesting colony. He has since been followed by other two ministers—forming the legal number to constitute a Presbytery. With these there have also been sent two missionaries to the aborigines, and application has been received for a sixth minister. And now he was instructed to bring earnestly under the notice of the Free Church Colonial Committee the desire of the Canadian Church to have some help in regard to the mission to the aborigines in the Red River Settlement.

The second point to which he was instructed to call attention was in regard to British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island and the great Saskatchewan Valley, 1,000 miles long and 300 miles wide, now laid open to settlers from all parts of the British empire. It was gratifying to have been able to send out three missionaries to that colony, and he had been instructed to call attention to the desirableness of assistance to some extent from the Free Church in this mission. The Canadian Church had joined the Presbyterian Church in Nova Scotia in sending a mission to the New Hebrides; they had also sent a missionary to India, and had been in correspondence with the view of sending a missionary to China. (Hear.) The third point to which he had to call attention was, the provision they were accustomed to make on behalf of their Gaelic young men, of whom they had a large number. They had been sending missionaries to colonies of Highlanders in different parts of the United States; and recent intelligence from Illinois and other places showed clearly the duty of the Free Church to look after the Celtic

settlers in these regions, by aiding in sending them missionaries able to preach in the language of their hearts. The Canadian Church had been endeavoring to do so to the best of its means. For some years past they had received no help from home, and he was instructed to plead for a renewal of the bursaries the Free Church was frequently wont to furnish, to the amount of £20,000 on behalf of the Gaelic students; and if it were kept in view that the population in whose behalf the plea was made numbered from 50,000 to 60,000, the validity of the plea would, he thought, be admitted.

Dr. Candlish moved that the three matters brought under their attention by Dr. Burns be remitted to the Colonial Committee for consideration, and that the Moderator return thanks to the deputies from the Canadian Church. He could not abstain from expressing the warmest delight with which he had again listened in that Assembly to their revered and beloved father, Dr. Burns. He did trust that, to the end of his days, he would be able to take the same loving, lively, spiritual, and godly interest in all that pertains to the advancement of God's work and call to his Church. (Applause.)

The Moderator, (Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff) addressing the deputies said we most cordially reciprocate your friendly congratulations and wishes. We are happy to have heard your vivid representations of your ecclesiastical condition in Canada. In addressing you, Dr. Burns, I feel myself utterly incapable of expressing either my own feelings or those which are evidently filling the hearts of the members of this Assembly. (Loud applause.) When I remember my first intercourse with you, about the commencement of my own ministry, more than thirty years ago,—when, Dr. Burns of Paisley, you attracted the notice of younger members of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, as one of our most earnest and eloquent seniors in the ministry—to hear you now is to hear the same man, but the same man with a still richer eloquence than before. We have listened with intense interest to your impressive statements. We congratulate you on your vigor both of body and mind. It is an intense gratification to hear you. You raise the tone of our minds by your strikingly clear and full representations, as well as by your fervid and scriptural appeals. Dear brethren, we thank you both, and ask you to assure your Church of our intention to co-operate with them to the best of our opportunities. (Applause.)

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—It has been thought opportune at this time to call attention to the interest in the way of patronage in the Church possessed by the various sections of the House of Peers. The two English archbishops have the disposal of 328 livings of the total annual value of £111,872; the twenty-five bishops of 2,618 livings with an income of £577,702; while nearly three hundred of the lay peers are patrons of livings numbering 1,720, or an average of six each, with an aggregate income of £461,362. The Lord Chancellor has in his gift 800 livings of the annual value of £197,552. The stipends of the archbishops and bishops amount to £157,900. So that the total annual value of the patronage exercised by the peers, spiritual and temporal, is about a million and a half sterling.

DISSENT.—In an article headed "Who suffers from the Irish Church Bill?" the *London Daily Telegraph* has the following remarks:—"It has been the traditional principle of our Legislature for ages that life-interests should be respected in all innovations affecting private property, and that the compensation given in deference to that principle should be granted liberally, and without too nice scrutiny of the exact amount of liability. No one can fairly say that this rule has been disregarded on the present occasion. It is natural for excited zealots to say that the clergy have been robbed; but can anyone affirm that any specified person now living—Mr. A., or Bishop B., or Archbishop C.—will suffer the loss of a penny? Not only so, but it has been endeavored to provide for the future existence and corporate action of the body, to guard against the chance of disruption in the process of transition; striving to secure that, on the morrow of the complete severance on any day after the first of 1871, 'the Church Body' should remain a distinct entity, and an integer, with no breach in the continuity of its spiritual succession. That object, it is believed, the Bill in its present form effectually secures."

THE INFLUENCE OF ROME ON IRELAND.—The Rev. F. Gould, Archdeacon of Raphoe, asks in a letter to the *Dublin papers*, "Why the Romish clergy should always put forth their giant strength and be omnipotent in everything else save the repression and detection of crime," and answers thus:—"They now look upon 'gain as godliness'; and as for patriotism and nationality, ever since that fatal day when Pope Pius IX., flinging all precedent and prescription to the winds, forced upon the Romish Church in Ireland an Italian-bred monk as Primate, every spark of nationality is stamped out of their bosoms; and sadder still, though 'freedom shrieked' that day, yet now,

No heart indignant breaks, to show that still she lives. The fact is that, not only have the Ultramontane priesthood lost their nationality, they have literally merged and sunk the sacred character of the cleric into that of the agitator and demagogue. Where amongst its ranks are nowadays to be found men exhibiting in their lives and ministry the spirit of a Pascal, a Fenelon, or a Thomas à Kempis? Their influence is most exercised and most felt on the hustings, or in the polling booths, or in the crowded streets, where the surging mob, maddened by fiery harangues and fiery drink, obedient to the voice and gesture of their spiritual leaders, perpetrate such deeds of savagery as the trials of the late election petitions in Drogheda, Limerick, and Sligo have so abundantly revealed. If the Irish Church, laboring under every disadvantage, has failed to convert, without controversy, Rome, with every advantage on her side, has failed, lamentably failed, to civilize, refine, or even restrain, the native Irish population."—*Christian Times*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

—A young man, named Howe, at Helston, Cornwall, Eng., lately tied the tongue of a horse until, protruded and swollen, a piece six inches long fell off. He was brought before a magistrate, and fined £5.

—A woman, named Ellen Hall, was murdered in Glasgow on 29th May last by Thomas Deane, an ironworker, with whom she had cohabited for some time past. The un-

happy occurrence is the result of intemperance on the part of the woman.

A PRECOCIOUS CRIMINAL.—At the Middlesex sessions, on Tuesday, an "habitual criminal" was ordered for his last offence to be kept in penal servitude for ten years. He was only 29 years of age, yet had previously undergone 17 sentences of imprisonment and penal servitude.

TRANSFER OF THE TELEGRAPHS TO GOVERNMENT.—The Post-office has completed their arrangements under the Telegraph Act with the whole of the telegraph companies for the purchase of their undertakings, and have nearly settled their arrangements with the railways. The amount of purchase money will be raised at from 3½ to 3¾ per cent, and as the revenue derived from the telegraphic business shows a return of between 5 and 6 per cent. upon the total sum required, there will be a large net gain to the national revenue.

DREADFUL BOILER EXPLOSION AT BINGLEY.—A very disastrous boiler explosion, supposed to have resulted in the death of not fewer than 20 adults and children, occurred at the works of Messrs. Town & Son, bobbin-turners, at Bingley, between Bradford and Keighley. The boiler was lifted from its base into the air, and fell a shapeless mass about 40 yards off. The works and cottages were levelled with the ground, large stones being hurled long distances. Workmen who were on the building, persons in the cottages, and scholars in the playground of the National School were instantly overwhelmed and buried beneath the ruins.

UNITED STATES.

—Mrs. Nancy B. Madden, convicted of the murder of her son-in-law, Obadiah Jones, in Canton, Mass., last July, has been sentenced to be hanged.

—The twenty-five cent carriages in the New York Central park have proved a great success, and more of them are to be immediately provided.

—A charter to grant degrees to women has been conferred on the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, by the Regents of the University. This is the first charter conferred.

—It is reported that gold fields, 120 miles long, exceeding the California mines in richness, have been discovered near Colima, Northwestern Mexico, and that diggers are gathering there in large numbers.

—Annie Surra, daughter of the late Mrs. Surra, was married on Thursday, in St. Patrick's Church, Washington, to Mr. W. P. Taney, a chemist, employed in the Surgeon-General's office.

—John P. Austin was shot dead on Tuesday evening, in Dover, N. H., by Miss Ann Gage. Some young people were examining a revolver, when the deceased asked Miss Gage to fire at him, not supposing the pistol was loaded.

—At the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Gettysburg, on the 1st of July, it is announced that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will make the prayer, and Senator Morton will be the orator, and Bayard Taylor the poet of the occasion.

—During a storm in Indiana on May 12th, a lady was sitting near the fire-place in her residence at Sharpville, Tipton County, holding a young child on her knee. A bolt of lightning ran down the chimney of the house and struck both mother and child dead upon the instant.

—Jay Cooke, the eminent Philadelphia banker, while on a fishing excursion to Rangeley Lakes, Maine, with others, recently, happened to be in the town of Phillips on a Sunday, held a Sunday-School meeting, and gave \$100 toward a Sunday School library, and engaged to give \$1,000 more on certain conditions.

—The "coming woman" of the Boston City government is Miss Emily Judson Harris, daughter of the President of the Common Council, who is to read the Declaration of Independence at the city election on the 4th of July. We believe this is the first time a woman has been complimented in this way. The young lady is a graduate of the Everett School.

—The remains of Lieutenant P. J. Terrill, an officer in the Fenian organization, were refused the burial rites of the Roman Catholics at Louisville, Ky., because the Brotherhood appeared in church in regalia. The body was taken from the church and followed to the cemetery by a large concourse of Fenians. The action of the priest has caused a profound sensation.

—The Fort Atkinson (Wis.) *Herald* has the following:—"A dreadful report was current yesterday that a mad dog had bitten two children—a boy of seven years, and a girl of four—in the town of Milford, in this county, and that the parents, were informed, by attending physicians that the only possible way for the children to escape the agonies of rabies would be to take their lives. Incredible as it may seem, they administered an opiate to the boy and bled him to death, and the girl was smothered in a feather-bed."

—It has been discovered that a child of a German woman named Wahle, Jacksonville, Ill., who died suddenly about a year ago, was poisoned, and suspicion points to the mother and the family physician, between whom it is alleged there has been an improper intimacy for some time, which has caused the separation of the woman from her husband. It is further believed that the woman poisoned her four other children.

—Three children, a girl and two boys, were wounded in Baltimore on Thursday afternoon by explosions, the cause of which is a mystery. A policeman heard the report of the first one, and hurrying into a house, in the direction from which the noise came, found the girl lying on the floor wounded in her feet. While investigating the matter, he heard the second explosion near by, and, looking around, soon found the two boys. No one could be found who knew anything about the matter.

LINCOLN A ROMAN CATHOLIC.—An article in the *Monde* of Paris, relative to the death of Monsignor Lefebvre, Bishop of Detroit, says that the Bishop had declared that Lincoln was in his youth baptized a Catholic by an Illinois missionary, and that the Bishop himself had often heard his confession and celebrated mass in the house of his parents. Later on, Lincoln aspired to higher honors, married a Presbyterian wife, and became a Freemason, and then all intercourse between him and the Bishop ceased. The Yankee little dreamt that in Lincoln they had chosen a Roman Catholic President.

BRITISH AMERICA.

—On Tuesday last Mr. Dawson, Government Surveyor, left Toronto by Northern Railway with 150 men, who are to be employed in surveying the country lying between Fort William and Fort Garry.

—The Windsor *Record* understands that a large number of immigrants have lately settled in the rear part of the township of Mersea. They hail from the North of Ireland and Scotland, and are possessed of a goodly supply of the needful.

—A little boy, aged four and a half years, son of Mr. Wm. Ferguson, of Brampton, fell from a fence a few days ago, and alighted on a splintered round of a chair, sticking in the ground point upwards. It penetrated between the ribs, and pierced his lungs. He died in about twelve hours.

—We are told on trustworthy authority, that a great deal of the wheat purchased in Upper Canada and the States is full of midges. This wheat is sold in the country markets, and many purchasers have suffered in consequence. The wheat midge is unknown in Lower Canada, and the utmost prudence is necessary to prevent its settling here.—*N. Monde*.

—At the late session of the County Council of Huron, the Mayor of Goderich filed a Bill in Chancery against the Warden, Mr. Gibbons, for \$1,100, alleged to have been illegally received by him from the Council for salary as Warden. A correspondent of the *Guelph Mercury* says the Council were quite indignant at the Mayor for such a high-handed proceeding, and they have determined to defend the Warden.

—The *Courier du Canada* says that we have taken under our protection the Indians of the Two Mountains, whom we represent as tyrannized over by the Roman Catholic priests, and it adds that we would do well to confine ourselves to our speciality; that it is given us as a mission to propagate societies for the protection of animals; we have succeeded passably in this line and we ought not to run any risk by going higher.

—The new Bishop of Montreal is a younger brother of Sir C. H. Oxenden, and a son of the seventh baronet. The family have been settled in Kent ever since the time of Edward the Third, in whose reign Richard de Oxenden was prior of Christ Church, Canterbury.—*News*.

MURDER.—On the 8th current two men quarrelled at Gatineau, when one of them inflicted a blow with a hatchet upon the head of a Canadian called Larabee, causing a wound from which it is thought he will never recover. The police are on the track of the murderer.—*Miner*.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.—A Customs' office has been established at the Anse du Cap, Gaspe, whence an important trade is carried on with the West Indies. Great quantities of fish are exported to Barbadoes, whence sugar, molasses, and other products of that country are brought in return.—*La Voix du Golfe*.

DROWNED.—A melancholy accident happened last week in the parish of St. Francis, county of Victoria. Four men were descending the river St. John when a log struck their canoe and overturned it. Two of them sank never to reappear and the other two with great difficulty reached the bank by swimming. The two who were drowned are named Michel Gamache and Jean Sirois. The first leaves a wife and four children. Their bodies have not been found.—*Moniteur Canadien*.

ST. CATHARINES, JUNE 22.—A man named Richard Johns, from Baltimore, stopping at the Stephenson House, committed suicide this morning about half-past two o'clock by shooting himself in the left breast above the heart. Death occurred in five or ten minutes after the shot was fired. A jury was empanelled and rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by his own hand. Deceased was of melancholy habits and intemperate.

THE DISALLOWANCE OF ONTARIO BILLS.—It is said that Mr. Sandfield MacDonald will shortly receive from the Dominion Government the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor-General of England that certain legislation is void. It was therefore illegal for Mr. Wood to issue warrants for payments of money to the Judges. Being illegal the money will have to be refunded into the Treasury of Ontario, or the Trustees will be held personally liable. The Dominion Government has one year before steps are taken formally to disallow. But the opinion of the law officers in England settles the matter. The bills are void and of no effect as the jurisdiction of Ontario is exceeded.—*Ottawa Cor. Globe*.

MURDER NEAR ST. JOHN.—The *Gazette* says: Two captains of barges on the Richelieu river between Chambly and St. John, got into a quarrel when crossing on Monday, about the right of way, abused each other for a time, and then passed on, when one of them, a man named Lamontagne, followed the other's barge along the towpath challenging him to fight, and on his refusal, threw three stones at Desmarais, and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull in eleven places. The unfortunate man fell down in a state of insensibility and died early yesterday morning. The Coroner immediately opened an inquest, issued a warrant, and the two brothers Lamontagne have since been arrested at Sorel. Mr. Hibbard, of St. John, leaves in the Quebec steamer this evening to bring them here in custody.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT RIDGEWAY.—A serious accident occurred at Ridgeway, a station on the G. T. Railway between Fort Guelph and Detroit, on the morning of Saturday last; resulting in the loss of three lives, and serious injury to several others. A train from Detroit had reached Ridgeway, and was waiting there till the train from Fort Guelph passed. The latter arrived drawn by the locomotive, which blew up with a terrific explosion, just as the train was being brought to a halt, but before it had done so. One man belonging to Ridgeway, who was standing on the platform, was instantly killed; another belonging to Southampton, Ont., was so severely injured by being struck by a piece of iron, that he died next day. A little girl, belonging to the Station Master, had her skull fractured so as to render her recovery hopeless. The cause of the accident is not known. At the inquest held on the bodies, the jury found a verdict of "Accidental Death" fully exonerating the engineer from all blame.—*Sarnia Observer*, 4th.

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THE
WITNESS.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Some of the Western papers state, that counterfeit four-dollar Provincial notes, skillfully changed from one's, are in circulation. Only those, however, who are ignorant that there are no Provincial notes of this denomination, will be deceived by them.

—In the House of Commons, the Sunday Liquor-Bill for Ireland was withdrawn, its mover, Mr. O'Reilly, having consented to forbear pressing it, on the understanding that the government would, at the next session, introduce a liquor-bill applying equally to all parts of the kingdom.

—A correspondent of the Wyoming *Advertiser*, writing on the 24th of May, from Red River Settlement, says the spring there was favorable for farming operations, and the wheat was mostly in about the 10th of May. All the crops looked well, and were progressing rapidly. Notwithstanding the discouragement and the distress caused by the ravages of the grasshoppers last year, about the usual breadths had been sown, and the people looked forward hopefully to the coming harvest.

—Messrs. James Campbell & Son, of Toronto, offered prizes for the best Canadian Sunday-School books. Out of thirty-six manuscripts, Prof. Wilson, of Toronto, has awarded the prizes as follows:—1st, \$100, "Katie Johnston's Cross," by Miss A. M. Machar, Kingston; 2nd, \$60, "The Old and New Home," by J. E., Toronto; 3rd, \$50, "Jessie Grey, or Life's Discipline," by Miss L. Gardiner, Belleville; 4th, \$40, "Willing Hearts and Willing Hands," by E. M., Kingston; 5th, \$40, "Alice Herbert and Emily's Choice," by Miss Ellen V. Noel, Kingston.

—The *Herald* points out a Government "job." In 1861 the Government, with a view to buying off the opposition of Sir Allan McNabb, bought the Dundurn estate for a deaf-and-dumb asylum for \$20,000, immensely more than its value. At the late election Mr. Sandfield McDonald secured the Hamilton vote for a Government candidate by promising that this asylum would stay in Hamilton. It is now going to be removed elsewhere,—the reason given by Sir John A. Macdonald being that, in spite of the immense sum paid by him and his friends for Dundurn to its former doughty proprietor, they have got no title to it.

—At the opening session of the Anglican Synod at Toronto, his Lordship, the Bishop of the Diocese, in his address, spoke of the lax views in reference to the sacredness of the marriage tie, now becoming so prevalent, especially in the neighboring republic, as evidenced by the frequency of divorces. Much of this he attributed to the irreligious and mere worldly view in which the ordinance is often regarded, and as one safeguard against the evil, he urged the importance of solemnizing marriage only in a place of public worship, and at reasonable hours, suggesting the propriety of having a law passed for the Dominion, making such solemnization of marriage, except in special instances, imperative.

—A Halifax paper states that a number of laborers, hired in Newfoundland to work on the Nova Scotia section of the Intercolonial Railway, lately arrived in that city in a very wretched plight, having travelled on foot from Amherst to Halifax, begging food on the way. But this is not the worst, as they represent that on setting to work they were offered only a little more than half the wages agreed upon at their engagement. Such conduct as this, on the part of the railway officials, is disgraceful, and the treatment thus accorded their countrymen in the Dominion will not certainly tend to increase the feeling of the people of Newfoundland in favor of Confederation.

—Oakley Hall, the Mayor of New York, has at length discovered an occasion, in reference to which he imagines he can, according to the charter, recommend a measure for the improvement of the city government. In the case of a contested claim for a seat in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the Superior Court of the State decided that the sitting member, a Democrat, has no right to it, and ordered it to be given to the other claimant, who is a Republican. The Mayor has instructed the Board to set this decision aside, and to refer the matter to a Committee of their own body, who, in his superior wisdom, he holds, are alone competent to pronounce upon it.

WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

The last few days have scarcely been marked by any local event of interest. St. Jean Baptiste day, the 24th inst., was generally observed as a holiday by the French Canadian population, and a large procession walked from the Victoria Square to the French Church, where divine service was performed. In the evening there was a concert in the City Hall, followed by dancing.—On the same day the annual public examination of the pupils of the High School, took place in Burnside Hall. Hitherto these interesting occasions have been too much neglected by the parents of the pupils and friends of education generally, but, on the present occasion, the attendance of them was larger than ever before on any similar opportunity.

The other day Miss Rye passed through the city, going westward with a number of female immigrants. Eight of them were left here, and at once got situated as domestic servants.—A verdict of accidental death has been returned in the case of Gagné, who was killed on Friday last, at the St. Lambert's wharf, whilst engaged in trying to get off the "Maid of Canada," which ferry-boat now lies aground on a rock at a short distance from the shore.—The other day 500 Norwegian emigrants arrived by

a sailing vessel. They went forward to the West.—On Saturday the annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the High School took place in the presence of a large number of visitors. The proceedings on the occasion were very interesting, and the record of the years labor in connection with the school was satisfactory.—On the same day a lacrosse match was played here, between twelve of the Young Montreal Lacrosse Club and twelve young Chagnawaga Indians. The Montreal won in three straight games.—The greater number of the spring fleet has left on their return voyage, and the harbor is therefore rather quiet.

IMMIGRATION.—We see from our English Exchange, that the efforts of the Government of the Province of Ontario to attract immigrants from Great Britain are beginning to rouse the attention of the English and Scottish Press and peoples. The Ontario special Commissioner, Mr. Thomas White, jr., of Hamilton, is delivering in Scotland a course of lectures on Canada, and will, we believe do the same in England; but the best lectures are the letters which prosperous immigrants send to their relatives and friends, inviting these to follow them.

MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES.—The *Minerve*, writing on the close of the session, says the distribution of the prizes is about finished. The smaller allowances are at least \$500. The prize of diligence is \$800. In receiving this mark of encouragement, sensible members say that they will have even more speeches at the service of the country next year, and that if it be possible the public will be still better served with eloquence than in years previous. A goodly number of the members bear away a tranquil conscience. During all the session their knowledge, imagination, and eloquence have been freely available on every desired occasion.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ANNEXATIONISTS.—The more extreme members of the Repeal party have resolved on coming out openly in favor of annexing Nova Scotia, to the United States. Leagues are to be formed, and a newspaper, it is said, is to be established, for the purpose of advocating, and giving effect to this policy. We do not consider this movement on the part of the disaffected Nova Scotians worthy of notice on account of any effect we apprehend it may have in accomplishing the end contemplated. But we regard the agitation of this question as calculated to be productive of evil, in keeping up among the people a chronic state of excitement and dissatisfaction with their present institutions, thus distracting their attention and weakening their energies, thereby paralyzing the industry, and checking the commercial and manufacturing enterprises of the country; and in this light we look upon this Annexation project as mischievous. There is a glaring inconsistency too, in the reason ostensibly given for adopting this movement. The Nova Scotia malcontents could not by legitimate means obtain a separation from Canada, in order to resume their former constitution, and, therefore, they will now seek by the same means to gain a separation from Canada in order to become annexed to the States.

THE IRISH PENAL SYSTEM.—What is called the Irish convict system has worked admirably, and one of its most striking concomitants, as well, as one of the best proofs of its excellent results is the fact that the convicts remain at their different stations without the least restraint of stone-walls or guards. In one instance 70 men were undergoing penal servitude, being congregated on an open plain, without wall or enclosure of any kind to confine them, and with only five officers to superintend the discharge of their allotted duties. Under these conditions, not only do the convicts make no attempt to escape, but cheerfully and hopefully perform their tasks, anticipating the time when they will be restored to society, and there earn the fruits of honest industry. Not one per cent. has attempted to escape since the beginning of the system, fourteen years ago. By the reformation wrought under it, the number of felons undergoing penal servitude has diminished in an extraordinary degree; and many of those who once stood in the felon's dock are now prospering as employers, the secret of the taint upon their character being scrupulously kept.

Could not our own Government make itself thoroughly acquainted with this system, with a view to its adoption here? The Canadian criminal is no more impervious to good influences than is the Irish; and it may be questioned whether our Penitentiary system is perfect, any more than that of our Reformatory.

THE LATE HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.—In the death of Henry J. Raymond, the founder, and, up to the time of his death, the chief editor of the *New York Times*, American journalism has lost one of its ablest and most judicious writers. A man of great and varied abilities, he was eminently distinguished for his mental equipoise, his coolness of judgment, and evenness of temper. To this happy combination of qualities, as well as to his honesty, his freedom from personal ambition, his courage and candor, was owing the generally fair and impartial view which he took of all public questions, and the clear, forcible and fearless manner in which he gave expression to his opinions. Unapt to be carried away by political excitement, or influenced by party prejudice, he was looked upon by men of extreme partisan views as a trimmer and a man of no strong convictions, but this was evidently a wrong esti-

mate of his character. In questions affecting the relations of the United States with Great Britain and Canada, Mr. Raymond made himself particularly prominent in seeking to correct the false and one-sided views, which, in these matters, so many of his countrymen seem too ready to adopt. In no instance was this better illustrated than in the stand he took in reference to the "Alabama" claims, and more recently in reference to Mr. Sumner's speech. The calm, dignified, and withal just and impartial course pursued by the *Times*, in discussing these subjects, was in striking contrast to the tone adopted in reference to them by the American press generally. Mr. Raymond was an indefatigable and pains-taking worker, and while he excelled as a writer he was equally well-known as a speaker, having achieved success not only as a journalist but as a legislator and statesman.

A LESSON.—Mr. Beecher, in his eloquent funeral address on the late Mr. Raymond, alluded to the lesson which his death is so well calculated to read to all those who overtax their powers in the too eager pursuit of their business or professions. Mr. Raymond's end was, no doubt, hastened, if indeed the fatal malady which carried him off was not directly induced, by his excessive application to the severe and arduous duties of his calling. This arose in his case from no sordid or unworthy motives as we would judge from the fact that, while engaged only as a subordinate, and for very moderate pay, his labors were as unremitting as when at the head of an extensive establishment of his own. While a young man, working on the *Tribune*, at eight dollars a week, his assiduity was such that Mr. Greeley, his employer, had to remonstrate with him for doing more work than any human brain or frame could be expected to endure. His intense application was the result of an excessive mental activity which he made no attempt to restrain within prudent bounds. His work was indeed a noble one, and the motives which prompted him to devote himself to it equally so, but this could not justify him in violating the laws of his being, nor prevent him from suffering the penalty of so doing. Instances of the fatal consequences of prolonged overwork in the pursuit of objects, it may be in themselves perfectly legitimate, are unfortunately becoming frequent of late, and every such example should be a solemn warning to those who are tempted to transgress in the same way.

EDUCATION IN TURKEY.—The question of education is exciting a degree of attention in Turkey which it never before commanded. The Council of State prepared a measure on the subject, which was, however, too sweeping in its character to be practicable; but public opinion is being gradually educated to more advanced views on this vital question. One significant circumstance is, that the Turkish newspapers have begun to discuss female education, the subject having been started by a communication from a Turkish Bey, in London, which appeared in one of the Constantinople papers, making some severe strictures on Turkish ladies of the higher orders, and comparing them unfavorably with their sisters of the same class in England. One of the disparaged ladies retorted by saying that this state of things was altogether owing to the manner in which they were brought up: girls when they attended school at all, being withdrawn when seven or eight years of age, and the little they thus learned was afterwards forgotten in the seclusion of the harem. She urged the establishment of female schools, and the discussion to which this little episode gave rise, is likely to result in such a step being taken. Among those most active in promoting the cause of education in Turkey, is Ahmed Bekif Effendi, a gentleman who was formerly ambassador in Paris, and who has filled with distinction other high offices of State, possesses a choice library of about 61,000 volumes, and devotes his time to Turkish literature, publishing from time to time some popular work, which commands an extensive sale, and the profits of which he appropriates to the publication of school-books at half-price. In this way he has scattered broadcast over the land thousands of arithmetics, histories, and geographies, compiled by himself, and published at his own expense. There is some hope yet for Turkey, when we find enlightened patriots of this caste laboring for her regeneration.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, closed the second session of the Dominion Parliament yesterday. Though rather a protracted one it had been somewhat unexciting in its character. The large Government majority has generally made opposition hopeless, and the minority have bowed, though not silently, yet without any desperate struggle, to the inevitable.

Some of the measures which have come before it have been, however, of no mean importance, being such as belong rather to the foundations of our national existence than to the legislative superstructure. During it our territory may be said to have been extended to the utmost breadth of this continent, by the virtual acquisition of the North West Territory and annexation of Newfoundland; and Prince Edward Island is coyly, yet seriously, considering the proposals made to her; whilst Nova Scotia is becoming pacified, and settling down to her place in the Confederation.

With these concessions, a new phase of our

future opens. New spheres of operation, new ambitions, and, above all, new responsibilities. Several good measures of minor importance, relating to subjects of internal policy, have been passed; also a number of Acts rendering the Criminal Law uniform all over the Confederation. But the Banking Law, which was introduced, has been shelved. The Bill, too, for limiting the rate of interest was not carried, the business of the country having narrowly escaped from an absurd and fruitless attempt to restrict and regulate that which, like all other commercial operations, inevitably regulates itself.

THE "MINERVE" ON THE GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the *Minerve*, referring to the late defeat of the Government, compares it to a clap of thunder without a storm. Mr. Ferres, he says, has the disadvantage of being in perfect disfavor with the French Canadian members, on whom he made war some years ago in an English newspaper of Montreal. In short, with or without reason, he is credited with "Francophobia;" and, to crown all, Sir J. A. Macdonald, in nominating him, broke away from former usage, which was that the Warden and sub-Warden of Kingston were always Catholics. Besides this, Sir J. A. Macdonald had proposed a higher salary than was given to the late Warden, and had said that it would not cause the country additional expense, as it would be made up by paring down the salaries of inferior officers, such as the school-master, cook, &c., &c. Lastly, the retirement of the late Warden had been bought at the price of \$8,000 bonus. This tissue of good and bad reasons succeeded in discomposing the French Deputies, who besides knew that, in demanding economy in the present case, they would not be giving so bad a vote as that which had place last year in reference to the Governor-General and the Deputy-Adjutants. The Opposition being composed of feeble mediocrities, there was open to the friends of the Administration a certain amount of liberty they might use without seriously perilling any interest. It was not a vote of no-confidence, but a fraternal admonition. Certainly, under a constitutional regime, party government is necessary, and the members of the party, although not approving in detail all its measures, must nevertheless support its principles as a whole; and when the loss of any measure is calculated to overthrow a party, it is impossible for its followers to support such a measure. But when, at the opening of a grand fight, there is only one real and strong party found in the arena, discretion becomes less necessary, members are not fettered by details, but availing themselves of the ground deserted by the Opposition, are permitted a range of evolutions that would be unsuited to a field of battle. When an Opposition is powerless to hold the bridle, then the other party must substitute a control of its own in leaving its officers a wide horizon and unlimited freedom of action. Meantime, while the Conservative party are supreme masters of the situation, they must avoid the danger of too absolute a rule. It will not do to create future difficulties by committing faults that will have to be expiated when the Opposition gets stronger.

THE SOUTH RENFREW ELECTION.

The contest in South Renfrew attracts considerable attention from the prominent public position so long held by one of the candidates, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron. The vacancy in this constituency has occurred through the resignation of Mr. McLachlin, its former representative in the House of Commons. Mr. Cameron, having been deprived of the Queen's Printership, an office which he has now held for several years, wished again to enter public life, and, on learning of Mr. McLachlin's intended resignation, proceeded quietly to feel the pulse of the constituency, and received sufficient encouragement to determine him, when the resignation actually took place, to present himself as a candidate, having been formally invited to do so by Mr. McLachlin and a number of requisitionists in the village of Arnprior, where Mr. McLachlin's influence is supreme. At first it was supposed that Mr. Cameron would meet with no opposition; but no sooner was he fairly in the field than Mr. McDougall, the representative of the constituency in the Local Legislature, came forward to contest his return, and notwithstanding the prestige of the former's long, and, on the whole, consistent, and useful public career, his success is by no means certain, as there are various circumstances, chiefly of a local character, which operate greatly in his opponent's favor. Latterly, Mr. McLachlin, who was at one period very popular in the country, has, from neglecting to attend to his Legislative duties, and other causes, lost, in a great measure, the confidence of his former constituents, and the fact that Mr. Cameron comes forward as the nominee of Mr. McLachlin and his party, will greatly militate against him. Owing also to certain discreditable episodes in connection with the return of Mr. Hicks, and subsequently of Mr. O'Leary for the County of Renfrew, the people of that country feel very sore on the subject of non-resident representation. Mr. Cameron, though a native of the adjoining County of Lanark, and though personally known to many of the electors, labors under the disadvantage of being a

non-resident, and this circumstance must also be against him. Besides the people of South Renfrew are for the most part Reformers of the *Globe* school, while Mr. Cameron avows himself as a Liberal Conservative, or, in other words, a supporter of the Coalition Government. His address to the electors too is very indefinite and non-committal, dwelling chiefly on his merits, as a public man of twenty-eight years standing, and saying little or nothing on points of political interests to those whose suffrages he solicits. Mr. McDougall, on the other hand, possesses the advantage of being a resident of the county, of which he is in fact a native, and in which he carries on an extensive business. He is moreover a thorough Reformer, having already made his mark in the Local Legislature, by his firm and consistent advocacy of the principles of his party. He has also qualities of another nature to recommend him, being a young man of excellent character, and of great talent and promise, having graduated with high honors at the Toronto University, where he specially distinguished himself by his knowledge of mathematics. He is as staunch an adherent to temperance principles as Mr. Cameron himself, while as a stump-speaker he forms no mean antagonist to the practised veteran he has undertaken to oppose. The only objection urged against him is that he has already a seat in the Local Parliament, and his opponents try to make some political capital out of the fact that, in his place in the Local Assembly, he both spoke and voted against dual representation. This objection, however, he meets with the argument that, while as much opposed to the double representation system as ever, he sees no reason, while it remains in force, why he should not take advantage of it, to swell the ranks of Reformers in the House of Commons, as well as Conservatives to increase their strength. Besides, Mr. McDougall expresses his willingness to resign his seat in the Local House, in the event of his election to the Commons, should his constituency so desire. The two candidates are at present busily canvassing the constituency, and both seem equally confident of success. The matter will, however, soon be determined, as the election takes place in a few days.

INDEPENDENCE.

In these days it is so hard for ordinary persons to secure public attention to their writings, that various ruses are resorted to, to gain the public ear. Possibly not with any view of this kind, some renegade Canadian, whose name we may guess but do not know, has written from New York a lengthy statement of his views concerning Canada to Mr. Gladstone, and on receipt of a note of thanks from that Minister, has had both letters published in the *New York Herald*. These have, of course, been copied into a number of our Canadian papers. Canadians, who have chosen to live in the United States, are naturally annexationists. This one avoids that question, but urges that Great Britain should give us our independence whether we ask for it or not. His argument seems to be this:—In the first place, whatever the avowed reason may be, the real cause of all the American irritation against England is, the Union Jack floating over North American citadels. In the second place, no force which England could bring to bear could protect Canada in case of war. An American army would inevitably throttle it at Montreal, and while its freedom would be accorded, it would never be allowed to return under English rule. Thirdly, Canada will never ask for this separation, because any one getting up a movement in this direction would be put down by the British party in power, with much bloodshed, and by means of British troops. Fourthly, by establishing Canada as a third Anglo-Saxon nation, all the plotters against peace between England and the United States would be effectually checkmated, and, thinking people being willing to concede that the English Constitution is best for England, all the three Anglo-Saxon nations would live in harmony. Suppose an English resident of St. Petersburg should write to Mr. Gladstone that all the jealousy of England felt in Russia could be removed by England's withdrawing from India, and that England should not wait for the natives to express their desire for independence, as there was a powerful party among them who would, by force and arms, put down any such movement. Suppose, too, these statements to be all true, it would still be a queer sort of epistle to publish, and yet we think Russian views have just as much right to regulate England's Indian policy as American views have to determine her management of these Colonies. The questions thus brought up are, however, practical questions. However illogical the Monroe claims may be, they are deeply rooted in the American mind, and while that nation continues as prosperous as it has been, it will not be easy for its people to accept any limits to their country's development. Our adviser's next proposition, too, is undoubtedly important. It would not be so very easy for the United States to take Canada, but it would be a terrible thing for Canada to have to defend herself against them,—so terrible that only the most righteous of wars could induce our people to attempt it, and such is our geographical outline that the chance of final success would not be of the brightest. On his other points, we are incredulous. A separation or annexation movement would not be put down by bloodshed, as may

be seen by looking at what is going on now in Nova Scotia; and the party at present in power is not, distinctively, the British party, but has done as many acts tending to separation as any other party would have done, principal among which is its great Confederation movement. Again, what guarantee is there that American jealousy of England would be removed by this concession to prejudice? Would not every concession make our neighbors more encroaching, and would they not have as good a quarrel against England for being a monarchy as for extending the flag of that monarchy over Canada? Would not Canada have to choose her new constitution entirely in subordination to the views of the United States for fear of its being a new cause of irritation.

A SECESSION OF DISAFFECTED PARISHIONERS.

DEAR SIR,—I have been engaged in visiting the parish of St. Ovide de Masbham, and there I found that 16 heads of families had given in their resignation of membership in the Roman Catholic Church.

They requested me to admit them into the Union Synodale des Eglises Evangeliques du Canada. The first cause of this movement arose from complaints against their Roman Catholic pastors.

The following is an exact translation of the Act of Resignation that they had already presented to the priest of the parish, before I visited them. If you would have the kindness to publish in the *Witness*, this act, drawn up by themselves, you would greatly oblige the citizens that have so energetically thrown off the yoke of the caste that has so long oppressed them, and you would also oblige. Yours very truly, J. A. V. Pastor.

Sainte Sophie, Lacorne, 5 Juin, 1869.

To the Rev. Mr. Charbonnier, priest of the parish of St. Ovide, township of Masbham, P. Q. Notice is given to you that we—1.—Louis Giroux, of the parish of St. Ovide, aged 39; 2.—John Baptiste Villiquette, Sen., of St. Ovide, township of Masbham, aged 67; 3.—Oyrlle Joannise, of the same parish, aged 28; 4.—Jean Baptiste Giroux, of St. Ovide, aged 25; 5.—Francis Gingras, of the same parish, aged 44; 6.—Francis Senecone, of St. Ovide, aged 38; 7.—Guillaume Proulx Clement, of St. Ovide, aged 48; 8.—Pierre Drouin, jun., of St. Ovide, township of Alefeld, aged 36; 9.—Jean Baptiste St. Jacques, jun., of St. Ovide, aged 24; 10.—Samuel Larche, of the same parish, aged 39; 11.—Louis Rose, of St. Ovide, aged 31; 12.—William Proulx Clement, of St. Ovide, of Masbham, aged 23; 13.—William Robinson, of Masbham, aged 30; 14.—Michel St. Jacques, of the township of Alefeld, aged 68; 15.—Joseph Drouin, jun., of Masbham, aged 23—are giving our resignation of the Roman Catholic Church, because of the injustices we are enduring, and we join ourselves to the Protestant Church. From this day, the 31st of the month of March, we are no more members of your Church.

This was written and signed at Masbham on the 31st of March, 1869, in the presence of witnesses. (Signed), Louis Giroux, Jean Baptiste Villiquette, Oyrlle Joannise, Jean Baptiste Giroux, Francis Gingras, Francis Senecone, Pierre Drouin, Jean Baptiste St. Jacques, Samuel Larche, Louis Rose, Guillaume Proulx, William Robinson, Michel St. Jacques, Joseph Drouin, William Robinson. Witnesses—John Nisbet, Guillaume Proulx.

I certify that I gave a copy of this act of resignation, in presence of witnesses to the Rev. Mr. Charbonnier, priest of the parish of St. Ovide, township of Masbham, who, after having perused it, has kept it, the 16th of April, 1869. (Signed), Samuel Larche; Witnesses—Louis Giroux, Louis Rose.

APPEAL FOR THE ERECTION OF FRENCH PROTESTANT MISSION PREMISES AT JOLIETTE, (FORMERLY INDUSTRY.)

The work of evangelization was begun here twenty-eight years ago, by the French Canadian Missionary Society, and although it has been carried on under many difficulties, a church was formed nine years since, which continues to prosper. The efficient maintenance of the cause here is of the greatest importance, as Joliette is a county town, of over 4000 inhabitants, in the midst of a populous agricultural district; and is besides an important centre of Romanism, containing a College, Seminary, and other Roman Catholic institutions, on a large scale.

To carry out this effort, it is necessary to have a building for Divine worship, comprising also a school-room and residence for the missionary. This want has been long felt, and the members of the Church have, among themselves, purchased and paid for a desirable lot of ground, on which to erect mission premises.

A suitable building will cost, at least, \$1800, exclusive of the ground, and as the members of the Church are not in circumstances to undertake such a work, they are compelled to appeal to the friends of French Canadian evangelization to render them assistance.

On behalf of the Church,
MARC AMT, Pastor.
JOSEPH VASSOT, Elder.
NOEL RONDEAU, Deacon.
FRANCOIS RONDEAU, do.

I very cordially commend this appeal to the parties to whom it is made. The case is urgent and deserving. Out of their poverty, the people have actually paid \$150 for the lot of ground. The site is eligible. Their present house is altogether too small, and quite unsuitable for anything but a beginning. My personal observation and knowledge, enables me to write advisedly and strongly in recommendation of this object.

HENRY WILKES, D.D., Zion Church.
We cheerfully join in the above recommendation:—W. Taylor, D.D.; D. H. McVicar; R. Irvine, D.D.; J. M. Gibson; John Dougall, James Court.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The following are some of the items of interest in the proceedings of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland during its recent session in Edinburgh.

Mr. Campbell Swinton moved that the Assembly petition both Houses of Parliament against the Irish Church Bill. Mr. Robertson, Greenock, moved to dismiss the overture.

Sir Robt. Anstruther, M.P., in seconding the motion, said the assembly could pass no more bitter satire upon itself, than that it should go and petition against a Bill which had the as-

sent of five out of every six national men in Scotland. He called on them to remember the revolution settlement, declaring the national will to be that which should decide the form of Church Government. As to the argument that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would destroy Protestantism in Ireland, he asked what Protestantism had done for religion in Ireland? It had declined rather than advanced. He contended that perfect justice had been done to Ireland in the matter of compensations, and denied that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would overthrow the Scottish Church, which proposition assumes the state of matters in regard to these churches as identical. He concluded by denouncing those who identified themselves with the Irish Church as most dangerous friends to the Church of Scotland. After a lengthened debate, the division was taken, when Mr. Swinton's motion was carried by 136 against 37 for Mr. Robertson's amendment.

Dr. Pirie proposed the following resolution:—"The General Assembly, having heard the report of the Committee on Patronage appointed last year, approve the diligence of the Committee, and adopt the said report in so far as it indicates the evils which have arisen from the existing law of patronage, the advantages which would arise from the abolition thereof, with such compensation to patrons as may appear just and expedient, and generally in so far as it recommends that the nomination of ministers should be vested in heritors, elders, and communicants, leaving the details, both as to the constitution of the nominating body and as to the respective powers of the nominating body and the congregation at large, to be arranged, so that there should be conferred on the permanent male communicants in each parish the greatest amount of influence in the election of ministers which may be found consistent with the preservation of order and regularity in the proceedings." After a long discussion the resolution was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Baird, Cambusdoon, submitted the report on Gaelic preachers. Returns had been received from twenty Presbyteries in the Highlands and Islands, and it appeared that only fourteen Gaelic students were in course of being trained, and only three were employed as probationers. Of these twenty Presbyteries, no fewer than eleven in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland were without a Gaelic student, and no fewer than seventeen Presbyteries were without a single Gaelic probationer. Eight pounds had been collected which cost £14 to collect.

Professor Mitchell gave in the report by the Committee for the Conversion of the Jews. The collections during the year had been £3,440, or £83 more than during last year. The total income for the ordinary purposes of the scheme for the year was £4,659, or £312 less than the income of the previous year, and the expenditure for the same period has been £4,445 or £213 more than that of last year.

Dr. Cook, on behalf of the Education Committee, gave in a special report on the Scotch Education Bill. The amendments made on the Bill they believe to have unquestionably improved it. The amendment which afforded most satisfaction was that which enables the Central Board and Privy Council to continue to recognise and adopt denominational schools, so long as these come up to certain requirements. There are some respects, however, in which the Bill still admits of much amendment. (1.) While a conscience clause for 'national' schools has been introduced, and religious instruction thereby implied, there is an absence of any express provision for religious instruction. (2.) The construction of the code for Scotland. It is in the difficulty which the Privy Council will have in sanctioning one principle of payment for Scotland, and another for England, that the Committee see danger to the best interests of the schools on this side of the Tweed. It is with a view to evade or overcome this difficulty that they have for so many years urged the institution of a Scotch Committee of Council, which might pay due regard to the peculiarities of our primary school system and to the traditional habits of the country, while it would be sufficiently removed from local influences to escape local prejudices and undue pressure. (3.) The powers of the Central Board, as controllers of the action of Local Committees, do not seem to be sufficiently large or explicit. (4.) The want of due provision for the training of the future teacher in the principles and art of teaching. The report was adopted.

THE NEW REGENT OF SPAIN.

Spain is once more a monarchy without a crowned head, the Constituent Cortes having passed a decree establishing a regency under Marshal Serrano, on the duties of which he entered on Saturday. This is the third time within forty years past that the Spanish people have had a regent for their ruler. In October, 1832, Queen Christina was appointed Regent during the indisposition of her infamous consort, Ferdinand VII., then near his end, and continued to act in that capacity till his death in the following year, when she assumed the title of Governing Queen until her infant daughter, Isabella II., lately driven from the Spanish throne, should attain her majority. Queen in title, she was Regent in reality, holding the throne for her daughter, whose claims to it against the pretensions of Don Carlos were established by the quadruple treaty of 1834. Victorious over the Carlists, after a terrible civil war, lasting for seven years, Christina was compelled by the revolutionary movement at Madrid in 1840, to abdicate, and leave the kingdom, her downfall being followed by the appointment of the celebrated General, Espartero, Duke of Vittoria, to power, as Regent, during the minority of the young Queen. Espartero held power for a little over two years, at the expiration of which time he was himself overthrown by a revolution, immediately after which event, the nation having had enough of regency, the young Queen, although only 13 years of age, was declared by the Cortes to be of age. The history of her reign is well known. She, in her turn, has been driven out of Spain, and, in default of an eligible candidate for the Spanish throne, a Regency has once more been established.

Francisco Serrano, the new Regent, is one of those many soldiers of fortune in Spain who owe their fame and rank to the devotion with which they attached themselves to the cause of Christina, and the courage with which they fought during the war of independence. Like many others of his class he was liberally rewarded by the Queen Mother, and at the period of her overthrow in 1841, he already held high rank in the

military service of his country. The Queen's abdication and exile did not long retard his advancement, for he took a prominent part in the successful movement against the Regent Espartero, and immediately on the restoration of Christina he joined Narvaez in his scheme to combat and destroy the influence of the Minister Olaguer. He played his cards with so much skill that he continued steadily to rise at Court, gaining great influence over the mind of the young Queen. An attempt was made shortly after by the Duke de Sotomayor to ruin Serrano politically, but it recoiled on that Minister's own head, Serrano succeeding in overthrowing the Ministry of which the Duke was chief. Popular opinion, however, proved more powerful than royal favor, and Serrano subsequently fell with the Ministry of the Salamanca, with whose fortunes he had identified himself. Up to this time the lucky favorite had been reactionary in politics, but he now became a Liberal; and he has ever since been identified with what is known in Spain as the Liberal Union party. He was sent in 1854 into exile for having taken part in the Saragossa outbreak; but the revolution of July in that year opened the way for his return to Spain, and he became a warm supporter of the O'Donnell-Espartero coalition. He played a prominent part in the coup d'etat of July, 1856, it being principally through his instrumentality that the insurrection of Madrid was subdued, and O'Donnell enabled to seize power as Dictator. For this service he was sent as Ambassador to Paris; but the downfall of O'Donnell shortly after led to his recall. In 1865 he was appointed by the new O'Donnell Cabinet, Captain-General in Madrid. For many years he has had a seat in the Senate, where he has distinguished himself by a uniform and vigorous opposition to the reactionary policy of the old school of Spanish statesmen, and by his hearty support of all liberal measures. He has taken a quiet but influential part in this last revolution, and he owes his elevation to power as Regent to the character he has won of late years for prudence and moderation, joined to liberal and enlightened views. Serrano is about 70 years of age, having been born at the end of the last century.

SIDE SHOWS AT THE BOSTON JUBILEE.

THE TWO-HEADED GIRL.

If the crowds that hustled to catch a glimpse of President Grant over the heads of those tall people who always get in the front row, had known the "most remarkable human being ever born to live" was quietly displaying herself a few steps distant, perhaps they would have taken their homages where it was due. This most remarkable human being is Miss Christine Millie, a young girl of African color and lineage. We say she, for brevity; for there are two of her in most respects—two heads, necks, busts, two pairs of arms, shoulders and legs, and but one waist. As the exhibitor says in the brief address which he delivers thrice hourly, you may call her she or they, but he has always called her the wonderful two-headed girl, and thinks he shall always do so. Miss Millie is of pure negro blood, her skin black, her lips full and protruding, her nose broad and her forehead low. Yet there is an intelligent cast to her countenance which would have led to her classification as a "smart nigger" on the auction block. Indeed, it is said that in the palmy days of her childhood and slavery, \$30,000 was her price; but this was her valuation as a specimen of deformity, rather than her intrinsic worth. She is short, one of her legs being somewhat shorter than the other, though the difference is hardly noticeable. Her arms are long, as also are her hands the fingers possessing that slender formation and those lithe movements which seem to indicate an aptitude for manipulating currency. Her hair is glossy, and though comparatively straight where it escapes from the gorgeous coronets of black velvet and jewels which encircle her head, falls about her shoulders in close ringlets. Which head answers to Christine and which to Millie is not ascertainable, although there is a difference in the faces. One is bright, laughing, and always wearing a pleasant expression; the other settles, when at rest, into a look of morose or sullen discontent. The happy face sells her photographs, the other dispenses biographies. Both sets of nimble fingers take the money, and the long arms make change for each other across the common waist. Christine Millie's two selves are joined together at the lower part of the spine, back to back, one set of organs supplying the lower part of the body, upon which two perfect chest organizations rest. They chat, lively enough, with two different persons at one time; they evidently think of different matters, and only in stooping, sitting down or walking, when one proceeds backwards or sideways, does their uncomfortable unity appear. They sing a duet, the lively head taking the soprano, and the other a very tolerable alto; and they sing very nicely to those who are not disposed to criticize. They certainly have the rich, sympathetic negro voice, and with it the deficiencies of the same. As the lecturer above referred to remarks, there is no humbug about this girl. She has certainly got a double supply of those external organs which go to make up a colored girl of the period, and is as certainly joined together in a most substantial manner near the point where the Grecian bend begins in better favored females. This girl is but 17 years old; though as there are two of her she might be called 34, without violating figures, and is a curiosity which seems as attractive as it is rare.

THE SESSION JUST CLOSED.

(From Toronto Globe.)

We may rejoice at some of the features of the late session. We may be thankful that at last the Great North-West is to belong to Canada. We may be pleased at the miscarriage of some of the worst of the Ministerial schemes. But we do not see how it is possible for any thoughtful man having the welfare of the country at heart to review the session as a whole without feelings of the deepest indignation and alarm. We believe that, so far as this Province is concerned, at least, the disposition to condemn the Government and its policy, is strong and by no means confined to members of one party. We believe that the leader of the Government is weaker to-day in Ontario than he was during the worst days of the old Coalition, or when the struggle

for representation by population was at the hottest.

The utter indifference of Ministers and their supporters, to all considerations of economy, has been illustrated upon a dozen division lists. Hardly once during the session did they rally with such alacrity to give a bad vote, as when the route of the Intercolonial Railway was under consideration. By that single vote at least ten millions were wantonly added to the debt of the Dominion, and the country saddled with a burden in the shape of a railway, entailing a yearly loss for working expenses. That reckless sacrifice was utterly inexcusable. The only thing to be said for it, is that certain all-powerful politicians insisted upon it, while weaker men yielded their convictions rather than lose their offices. It is as clear as possible that two or three men might have saved the country this great wrong, but would not, because self-interest forbade. But it was none the less the duty of Parliament to intervene and save the country from the outrage. The majority in that body, having in the first session abrogated its right to choose the route of the railway, was ready in the second to sanction the utterly bad choice which Ministers had in the meantime made. We are sure that Ministers themselves, much as they rely upon the subservience of Parliament, must have been astonished at the large majority in favor of one of their worst acts. Some of the Western men, who betrayed their constituents to vote for the North Shore route and its outlay of twenty millions, chuckle a little that they had so many to keep them company. But that will not save them from the wrath of the people. The North Shore Railway vote will prove, when the time for the people to speak shall come, one of the most odious this Parliament has given or will yet give.

The wilful sacrifice of many millions, in order that the worst route for the Intercolonial Railway might be chosen, was followed by many another extravagant vote. Appropriations, large and small, for objects which should not have had a shilling from the Dominion Treasury, were sanctioned with a readiness which showed how little thought the majority had of saving the people's money. The only retrenchment for which the House of Commons voted, during the whole session, was based upon the cordial contempt in which Sir John A. Macdonald's pet, the new Warden of the Penitentiary, is held by French-Canadians, who know something of him; but the vote reducing his extravagant salary must not be set down wholly to the score of economy. The Ministerialists, who assisted in cutting down the Penitentiary salaries, did not hesitate to help through the Chantry Island job, and a similar one for a Nova Scotia favorite. They sanctioned all the local appropriations for hospitals, harbors, and the like, which Ministers chose to ask.

The worst feature of many of the appropriations, which have been so lavishly made during the recent session, is that they are in direct defiance of the letter and spirit of the British North America Act. Under the new constitution, it is the duty of the Federal Parliament to appropriate the revenues of the Dominion—aside from the objects specified in the British America Act—to the public service of the Dominion. That wholesome restriction is set at naught alike by the large grants for the local service of Nova Scotia, and by the small grants for local and special services in various parts of the Dominion. If such grants are permitted, there is no limit to the abuses which may be fostered. Nova Scotia gets what is equal to two millions now. In a year or two, the Government of Quebec may find its revenue insufficient for its wants, and we shall have Mr. Ohsaveau, backed by Sir George Cartier, coming up to Ottawa to demand an additional subsidy of a few hundred thousand, or an assumption of a few millions of debt. And who can predict that Sir John A. Macdonald or Mr. William McDougall would say, No? And with what face could the Nova Scotians say, No, if they wished? The harbor of St. John wants dredging next year; and if Ministers are much in need of votes, stand-and-deliver politicians will be able to do a brisk business in local grants.

Ministers are inaugurating a system which the country cannot stand. The Dominion finances are already in a most unsatisfactory condition. The Finance Minister, by a peculiar process of calculation brought to great perfection by his predecessor, manages to show a surplus every year—but yet every year, the interest on the public debt is larger. And constantly there are new devices for borrowing money. It is borrowed by means of Saving Banks—it is borrowed by means of deposits from the insurance companies—it is borrowed even on the pretence of removing the silver nuisance. Besides a good deal is borrowed in the more regular way by the sale of debentures. With all that the Finance Minister still gets himself into trouble by his misapplication of a guaranteed loan, and proposes, as his next device, to destroy the banking system of the country in order that he may borrow a few millions from the stockholders. When such are the difficulties of the financial situation, it is amazing that Ministers do not avail themselves of the safeguards provided by the constitution to protect the Treasury, instead of being foremost to break them down. The extravagance of this session alone will add materially to the burdens of the Dominion. If it shall continue even for two or three years, neither closer financial manoeuvres nor forced loans will avoid the necessity for more burdensome taxes. To that our people may make up their minds.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION, B. A.—The annual session of the Grand Orange Lodge, was continued on Wednesday, in Toronto. A large amount of important business was transacted, after which the following were elected, and composed the Executive of the Grand Lodge for the next year:—M. W. Brother, the Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, M.P., Toronto, Grand Master and Sovereign; W. Brother, D'Arcy Boulton, Barrie, Deputy Grand Master; Brothers Rev. Stephen Lett, Collingwood, Grand Chaplain; Andrew Fleming, Toronto, Grand Secretary; M. B. Hicks, Toronto, Deputy Grand Secretary; William Anderson, Mountain View, Grand Treasurer; Dr. Johnson, St. Catharines, Deputy Grand Treasurer; J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, Grand Lecturer; Henry Lemmon, Brantford, and T. E. Young, Picton, Deputy Grand Lecturers; William White, Tweed, Grand Director of Ceremonies. Brothers the Rev. G. S. Mullen, Oshawa; Rev. Elliot Grassie, Simcoe; Rev. A. Dawson, Eganville; Rev. M. Morris; Rev. W. Burns, Oshawa; Rev. J. R. Thompson, Halifax;

Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Charlottetown; Rev. P. E. T. Bliss, New Brunswick; Rev. W. J. Shaw, Hemmingford; Rev. W. L. Scott, Three Rivers; Rev. Xavier Rivet, Riceville; and Rev. G. Hill, Markham, Deputy Grand Chaplains. The Grand Masters of the various local Grand Lodges are Junior Deputy Grand Masters. The Hon. Mr. Cameron was prevented from attending the early sessions of the Grand Lodge, owing to his Parliamentary duties requiring his presence in Ottawa, and did not arrive in Toronto till after the elections were over. His re-election shows the esteem in which he is held by his brethren. The Grand Lodge closed its sittings on Thursday morning. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge takes place in Kingston, Province of Ontario, on the third Tuesday of June, 1870.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Brest, June 21.—A banquet was given on board the steamer "Great Eastern" last night. Toasts were given in honor of the Emperor Napoleon, Queen Victoria, and President Grant, and to the union of France, England and America. At an early hour this morning the shoreline and the deep-sea cable were spliced, and at daylight the whole expedition put to sea, the Great Eastern paying out the cable with ease and rapidity. Despatches received from on board the steamer show that the work is going on without interruption.

London, June 21.—The announcement of the sudden death of H. J. Raymond, which was received here by Cable on Saturday, creates a deep feeling of sorrow. The *Pall Mall Gazette* eulogizes Mr. Raymond as a publicist and journalist, and says his death creates a gap which cannot be filled. The *Daily Telegraph*, in a similar article, says, in private life Mr. Raymond was amiable and courteous, and was beloved by all, even when opposed in politics.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir John Grey, member for Kilkenny, asked the Government if there was any reason to apprehend further troubles in Ireland, and if the military force in that country was to be strengthened. Mr. Fortescue, Chief-Secretary for Ireland, stated that the Government was informed that Mr. Johnson, a prominent Orange leader in Ireland, had called a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the 12th of July. This was not an act of hostility to the Government, but the practice of increasing the military force in Ireland about the time of this anniversary was never more necessary than in the present year.

In the House of Lords to-night, Earl Grey gave notice that he should move to omit in the Irish Church Bill, that portion of the preamble which provides that the property or proceeds of the said Church shall not be held or applied for in the maintenance of any Church, or Clergy, or other Ministers for the protection of religion.

In the House of Lords this evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury, gave notice of an amendment to the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church to the following effect:—"That the surplus Church property shall be a fund from which to grant loans to the Irish peasantry."

The son of the late King Theodoros, of Abyssinia, will be sent to India, as the climate of England proves unfavorable to his health.

The *Star* to-day praises the United States Government, for its consistency, in taking measures to prevent the departure of filibustering parties for Cuba. It says the sanction, by the Attorney General, of the arrest of the Cuban insurgent, Mulo, in New York, is satisfactory. The more vigorously the neutrality laws are enforced at the outset the more easily will the public be led in the right direction. Sympathy for struggles for freedom is natural to Americans, as well as Englishmen, but the sooner the people know that a neutral country has duties incompatible with the sending out of privateers and warlike expeditions the better. Neutrality is not likely to exist, unless the laws as they now stand are enforced, and when the laws are insufficient they ought to be amended. English lawyers and statesmen may, to their own advantage and instruction, watch the result of the proceedings instituted in the United States, for the American statute dealing with the subject is almost identical with the English law. The case will form a precedent of policy worthy of consideration and imitation.

London, June 24.—It is reported that France is endeavoring to renew the September Convention with Italy for the withdrawal of French troops from Rome, and that she only requires sufficient guarantees from Italy for the security of the Papal Territory before concluding the treaty.

London, June 24.—In the House of Lords to-night, Viscount Lifford gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church Bill, relieving glebe houses of debt increasing and extending glebe lands, and granting twenty five acres of land to the Catholic and Presbyterian Churches. Lord Russell favors the proposition for concurrent endowment, and will introduce an amendment to that effect when the Irish Church Bill comes before the House of Peers again.

London, June 24.—At last telegraphic accounts from the steamship "Great Eastern," she was 294 knots out from Brest, and had paid out 310 knots of cable. Signals through the shore continue perfect. Weather delightful all well.

Cork, June 24.—The buildings on a farm in this vicinity were entered last night by men in disguise and destroyed. No clue to the perpetrators of the outrage has been obtained.

Paris, June 25.—At the Camp of Chalons yesterday, Marshal Bazaine, in presenting to the Emperor the soldiers who took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, said, "Your soldiers recall the day you led them to victory. The glorious anniversary shall never be effaced from our hearts. Under all circumstances they remain devoted to your dynasty."

Brest, June 26.—Advices have been received through the cable from the steamship "Great Eastern" up to this afternoon. Some difficulty had been encountered, but everything was favorable at the last accounts. At noon on Friday the steamer had made 497 knots from Brest, and paid out 542 knots of the cable. At 4:30 to-day a fault was detected in the communications through to the shore. The steamer was instantly stopped, and measures taken to find out where the fault lay. This was found impossible, but, as the signal soon afterwards became perfect again, it was resolved to proceed, which was done. The signals since, up to this time, have continued good.

Family Reading.

THE OTHER SIDE.

BY A. L. CUTLER, M.T.

We dwell this side of Jordan's stream,
Yet oft there comes a shining beam
Across from yonder shore,
Whistled visions of a holy throng
And sound of harp and seraph song,
Seem gently wafted o'er.

The other side! ah, there's the place
Where saints in joy past times retrace,
And think of trials gone;
The veil withdrawn, they clearly see
That all on earth had need to be,
To bring them safely home.

The other side! no sin is there
To stain the robes the blessed ones wear
Made white in Jesus' blood;
No cry of grief—no voice of woe
To mar the peace their spirits know—
Their constant peace with God.

The other side! its shore so bright
Is radiant with the golden light
Of Zion's city, fair;
And many dear ones gone before,
Already tread the happy shore—
I seem to see them there.

The other side! oh, cheering sight,
Upon its banks, arrayed in white,
For me a loved one waits;
Over the stream he calls to me,
"Fear not, I am thy guide to be
Up to the pearly gates."

The other side! his well known voice
And dear bright face will me rejoice,
We'll meet in final embrace;
He'll lead me on, until we stand,
Each with a palm branch in our hand,
Before the Saviour's face.

The other side! the other side!
Who would not brave the swelling tide
Of earthly toil and care;
To wake one day, when life is past;
Over the stream, at home at last,
With all the blest ones there!

—Presbyterian Banner.

OVERCOME.

Yes, Miss Wilton's Christian principle was fairly overcome and conquered that night, when she sent poor, tired Mrs. Merwin (who for four years had struggled, with the aid of her two sons, to support her family, burdened, as it was, with an invalid husband and father), away from her door with the refusal of a tenement she had to rent.

Miss Wilton was the eldest of five sisters, who, with the exception of the youngest, fell under the cognomen of "old maids." Their mother had died when they were young, and their father, a man, of some literary pretensions, yet cold and cynical withal, had brought up and educated these girls, and long before his death, which had occurred three years before they were introduced to the reader, had virtually transferred to his energetic, business-loving daughters the entire management of the house and property. Two of the girls taught a flourishing select school connected with the household, and altogether their worldly affairs prospered.

Very fair in its grove of fine old trees, quiet and secluded, yet not too remote from the city's busy mart, was the ancestral home of the Misses Wilton. What should they know of the trial of house-hunting, or the miseries of having to crowd into tenement-houses with uncongenial neighbors?

Most of the landed property had been disposed of; but two large houses they retained and rented, and it was a tenement in one of these in which Mrs. Merwin had been occupying a few rooms with the family who rented it, and who were now leaving the city, that she wished to get. She was the first applicant; brought, as Miss Wilton admitted unexceptionable references, and there was not one sufficient reason why she should not have it, even from the most grasping landlord, much more from Christian women, members of a church, whose cardinal doctrine is, that good works are the strongest evidence of faith.

We will step into the sitting-room of the Wiltons the night before Mrs. Merwin was to receive her final answer, and learn the reasons why she was refused the house.

"She seems a nice sort of person, though with rather high notions for one in her position,—only a seamstress. Did you notice the excellent language she used? I should not wonder if she had been used to better things."

"Yes, Hannah, I'm sure she has been well educated by her appearance. There has never been an applicant for the house I liked so well."

"And then she looks so sorrowful and discouraged. Sarah, I wish we were not obliged to refuse her."

Obliged to refuse her, Hannah Wilton? How you must stifle the voice of conscience if you do. You know she is honest; you feel almost certain that she will be prompt in payment; you know it will involve her in much trouble and expense to move with her sick husband, and yet that one fear, that something may occur to rob you of your rent, or the meaner feeling that if she fails you cannot so easily eject her as though she were a man, that makes you obliged to refuse her. Stop, before you do this violence to your higher nature.

"I hope you are not going to refuse her, are you Hannah?" said Minnie, the youngest, going up to her and laying her arm on her neck. "I shall feel so bad; and she so lady-like too."

"But I am," sharply replied Hannah; "for all her lady-like airs will not buy fine dresses and hats for you, child, and the sooner she knows it the better."

Evidently there was a sharp struggle going on in Miss Wilton's mind that she wished to end.

"Don't you remember father always told

us to rent the houses to men. Public opinion, he said, always went against stringent measures with women-tenants, especially widows, or persons like her, that are worse off than widows. You know she has no dependence except her own and two sons' earnings, and she looks feeble; and if obliged to give up, where is the rent to come from?"

"But what reasonable excuse can we offer, Hannah? for you admitted her references were all right. It will look queer to her, any way. And then we have a Christian character to maintain, and, to tell the truth, my conscience tells me she ought to have it, and though we run the risk of losing the rent by it, I think you had better let her."

"Yes, Margaret, it's easy to talk of losing the rent; but supposing we should, what is to pay for the new parlor? Remember, the addition and repairs are all bargained for and commence next week. I'm as sorry as you to refuse her the house; but we must not forget our father's advice. Poor father! he looked after our interests so carefully before he died."

This settled the question, and there was a simultaneous drawing of five handkerchiefs from as many pockets and wiping of eyes, in the midst of which Hannah swept hastily from the room, as though ashamed of making filial feeling a covering for a mean action. Margaret and Sarah followed, but Lottie and Minnie after a few tears, wiped their eyes, and Lottie pettishly exclaimed:—

"I wonder why it is always made so hard for people to do right. Now I am certain it is not right for Hannah to make poor Mrs. Merwin move, and she knows it, too. I can tell when Han is acting against conscience, she's always snappish, you know."

Ah, Hannah Wilton, here are younger sisters being educated by you to stifle conscience.

"Yes, I know, and I must tell you what I dreamed last night. I thought I was walking through Main street with Hannah and a funeral procession passed us. Some one behind us asked who it was, and another said, 'Poor Merwin; he's gone at last; took cold in moving.'"

"Why, have they moved?"

"Yes, Miss Wilton would make them, because she was afraid she would lose her rent."

And then all the people seemed to point at us and say, 'There's the murderess,' and I felt so horror-struck that I awoke and begged Hannah to let her remain here, and I would not ask for a new dress or hat for a year, and I wouldn't. But she's going to tell her to-night that she must move, and—O dear, I wish we hadn't a house to rent."

And gentle Minnie whose heart had not yet hardened in the world's ways, dropped her head on her arms, and relieved herself by a good cry.

"There, Minnie, dear, don't; you will make yourself sick. I feel just as you do about it, and yet I don't see how we can do otherwise; for there's the carpenter to pay, and that must come from the rents, for all the other money is appropriated, you know, for the new piano and furniture for the parlor."

And Lottie dropped her hands helplessly in her lap, and drooped her proud eyes, as though some pure-faced angel just then looked reproachfully at her and said:

"Is it thus Lottie, you cast aside conscience for a nicely furnished parlor?"

These sisters belonged to a Christian church and possessed many excellent traits of character; but tried, by this test, how miserably they failed. Why was it that, next Sabbath, when their pastor read of the young man in the Gospel, who went away sorrowful because he would not sacrifice great possessions and follow Him, that they dropped their eyes as though all in the house were reading in their faces of the last week's transaction.

Mrs. Merwin came and received her denial, given in such a hesitating manner, with so obvious a feeling of shame, that she easily read their motive, and disappointed and indignant, told them she would leave the tenement as soon as possible, and without a good night, her heart swelling with angry feelings toward them, hastily passed out, Miss Wilton following her to the door and stammering:—They must do the best they could, though she wished she could let her have it.

"She feels real bad, don't she? I do believe she was crying when she went out. I do wish she had never applied; for I shall feel bad for a week."

Ah, Hannah Wilton, if a week might end the results of a stifled conscience! Long after years have gone by shall you recall this hour as the one in which your good angel went sorrowfully away and left you to grow hard and grasping, an unloving and unloved woman.

Poor Mrs. Merwin, in the midst of her tears that night, as she told her family they must move, had her joke, declaring that even the old maids had rather deal with a man.

The above (not a fancy sketch) is a fair type of what is constantly going on in the world. Christian principle is put in the balance with worldly interests, just the test God brings us to, to prove if we really love Him, and just where he so often finds we so miserably fail.

Who knows the height of happiness we might attain to, the strong Christian warriors we might become, were only conscience listened to amid the clamor of pride, ambition, and worldliness?

The Misses Wilton learned that godliness is profitable for this life too, when the man for whom they displaced, Mrs. Merwin, failed, month after month, to pay his rent, and just as their "stringent measures" were to be carried out, decamped in the night for parts unknown.

"I cannot help thinking, Hannah, that we

are served right," said Margaret, "for treating Mrs. Merwin so."

"You talk very foolishly. As though that made any difference."

The hardening process had been going on all this time, and Hannah Wilton would not now acknowledge as she did before that she was sorry at last.

Minnie's dream was prophetic. Poor Mrs. Merwin took cold the raw winter day they moved, and died, and Mrs. Merwin, worn out with watching, and straitened in circumstances by the expenses of the funeral, could hardly keep from cursing in her heart the ones who, in the midst of plenty, had caused it all. But she tried to leave the vengeance with Him who hath said "it is Mine;" and as years wore on, and brought to Hannah Wilton a disease that entirely disabled her from active life, and the other sisters, influenced by her, became known as the grasping Wiltons, whom market-men and butchers watched lest they defrauded them in bargains, she knew she was avenged. And to-day Hannah Wilton, in her helplessness, looking back from her forty-eight years to the far, faint vision of her early days, to the aspirations after a high and holy life that then blessed her, mourns, as the one spot where they were first blighted, the night she sent Mrs. Merwin away in tears.

Do we, can we, rightly estimate the effects of one single act upon our whole after-life? Esau-like, in one moment of greed we sacrifice what long years of seeking "carefully with tears" will never bring back. Moral victories! O, besides them, how pale the warrior's, how faded the triumphs of earth's proudest monarchs!—*Christian Register.*

RELIGION AND WAR.

Some say there is nothing in religion that militates against war, and it has always been a mystery to us how any man could say so in sincerity. If there are any two things diverse one from the other, it seems to us it must be these two. They are entirely opposed to each other; as much so as light and darkness, good and evil. This is no assertion of ours, it is a simple fact. Look and see. Let each one be tried by their fruits. Religion saves men, and War destroys them. Religion elevates and refines men, and War degrades and debases them. Religion purifies and sanctifies men, and War corrupts and defiles them.

Let us listen to the language of each. Religion says—Thou shalt not kill. War says—Thou shalt kill. Religion—Blessed are the peace-makers. War—Blessed are the war-makers. Religion—Love your enemies. War—Hate your enemies. Religion—Forgive men their trespasses. War—Forgive them not. Religion—Resist not evil. War—Resist to the death. Religion—If a man smite thee on one cheek, turn the other.

War—If a man smite thee on one cheek, knock him down.

Religion—Bless those who curse you.

War—Curse those who curse you.

Religion—Pray for those who despitefully use you.

War—Destroy those who thus use you.

Religion—Overcome evil with good.

War—Overcome evil with evil.

Do they speak the same language? If there is any such matter as one thing being antagonistic to another, do we not find it here? Let us seek for the things that make peace.—*Christian Era.*

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

Green pastures for the Lords Flock by the Rev. James Smith.

Be ye also enlarged. 2 Cor. vi. 13.

Contraction is a great evil, enlargement is a great blessing. We need to be enlarged in our knowledge—love—hope—liberality—faith—and every grace. Our God disapproves of contraction. The Apostles set a different example. Provision is made in the covenant to gratify enlarged desires. The promises warrant enlarged expectations. Jesus bids us ask largely. The gospel calls for enlargement in prayer—benevolence—pity—and compassion—and in our efforts for God's glory. Let us beware of narrow views or feelings, for the heart of God is large; the love of Christ is large; the provision of mercy is large; the gospel commission is large; and the mansions of glory are large. We are not straitened in God, nor in His gospel, but we are straitened in our own bowels. O Jesus enlarge our narrow hearts. Expand our contracted souls! Fill us with all joy and peace in believing, that we may abound in hope, by the power of the Holy Ghost. May we be full of goodness, able also to admonish one another. Oh, to be filled with the Holy Ghost and with power!

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF DOING GOOD.

BY AMANDA M. DOUGLAS.

"But, Miss Gordon, there isn't much good that little girls can do," said Jennie Cornell; "they can't carry out tracts or be missionaries, or make clothes for the poor, or visit the sick—"

"Well, yes, Jennie, I think they can do a little of all," answered her teacher.

"But I couldn't sew—at least not well enough to make clothes; and mamma says children always annoy sick people; besides, what real good can they do?"

"I am going to ask you all to make an experiment. You know the old red house in Bird's Lane?"

"Yes," the girls said in a chorus.

"Two weeks ago a poor woman moved into the place. She is a widow, and in very poor health, and has three little children. I want each of you girls to go there once this week and see if you can find anything to do. Then next Sunday you can tell me. I shall expect to hear of five good deeds."

There were just this number of girls in Miss

Gordon's Sunday-school class. After the last hymn, they bade her good-by and walked away in a group, planning what they might do.

"Grandma gives me fifty cents a week," said Jennie Cornell, "and I mean to buy something nice for them."

"And I'll ask mamma to let me take some of my old dresses," said Laura Fields. "She declared, the other day, that she didn't know what to do with them."

"Aunt Martha makes lovely wine-jelly," Dora Anson announced; "I'll get some of that."

"And we have a cellar full of vegetables; I think I'll ask papa to take some over, for he is real kind."

Clara Deane said nothing. Her mother was a poor widow, too, and had found it very hard to get along. Clara often helped her sew after school-hours. There were no piles of old clothes, no stacks of vegetables, no spare money, no jellies to make. She felt as if she could do nothing.

That evening after supper, she told the incident over to her mother.

"I'm so sorry that we are quite so poor mamma," she said. "I'm afraid Miss Gordon will think that I don't want to do anything."

"We will take a walk down to Bird's Lane and see this poor woman," answered Mrs. Deane; "perhaps you can find something to do. There are many acts of charity besides giving money and clothes."

Clara was much pleased. They found the old, tumble-down place and knocked at the door.

"Come in," said a faint voice. "Julia, get a light."

A little girl took up a coal with the tongs and blew it until the smouldering wick in the candle blazed.

"We do not burn a light much," the woman said apologetically.

"We heard that you were strangers in the place, and dropped in to see you," Mrs. Deane began pleasantly. "You seem to be quite an invalid?"

"I had a fever several months ago, and have not entirely recovered. If I could only get rid of this cough."

"Mamma makes some of the best syrup," said Clara, who thought the cough very distressing.

"It is quite a simple and inexpensive remedy, and I have some on hand. Clara might bring it to you as she goes to school."

"You are very kind, I am sure. I should be glad to have it."

"And these are your three little ones?"

"Yes; Arthur is eight, but he is very weakly; Julia is six, and the baby four. When I am well, I can do fine sewing; but, for the last two months, I have been so poorly, I have spent nearly all the little sum I had saved up, and I came here because the rent was so low."

Then she told them how her husband had been killed by a fall from a building when the baby was but six months old, and how hard life had been with her. Clara thought her own lot fortunate by comparison.

"Well, I can take her the syrup, at least," exclaimed Clara, "but that will be your gift."

"Oh! no," said her mother, "you thought of it."

Clara started quite early on Monday morning. She found Mrs. Ellis still in bed, and Julia trying to sweep the floor.

"Let me," she said; and it was astonishing how neat and tidy she soon made the place. She had brought a little bunch of flowers with her, and filling a bottle with water she placed them in it, and it looked like a glass vase.

"O mamma! you never saw such a pretty place!" declared the delighted Julia.

"And now you might tidy up yourself a bit, and your brother Arthur. I must run off to school."

"My dear child, God bless you!" said Mrs. Ellis.

Clara told her mother the incident in the afternoon.

"So you found something to do?" and her mother smiled.

"Oh mamma! I didn't think it meant that."

"It means any act of kindness, to a cup of cold water."

The next morning Clara stopped again. Mrs. Ellis was up and directing Julia about the breakfast, while she washed the baby.

"I feel like a new creature," she said. "I have not had such a good night's rest for a month. And yesterday a little girl brought me in some wine-jelly that was very reviving. Your flowers were such a comfort too. I had a lovely garden once, and I am so fond of flowers. And now I want to ask you, would any of the people around sell me some wood cheap? Where do you get yours?"

Clara thought a moment. "I'll step in this afternoon and tell you," she replied.

So she ran every step of the way until she came to Mr. Harmon's. He was covering some of his vines and garden-beds, and looked up as she came bounding toward him.

It did not take long to tell her story. He had sent her mamma a load of wood last winter, but wouldn't he send to Mrs. Ellis instead? for she thought they could get a long.

"My dear child, she shall have the wood and you be none the poorer. In Bird's Lane, you said. Why, your cheeks are like roses this frosty morning."

Mrs. Deane quite approved of her daughter's thoughtfulness. They both went down that evening and found Mrs. Ellis better, and so very, very thankful.

"The gentleman who brought it said I was to settle with Miss Clara Deane. Why, my child, you are like a ray of sunshine across one's path."

The next day, as Clara was going home from school, she passed farmer Gray, who was sorting apples.

"What are you going to do with those you throw away?" she asked.

"Feed them to the cattle. Why?"

"They are so nice," and she glanced at them longingly.

"Do you want some? If so trot off and get a basket, and you shall have just as many as you can carry."

She thanked him with delight, and then told him about Mrs. Ellis. Her house was so near by that she carried thither three half-pecks in different journeys, and then took one home.

"Come and get some more to-morrow," said farmer Gray kindly.

"A lady came in a carriage and left this bundle of clothes," said Mrs. Ellis, as Mrs. Deane and Clara ran over in the evening. "They are well worn to be sure, but I can fix up Julia and the baby quite comfortably with them."

Clara was a little surprised that Mrs. Fields, a rich woman, should send such very shabby things. "Why, mamma, mine would have been almost as good," she said afterward.

"I know Mrs. Fields sells her children's cast-off clothes to the washerwoman. Such people have very little to give away."

"It didn't seem if as we had anything," said Clara thoughtfully.

"But good wishes," and her mother smiled.

Jennie Cornell had thought on Sunday that she could give her half-dollar away very easily. But on Monday she wanted a new lead-pencil, which was ten cents; then she went into a candy-store with one of the girls who proposed that they should buy different kinds of candy and change. Jennie thought it would be very mean to refuse. And by Saturday she had just five cents left, which was not worth giving. She told her mother the story and asked her for some money.

"No, Jennie; I think you are altogether too wasteful, so I shall not give you any. I will go and see the woman myself this afternoon."

Sunday came, and the girls were all in their class. After the lesson, Miss Gordon asked them if they had tried the experiment, and how it had succeeded.

"I took her some jelly, and she was very much pleased," said Dora Anson.

"And mamma sent her a great bundle of clothes," Laura Fields announced rather triumphantly.

Mary Jackson declared that she never could remember to ask her papa for the vegetables, but she would next week.

Jennie hung her head and made a good many excuses. She certainly would do it next week also.

"Now, I am going to tell a story," said Miss Gordon. "Last Monday morning there was a little girl who had not a sixpence of her own. She went and took a few flowers, and stopped to tidy up the room; then she remembered a cough-remedy that her mother had; and she begged a load of wood from one farmer, another gave her some apples, and when he came to hear all the story, sent her a bag of Indian-meal. Mrs. Ellis told me yesterday that the syrup had helped her a great deal and that the child's cheery voice and pleasant face were like sunshine. Can you guess who it was?"

Clara's blushing face would have betrayed her, if the girls had not begun to suspect.

"But I don't see how you could think of all the things," said Mary.

"I didn't think of them all at once," replied Clara, modestly. "but I kept remembering the text Miss Gordon taught us: 'Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.'"

And that is the secret. Not to wait until we find a grand thing that just suits us, or that costs us no labor or sacrifice, but whatsoever—that is, all things, the duty nearest.

I must tell you that Mrs. Ellis became much better and found many friends, but none were loved quite as well as Clara.

RIDDLES.

505.

A schoolboy found a word of letters three, "The word is a conjunction called," said he; No sooner said, than three more letters came, Making a noun, of some rich food the name; Three other letters added, it took wing, And soared away in gaudy coloring.

506.

My first is a verb, my second's the same; My whole is a bird with a curious name.

507.

A FLORAL RHENOS.

A flower with bells of deepest blue; Then one that is of paler hue; What blushing hangs her beautiful head, And round the bower does fragrance shed; What's meek and lowly, yet most fair, And what you may with stars compare. A youth once famed in mythic story, And what of autumn is the glory. Take these initials, and you may Then deck your room for the festal day.

508.

My second belongs to my first, and my whole is a fish.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

No. 501.—Patriot.
No. 502.—Seat, tess, east, eats, sate.
No. 503.—Mit-i-gate.
No. 504.—When it makes oil boil.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 791.

What young man assisted at the death of Stephen?

No. 792.

What memorial was erected at Luz?

No. 793.

Whose son was Maher-shal-hash-baz?

No. 794.

What is the meaning of Beer-lahai-roi?

No. 795.

Who stopped the wells in the days of Abraham?

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 786.—Hos. 1:1.
No. 787.—Hos. 2:15.
No. 788.—Dan. 5:1.
No. 789.—Dan. 3:15.
No. 790.—Jonah 4:11.

The Miscellany.

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheeks of tan;
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry-whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace.
From my heart I give thee joy:
I was once a barefoot boy!
Prince thou art: the grown-up-man
Only is republican.
Let the million-dollar ride!
Barefoot, trudging at his side,
Thou hast more than he can buy
In the reach of ear and eye,—
Outward sunshine, inward joy;
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

—Whittier.

MOTHER'S DAY.

We have before us a letter from one of our distant friends, a part of which, embodying as we believe it does, the experience of multitudes of mothers, we desire to give out readers, that in reply, we may say a word of comfort and suggestion to all. The writer says:

"We have no mothers' meeting, and no female prayer-meeting in this place. And while I pray for my children, and feel my heart burdened for their spiritual welfare, I often think, Do other mothers, my neighbors, feel as I do? Are they striving, day by day, for the spiritual as well as the temporal welfare of their households, as I feel I ought to? I suppose they do, yet there is no commingling of interest, no union of prayer before God. We read in holy writ that 'they that feared the Lord spoke often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard, and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the Lord and that thought upon his name.' I want to speak a word of encouragement to those who have such meetings, and bid them God speed."

We would affectionately ask this sister, and all others similarly situated, Why do you not have a mothers' meeting? Do you not know that the first Wednesday of every month is Mother's Day—a day set apart, and observed by many Christian mothers in this country, and in other parts of the world, for united prayer to God for their children? for their own, and for all children—for the rising generation.

Will you not henceforth keep this day with us? If there is no one of your neighbors who cares to meet with you, you may still have a mothers' meeting, for you will, in spirit, unite with a great company, who on that day prostrate themselves in earnest pleading for spiritual gifts to descend upon their households. And moreover, though you should be all alone, you have the divine assurance, "The effectual fervent prayer of a (one) righteous man availeth much."

But supposing, instead of being satisfied to be the only one in your church or village, you should ask a friend to come and pray with you. You can then lay claim to the promise, "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven." It may be that the next month will find three together in the place of prayer, enjoying the presence of Him who has said, "Where two or three are gathered in my name there am I in the midst of them." In the course of time, from such a small beginning, you may come to have a large and very profitable meeting.

We would suggest to mothers under these circumstances, moreover, the plan adopted in many churches, in city and country, of observing every Wednesday as a season of prayer, keeping, as we have before stated, the first Wednesday of each month, as Mother's Day. In this way you will have the female prayer-meeting which you desire, and your mothers' meeting too.

To stimulate you and all individuals to the discharge of personal responsibility, without regard to what others may, can, or will do, allow us to give a fact stated recently in one of our religious papers.

In the first settlement of Grand Rapids, Mich. there was a very earnest, praying man, long well known there, and now gone from earth, by the name of Dea. Stone. There was no place there but rude school-houses to worship in. In one of these school-houses one winter, a dim light was seen from evening to evening, and a clear, thin voice heard by the passers by. Some curious person inquired into the matter, and it was found that Dea. Stone, all by himself, was holding a protracted meeting. Others then were interested, and dropped in to hear him pray for a revival; and a revival came, resulting in the conversion of many.

This fact proves how much can be done by a single person in promoting the cause of God. It is an encouragement to all who stand alone as it were on the Lord's side. God is no respecter of persons or of numbers, and will grant His blessing in answer to earnest and sincere prayer, though there be but one to offer it.—From the Advocate and Guardian.

[The mothers' prayer meeting, held on the first Wednesday of the month in the Bible House, is, we believe, one of the best attended and most profitable meetings in Montreal.—Ed. Wit.]

THE BUSINESS EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The question of the right education of woman is the correlative of the question of woman's rights. While we have no sympathy with the noisy clamor with which woman's claims are frequently advocated, and very little patience with the clamorers, we recognize the necessity of making her position in the world more eligible. It may be well to begin by demanding the right of suffrage, and we heartily agree with Bishop Simpson, whose

letter we quote elsewhere, that the ballot in the hands of women would greatly strengthen all our moral enterprises and help to eradicate the vices of great cities; yet we imagine our reformers will accomplish very little until they begin to prepare woman for a larger sphere of life. To make woman what they wish her to be, they must give her a more thorough, a more practical education.

Woman's confessed inferiority to man is due to the wretched manner in which she has, for ages, been educated. A few accomplishments, a smattering of erudition and science, skill in those arts which make feminine attractiveness, and the training is pronounced finished. The net result may be described as an entire ignorance of those things which are most important, and an utter absence of the knowledge most essential for self-protection. Of the forms of business, for instance, most women literally know nothing.

Some sharp writer says that there are in society three incalculable classes—clergymen, women, and children,—that is three classes presumably knowing nothing of business. We will let the clergymen resent for themselves this imputation upon their capacity, and prove its falsity, as they easily can; but, as to women, the statement will not be seriously questioned. And yet it is not from want of mind, but from the want of training. What is there so mysterious in a promissory-note that a woman cannot fathom its import? Or so difficult in the terms of a check that she cannot draw one correctly? Or so complex in the theory of banking that she cannot unravel it? Or so intricate in book-keeping by double entry that she cannot find her way through its mazes? To the average woman, forms of legal conveyances are about as intelligible as Sanscrit. The almost infantile simplicity with which she depends upon a legal adviser is touching, and yet it has something painful in it too. That a mature and even cultivated being, in civilized society, should know so little seems to be contrary to the intentions of divine Providence.

We say deliberately that all this is, to our thinking, contrary to the purposes of divine Providence. God never designed mature and intelligent human beings to be helpless. Yet we have heard the instance, authentically given, of a lady of culture, who, upon receiving a check, asked the person who had drawn it: "Will it do any harm to this if I fold it up, sir?" The case may be extreme, yet there are, we are confident, thousands of women who could hardly tell if it would or not.

Women have a natural aptitude for detail, and the life of business is close attention to details. They have a microscopic nicely of mental vision, and accounts are properly kept only when they are to a nicety adjusted. They are often suddenly called to business responsibilities for which they find themselves but poorly prepared. Social and other changes which compel them to self-help, the settlement of estates, the necessity of effort to save something from the wreck of a husband's fortune, and a thousand other necessities which we do not stop to enumerate, make a better business education of women indispensable. And we commend to the reformers who are demanding for their sex a chance to win bread in the higher occupations of society the advocacy of a more thorough education of all women in the forms and methods of business life.

We say "all women," for women will move altogether, or not at all. The mysterious consent of fashion must be given, or woman will draw back from a business training as a thing accursed. It will remain then either to ridicule her ignorance till she is ashamed of it, or to call upon the leaders of society to set for once a useful fashion. We are not without a good hope for the future. We may yet see the day when a knowledge of the theory of book-keeping, of exchanges, and the simpler forms of legal conveyance will be considered just as essential to the complete education of a woman as Latin, French, and Astronomy.

HOW TO WRITE.

To express our ideas in writing must evidently be a very difficult thing, seeing how rare an acquirement it is, and how few even of the best writers have acquired perfect facility in the art. Most of them will, I believe, tell you that, after long practice, they still find it nearly as difficult to write well as they did when they began to write.

Yet it seems that certain rules might be laid down for good writing; and, at the risk of appearing presumptuous, I will venture to suggest some.

1. Let the subject that you write about, be one that you really care about.
2. Never throw away an adjective. If you use an adjective that does not add any meaning to the substantive, it is a wicked waste of adjectival power.
3. Take care that your relatives clearly and distinctly relate to your antecedents. In seven sentences out of ten that are obscure, you will find that the obscurity is caused by a doubt about the relatives.
4. Do not fear repetition. This fear is also a frequent cause of obscurity.
5. Avoid parentheses. A parenthesis can generally be made into a separate sentence.
6. Do not attempt to abbreviate your general statements, or suppose that those general statements will be understood by your reader. For instance, if you have been writing a paragraph which tends to show that when men get into trouble, there is generally some woman concerned in the case, do not begin a sentence in the way—"If this be so," etc., etc., etc. Your reader does not know what this is, or what so is, or, at least, he does not make out your meaning without a little thought, and you should keep all his thought for the real difficulties which you have to lay before him. Therefore, boldly say, "When men get into trouble, there is mostly a woman concerned in it," etc., etc.
7. Try to master what is the idea of a sentence,—how it should be a thing of a certain completeness in itself. If it is to consist of many clauses, let them be clauses having a re-

asonable dependence one upon another, and not sentences within sentences.

8. Attend to method. That alone, if you commit all other faults, will make your writing readable. For example, if you have to treat a subject which is naturally divided into several branches, take them up one by one, and exhaust them. Do not deal with them by bits. Let us call these branches A, B, and C. Do not begin by saying only half of what you mean about A, and then bring in the rest of A after you have treated C, thus making B and C a long parenthesis.

Often the mist created by this want of method enshrouds the meaning of the writer as completely as that which fond Venus threw around her darling Trojan hero when the Greeks were pressing him too hard.

9. Follow the nature of your subject, and let your choice of words, your length of sentences and all the other delicacies of writing, be adapted to that nature of the subject. To use an admirable simile, which has been used before, let the writing fall over the subject like drapery over a beautiful statue of the human figure, adapting itself inevitably to all the outlines of the body that it clothes.

10. While you are writing, do not think of any of these rules, or of any other rules. Whatever you have learnt of rules, to be of service, must have entered into your tastes, and must be a part of your power which you use, as you do the power of nerve or muscle, unconsciously.—Arthur Helps, in Good Words.

RISING IN THE WORLD.

You should bear constantly in mind that nine-tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to earn our livelihood by the sweat of the brow. What reason have we then to presume that our children are not to do the same? If they be, as now and then one will be, endowed with extraordinary powers of mind those powers may have an opportunity of developing themselves; and, if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or to them. Nor does it hence follow that the descendants of labourers are always to be labourers. The path upwards is steep and long, to be sure. Industry, care, skill, excellence in the present parent lay the foundation of a rise under more favourable circumstances for the children. The children of these take another rise; and by-and-by the descendants of the present labourer become gentlemen. This is the natural progress. It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world; and the propensity to make such attempt has been cherished and encouraged by the strange projects that we have witnessed of late years for making the labourers virtuous and happy by giving them what is called education. The education I speak of consists in bringing up children to labour with steadiness, with care, and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible, to teach them how to do them all in the best manner; to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they shall never be liable to fall into the contrary; to let them always see a good living proceeding from labour, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the goods of others by violent or fraudulent means, and to keep far from their minds all the inducements to hypocrisy and deceit.—William Cobbett.

THE DRINK OF PLANTS.

The use of manure-water is a matter of profoundest importance, and every point connected therewith should be canvassed freely and without prejudice. Long and careful observation has convinced us (*Gardener's Magazine*) that the customary directions of the books are false in principle and injurious in practice. It is customary to say, "Give a strong dose at such a time, then pure water only, then another strong dose," and so on. It is quite true that some of our favourites endure such treatment without visible injury, but we feel persuaded that the results would be far more satisfactory were the plants, needing extra nourishment, supplied with weak manure-water constantly instead of with strong doses at intervals. A little calm consideration of the manner in which plants take up and assimilate their food must surely tend to the conclusion that strong doses of liquid manure approximate very nearly to strong doses of poison; at all events, accidents resulting from such practice are by no means uncommon, and there are probably many more accidents of the kind than are heard of beyond the gardens in which they occur. We have never seen more satisfactory growth than in cases where the only water obtainable was a constantly charged with manurial matters; yet the liquid was so far from being what we call "strong" that there was no indication to the senses of the peculiar properties of the fluid. Manure may be given in this weak state to almost any and every plant in cultivation with safety and benefit, and the constant use of such a fluid has a far more satisfactory effect in the end than the adoption of a stronger solution for a season only. We must not be understood as advocating what are sarcastically termed "homœopathic" doses; infinitesimal quantities need not be thought of. We simply urge that liquid-manure may be so weak that seedling plants and newly-potted plants may be watered with it safely, yet so far strong enough that by its constant use the plants subjected to its influence will attain in the end a far higher degree of perfection than can be insured by the orthodox or any other method of artificial stimulus.

FLOWERS AND THEIR MISSION.

A hanging plant at a window is a sign of gentleness, and grace inside. No bad people hang plants in their windows. Beauty never assimilates with badness. No evil spirit can get through a window where there is a flower. They avoid flowers as Satan does the form of the cross. Show me the poorest hovel with a plant in its window, and I will show you inside of that hovel, goodness and gentleness,

although clad in the rags of poverty. I have seen, in my walks about town, perhaps in the fourth or fifth story of some mercantile building, a little plant set out upon the high window ledge. I always stop and say good morning to that plant and its owner. I came very near hugging a horse the other day on Clark street. He was attached to a buggy and standing near the sidewalk. In front of him was a cart laden with flowers, into which this horse would bury his head, sniffing the odors without injuring a plant or disturbing a petal. And as I stopped and said to the horse "Good morning, my dear fellow, I wish you had a human soul in you, so that we could talk to each other," I wondered if he and the flowers did not talk together in their own sort of way. I would trust that dumb brute where I wouldn't trust a man who is not fond of flowers. I cannot conceive of the composition of that man who dislikes flowers. I believe they have the most graceful offices in the economy of nature. I do not believe the smallest violet which blossoms in the wood, or the tiniest flower which grows on the most distant prairie, was made without a purpose by Him who used them more than all else in His teachings to man. They go with us from the cradle to the grave. They brighten and bless the sick-room. They crown the marriage feast. They accompany us to the long rest, and they blossom over us when we are gone. Their breath is magical. The perfume of a rose will recall a long buried memory you had supposed to be dead forever. A little anemone you stumble upon in the woods will set in motion a train of thought carrying you back to scenes you had forgotten. A withered rose leaf, or a pressed bud, is a connecting link which makes life more beautiful, recalling the "tender grace of a day that is dead."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Eggs packed little ends down, with dry bran an inch thick between the layers and round the sides of the box, will stand almost any tumbling about without breaking.

—The great globe itself is not more interlaced with golden veins, and filled with precious things, than the field of revelation, the storehouse of the unsearchable riches of Christ.

—In Sweden a man who is seen drunk four times is deprived of a vote. If that rule had been in force in this country, some men who now hold office would have been "elected to stay at home."

—One hundred ladies of Dover, N. H., waited upon the liquor-dealers with petitions of over one thousand ladies, and besought them to cease from their traffic. They also visited the pastors, and requested them to circulate the pledge in Sunday-schools, and not to use fermented wine at communion.

—In the early rush to California, a poor boy, named Charles Crocker, crossed the Missouri with an ox team, at this point, on his toilsome overland journey to the new gold regions. Last Friday—19 years afterward, to a day—he arrived here on his first return visit to his old Eastern home. He came accompanied by his family, in his own special car, for he is now Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, and every mile of it has been built under his supervision.

—The horse-chestnut tree possesses a peculiar feature, which a recent writer believes to be the origin of its name. He says: "By examining the bifurcations of the slender branches and twigs, you will observe that the point of juncture of the smaller with the larger shoots takes the form of a horse's fetlock, with the hoof perfectly modelled, even to the marks of the protruding shoe-nails. Those sprigs, that are about as thick as a quill, show the formation best; of course its degree of perfection differs in different specimens; to see it is to believe that it ought to be the origin of the tree's name."

DEFORMITY FASHIONABLE.—Sir William Hamilton, in his lectures on Logic, quotes the Indian fable of a nation of hunchbacks, among whom, once upon a time, appeared a god—beautiful, and of consummate symmetry. This god, they add, entered the capital; he was forthwith surrounded by a crowd of natives. His figure appeared to them extraordinary; laughter, hooting, and taunts manifested their astonishment; and they were about to carry their outrages still further, had not one of the inhabitants (who had undoubtedly seen other men), in order to snatch him from the danger, suddenly cried out—"My friends! my friends! What are we going to do? Let us not insult this miserable monstrosity. If Heaven has bestowed on us the general gift of beauty—if it has adorned our backs with a mount of flesh, let us, with pious gratitude, repair to the temple, and render our acknowledgment to the immortal gods." And the Scotch philosopher adds—"This fable is the history of human vanity. Every nation admires its own defects, and contemns the opposite qualities in its neighbors. To succeed in a country, one must be a bearer of the national hump of the people among whom he sojourns."

OVERWORK.—There was William Pitt, dead at forty-nine, carrying the British Empire on his shoulders for a quarter of a century, and attempting to carry a pint of port wine daily and a pinch of opium in his stomach, and floundering in mid-ocean from this over-cargo. What a wreck was that when Brinsley Sheridan went to pieces on the breakers of intemperance and overwork! There, too, was Mirabeau, that prodigy of strength and health, of versatility and splendid talents, killed by the overwhelming labors and excitements of the tribune and the orator of Cyprian hells. Sergeant S. Prentiss attempted the double task; and if ever man might with impunity, he could, with leonine might and marvellous mental gifts. Said a distinguished Mississippi lawyer to me, "Prentiss would sit up all night gambling and drinking, and then go into court next day and make a better plea in all respects than I could, or any body else at the bar of our State, even though we studied

our case half the night and slept the rest." He tried it, and in the trying burned to the socket in forty-one years the lamp of life that had been trimmed to last fourscore. A draft upon the constitution in behalf of appetite is just as much a draft as in work; and if both are habitually preferred together, bankruptcy and ruin are sure and swift.—From Using Strength With Economy, Lippincott's Magazine for June.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM SCENERY IN GERMANY.

In travelling from village to village, one of the first things that strikes the eye, is the total absence of fences or hedges. The fields lie immediately contiguous to the road. There is usually a narrow and shallow ditch intervening, but this is seldom wide enough to offer any obstruction to man or beast in crossing; and this is no part of the service for which they were made. Of course stock is not permitted to run at large. Our German friends thus save much expense in not having to fence their fields. In addition to the saving of time and money, the beauty of the landscape is much increased by the absence of fences, uninteresting objects that only serve to hide some of Nature's living greens by their ugly forms. One might think that it would be a difficulty to drive cattle in droves along roads that are thus open to the fields. But I do not recollect of ever seeing a single infraction of this order in this respect. They walk along the straight and narrow way, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left with a consistency that human mortals would do well to imitate in another sense.

The fields of grain will compare well as regards size, with an ordinary city lot. Indeed many of them are much smaller. Perhaps two by eight rods would be their average size. This of course, refers to the fertile plains, where the entire surface is under cultivation, and not the highlands that are appropriated to raising timber or to pasturage. Little corner stones mark the boundaries of these little farms and lots.

I think that the object of thus dividing into such small lots is, to secure a better opportunity for a regular and systematic rotation of crops. Side by side, with only a deep furrow between, one sees there little patches of oats, wheat, barley, peas, potatoes, &c. When one can overlook a large tract of country, the different tints given by the various little fields, give the landscape the appearance of a huge chess-board.

The work in the fields is done largely by women. The military service is a great drawback to the industrial energies of the nation, and must continue to be so for many years.

The agricultural implements are of the rudest description. An observer might imagine that some of them were the results of Father Adam's early inventive genius, and that after weathering the flood, they had been in use ever since. Harvest is done mainly with the sickle. One of our reapers would create a sensation in a German harvest field. The grain is generally threshed by the hand, although I saw one threshing machine driven by steam. However, necessity produces a demand for any commodity; and labor being abundant and cheap there, there has been little demand for this kind of inventive genius and hence little progress has been made in this direction. In other fields of labor, German investigation has no equal among other nations.

The roadsides are usually lined with a row of shade or fruit trees. The traveller seems to be thus riding through a long and beautiful lawn. In our country, it would be somewhat unsafe to plant our orchards on the roadside, on account of the appreciation which our people, and especially our boys, have for fruit. From the fact that the fruit upon the lower limbs of the trees in question seldom ripens, I conclude that the Germans also possess this kind of appreciation.

Not unfrequently, a rustic seat appears by the roadside, occupying a rocky elevation that is nearly worthless for industrial purposes, but which has thus been converted at a slight expense into a most welcome resting place, by the taste of some hard working peasant.—Cor. Iowa Homestead.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—Poles five feet high for Lima beans are just as good as those that are ten, and better, as it is bean nature to get to the top of its post before it steadies down to the work of bearing fruit.

—Onions, one year with another, are as profitable crop as can be raised on small places where rotted manure, clean soil, and plenty of labour can be had. Somehow the market is hardly ever well supplied with them.

—Gapes in chickens are caused by a little red worm in the throat, which is visible to the eye. Anything that gets them out cures the evil—a twisted horse-hair, a feather swab, caustic, etc., are all recommended. A good preventive is to keep the chicks away from the forage grounds and roosts of the old fowls, and cook their food.

—The way to cure a balky horse, a Maine paper says, is to take him from the carriage and whirl him rapidly round till he is giddy. It requires two men to accomplish this, one at the horse's tail. Don't let him step out. Hold him to the smallest possible circle. One dose will often cure him and two doses are final with the worst horse that ever refused to stir.

THE POTATO QUESTION.—The Pittsfield Eagle says a farmer in Southern Berkshire has planted this spring one hundred and thirty-six varieties of potatoes—all the known named varieties except four, and he hopes to obtain these in time for planting. He purposes to thoroughly test them all, giving to each the same soil and cultivation, and carefully weighing the crop obtained in a rod of drill. The list includes all the new and famous seedlings, and the result will in a measure settle the potato question.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Wednesday, June 30.
The weather during the past week has been very changeable, heavy showers of rain almost every other day throughout the week. On Monday a good deal of rain fell, and early on Wednesday morning, it came down in torrents. Today, it is cloudy, with appearances of more rain. Therm. at 7 a.m., 65° above zero.

—Greenbacks bought at 27½ to 00 dis., and sold at 27 to 27½ dis. Silver bought at 4½ to 00 dis., and sold at 4 to 4½ dis. 5-20's sold at 117 to 123.

FLOUR.—Market very quiet, sales of Western States Super. at \$4.40; Canada Super. \$4.50 and Fancy at \$4.55.

—The Montreal Telegraph Co. have opened their office at Cacouna for the summer.

—Customs Revenue for the week ending 26th June, —\$48,487.12.

LAKE FREIGHTS.—Have been dull; rates for grain to Kingston and Oswego remain unaltered at 2c. gold, to the former, and 3c. greenbacks to the latter. Rates by steamers remain unaltered at 20c. for flour, and 6c. for grain to Montreal.

WOOL.—Average receipts, with prices unchanged. The ruling price to-day was 33c.—Globe 26th.

FINANCIAL.—On the open market the demand has been light. A few round amounts have been negotiated on fair commercial paper at 9 and 10 per cent. discount. Sterling Exchange is the turn easier. Transactions in 60-day bills between banks have been made at 95-16 for round amounts to the public at 9½, and moderate bills up to 9½ cash. The discount rate is 10½ to 10½. Private is in larger offer, and brings as to name 8½ to 8½—longer rates being paid for very choice names. The latter quotations include produce bills. The closing of the books of so many banks has confined the business done to a limited number:—Bank of Montreal opened at 160½, and sold up to 160½, but again receded, and was placed at 161½, closing with sellers at 4 more. The demand for City has continued steady, and prices are well maintained—sales at 98, 98½ and 99, closing at the latter rate. In British there is nothing doing. Peoples have changed hands to a large extent, at 108½, 108½, and later 108, there being still buyers at the latter price, but no sellers under 108½. Ontario is without change. The business done was at 95½ and 96, but there are not many shares offering. Molsons are scarce and enquired for at 108½, and Jacques Cartier at 107, several sales having been made at this price. The movement in Merchants has been active, and prices have risen steadily, offering at 108, and selling up to 109½, there being no sellers now under 110. Toronto are not offered. Quebec would command par and Nationale 107. Eastern Townships are purely nominal, without anything having been done ex div. Union and Commerce are also nominal. Mechanics are quiet at 92 to 92½. Royal Canadian continue to improve, the sales within the week having been in most cases at 50. Gore is also higher having sold up to 39½, and now held at 40. Telegraphs and City Passenger are almost nominal at the prices quoted. There are ready buyers of Richelieu at 120, but no sellers. Gas would bring 136. Montreal Mining Consols dull and neglected at \$2.95 to \$3.15. Governments are inactive at quotations. Corporations steady, with considerable sales of 7 per cent. stock at 110. Other securities are unchanged.—Montreal Herald.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 25.
Though there is not much of increased activity to note in business yet there is an improved tone as to prospects, arising chiefly out of the very promising state of the crops almost all over the country.

TEAS.—The market is well supplied with Greens and Blacks. A fair quantity is moving off for consumption, with a moderate scale of present imports. No special change can be noted on ordinary sales. A pressure to sell now would likely lead to some reduction on some kinds; but for desirable Teas holders will likely get good prices as the demand increases.

English market, at late date, showed an advance on low grade Black Teas. Fine Greens were wanted; but coarse sorts not easy to sell, except at some further decline. The lowest grades continued in demand for export. The total stock of Greens in London on 31st May was 5,754,946 against 9,687,532 same date last year,—a diminution of nearly four millions pounds. Japan Teas showed about a quarter million pounds against three-quarter million pounds; Gunpowder and Imperials, about one and a quarter million pounds less; Young Hysons, about two and a quarter millions less; and Twankays and Hyson Skin, about 80,000 pounds less than last year at same date.

Chinese reports to near the end of April are to-day received. Damage had been done to the leaf by rains in the Canton district, raising the cost and lowering the quality of the fine teas. At Foochow the weather was fine, and the picking of the leaf was about becoming general. At Shanghai the market was very quiet, with no material alteration in rates.

Scots are in moderate demand at prices not specially varying from previous quotations either for raw or refined. Some rain had fallen at Barbados by last accounts, reviving hopes as to next crop.

MOLASSES.—Not much to report in the way of transactions.
COFFEES, RICE, CHEMICALS, AND SPIRITS, are selling in no great quantities; about as before quoted.

FRUITS. dull. Layer Raisins \$1.50 to \$1.80. Valentias, 55 to 60. Currants \$3.75 to \$4.50. A severe drought would likely affect the Raisin crop, especially Valentias.

OLIVE.—Cod, 62c. to 65c. Seal, 55c. to 70c. Market quiet.

FISH.—Dry Cod are scarce, and high for best; some new may soon be looked for. Herrings are \$3.25 to \$4.00 for Split, in lots,—some held at \$4.50 to \$5.

SALT.—Coarse is not selling at less than 70c. net, in quantity from the wharf,—72c. to 74c. for small lots. Fine is 75c. to 80c. net.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.—Beef. —The market was quiet during the past week; there was a fair quantity of Cattle offering, but the demand was light, and prices were, therefore, rather weaker. We quote per 100 lbs., dressed

weight:—Extra cattle, \$7.00 to \$7.50; 1st class, \$6.50 to \$7.00; 2nd do., \$6.00 to \$6.50; 3rd do., \$4.00 to \$4.50. Steers.—There has been a plentiful supply of clipped, and prices rather tend downwards. 1st class, \$6.00; 2nd do., \$4.00; 3rd do., \$2.50 to \$3.00. Lambs.—The market has been well supplied, and the demand has been brisk. 1st class, \$3.00; 2nd do., \$2.50; 3rd do., \$1.50. Calves.—More plentiful, and market weaker. The hot weather affects injuriously the sale of veal. 1st class, \$8.00; 2nd do., \$6.00; 3rd do., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—Wednesday June 23.—Cattle are coming forward less freely, but there are enough for present wants. Only 851 fresh heaves were on sale at One-hundredth-st. yesterday and to-day, but 175 held from Monday were added to them, making 1,026 in the yards. A few small lots are also holding across the river. Trade was very slow, but a slight advance was obtained on prime cattle, to shop butchers. The higher prices, however, are due quite as much to superior quality as to any rise in the market. Two or three very fine droves were on sale, and 16½c. on the scales, was refused for the pick, the seller choosing to make the best sell the poorest. No sales to note can be reported above 16½c., which is ½c. more than cattle ½c. poorer brought on Monday. The wholesale butchers took very few cattle. Some of the fattest steers were bought to turn out upon the rank Westchester County grass.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—June 29
Cattle; Extra; none; First quality, \$7 to \$7.50; Second and Third, \$6.50 to \$6.50; Milch Cows, \$20.00 to \$25; Extra, 30.00 to \$35.00; Sheep, \$3.00 to \$5; Extra \$6.00 to \$8.00; Lambs, \$2 to \$2.50; Hogs, Live weight, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Hides, 7c.; Pelts, clipped and Lamb, 25c. to 30c.; Tallow, 8½c.

REMARKS.—The market opened yesterday with a short supply of cattle, and drovers are asking rather over outside figures, but, as we have two holidays this week, the prospects are that the demand will not be brisk. Hogs, easier. Sheep and Lambs, dull.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, June 29, 1869.	
Flour, country, per 100 lbs.	11 9 to 12 0
Oatmeal, " "	16 3 to 17 0
Indian Meal " "	7 9 to 8 0
Barley, per minot (56 lbs.)	3 9 to 4 6
Pease " "	4 6 to 6 6
Oats, do.	2 6 to 3 0
Buckwheat " "	3 9 to 4 0
Indian Corn (Ohio) " "	0 0 to 0 0
Flax Seed, " "	0 0 to 0 0
Timothy " "	0 0 to 0 0
Turkeys (old), per couple	10 0 to 12 0
Geese, per couple	6 0 to 8 0
Ducks, per couple	3 0 to 4 6
Do. Wild " "	0 0 to 0 0
Fowls " "	3 0 to 3 9
Chickens " "	0 0 to 0 0
Pigeons (tame), per pair	1 0 to 1 3
Beef, per lb.	5 4 to 6 9
Pork, per lb.	0 7½ to 0 8
Mutton, per lb.	0 6 to 0 7½
Lamb, per quarter	6 0 to 6 3½
Veal, per lb.	0 0 to 0 7½
Live Rabbits, per couple	0 0 to 0 0
Beef, per 100 lbs.	\$7.00 to \$8.50
Pork, fresh, do.	\$10.50 to \$11.50
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1 0 to 1 3
Do. Salt, do.	0 9 to 0 10
Potatoes, per bag	2 6 to 2 9
Sugar, Maple, per lb.	0 54 to 0 6
Maple Syrup, per couple	0 0 to 0 0
Honey, do.	0 0 to 0 0
Lard, per lb.	1 1 to 0 0
Haddock, do.	0 3 to 0 0
Eggs, (fresh) per dozen	0 9 to 0 10
Apples, per barrel	\$4.00 to \$5.00
Peaches, do.	\$2.50 to \$3.50
Hay per 100 bundles	\$12.00 to \$15.00
Straw do.	\$6.00 to \$10.00

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, June 29, 1869.

FLOUR, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, none; Extra \$4.75 to \$4.85; Fancy, \$4.55 to \$4.60 nominal; Supers. from Canada Wheat, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Strong Supers. from Canada Wheat, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Superfines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal), nominal; City-brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat) nominal; Canada Superfine No. 2, \$4.20 to \$4.30; Western States No. 2 \$4.10 to \$5.00; Fine, \$4.90 to \$4.00; Middlings, nominal; Pollards, nominal; U. O. Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.30 per 100 lbs.; City-brands, \$2.35. Market dull and irregular, Supers. being quoted 5c. to 10c. per brl. under rates of Saturday. A sale of Extra at \$4.80, and a lot of Fancy within the range quoted. Ordinary Supers. from Canada Wheat sold in a few instances at \$4.50 as it lies,—Strong Bakers' Flour going at \$4.60 and a trifle over. No sales of Supers. from Western Wheat,—any quotation would be nominal. Lower grades also dull and drooping;—a sale of No. 2 Canada Super. at \$4.30, and of Western States' Super. at \$4.10. Bag Flour nominal at quotations. Receipts of Flour reported this forenoon, —by G. T. Railway, 2,900 brls.; by Lachine Canal, 3,487 brls.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to \$6.00.

WHEAT, per bushel of 60 lbs.—Market very dull,—a decline of 2d. per cental reported in Liverpool this forenoon; quotations per cargoes nominal; a few car-loads of U. O. Spring on the track sold this forenoon, at \$1.05, and a parcel of about 700 bush. at \$1.03; no sales of No 2 Chicago or Milwaukee Spring reported.

PEASE, per 60 lbs.—Nominal at 79c. to 80c., (equal to 87c. to 88c. per 66 lbs.)

CKN, per bushel of 56 lbs.—New Mixed Western nominal, latest sales being at 63c.

OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—Nominal at 40c. to 41c.

BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Nominal.

RYE, per 56 lbs.—Nominal.

BUTTER, per lb.—Dull and nominal; no wholesale quotations.

LARD, per lb.—15½ to 16c.

CHEESE, per lb.—Quiet; parcels for local consumption bring 12c. to 13c.

ASHEM, per 100 lbs.—Market easier; Firsts, \$5.45 to \$5.52, according to tares; Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.25 to \$5.40; First Pearls, \$5.57½ to \$5.60; Seconds, \$5.15 to \$5.20.

POKE, per barrel of 200 lbs.—Firm; Mees \$27.25 to \$27.50, small sales at higher rates; Thin Mees, nominal; Prime Mees, \$21.00 to \$21.50 nominal; Prime \$19.50 to \$20.00 nominal.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—No. 1 Wheat quiet at \$1.28 f.o.b.; No. 2 Wheat, \$1.21 f.o.b. Receipts 72,000 bush.; shipments 140,000 bush. Flour less active. Freight unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 28.—No 2 Wheat, weak at \$1.25 f.o.b. Receipts 107,000 bush.; shipments, 115,000 bush. Corn easier at 71½c. f.o.b. Receipts, 71,000 bushels; shipments, 137,000 bush.

BIRTHS.

WOOD.—On the 22nd instant, at 278 St. Urbain street, the widow of John Key Wood, late of San Francisco, of a daughter.

WHITNEY.—On Tuesday, 22nd inst., Mrs. N. S. Whitney, of a daughter.

MORLAND.—On Sunday, the 20th instant, at No. 9 Prince of Wales Terrace, Mrs. Morland, of a son.

REFORD.—On Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at 1080 St. Catherine street, the wife of R. Reford, Esq., of a son.

TRIMBLE.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. J. N. Trimble, of a son.

TELFER.—On the 26th instant, at Point St. Charles, Mrs. Wm. W. Telfer, of a son.

GOLTMAN.—In this city, on the 25th instant, Mrs. S. Goltman, of a son.

MARRIED.

RODGER-BARR.—At Belle Riviere, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. John Mackie, Mr. David Rodger, of St. Andrews, Q., to Miss Alice M. Barr.

SCOTT-YOUNG.—At Belle Riviere, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. John Mackie, Mr. David E. Scott, of Pakenham, Q., to Miss Helen Young.

ROMAN-LEVINE.—On the 23rd inst., at the Jewish Synagogue, St. Constant street, by the Rev. Dr. Cohen, Mr. Samuel Roman, of Muskegon, Mich., to Fanny, second daughter of the late Marcus Levine, of Richmond, P.Q.

GLAYSON-HARPER.—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., in the French Cathedral, by the Rev. A. Giroud, Mr. Matthew Gahan, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Harper, both of this city.

LOYNACHAN.—In this city, on the 20th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Catherine, second daughter of Donald Loynachan, farmer, Beech Ridge, aged 19 years and 10 months.

REMARKS.—In this city, at Great St. James street Wesleyan Church, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. George Douglas, Co-Debate, assisted by Rev. H. Johnson, M.A., brother-in-law of the bride, John Mill Treble, Esq., Merchant, of Windsor, Ont., to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Richard Holland, Esq. No cards.

STRATTON-HERVEY.—At St. James' Church, Montreal, Ont., on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. Richard Lewis, Rector, Frederick Charles Stratton, of Montreal, to Charlotte Phillipina, third daughter of Robert Hervey, Esq., Brockville, Ont. No cards.

ROBINSON-LELAND.—On the 24th inst., at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Canon Bond, Mr. James Robinson, of St. John, N.B., to Sarah Leland, second daughter of Alex. Wand, Esq., of this city.

RALSTON-ROBINSON.—On the 24th inst., at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Canon Bond, Mr. Thomas G. Ralston, of St. John, N.B., to Rebecca Robinson, youngest daughter of James Robinson, Esq., of Montreal.

DIED.

MORLAND.—On Sunday, the 20th instant, at No. 9 Prince of Wales Terrace, Hannah Eliza Servants, the beloved wife of Thomas Morland, Esq.

KELLY.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Emma Catherine, youngest daughter of James Kelly, aged two years and 5 months.

MERRITT.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Thomas Merritt, aged 35 years.

LALENE.—At Clinton F. Butler, N.Y., on the 20th instant, Lucretia Scriver, relict of the late Leane LaLene, formerly of Hemmingford, aged 50 years.

WOOD.—On Friday afternoon, Julia Ann Forbes, wife of O. S. Wood, Esq., and daughter of the late William Forbes, Esq., aged 41 years.

LAVERY.—In this city, on the 24th inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Peter Lavery, aged 78 years, deeply regretted by his beloved widow and only daughter, together with a large number of friends, in whose circle he always formed a prominent part. May his soul rest in peace.

FRIST.—At Granby, Q., on the 23d instant, Washington Frist, Esq., in the 61st year of his age. Deceased was one of the early settlers in that part of the Eastern Townships, and was widely known and deservedly esteemed.

GRATTON.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. George Gratton, aged 13 months and 12 days.

HICKY.—In this city, on the 27th instant, William Hicky, office-cooper Army Medical Department, aged 62 years.

HANNA.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Olive Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. Oliver Hanna, aged 4 years and 4 months.

MCNAUGHTON.—In this city, on Saturday evening, the 26th instant, of consumption, William second son of Mr. A. McNaughton, aged 22 years and 6 months.

EVANS.—On Sabbath morning, 27th instant, after twenty months suffering, Sarah, second and last surviving daughter of Edward Evans, aged five years and three months.

MCMASTER.—This morning, 28th instant, Martha Kate, infant daughter of William B. McMaster, aged 23 days.

Advertisements.

FALES' CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

Having been appointed Sole Agents in the "Dominion of Canada" for Fales' Concentrated Fertilizer, we would direct the attention of the Agricultural community to the immense advantages to be derived from its use. Experience has proved the necessity of manufacturing "Concentrated Manures," which Farmers are unable to produce for themselves. The Fertilizer now offered contains, in a concentrated form, all the life-giving properties necessary to vegetable growth, and its effects are most rapid and wonderful. Its effects on Grass are magical, and are shown within a few days after application. It is equally valuable in the production of Grains, Fruits and Vegetables, and its extraordinary effects need but a single trial to convince the most sceptical.

Full particulars, with Circulars, &c., may be had on application to

CUNNINGHAM BROS.,
4 Union Buildings,
St. Francois Xavier street,
Montreal.
P. O. Box, 514.

COMMISSION BUSINESS, 1869.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.

We, the undersigned, continue to sell on Commission, Flour, Grain, Ashes, Butter, Pork, and other descriptions of Country Produce; and we also fill orders for the same.

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.

In this department we sell all descriptions of Leather on Tanner's account; and keep Hides and Cud Oil.

In both departments our experience and connections secure for consignors the best prices of the market, whilst our charges are moderate, and our settlements prompt.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Montreal, Canada.

FOR SALE, in the Parish of LEPIPHANIE, County of L'Assomption.—An Oatmeal Mill and Barley Mill, with 4 Acres of Land on the south-side of St. Esprit River. A public bridge to the North side, where there is a Carding and Felling Mill, and the Machinery of a Saw Mill, with a Farm of 80 Acres and Bush Land of 20 Acres. Will be sold in one lot,—one-third cash, the balance in three years, without interest.

If not sold by the 20th of July, will be sold in lots. The moveables will be sold in lots. There is one copper boiler, worm and pump, and also, a lot of malleable iron and cast iron. The whole to be sold by the 20th July. For further particulars apply to ROBERT DALRYMPLE, L'Assomption, or to No. 112 Forfar Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

MUNRO MILLS FOR SALE.—A Steam and Water-Power Grist Mill, 2 runs of Burr Stones, with Saw-Mill and comfortable Dwelling-House, with out-buildings, and 12 acres of good land. Also, 160 acres of wood on the premises. Terms easy. Address T. WILLING, Marlinton P.O., P. Ont.

Advertisements.



THE MEXICAN EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRY.

This new variety of Strawberry, now attracting so much attention, was brought in a hand-satchel from Jalapa, Mexico, in the fall of the year 1858. But one of the plants survived the journey. From this one plant the present extensive plantation of Messrs. J. P. WHITING & Co., has been propagated. Four years ago, Mr. Fenelon Beranton, of Lunenburg County, Michigan, had a patch of about two rods square, when Mr. S. B. French (who is a practical nurseryman) first saw them, and immediately made a contract with Mr. Beranton to propagate the plant for the purpose of introducing it to the public. J. P. WHITING & Co., now have a large plantation of this variety, which are offered to the public for the first time, with full confidence that they will be found all that is required in a good Strawberry, either for the home garden, the market garden, or the more extensive plantation.

ITS HARDINESS.

The plant came from the mountain range in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in the immediate vicinity of Jalapa, which is some five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and a few miles west and north from the city of Vera Cruz. Many of the mountains in this region are perpetually covered with snow. This will account for the extreme hardiness of the plant, and shows why it has succeeded so well in this Northern State. It does not winter kill, being entirely unlike most, if not all, familiar varieties of the Strawberry; while the Mexican show green and thrifty fruit-stalks and leaves when the snow goes off in the spring, the others show, scarcely any signs of life.

ITS PROLIFIC QUALITIES.

The single plant, or crown, forms a stool, similar to the garlic potato, onion, and plants of that nature. While the parent crown is flowering and bearing fruit, new crowns are being formed, sending forth new fruit-stalks, which in their turn, blossom and bear fruit. These stools or crowns often cover a surface of from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. The stools may be readily separated as the roots are nearly tuberous. They may also be propagated by runners, which form stools and bear fruit the same season.

THE FRUIT.

The plant is bi-sexual, very perfect in its blossoms, and each blossom perfects a berry. The size of the fruit is rather above the average, being neither small, nor yet a mammoth. The fruit-stalks stand erect, are of a great length, and staunch enough to bear its burden of fruit without permitting it to droop into the dirt. The flavor is rich and aromatic in a remarkable degree. The superior excellence of this variety was first discovered to Mr. French by the grateful fragrance of the fruit. The flesh is solid, melting, but firm, and as a berry for transportation it has no superior. Its form is an irregular conical; its color a bright scarlet; the calix parts readily from the fruit; in this respect it is nearly as free as the raspberry.

A CONTINUOUS BEARER.

It does not bear fruit periodically, or monthly, but continuously. Ripe berries have been picked as early as the twenty-eighth day of May, and continuously from that time until the eighth of November. It would be regarded as very productive if it yielded but one crop (like other plants) during the season; but, in bearing continuously, it has decided advantages over all other known varieties.

Soil seems to make but little difference with the plant. It has been successfully cultivated on sandy land, on gravelly loam, and on nearly pure clay land; the better the soil the more thrifty the plant, and the more abundant and better the fruit.

It may be transplanted at any season, with satisfactory result. When a bed is once set, there is no need of disturbing it for years. The stools are constantly enlarging and will cover the ground completely, without interfering with the productiveness of the plant.

TESTIMONIALS.

A large number of persons, whose testimony is unimpeachable, have expressed the most favorable opinion respecting this remarkable fruit, for which see circulars.

Those wishing plants of this extraordinary kind should order at once.

The plants may be put out at any time before the ground freezes. Price per dozen \$2.50. Active and responsible agents wanted, and are being appointed in every city, town, and country in the Province of Quebec; and in all countries East of Kingston, Ont. All orders and communications promptly attended to. Address M. O. KELLAGG, Gent. Agt. Box 618, P. O., Montreal.

Office with T. FULLER & Co., corner Port and Foundry's streets.
Geo. W. ALEXANDER, General Agent for the Dominion, Windsor, Ont.

TERREBONNE, 22nd June, 1869.
To the Editor of the WITNESS.

SIR,—Having read an advertisement in your paper about the Buckeye Mower and Reaper being the most successful Harvester in the world, I wish to challenge that most successful harvester, or any other mower and reaper in the Dominion, to a field trial, the said trial to come off in the vicinity of Montreal, at any time suitable to the hitherto successful mower and reaper. Yours, &c.

MATTHEW MOODY.

Advertisements.

MILLS & MILL FURNISHING.—The subscribers hereby announce to the public, that they, as inventors and Patentees of Lamb's New Double Action Water Wheel, are prepared to supply them for any part of the Dominion or United States. To enable the public to judge of its merits the Wheel is warrant to grind with one run of Stones, at the rate of eight bushels of wheat per hour, with thirty inches head of water, or with a circular Saw to cut at the rate of eight hundred feet of lumber per hour, with four feet head. It is strongly made, cheap, simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order, or choke up with rubbish, and is adapted to any head of water, from eighteen inches to sixty feet. The larger sizes can be made partly of wood. Parties ordering these Wheels will please state what they are required to drive, and whether to run with or against the Sun. Among the distinguishing qualities of our Wheel are steadiness of action, and a remarkable economy in the use of water