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Daily Witness, 10c. per line first insertion
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Montreal Witness,

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION, PUBLISHED TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Daily Witness, Delivered, $4.00; Mailed, $3.00
Tri-Weekly, $2.00; Weekly, $1.00.
New Dominion Monthly, $1.50.
Canadian Messenger, 30c.

VOL. XXVIII., NEW SERIES. MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873. No. 142.

Cotemporary Press and News

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

We interpret the result of the autumn elections not at all as a Democratic reaction, of which there is no sign whatever; not at all as indicative of indifference to republican principles and general policy, but as a rebuke of the party recklessness of the Republicans. The salary grab was a sign of that recklessness. Unfit nominations are the sign of it. Contemptuous violations of the spirit and the letter of the Civil Service rules are a sign of it. The silence of the party press upon improper nominations, or sophistical acquiescence in them, is a sign of it. The total Democratic demoralization of last year and the signal Republican success seem to have intoxicated the party, and we apparently suppose that we can do anything if it can but be made "regular." Let this autumn, with its defeats and its reduced majorities, undeceive us all, from the President to the boatman in the custom house barge. Let us support no measures, in this season of financial anxiety and prostration, that are not of the plainest economy, resisting and exposing all jobs, and every kind of corruption and extravagance. And let us support no men except those of known honesty and ability, especially opposing those of the other kind who imperil the party by obtaining its regular nomination. Party victory, like victory in the field, or like a great fortune, may be bought too dearly. There is no love of the Democratic party in this country, with our sad and splendid history of twenty years, and no trust in it. But that distrust alone will not sustain an organized opposition. It was not enough to draw out the thirty thousand voters who stayed at home in Ohio. It will not be enough, without the wisest measures and the most irreproachable candidates, to maintain the efficiency and the supremacy of the Republican party.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

COLONEL STOFFEL'S EVIDENCE.

[From the London Daily News, Nov. 5.]

There has been intense excitement to-day at the Trianon at the result of Colonel Stoffel's examination. He appeared in plain clothes, being dismissed from the army. His story about Marshal Bazaine's despatches which he did not transmit to Marshal MacMahon was briefly this:—Marshal MacMahon was uneasy at the absence of news from Marshal Bazaine. Colonel Stoffel obtained from M. Piétri two Paris police inspectors, Rabasse and Mies, who were to try to get in and out of Metz. Colonel Stoffel promised them 25,000 francs (£1,000) as a reward if they succeeded. The policemen got as far only as Longwy, and then telegraphed to Colonel Stoffel that there was no chance of entering Metz. At the same time, as they alleged, they telegraphed to Colonel Stoffel the contents of four despatches from Marshal Bazaine and General Coffinières, confided to them by Marshal Bazaine's messenger, Guyard. These despatches were the same as those shown in the night to Colonel Absac, who declined to keep them, on the ground that the contents had been telegraphed before. Colonel Stoffel, denying any knowledge of the anticipatory telegram, admitted the receipt of the original despatches, but swore he put them in his pocket and never read them, being under the impression that, the agents' mission having failed, they could not be important. He repeatedly pleaded loss of memory about unimportant things. The Duc d'Aumale remarked sternly on the improbability of his not looking at despatches brought by special agents of his own to whom he had offered a large reward, and desired him to retire, saying he should have to call him again. Colonel Stoffel attempted to make a speech against General de Rivière's report, accusing him of suppressing despatches; and, though interrupted by the President, he succeeded in loudly uttering these words, "I share in the contempt and disgust of the whole army for the reporter." A general officer near me whispered his surprise that this contempt of court was not visited by arrest on the spot. The Court, however, adjourned for luncheon, and remained absent for the unusual period of an hour. On returning Colonel Stoffel was recalled, and the President repeated to him, as having been heard by some members of the Court, the objectionable words he had uttered. Colonel Stoffel refused to retract them, saying he was not a child and always thought retraction childish. Thereupon the Duc d'Aumale dictated to the Registrar a decree, which, in substance, was an order to a divisional general to arrest Colonel Stoffel. Thus far he could hold his head high; but worse was to come. General Pourcet, the Judge Advocate, rose, and citing various articles of war, moved the Court that, whereas there existed sufficient presumption that Colonel Stoffel was guilty between September 22 and 27 of having wilfully suppressed, destroyed or lacerated despatches addressed to Marshal MacMahon he should be allowed to prosecute Colonel Stoffel. The Court granted this, after an objection by M. Lachaud that defective memory was not a crime. The meaning of all these formalities is that by this time Colonel Stoffel is in custody.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 21.

END OF THE CONVENT SYSTEM.

The Government Commissioners are going forward with energy in the execution of the law putting an end to the convent system in the city and province of Rome. Last week several more establishments of monks and nuns were taken possession of, among them the four houses which are the principal seats of the Company of Jesuits. To-day, according to the notice printed in the official journal, the buildings must be vacated by the monks so as to be ready for immediate use by the Government. Provision has been made for the payment of the pensions, ranging from $30 to $120 a year, allotted to the dislodged *religiosi*, male and female, the sums varying according to age and condition. I have not seen any notice yet that the monks and nuns are prohibited receiving this aid from the Government. Some time back it was positively declared that not a soldo of the profane lucre of an excommunicated authority would be allowed to go into the sack of Fra Domenico, or Fra Francesco, or any of the rest of them. It is, perhaps, found that the Pope has already on his shoulders as much as he can comfortably carry, and so, without saying a word, the money is taken. The monks of Ara Cœli, on the Capitol Hill, who are the keepers of the *sacro bambino*, are among those this week turned out of doors. Their convent is to be converted into a place for the lodgment of a portion of the garrison of Rome; a use to which the great Jesuits' establishment, and many other such houses, have already been put.

POPE AND EMPEROR.

The publication of the letters exchanged between the Pope and the Emperor William has given a new impulse to the controversy going on between the pretensions of the Papacy and the rights of the State. It has all along been said here by the writers of the Clerical Party, that the policy framed by Prince Bismarck, which has obliged the German Bishops to respect the civil law, has not met the approbation of the Sovereign, and that the Chancellor of the Empire was in disfavor, and was to fall from power. What to other people has seemed somewhat absurd, has to the sage partisans of sacerdotal authority appeared most reasonable, and likely to happen. The eagerness of their desires has got the better of their judgment and knowledge of the situation. So cordially is the Prince Bismarck hated, that the clerical organs even descend to the pettiness of refusing to give him his title, usually designating him as Signor De Bismarck—all the more unreasonable or illogical because these advocates of legitimacy, and the mission of the altar and the throne, generally exhibit a superstitious reverence for titles and consider it a sin against good manners not to respect that which has the sanction of the sovereign prerogative. I make an extract from an article in the *Diritto* upon the Pope's letter to the Emperor, to show the general tone which the newspapers indulge in treating these subjects:

"The Pope has deceived himself to the extent of believing that a single word of the Emperor of Germany would have forced the great Chancellor to yield and revoke all the measures taken up to this time against the Catholic hierarchy. * * * The power of Papal Rome, after traversing its unlucky orbit, is passing to its decline, and, we hope, never to rise again. In a religious point of view, we do not know what consequences the movement in Germany and Switzerland, of which we are witnesses, will have, nor whether the movement in Italy may not take a more decided form. But in a political point of view, the Church of Rome is condemned to fall by its own errors, as well as by what is still more potent, the ever-increasing intellectual and moral forces of the populations. These are the immediate results which the Vatican does not wish to recognize; but, for that, not the less certain. The first step leads to further transformations. Meanwhile we must congratulate ourselves upon that already obtained as a work of progress and civilization."

METROPOLITAN RECONSTRUCTION.

Turning from general to local affairs, it may be mentioned that the Municipal Council is at length coming to some conclusions upon the question, long under discussion, of the plan for partly reconstructing Rome. That part of the project laying out a new quarter in the open fields, under the fortress of St. Angelo, has already been voted, and before long we may hope to see extended lines of handsome new houses rising in what ought to be made the most healthy and convenient part of Rome. Five or six new bridges across the Tiber have been projected, and two or three of them are intended to put the quarters of the city to be built in communication with the old centre. The report made by the commission named by the City Government shows that all the work laid out by the municipality will demand an expenditure of but little less than 170 millions of francs, and a period of five and twenty years is allowed for the full execution of the general scheme. A new order of things has taken the place of the old, and the priests and monks, who neglected to execute their task of presenting a good example of urban civilization in their administration of the affairs of Rome, are now beginning to feel the guilt of their neglect. These people of the gloomy black robe begin to look out of place here, and they go about with a depressing consciousness that they are without the sympathy of a great part of the population. More than by anything else, they are rebuked by the greater cleanliness of Rome, which promises to become perfect, if the present scrubbing process continues.—*N. Y. Times Cor.*

THOMAS NAST'S LECTURE.

AN AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT—REMINISCENCES OF CARICATURING.

A large audience gathered at Steinway Hall last evening to welcome Mr. Nast, the artist, on his first appearance as a lecturer in the Metropolis. Mr. Nast's appearance on the platform was the signal for enthusiastic applause, which continued for some seconds, the recipient bowing his acknowledgements. Mr. Nast said: It is usual to introduce a lecture with some wise and deep-feeling remark. It is my pleasure on this occasion to announce that

MAN IS A LAUGHING ANIMAL.

(Laughter.) I have read in books of natural history of an animal known as a laughing jackass. It is unnecessary to go as far as Australia for this animal. I will illustrate my meaning by drawing a laughing animal. The artist stepped to the "blackboard" of which we had heard so much of late, and rapidly sketched his laughing animal—a man of a good deal of avoirdupois, apparently bursting with laughter. The picture was received with applause. The lecturer then said he had watched with a great deal of interest the outcries of our illustrious ancestor, the monkey. (Laughter.) He asked who, even among our judges, can assume so much gravity? Not even Barnard or Cardozo (laughter) can surpass that serious animal. The lecturer here presented a capital caricature of a monkey which he designated.

"THE SERIOUS ANIMAL."

To give the last picture force he added a paw holding a cup. "This," he said, "is the author of the subscription for my benefit. (Loud applause.) I will endeavor to show you how I look when receiving it." The picture was further embellished by a caricature of the lecturer behind an organ. The picture was completed by a fanciful design of the North Pole. "Now," continued the lecturer, "when the monkey has collected all the money he can for me, he proposes to climb the North Pole." This remark was received with roars of laughter. On the artist-lecturer continuing his discourse by an allusion to the English traveller who paints Americans in such gloomy colors, a decidedly swell-looking Englishman was added to the picture, and Mr. Nast's conception of

THE BRITISH LION—

a small poodle with a ruffled collar about his neck—completed the ideal drawing. The lecturer believed Americans to be the jolliest people in the world. He transferred to the "blackboard" his ideal of the funny man—Brother Jonathan laughing at the British Lion, which had met with the misfortune to lose part of its tail by the beak of the American Eagle. The prevailing style of alluding to grave subjects in the West, as exemplified by Western editors, was next alluded to. Mr. Nast said the funny men of some of the journals of America had no respect for the gravest things in nature. Life and death were alike objects of their wit. For instance, he had read in a paper in the West this brief announcement of a man's departure

FROM LIFE TO DEATH:

"John Smith, of Kansas City, found fault with the meat in his boarding-house. The coroner made $3 on him." Some time ago the funny man started "Cæsarism," but they killed it after a brief period. Cæsar, as represented by Mr. Nast, presented Andrew Johnson, crowned and robed in purple. This was one of the most effective caricatures of the evening, and was received with much merriment by the audience. The supposed present Cæsar was represented as an ass, crowned with a wreath of immortelles. "This," said the lecturer, "is not quite as ferocious a Cæsar as a prominent journal would have us believe, but it is the only correct one—it is the only exact likeness of any individual who would dare proclaim himself a Cæsar in America. This may not resemble any one in particular; it is intended as a caricature of—nobody!" Caricature is the oldest form of art.

THE BARBARIANS OF OLD

caricatured their enemies with the forms of beasts and the faces of men. I can imagine how Great Britain would caricature an invading Dane. Political caricature is of comparatively modern birth; it has been a power in politics in Great Britain, and it is not too much to say that caricaturists have made and unmade dynasties time and again in that country. American caricaturing is yet in its infancy. An illustrated newspaper must have a prodigious income to lavish the means necessary on this one feature of illustrated journalism. I believe I am the first person in America who accepted caricaturing as a profession for life. My original intention was to become an historical painter, but I saw Burton in the old Chambers Street Theatre in "Toodles," and was impressed with the power of humor and caricature. As an evidence of his proficiency when he began the study of his art, the lecturer drew a very funny picture of Burton in a drunken scene from "Toodles." It was Burton, he had no doubt, who first started him on his career as a caricaturist and deprived the world of those grand, historical paintings which it would have received from him. (Laughter.) In drawing

"AN HISTORICAL PAINTING,"

the lecturer took advantage of the present Cuban complications to give his audience a picture of an American man-of-war firing at a Spanish iron-clad, the effect of the first shot being to knock the Spanish Admiral out of the ocean and into Spain. [Laughter.] The lecturer said, "All the arts are akin, and like the members of a good family, help one another, and I think it only proper that I should draw you the heartrending scene which occurs when a would-be artist meets a rebuff from one he asks to employ him. When 14 years of age I applied at the office of an 'illustrated newspaper' for work. Here is the scene: The look of astonishment and contempt on the part of the editor, and my own look of utter despair and woe." Mr. Nast here made a capital sketch of the features of the well-known proprietor of an illustrated weekly paper, and a sketch from memory of his own appearance at that age. The picture was a very funny one, and drew from the audience the warmest applause. Mr. Nast continued, "But I got the situation at the magnificent stipend of $5 per week." [Laughter.] Mr. Nast's

FIRST POLITICAL CARICATURE

was from General Butler's proclamation during the war that certain slaves in Virginia were free. Speaking of Butler reminded the lecturer that Butler's face was a good one to caricature, and he proceeded to show his audience how it was done, the result being a caricature of Gen. Butler in the artist's happiest manner. After the war, the artist said, he began a regular career of caricature, Andy Johnson's attack on the Freedmen's Bureau serving as an invitation to attack that renowned hero who "swung around the circle" with such effect. The attack on the New York Ring, in 1871, was then alluded to. A history of its financial strength and its unworthy purposes was dwelt on at some length. First, he said, Tweed and Hall laughed at the caricatures, but, things becoming squally, they made certain offers, which were not accepted. Then they asked me, "If I didn't want to go to Europe for three years for my health?" Well, I did not care to go. (Laughter.) Then all of Harper's publications were taken from the public schools, diminishing the receipts of that firm by $50,000 a year; but, to their credit be it said, they never wavered. They had enlisted "for the war," and they fought it through. [Loud and continued applause.] To illustrate

THE TAMMANY RING

the lecturer drew a caricature of "The Boss," which was fully equal to Nast's best efforts during the Ring campaign. The lecturer had often been asked how he got his ideas for caricatures. "This," he said, "is one of those things which no fellow can find out." It might be inspiration or intuition, but the thoughts come. The attack on the Ring has dwindled down to a number of suits against the leaders of Tammany; but they are very expensive. The lecturer thought he could suggest a cheaper "suit"—a convict's garb—which he proceeded to draw, to the infinite satisfaction of the audience. The last drawing Mr. Nast designated "an historical picture," a representation of himself retiring for the night. The audience took the hint and dispersed, evidently much pleased with the lecture.—*N. Y. Times, 19th inst.*

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

EPISCOPALIAN.—Rooms for a Church Home for Young Women are being furnished at Toronto.——The Toronto Church Union has opened missions at Leslieville and Seaton village.——A new church was opened at Lucan on the 29th ult.——Rev. W. Brookman has been appointed to the rectory of Amherstburg.——Another acre of land has been added to the church cemetery at Granby.——Rev. A Dawson was ordained as deacon of the church at Belleville on the 13th inst.——The Rev. J. P. Hincks, pastor of St. James Church, Ingersoll, has been presented with a Canonry of Holy Trinity Cathedral, London, by the Bishop of Huron.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. Charles Cameron, Priceville, has been called to the Beaverton Church. ——Rev. S. Houston, M. A., has resigned his pastorship of Calvin Church, St. John.—— Rev. W. A. McKay was inducted into charge of the congregations of Baltimore and Coldsprings, on the 4th inst.——Rev. Mr. McKay, late of Elmira, Ill., was inducted into charge of Duff's Church, East Puslinch, on the 30th ult.——The congregation at Knox Church, Winnipeg, have elected three additional elders, owing to the increase in membership. ——On Sabbath last, the new church at Malcolm was opened for public worship. It cost nearly $3,000.

METHODIST.—Rev. S. B. Gundy, president of the N. C. Conference, died at his residence in Toronto, on the 12th inst., of typhoid fever. ——Hamilton's subscriptions to Victoria College now amount to $6,650.——The congregation of the Metcalfe street church, Ottawa, intend to build a new church to cost about $70,000.——On Sunday last a new church was formally opened at Wilkinson's, on the Chatsworth mission; $415 was subscribed during the opening services.——Up to Wednesday last 48 circuits had voted in favor of union and 16 against.——A bazaar was held recently at Owen Sound, at which $200 was realized.—— The church at Odessa has purchased a new organ valued at $350.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. E. J. Sherrill, pastor of the Church at Eaton, has been compelled through ill-health to resign his pastorate after thirty-six years of service.

BAPTIST.—The Forestville revival continues. Thirty-four persons have been baptised. Twenty-three persons were recently baptized at Eden.——Rev. J. W. Thorne has accepted the call of the Cheltenham Church, and Rev. T. Booker that of Claremont church. ——Rev. E. J. Stobo has resigned the pastoral care of the churches in Fonthill and Welland. ——A new church was opened at Onslow, N.S., on the 9th inst.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—About $1,700 were collected for the Pope in the churches of Halifax last Sunday fortnight.

DONATIONS.—The Bishop of Algoma, solid silver pitcher and salver, by his parishioners of East Zorra.——Rev. F. Johnston, Omemee, buffalo robe.

DOMINION NEWS.

— The French papers mention a big fire at Riviere du Loup, *en haut*, recently, by which 66 dwellings were consumed. Details are wanted.

— The *Colonial Farmer* of Fredericton, N. B., vouches for the fact that some apples and onions grown in that neighborhood are a foot in circumference.

— Some of the French papers are urging French-Canadian Conservatives to agree with each other to reject Mr. Langevin and adopt Mr. Judge of Sessions Coursol as their political chief.

— The Red Island lightship has been wrecked on White Island Reef, in the St. Lawrence, and is likely to be a total loss. The lost ship was of iron, built in England, and cost about $36,000. The crew were landed at Cacouna frost-bitten and much exhausted.

— The dismantling of the "Bavarian" continues, and a good part of her machinery has been moved. Should the present weather continue she will be hauled out and rebuilt here, as it will be impossible to get her down to Montreal.—*Kingston News.*

RAILWAY BY-LAW DEFEATED.—BOWMANVILLE, Nov. 19.—The by-law submitted by the Township Council of Darlington, granting $40,000 to aid the Bowmanville, Lindsay and Bobcaygeon Railway, was defeated by twenty votes.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY.—MERRITTON, Nov. 19.—During a drunken row on the main street of this village, a man named Toope stabbed another with a knife in the forehead. The knife broke with the force of the blow, leaving about an inch of steel in the victim's head, who now lies in a critical state.

THRESHING MACHINE ACCIDENT.—DURHAM, Nov. 19.—A very serious accident occurred to one George Leopard, to-day. It appears that while engaged in oiling a threshing machine his clothes became entangled with the shaft. He was wound round it several times, and his clothes were torn completely off him, and he was bruised severely before the machine could be stopped. He lies at present in a very critical condition.

AMERICAN NEWS.

— The annual statement of the Board of Revision of Philadelphia places the taxable property of the city at $548,243,535, being an increase of $21,078,267 on the valuation for the previous year. By the sensible method adopted in 1868 the valuation for assessment is made to approach very closely to the actual market value of the property, and the figures, therefore, have the merit of not only evenly distributing the burdens of taxation, but of giving some idea of the real wealth of the city.

— From Pittsburgh comes the latest story of a defaulting cashier. The National Trust Company of that city have suspended "in consequence of the unexplained absence of the cashier," according to an official notice posted on their closed doors. This humble confession tells its own tale. The Trust Company put themselves at the mercy of their cashier; if he chose to absent himself in an unexplained fashion, there was nothing left but suspension.

— There is something ludicrous, as well as pathetic, in the beggarly remainder which fell into the hands of the creditors of Winship, the absconding broker, yesterday. This man, by judicious exercise of his powers of winning, gained the confidence of his customers, and, without giving any security other than his own promises, secured deposits to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Yesterday, his confiding depositors pounced upon his assets and found only a lot of office furniture to satisfy their demands. It is the old, old story of trust betrayed and business overdone on borrowed capital. The lesson has been read so many times lately, that we must suppose it well learned by this time.—*N. Y. Tribune, 19th inst.*

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—The results of the late election in the twenty-five Senate districts lying outside of the counties of New-York and Kings afford conclusive proof that the best policy a political party can adopt is the selection of honest men for stations of power and trust. Comparing the election returns of 1873 with those of 1871, when the present Senate was elected, we find that the Republicans gain in eight districts and lose in sixteen. In all but five of these districts the gains or losses can be accounted for by considerations touching the fitness of the candidates, or of the present Senators, to occupy the position of Senator, which ought to be an honorable one.—*N.Y. Tribune.*

CLOSING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—Thick ice is reported at several points on the Erie Canal, and unless there is a speedy and decided moderation in the weather, navigation must be considered closed for the season. Last year the canal was not finally closed until the 1st of December, and even then the stoppage came so early that a large amount of grain was caught by the ice. If the close of navigation this year is nearly two weeks earlier, as now appears probable, the disaster must be much greater. It is said that nearly 4,000,000 bushels of grain, now in the canal, must be shipped by rail, or remain in the boats until spring. In either case the loss will be severe. Many thousands of men are thrown out of employment by the closing of the canals, and it is doubly unfortunate that the stoppage comes so much earlier this year, when all branches of business are so much depressed. But, on the other hand, it must be admitted that the suspension of traffic in this quarter will set a good deal of money free, and probably make it abundant before Christmas.—*N. Y. Times, 21st.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

— The Bishops of Bavaria have signed a collective pastoral against "mixed" schools; this pastoral was read in all the pulpits on the 28th of September. It states that "mixed" schools bring no real advantage as to instruction and education; also, "they result in serious injury, dangers, and evils;" Catholic schools only can preserve "the precious advantages of the religious education of youth."

—A "postal telegraph carriage" is a device recently introduced in England for temporary communications. It is a movable office, carrying all necessary appliances, with working room for eight clerks, and half a mile of three-wire iron-sheathed cable is stowed away in the "boot," to be paid out and drawn in as occasion requires. It has been found of use at agricultural shows and races.

— Infanticide is being attacked in India by accurate registration of births and frequent inspection of female infants. Any village in which the number of girls is less than forty per cent. of the whole number of children is proclaimed, and is then subject to exceptionally rigorous police supervision, the cost of which is paid by a small tax on each house. The number of girls surviving infancy is already decidedly on the increase.

— In receiving several members of the religious corporations, the Pope said that the suppression of those bodies was a visitation of Providence, because they had not kept up their discipline, and had become corrupt. If they ever reassembled, rigorous reforms would be necessary. In reference to the letter of the Comte De Chambord, His Holiness said that Providence acted mysteriously, and its decrees must be received with resignation. He has, at the same time, according to reports from Rome, addressed a letter to the Count, congratulating him for having cleared up all doubts about his position.

— In the Library Sainte-Geneviève has just been placed the pedestal which is to receive the bust of Gering, the first printer that ever brought out a book in Paris. The likeness has been executed by M. Dauman, and on the base will be placed a fac-simile of the printing of that period. The engraving which has served the artist as a guide for the portrait represents the printer with a black velvet cap, a beard, a short cloak, with velvet collar, and slashed shoes and long hose. In his left hand he holds a book with the inscription: "Ulderichus Guernich, proto typographus; Parisiis, 1469."

R. W. SMITH, M. D.—By mail from Dublin, Ireland, we are informed of the death of Dr. Robert William Smith, Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, and one of the most learned members of the medical profession in the United Kingdom. Dr. Smith's eminence was chiefly obtained as a surgical pathologist. In the year 1849 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, and during the greater part of his professional life he was connected with Richmond Hospital, in the Irish metropolis. He did not devote much of his time to operative surgery, preferring the higher walk of theory and surgical pathology. As a lecturer he was unrivalled for clear and lucid exposition of his subject. During his connection with the Richmond Hospital he succeeded in collecting many of the finest specimens of casts and drawings illustrating surgical pathology which have ever been accumulated through the labors of a single man.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN CHANCERY—TORONTO, ONT.

MCFARLANE *vs.* MURPHY, and others.—Bill filed by Messrs. Bell & Bell, of Belleville, Ontario, Solicitors for Duncan McFarlane, Esq., of Montreal, assignee of the estate of J. R. Trumpour, an insolvent, formerly a grain buyer at Wellington, Prince Edward, and a partner of the firm of Trumpour & Watson, insolvents. The plaintiff charges that the insolvents, by a deed purporting to bear date 8th July, 1871, conveyed certain lands to his father-in-law, R. Murphy, the defendant, the said deed having been registered only on the 13th November, 1872; that on the 12th November, 1872, the defendant, R. Murphy, conveyed the same lands to the defendants, Niles and Noxon, taking from them in part payment a mortgage for $3,000; and that the insolvent, Trumpour, absconded in December following; his partner, Watson, having a few days previously set him the example of leaving the jurisdiction. The other charges set out more in detail the concealment of the conveyance from Trumpour to R. Murphy, the fraudulent nature thereof, and declared that the advances made by creditors were given on the faith of the lands being insolvent's property. The 13 Eliz., cap. 5, and 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 16, were relied on to establish the right of plaintiff to recover these lands; and it was further alleged that the deed in question, under the circumstances of the case, had actually never been delivered, and that the defendant, R. Murphy, held the premises upon a secret trust for the said insolvent. Other allegations shewed the *mala fides* of the whole transactions, and charged that defendant, D. G. Murphy, bought the mortgage in question after the bill was filed in this suit, and so was attached with notice of all the facts. The plaintiff therefore asked that the defendants, the Murphys, should be ordered to assign to him the said mortgage. An injunction was also asked to restrain defendants, Niles and Noxon, from paying anything to the Murphys on account of the mortgage. On the case coming on at Cobourg for hearing, 27th ult., a decree was taken by consent providing among other things:—

That the defendants, the Murphys, should forthwith execute to the plaintiff an assignment of the Niles and Noxon mortgage, of $3,000; should deliver up all deeds, &c., in their power relating thereto, and should forthwith pay to the plaintiff and to the defendants, Niles and Noxon, all the costs of this suit, including the costs of the hearing.

SUPERIOR COURT.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.

T. G. LABATT *vs.* MEYER TRESTER.—This is an action for $5,000 damages for the infringement of a trade-mark. Both the parties to this suit are wholesale tobacconists of this city, importing their own stock. It is alleged by the plaintiff that the defendant has forged a trade-mark consisting of the letters "O K," and placed by the plaintiff on boxes of cigars. Mr. F. E. Gilman, attorney for the plaintiff, has instruction to prosecute all who are found selling boxes of cigars bearing the bogus mark.

RUTHERFORD *vs.* G. T. R. COMPANY.—This action, which was noticed some time ago, was brought by the plaintiff for damages caused by the refusal of the Company to carry a certain kind of lumber from the plaintiff's mills in Acton to this city. The defendants have pleaded that they were not bound to carry cedar lumber, and cannot be compelled to do so. The case is set down for hearing by a Judge on Dec. 2d. F. E. Gilman for plaintiff.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Present:—Mr. Justice Torrance.

In Re ROBERT MACFARLANE, Insolvent, and JOHN WHYTE, Assignee, and Boyd, Caldwell, *et al*, Petitioners. There were two petitions before the Court in this cause, one praying that Evans, a creditor, who has not yet presented his claim, be now allowed to do so, another presented by Mr. Abbott on behalf of the assignee. The former was granted. The latter was called for from the circumstance that Mr. Whyte, the assignee, had, at the time of drawing up of the assignment, neglected by some inadvertence, as is stated, to affix his signature to the document, and the prayer of the petition was that Mr. Whyte might be permitted now to do so, and that such act might have a retroactive effect, thus legalizing all previous proceedings. The petition was refused, on the ground that it would form a bad precedent, and lead to endless confusion. Mr. C. P. Davidson opposed the petition.

ACQUISITION OF THE MOUNTAIN PARK.

FESTIVE CELEBRATION.

On Saturday afternoon the Park Committee celebrated the completion of the expropriations for the Mountain Park, by inviting all the Commissioners, His Worship the Mayor, members of Council, and a number of citizens, who all assembled in the house on the Hall estate, which is included in the Park.

Ald. Nelson, Chairman of the Park Committee, occupied the chair, the vice-chairs being filled by Aldermen Alexander and David. After discussing luncheon,

The Chairman welcomed those present. All the land for the Park had been now acquired with the exception of four small parcels. After the toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the members of the Royal Family,"

Hon. John Young responded to that of "The Gov.-General and the members of the Dominion Government." He said the present was an occasion on which politicians could meet without bringing up the points which divided them. It gave him much pleasure to be present that afternoon. Every one should assist in developing the boundless resources of our Dominion, which stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Montreal, the commercial capital of the country, was 160 miles nearer to the great lakes than any other seaport on the continent; so it was of great importance that they should develop and beautify the metropolis and its surroundings. They would prosper in exact proportion to the energy that was exerted, and unless they utilized all the facilities and advantages at their disposal, Montreal would not be able to maintain that proud position which had been hers in the past. In addition to the splendid park which was now secured to the people, he thought they ought to obtain possession of

THE NUNS' ISLAND,

which, however, he feared the Sisters would not give up. He then returned thanks to Mr. City-Attorney Devlin for the able manner in which the Park expropriations had been conducted. (Cheers.) He did not believe that in any other hands it could have been accomplished as it was. He now turned Mr. Devlin's attention to Nuns' Island, with the view of securing for the city that delightful place. (Applause.)

Mr. Laflamme, M. P., also spoke. It appeared to him as if the object for which the millionaires of Montreal had so long held the land was now attained, so that an elevated park was now at the disposal of all the citizens for healthful enjoyment. He advocated the beautifying of the Park, when it would be the prettiest, the healthiest and the finest spot on the continent. [Hear.]

The Chairman bore testimony to the able manner in which the Commissioners had performed their duties. He would not say that the land had been acquired at a low price, for the Commissioners had dealt very liberally with the proprietors, and had given all they could for every foot of it. He could not say exactly what it would cost, but he thought it would be about $800,000.

Mr. Hart, one of the Commissioners, bore testimony to the fact that his fellow-commissioners had endeavored to do their duty honestly, and had given the largest amount to which the land owners were entitled. Mr. City-Attorney Devlin had also acted in a spirit of the utmost fairness, as he had asked the Commissioners to take all considerations into account, and give every cent to which the owners were entitled.

Capt. Shepherd concurred with Mr. Hart in the fairness of the expropriations.

Mr. McGibbon had all along favored the Park scheme, and was glad to have been able to aid it as much as much as he could. He had been a Commissioner in the property they were on and the Bagg estate, and believed the proprietors had been liberally dealt with. In coming years he would look back with pride on the fact that he had aided in expropriating the first piece of land for that noble purpose.

Mr. McLennan was glad to know that the work of obtaining the land had progressed so satisfactorily. He concurred in what his fellow-commissioners had said, and looked forward to a far greater future for Montreal than most people expected. [Hear.]

Hon. Henry Starnes returned thanks to the toast of the "Lieut-Governor of Quebec and the Local Legislature," and noticed the energy shown by the Mayor, Corporation and Mr. Devlin, in the work of obtaining the Park, and congratulated the city on its present prosperity.

Hon. J. L. Beaudry followed and referred to a former period when the subject of having a boulevard was discussed. He had believed the idea should be carried out, but unfortunately the liberal views of Mr. Redpath were not held by the other proprietors, and so the proposal fell through. He referred to the favorable situation of the grounds, and as to the price, though it was pretty high, he did not believe the citizens would find fault with values given.

Ald. David, M.P.P., after referring to his duties in Parliament and as chairman of the Road Committee, expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Devlin had been appointed City Attorney, and believed that but for him the city would have paid two or three hundred thousand dollars more for the Park than it had done.

Ald. McGauvran, M.P.P., also bore testimony to the services which had been rendered to the city by Mr. Devlin, to whom in a great measure was due the comparatively cheap rate at which the park had been acquired.

"The press" was responded to by Mr. White and Mr. Stewart.

Hon. John Young, in a neat speech, proposed the health of His Worship the Mayor and the members of the City Council.

The Mayor, in response, congratulated the city on the acquisition of the land for a People's Park. It was not his fault that it had not been obtained before, when, in all probability, its cost would not have been half as much as at present. He had advocated the scheme as far back as 1858, without success, but now that it had been obtained he hoped that when opened to the public it would not be the resort of vice and licentiousness. [Applause.] He likewise congratulated himself that the Park had come into the possession of the city during his tenure of office. He referred to the advantageous situation and great resources of Montreal, and the well-considered schemes for her advancement. He referred also to the increased city expenditure of late years and the interest of which she had been able to bear without extra calls upon her tax-payers, and believed that with a due exercise of economy this part and all other of the city undertakings might be completed without adding to their burdens. He concluded by desiring the citizens to remember that they were largely indebted to Mr. Devlin for the able manner he had put this park through, a service demanding special recognition at the hands of the Corporation. (Cheers.)

Hon. J. L. Beaudry proposed the chairmen and members of the Park Committee, coupled with the name of Mr. City Attorney Devlin.

Ald. Nelson said he had, perhaps, done the least to secure the park, having been much from town. He gave the greatest credit to Mr. Devlin for accomplishing that end, while Aldermen Alexander and David, and Coun. McShane, had labored hard for the same purpose. (Hear, hear.) He did not know how much Mr. Devlin had saved to the city, but it was a large amount, though the proprietors had received every cent the land was worth.

Ald. Alexander had always been in favor of a park, and was glad that justice had been done to all parties. He believed in his conscience the Commissioners had worthily performed their duties, and that Mr. Devlin had saved to the city a great amount of money.

Mr. Devlin, who was enthusiastically received, said this Park had been a scheme on which he had thoroughly interested himself; and although when the scheme was first broached it had received much opposition in the Council, he felt proud that it had been successfully completed. He added that those proprietors who then had most strongly opposed him were now its advocates. He spoke at length of the necessity for it, both for rich and poor, and of the attraction it would offer in summer to tourists. He believed the Nun's Island was in every way fitted for a park and hoped the city would soon own it also. (Applause.) In conclusion he referred to the adornemnt of the park, and avenues leading to it, and hoped the wealthy citizens would contribute something for that purpose.

The Mayor observed a notion had gone abroad that the Corporation desired to speculate in this property. He begged to say that there was no disposition to do so; on the contrary, there was a desire to retain every foot of it.

Mr. A. A. Stevenson, in a speech of some length, stated that he was the first member of the City Council who had moved in the matter of a Mountain Park.

The meeting was soon afterwards brought to a close.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DRINK, DEATH, REFORM.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I notice that Mr. C. G. Jones in his letter to the *Witness* of yesterday, refers to the Inspector Street Temperance Reform Club. I beg to say that the Club is in no sense political; it was organized for a special city purpose, viz., to, if possible, reduce the number of taverns by making the license much more expensive and difficult to obtain, or better still, to abolish the license law altogether, as far as common taverns are concerned, and confine it to drug stores, and a few hotels. If this cannot be done, then the next best thing would be to hold the tavern-keeper legally responsible for damages resulting from drink sold by him, as in Ohio, where it is said that such a law is now in operation and works well. The druggist is held responsible for any *mistakes* he may make, and if he happen to poison a child in that way, *by mistake*, what an excitement there is, and he is arrested and held responsible for his mistake! The carter, too, is arrested and fined simply for abusing his *horse*; but the tavern-keeper can kill men off as fast as he likes, and as fast as they come, with impunity! We have now a dreadful case in point. One of my late neighbors is lying dead in the house, and her husband is in prison under suspicion of having murdered her. *All through drink!* I have known him well for years; his house was furnished as few workingmen's houses can be. He was much esteemed by his employers as a sober, steady, active, trustworthy man, until the drink fiend entered his home, and we now know the sad consequences. Who sold them the drink? There is a heavy responsibility resting somewhere, and it is not all with the tavern-keeper, nor even with the license commissioners. If all those whose duty it is felt their responsibility in this serious matter, the present license liquor law would not be tolerated a single day. I know all that can be said about moral suasion; some of us have tried it in this city for many years, and what is the state of things to-day? Something more is needed. We must take away the numerous places of temptation, and even then we shall have plenty to do for all our powers of persuasion and effort. We wish Mr. Jones and the Temperance Electoral Reform Association all success; but for the present, and we hope all good citizens will join us, we must confine our attention specially to abolishing or changing the City License Liquor Law, which is a crying disgrace, and a crime against God and man. We are "weary with holding in—we must cry."

Montreal, Nov. 22nd. S. M.

NEGLECT OF SOUND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The following, which is taken from a Chicago paper, is respectfully submitted to the attention of the Rector and teachers of the High School. The evil complained of is felt by many parents. The scholars are not grounded in the elements of the different branches of education, and the real teaching is left to be done at home, so that no scholar has any chance of any high position in his class or form, unless he is the son of a teacher, or has private tutors at home; in the latter case the parent has double expense. This is especially the case with respect to mathematics and the languages. In these the beginner should have the lessons thoroughly explained to him in the school during the regular hours, otherwise the scholar becomes discouraged and gives up in disgust, and what ought to be a pleasure becomes a drudgery.

M.

"Teachers, having attained too high wages, have too high a calling to summit to drudgery; but they must make a show of giving back 'value received.' So they dispense with teaching, and convert their rooms into mere recitation rooms, where the pupils are required to recite the whole six hours of the school day. At the close of school for the day each pupil is loaded with text books and sent home, in each of which he or she is required to learn before the opening of school the next morning a lesson, the length and difficulty of which plainly indicate that the teacher cannot appreciate the fact that a 12-year old girl cannot learn as much in one night as said teacher only acquired by 15 or 20 years' study. No matter how the eyes or bones may ache, no matter how weary the whole body or brain may be; no matter how long or hard the tasks—no assistance except from father and mother, who, though perhaps good scholars when Brown, Dabol, and Webster were in vogue, find themselves totally incompetent to comprehend the nonsensical jargon and crotchets of modern approved text-books. No time for play, no time to rest, and hardly time to sleep—the fact entirely ignored that eyes and health are far more precious than book learning. To such an alarming extent is this fatal nonsense insisted upon by our high-priced teachers, that judicious parents consider it their duty to invent excuses from time to time to keep their children out of school."

A PRETTY COMPLETE REPLY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Some remarks are made in your correspondence of the 19th inst as to the admission of pupils into the Model Schools of the McGill Normal School. With reference to these remarks we beg to state that our rule of admitting pupils in the order of their application is rigidly adhered to, when possible. There are occasions, however, when vacancies occur, for which those next on the list are ineligible, and, in such cases, others are admitted. As to the remarks concerning favor shown to those recommended by the Inspector of the Commissioners' Schools, we can only state that favor is never shown in any case. The very gentleman whose influence is represented as so very powerful, had to wait three years for a vacancy for one of his children, and two years for one for another. We may further state that the Principal of the school had to wait two years for vacancies for his children. In the advanced class, but in that only, there are nearly always vacancies. By inserting the above you will oblige,

Yours, &c.,

THE TEACHERS OF THE MODEL SCHOOL.

McGill Normal School, Nov. 20, 1873.

LETTER OF "PARENT."

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Allow me to dispose of the last paragraph of your correspondent's communication first. He charges me with favoritism in respect to the admission of children into the Normal (Model?) School. Permit me to say that this school is not under the control of the Board, and that my responsibility in respect to the McGill Model Schools ceased upwards of three years ago. During the thirteen years that they were under my supervision, I neither exercised, nor attempted to exercise, influence on behalf of any candidate for admission. Indeed I cannot conceive a position so high as to tempt me to act dishonorably to oblige its occupant. So offensive is the character of this paragraph, disgraceful to him who makes the charge, whether he knew it to be false, or did not know it to be true, that an upright man might well be excused for treating the communication with deserved contempt. My knowledge of the malignity and utter falseness of this personal charge casts a doubt on the good faith of your correspondent; but, as he writes at your request, I shall suppose he sufficiently understands the principle of gentlemanly conduct to make the *amende honorable* at the earliest opportunity, and in this expectation will answer his enquiries as far as I can do so.

1. To me it appears axiomatic that a teacher should be present while children are in a school; some limit must be placed to the duties of teachers, therefore some restrictions must be placed on the attendance of pupils. The opening of doors at fifteen minutes before nine affords ample time to allow for such variations of clocks, and speed of coming to school, as would cause children to be occasionally too early. Why, when such a rule is known and enforced, should children come shivering to the doors at half-past eight on a cold or rainy morning?

2. Outhouses were removed from the yard to the basement of the British and Canadian School, thus enlarging the play-ground.

3. A long-standing rule of this school compelled children to return home at noon when they resided in the vicinity of the school. This rule has received no sanction from me, and, therefore, by the regulations, is henceforth inoperative. The matter should be left to the discretion of parents, though, in the interest of the health and morals of their children, I recommend that, when possible, the whole family be gathered at the noon-day meal.

4. The very peculiar school exercises described in this paragraph, I do not profess to understand. If your correspondent apologize for his last paragraph, and will kindly state his meaning in a form suited to my capacity, I will do my best to reply. Your correspondent, in the miscellaneous part of his letter, says, "the whole system is one of cram;" but this he contradicts in the next period by saying that "scholars may learn or not, as they wish." Will he kindly consult a dictionary on the word "cram?"

This letter will extend too far if I detail now the very complete checks on cramming

provided in our system, or if I answer the aspersion cast on this school respecting the teaching of arithmetic. With the kind permission of the Editor, I will devote a subsequent letter to those topics.

That there is a tendency to leave the school too boisterously I admit; but I must direct attention to the great difficulties that encompass the dismissal, with perfect regularity, of 600 pupils from a three story building, with steep, narrow and winding stairs. These difficulties will be encountered until I can so command the confidence of the Board as to persuade them to adopt a style of stair and hall architecture, designed to facilitate the orderly ingress and egress of pupils, and which I long ago proposed in detail, but which was pooh-poohed by an architect with the unwillingness to look at what they consider amateur suggestions common to mediocre professional men. However, you correspondent's imagination has somewhat ensanguined the picture of disorder he draws. All the good we can derive from his suggestions, we shall be happy to accept.

Yours, &c.,
S. P. Robins,
Inspector for the Board.

NOT A PROTEST AGAINST UNION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I do not take exception to the correctness of such report as you give of my remarks on this important subject at the meeting of the Church of Scotland Presbytery on Wednesday last. If it errs, it is by defect. I know it is difficult to condense a long speech into the limited space at the disposal of a daily paper. I should like, however, that your reporter had seen his way to include a most heart-felt allusion of mine to the great pleasure I had derived from ministerial communion with the clergymen of the Canada Presbyterian Church and of other Churches in our midst. On this point I could not have failed to speak as warmly as I did, because I feel warmly. But as ministerial communion is very different from corporate union, it was not wonderful that I should separate, as I did, between the two questions. A man may have sincere pleasure in meeting with one of the other sex, without any desire to marry into her family. I have no great drawing to the contemplated Presbyterian Union, because I am one of those who like the broader platform that is to be found in a national Church, such as the Church of Scotland. But, as I have said all along, I am most willing to make sacrifices,—and to me they would, considering my training and experience, be great sacrifices—to meet the wishes of those of my brethren who can only look at the question of Presbyterian union from a Canadian standpoint. And this more especially as my own orders, derived as they are from a State Church, are indelible, and can never be dissociated from the Church of Scotland. The objections I took on Wednesday simply amounted to a statement of the difficulties in the way of Presbyterian union in existing circumstances. I spoke openly what nearly all either secretly or avowedly entertain. I said that there had been a want of previous co-operation, and that there is now a want of real heartiness on the part of all the negotiating churches, which did not promise well for harmony in a united church. On several subjects there is a total want of agreement. The question of the future disposal of the Temporalties' Fund, or rather our right to dispose of it otherwise than it is now disposed of, is a very serious difficulty in the way of union. I stated all these considerations frankly and, I hope, fairly. But I entirely object to your reporter's right to, on his own responsibility, heading his report in large type with the unwarrantable title, "Protest by Rev. Gavin Lang." I made *no protest* against union. I did not even make, I only mentioned, difficulties in the consummation of union; and the sole dissent I recorded affected the mere wording of a very minor article in the Basis of Union, on "Forms of Worship."

Yours very sincerely,
Gavin Lang.

THE PROTESTANT MISSION AT JOLIETTE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—Having spent Sunday last at Joliette, with Rev. Messrs. Vernon and Duclos, conducting dedication services in the chapel, which forms part of the mission building in that village, may I crave a corner of your journal in which to state,

1. That the attendance was good at the three services; two in French and one in English. It consisted partly of French-Canadian converts and Roman Catholics, and partly of English Protestants.

2. The chapel is plain, neat, and capable of seating about 100; but the removal of folding doors will much increase the accommodation when needed. A day-school is conducted therein and a Sunday-school.

3. The mission-house part of the building is unfinished, and the entire structure, which is upon a stone foundation, needs a covering of brick, and will not be properly weather-tight until that is done. I learned that about $300 are required from outside to enable the people to complete the building.

4. The property, towards which the people have contributed upwards of $300, is regularly vested in three trustees who profess evangelical doctrines, and who are elected for three years, one going out each year, so as to keep in exercise the electing power of the congregations.

5. I was earnestly requested to express, on behalf of the people, through your columns, their warm gratitude for the kindness of Montreal friends in so generously aiding them when applied to by Mr. Ami and others. The expression of thanks was fervent.

The services last Sunday were impressive, the attention was marked throughout, and we may hope for the Divine blessing. I was not asked to seek any part of the 300 dollars required to finish the building, but assuredly it would be a happy and useful employment of a little money on the part of our generous givers.

Henry Wilkes.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1873.

NOBLE CONSERVATISM.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I feel that the Conservatives have received but scant justice, in respect of the recent great crisis in our nation's history. It has been refreshing, so far, to find the *Globe* describing the event as a triumph of righteousness over corruption, and not claiming it wholly as a Reform victory over the Conservatives. But a sense of justice, and also of gratitude, makes me feel that a far larger meed of credit is due to the noble Conservatives who turned the political scale than has been awarded them by the leading Reform organs. Having been a constant reader of your paper for over twenty years, I recognise you as neither a leader nor a follower on either side; but battling, without fear or favor and not for Government reward, but for that "righteousness that exalts a nation." All praise due be given to Reformers for reconnoitering vigilantly, and marching with firm and unbroken ranks to the rout of the army of corruptionists. But there was a magnanimous act of self-denial, of elevating the country's good above party ambition, of love and devotion to rectitude and political purity, at the trying and humiliating expense of seeing the opposite party carry off the laurels and claim and hold the sceptre. That was an act of magnanimity and patriotism which Conservatives not Reformers were called on to do. And they did it. I thank God for it!

I would not try to diminish a full-hearted appreciation of the noble uprightness, by qualifying it from a consideration of the self-abnegation of the Reform party, for the sake of peace and confederation in 1864. Perhaps a true parallel may be found on the Reform side in the case of turning out the Hincks' administration, at the expense of seeing power pass over to their opponent, Sir Allan Macnab. But, let us concede, promptly, ungrudgingly, and cheerfully, the credit and praise due to political opponents. Let us acknowledge their good as readily as we jump at an eager exhibition of the evil discovered in them. A wholesome public goodwill, and a healthier political fairness would thereby prevail, and the elevating influence would be felt permeating the nation.

J.

Port Perry.

TERMS OF OUR PUBLICATIONS.

Daily Witness (by mail), $3.00 per annum; $4.00 delivered in town; Single copies, 1c. each.

Montreal Witness (Tri-weekly), $2.00 per annum; Single copies, 2c. Published Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Weekly Witness, $1.00 per annum; Single copies, 4c. Ready on Thursdays.

Subscribers in the Dominion pay the postage at their own offices. To the United States and Britain the postage is payable with the subscriptions.

The rates of postage are as under:

Daily	$1 20	per annum.
Tri-Weekly	0 60	" "
Weekly	0 20	" "

Advertisements inserted in the Witness at the rate of 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

New Dominion Monthly, $1.50 per annum, or 5 copies for $5.00, postage paid. Single copies, 15c.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal.

Montreal Witness

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The French Ministry have withdrawn their resignations.

The Concordat between the Vatican and Bavaria has been repealed.

The Montreal Custom House Scandal, it is said, will be the subject of a Government investigation. It is high time.

The Newfoundland elections, from later returns, seem to have resulted in something like a dead lock between the two political parties.

Germany is reported not satisfied with the explanations from France in regard to the pastoral of the Bishop of Nancy ordering prayers for the recovery of Metz and Strasburg.

Mr. Cunningham, M. P., has been murderously assaulted in the streets of Pembina by a U. S. soldier and a man whose brother he had caused to be arrested during the Fenian troubles in Manitoba.

Two British War Vessels, one with the senior officer at Jamaica on board, have arrived at Santiago de Cuba. General Burriel left in a steamer before the above named officer came ashore.

A Great Home Rule demonstration took place at Dublin on Sunday. 80,000 persons are reported as taking part in it. Messrs. Butt, Martin and others made speeches, and it is stated there was no disturbance.

The Steamer "Robert Lowe," which has for some time been specially employed in repairing the Atlantic Cable, was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland on the 20th inst. Some 20 lives were lost, including the commander, Captain Tidmarsh, who stayed by his ship to the last.

Tweed's Counsel have their wits at work to procure a stay of proceedings in his case. Meantime they may be called on to look to themselves, as it is said Judge Davis intends to commit them for contempt of court, their conduct towards him in the late trial having been what would be called outside of New York gross impudence.

The Italian Parliament, after an eloquent speech by one of its members in support of the principles of Arbitration, and eulogizing Britain and the United States for their course in this respect, adopted a resolution recommending the introduction of an arbitration clause in all future treaties with foreign powers.

The Despatches to the New York *Herald*, stating that Minister Sickles had broken off social relations with the Spanish Foreign Minister, or other officials, and had expressed an opinion that war was inevitable, are declared false. This fomenting of mischief by manufactured news and high wrought double leaders, is surely a diabolical policy.

Cartagena seems now in possession of convicts and other scum of society. A plot by the military to surrender the place to the National troops besieging it has failed, and the chief military leaders have been arrested. Firing was heard within the walls, and it was supposed the military had attempted to release their officers, but were fired on by the forts. These internal dissensions promise to bring down the fortress sooner than the besiegers could do.

Mr. Disraeli, on the occasion of his inauguration as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, made a speech in that city on Friday evening. He severely criticised the Government, and predicted a great struggle in Europe between the spiritual and temporal powers. He feared the conflict might result in anarchy, and declared the partizans of Home Rule in Ireland would unmask and show Great Britain their real designs. In the latter case it is to be hoped the revelation will be timeous.

At Washington the tone in regard to the "Virginius" affair, is singularly calm and dignified, and in striking contrast with the wild and reckless language of certain New York papers, which seem to care not for the risk of plunging the country into war, right or wrong, so long as they can command a wide audience for their blatant diatribes. The balance of probability seems to be on the side of the denials that any hostile demonstration was made against Minister Sickles in Madrid. Castelar's Government appear doing their best to secure a peaceful settlement of this unfortunate affair, and are only obstructed by the Monarchical factions, whose Press has been warned for intemperance of language against America.

THE PARK.

The promoters of the Mount Royal Park had an interim festivity at the public expense to congratulate themselves on having taken possession of the land needed for the Park, as well as for speculation in villa lots around the Park. The original estimate for the land was $350,000; the cost, according to the Expropriation Commissioners, will be nearly $800,000. The subject for congratulation is that this is $200,000 cheaper than it "would have been" but for the efforts of Mr. Devlin. It is evident, therefore, that the land must be worth about three times now what it was at the first estimate. This view of the cheapness of the price agreed on by the valuators is borne out by the fact that has been brought out clearly enough in the course of the proceedings, that some of those who have lost the land consider themselves plundered. Our own opinion has always been, and was often expressed at a time when, if we remember right, some of the present promoters were actively opposed to the scheme, that this property was the gift of God to the city for a park, and must be acquired sooner or later, and that the sooner it was acquired the better, as its value must increase very rapidly. We heartily join in the congratulations which are exchanged over the steps accomplished towards its acquisition so far as it is for park purposes, as we believe nothing can conduce more to the prosperity as well as the beauty of the city, and we would again suggest the propriety of using all the acquired property for park purposes. That in acquiring the Park it was necessary to secure all the approaches, to protect it from the neighborhood of grog-shops, may be admitted; and it might perhaps be well, before going further, for the Council to register at once a decision that no license for the sale of liquor in any form will be permitted to be issued within a given distance of any gate of the Park. Such a provision, to hold forever, should also be inserted in deeds of every morsel of property sold, if any is sold in connection with it.

CUBA.

The seizure of the "Virginius" excites as profound a popular sensation amongst our Republican neighbors as was occasioned by the celebrated "Trent" affair. Judges, civilians, and statesmen, no less than the populace, now as then, are roused to fever heat. Indignation meetings are held that remind one of the famous Diana mob of Ephesus. Gold speculators and New York politicians add fuel to the fire. An influential portion of the press echoes the clamor. Whether this excitement will blow over as suddenly and harmlessly as did the "Trent" affair, it is impossible to say.

Cuba, on account of its situation, beauty and fertility, has long been regarded with covetous feelings by annexationists. Declarations like that of the "Ostend Manifesto," and filibustering expeditions, have served to keep Spain in a chronic state of irritation. The authorities at Cuba, by the display of more than Castilian arrogance, drove the native white population of the Island into rebellion in 1868.

The population is 1,396,530; of this about half are slaves, and of the whites a half are Creoles or native Cubans. These have been systematically insulted and oppressed by the Spanish colonists, who acted on the maxim that whilst there was a cobbler in Arragon, or a mule-driver in La Mancha to emigrate, they would entrust none of the Creoles with power. All the remorseless cruelty of Alva and the Inquisition has been shown in the attempt to stamp out insurrection by the utter destruction of persons and property. The atrocities committed read like a leaf from the "History of the Revolution of Holland"—a history written in letters of blood. As a characteristic instance of cruelty, eight medical students were shot in 1871 without any crime ever being laid to their charge.

Whatever the designs of those who believe in "Manifest Destiny," or the "Monroe Doctrine," the better class of Americans have no desire for the annexation of the "Gem of the Antilles," especially at the cost of a war, and the overthrow of Republicanism in Spain, and perhaps in Europe. The country is at present unprepared for war. Cuba, if annexed, is unfit for free government. The Spaniards are monarchists. The negroes, unlike the colored people of the South, are savages and Catholics. There is every reason, therefore, why sober and intelligent American citizens should dread the absorption of such heterogeneous elements in such a way. They contrast, therefore, with praise the calm and dignified course of England in this affair with the extravagant popular clamor that seeks to precipitate their own country into a foreign war from lust of conquest.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN IRELAND.

The question of education is assuming enhanced importance in Ireland, consequent upon a meeting of Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in Dublin on the 15th and 16th of last month, at which resolutions were passed in regard to the Irish Roman Catholic University for Ireland and reaffirming the right of the clergy to control education. These resolutions contemplate the affiliation to the above University of the several colleges, seminaries and higher schools in the various dioceses, so as to make it a great centre of education; a collection to be made for the University on the third Sunday of November in each year in every parish, and Catholic flocks to be solemnly admonished to keep away from "all condemned colleges and schools," meaning those not controlled by the clergy; the support of those clerical education measures to be exacted as a pledge from all candidates for Parliamentary honors; that the management, financial and disciplinary, of St. Patrick's House of residence, the nucleus of the University, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, be confided to the Jesuits, and that a new Medical School and University hall be erected on the same site; that competent gentlemen be engaged for the University for the present year to deliver courses of eight lectures on each of the following subjects:—English Language, English Literature, and Poetry, Fine Arts, Geology, Irish Antiquities, Evidences of the Christian Religion, Modern Irish History; and that efforts be made to establish classical schools in the chief towns of the dioceses. The concluding resolutions recognize the urgent necessity of special efforts for the suppression of drunkenness, and express sympathy with the Pope in the state of affairs in Italy, Germany, Switzerland, &c., where the Church is at variance with the State.

The British Press comment variously on the policy sketched in the above resolutions; but all the papers that are not clerically controlled agree that it is a bold scheme to grasp the entire control of education in Ireland. This for the Romish hierarchy is the one thing needful, and less than this they will not accept. They have boldly proclaimed their wants and their determination to have them conceded at any price. The mention of Parliamentary support indicates that grants of public money are to be sought for the equipments and maintenance of this system, and a severe struggle may be expected, since, as at present constituted, the majority in Parliament are decidedly opposed to such grants. To gain strength to her cause the Church strikes up a compact with the Home Rulers, for whose cause the *Times* declares the clergy can really have no sympathy, and which they would very likely kick to the bottom after making it serve their purpose. Of this policy of the Church the *Times* further says:—

"A support of the cause of Catholic Education, and of the right of the clergy to conduct it as they please—these are the equivalents she is to receive, and she will exact them from all candidates. If one party will not give her what she wishes, she will turn elsewhere, where she may expect a more ready compliance. Her care is only for the so-called 'best interests of religion.' The Irish priests will support Home Rule, or anything else, if it will help them to their real objects. The demand they make reveals one of the chief difficulties with which Home Rulers would have to deal if their present wishes were complied with, and it tells us at the same time the character of the Church which thus tries to usurp a monopoly of the most sacred and confidential trust. The entire document, from first to last, is only what we should expect. The policy of the Church is uniform, and the late Dublin resolutions represent only the particular methods now to be adopted for carrying it out. Will Mr. Butt and his Protestant or even Liberal Catholic followers consent to purchase priestly support for Home Rule at the cost of handing over the whole control of Irish Education to Cardinal Cullen?"

It is also to be noted that this Roman Catholic University is to be placed under control of the Jesuits.

It is evident that these grand schemes of the hierarchy, if limited to Irish resources for execution and nutriment, as they would be under a system of home rule, would be on a very precarious footing, while it is not likely the people would submit to bear the burden. Indeed it is far from improbable that if by Home Rule the Church were substituted for the Imperial authority as an immediate and palpable power in Ireland, the people would make the former the objective point of their grievances, and, finding no longer anything British to rebel against, would revolt against their clerical rulers. At all events anything which gave the clergy a monopoly of the education of the country would be a terrible misfortune for Ireland.

The *Manchester Guardian* says of the new University:

"The Catholic University is to be made a university in everything save the rights and privileges conferred by a royal charter. The State may hold aloof, but the Pope, with his unlimited prerogatives, views the project with the profoundest sympathy, and by his authority the right of conferring degrees will be exercised. How this part of the scheme will work it is impossible to say. Certain legal difficulties at once suggest themselves, but under any circumstances the graduates of Stephen's Green will probably soon discover that their academic distinctions, however much valued by themselves, will generally be treated in very much the same way as Englishmen commonly regard the titles of nobility with which foreign potentates sometimes honor Her Majesty's subjects."

FATHER O'KEEFE AGAIN.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, at a meeting on the 6th inst., determined not to re-instate Father O'Keefe as Manager of the Callan Schools. The agitation in regard to him which had partially subsided may therefore be expected to break out with renewed vigor, and it is noticeable that, probably in anticipation of such a contingency, subscriptions have been in course of collection for some time throughout Britain to enable the Reverend gentleman to vindicate his rights both against his civil and ecclesiastical superiors. It will be recollected that Mr. Bouverie withdrew his motion for a Parliamentary enquiry into the conduct of the Commissioners in regard to Father O'Keefe on the establishment by the latter of a retrospective rule whereby he would have been restored to his position over the schools, and then the proper question of his efficiency or inefficiency as a manager would come up without reference to any ecclesiastical censures directed against him. If he could show that in spite of these he was still able to conduct the schools efficiently then there was no call for the civil authorities to interfere. The whole question will very probably be again brought before Parliament, and it is to be hoped Father O'Keefe will be so well assisted by the friends of civil and religious liberty as to be enabled to fight his battle to a triumphant conclusion. Father O'Keefe would have a better chance under Prince Bismarck, who would not allow the civil power thus to be made a tool of oppression by any clerical body whatever. If Cardinal Cullen got the educational system of Ireland into the control of the Church, cases like that of Father O'Keefe's would probably be multiplied, with no redress against injustice.

THE BOSS VISITED WITH CONDIGN PUNISHMENT.

Tweed's punishment is far heavier than first reported. This report must have referred only to a part of his sentence. It now turns out that he was sentenced on every four counts in the entire two hundred and four counts in the indictment. One year was inflicted for each four of the first sixty-two, or twelve years' imprisonment in the County Jail in Ludlow street. He was sentenced to a fine of $250 on every four counts in the entire number (204) on which he was convicted. The entire fine amounts in the aggregate to $12,750, and the prisoner stands committed until it is paid. On being asked what he had to say against judgment being passed on him, the prisoner replied that he had already pleaded his innocence. He took his sentence calmly. The Boss, it is said, passed the day in the condemned cell of the Tombs on account of its being warmer and more comfortable than the others. He is 66 years of age. Justice has been slow to overtake this great civic robber, but has struck him hard when finally within her power. May his fate act as a deterrent to others!

Church and State in Prussia.—Mgr Ledochowski, Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Prussian Polish Province of Posen, whose furniture has been seized by a bailiff, as reported in the telegrams, was, it appears, appointed to his primacy in 1865. His election is said to have been irregular, but was approved by the Pope, for the special reason that he would be a useful man to fight Bismarck. Accordingly he has appointed over thirty priests to positions within his diocese in defiance of the rules prescribed by law, and has in one case at least been fined 200 thalers. Declining to liquidate the fine his state carriage and horses were first seized by the bailiffs, and then the furniture, as already stated. It is believed more stringent measures will be adopted in case of the Archbishop's continued obstinacy. Fighting Bismarck is no joke. Meantime the disqualification of so many priests appointed in defiance of the State by the Roman Catholic prelates renders difficult the performance of marriage rites as, under the new ecclesiastical law of Prussia, the courts will recognize no union as valid where the ceremony has been performed by a priest appointed without sanction of the Government. It is therefore intended to legislate for the establishment of civil marriage. The civil power in Prussia, it is abundantly plain, are determined to yield not a hair's-breadth to clerical obstinacy.

Famine in India and Iowa.—It will have been seen by the telegrams that the fears of famine in Bengal which had been temporarily allayed have again revived, and the importation of stores of food is urged. During little more than ten years there have been three terrible famines in India. That in the north-western provinces killed 250,000 miserable creatures; that in Orissa, 1,290,000, and that in Rajpootana, 1,364,529—in all 2,814,529. Bengal, where a famine is now pending, is one of the most densely populated parts of India, and unless adequate preparations are made for the emergency the consequences will be appalling. It is said the Indian Government are acting very energetically in providing stores of food, and it is hoped that the calamity may be averted, or at least greatly mitigated. The famine is due to the failure of the crops. It is remarkable in face of the cry in India to send to America for food to find it reported that the people in parts of Iowa, in the very lap of the "teeming West," are in a starving condition also from failure of the crops. We suppose in the latter case want of communication is the cause, and they are practically as far off as India from the regions of their own country whence they might draw materials for subsistence.

Nast and the N. Y. "Herald."—On our first page we reproduce the report of a lecture by Nast, *Harper's* great caricature artist. The allusion to the Monkey and the North Pole may require explanation. It seems that Nast's caricatures in illustration of the N. Y. *Herald's* editorials on Cæsarism were felt by that paper, which, in resentment, inaugurated a sham subscription for the artist's benefit, in which it has daily been publishing letters of sarcastic tone accompanied with all manner of donations, from old tea-pots to U. S. currency. The climbing of the North Pole refers to the *Herald's* proposed Arctic expedition. The *Herald* might have made a very effective reply to the illustrated attacks of *Harper* upon it, by noticing how the "Journal of Civilization" recently devoted a whole inside page of illustration and letter press to advertising a big lottery; but the *Herald* is so great an offender in this kind of thing itself, that it could not consistently take hold of this hair in its adversary's neck.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The cartoon in the last number of *Grip* is indescribably funny. In connection with the later appearance of Sir John Macdonald and his candidature for West Toronto, that hero is represented as a side-showman, exhibiting to two school boys, Blake and McKenzie, his "irrepressible Jack," which is none other than a very merry jack-in-the-box, bearing his own unmistakable likeness, which has just been successfully sprung. The showman, with supreme satisfaction, asks the astonished lads, "Did you think the little feller's spring was broke, my dears?" This picture will weaken the fallen potentate more than columns of writing.

—As briefly reported by telegraph, judgment was given against the notorious steamer "Murillo," in the British Court of Admiralty, by Sir R. Phillimore, who gave an order to sell the vessel, against which suits were brought for damages amounting to £24,000, in consequence of her collision with the "Northfleet." Alluding to the loss of 297 lives on that occasion, and the heartless conduct of those on board the Spanish steamer, His Lordship said he found it hard to express in adequate terms the indignation which the brutality and meanness then displayed must excite in the bosoms of all persons not wholly devoid of humanity. The case, indeed, represented all the cruelty without any of the courage of the pirate.

—A despatch to the *Globe*, dated Odessa, Ont., 24st inst., says: Hon. Mr. Cartwright gave an address to the electors of Lennox last night in the Town Hall, with great success. He spoke about one hour and a half to a large and appreciative audience. After Mr. Cartwright sat down, the Chairman, Mr. P. D. Booth, Reeve of Ernestown, called on the Opposition, if any were present, whereupon Mr. Row assailed Mr. Cartwright and the Cabinet. He was followed by Mr. M. Britton, of Kingston, who cut up Mr. Row's speech with great satisfaction to the audience. Mr. S. Shibley, M.P. for Addington, was next called on and strongly denounced Sir John A. and his party, and said he came here to-night to see what opposition there would be against Mr. Cartwright, as he had every confidence in the present Ministry. He would sustain them, and wished Mr. Cartwright success.

—The St. John, N. B., Liberals, who have hitherto supported Mr. Tilley and Mr. Mitchell, at a meeting recently decided not to oppose the Hon. Mr. Burpee, partly because he was a Liberal, and partly because the Pacific Scandal case would be involved as one of the issues. It was decided to nominate a Mr. Rowan for Mr. Tilley's vacant seat for St. John, in opposition to Mr. De Veber, and he, although he has not expressed himself, is expected to run as an Independent Liberal, disposed to support the present Government. The Hon. Mr. Mitchell was present and made a speech eulogizing the late Government in general and himself in particular, and said that Sir John Macdonald, Dr. Tupper and himself had been elected to lead the Opposition at a caucus, but that he had stated at the time that he could not afford to sink himself in the Conservative party. He claimed to be the leader of the New Brunswick Liberals, now that Mr. Tilley was out of politics, but advised that the new Government should receive a fair support.

—It is good sometimes not to be in too great a hurry to condole with one's neighbors on a misfortune that may hit more than them. The New York *Times* lately said:—"Sincerely lamenting the misfortune which has befallen our Canadian neighbors in the sudden and early closing of the Lachine Canal by ice, it is nevertheless proper to call the attention of the members of our Legislature to the event. It is perfectly understood that the real rivalry for the grain-carrying trade of the West is between the water-lines of New-York and Canada. The early closing of the Canada route is a proof that we have a great natural advantage in a milder climate, which we should not fail to improve." Alas! while these lines were being penned Jack Frost was already at work on the Erie Canal, and by next day came word from Schenectady that navigation was virtually at a close and numbers of vessels jammed in the ice. The N. Y. canals, (this winter at least, appear to have had no advantage over those of Canada as regards immunity from freezing.

—The 10th inst. was Lord Mayor's Day in London and was observed with the usual ceremony, and with no abatement of interest, the line of route being crowded with spectators, although the weather was wet and cheerless. The civic procession set out from Guildhall about half-past one, and, slowly threading its way through some of the city streets, entered the ward of Aldgate, of which the new Lord Mayor Lusk is the representative in the Court of Aldermen. An address of congratulation was there presented to his lordship, who having briefly replied, progress was resumed. The procession reached Westminster shortly before three o'clock, and the principal civic dignitaries having entered the Court of Exchequer, the Lord Mayor was introduced to the Judges by the Recorder, a complimentary speech was made by the Lord Chief Baron, and the Lord Mayor made the usual declarations. The pageant then returned to the city by way of the Thames Embankment. The ceremony at Westminster was followed by a splendid banquet at Guildhall, which was attended by a large number of distinguished guests, including most of Her Majesty's Ministers.

—The Ottawa *Times* says: "It appears from statements of persons in Toronto, and places further west, that in the office of the chief Conservative newspaper of that place, Sir John Macdonald's own organ, the *Mail*, a conspiracy to throw him overboard and form a new party was discovered a day or two ago. The writers of the paper are said to have decided on this revolutionary course, and were getting ready to take it, by the launch of a prospectus, or some equally fitting method, when their designs were ascertained and promptly frustrated."

That such an attempt should be made is not at all surprising, for all the clear sighted members of the Conservative party must see that to go to the country with Sir John as leader, thus endorsing his conduct in the Pacific contract matter, would be simply committing suicide. A fact showing the likelihood of such an attempt having been made is that Mr. Farrer, one of the *Mail* editors, a few days since left the staff and came east to assist the Hon. Mr. Cartwright in his election.

A SANCTIMONIOUS EXECUTIONER.

Burriel, the butcher of Cuba, seems fated to a perpetuity of infamy like [illegible], like Haynau the Austrian and other instruments of barbarous cruelty who have revelled in the bloody work assigned them. A correspondence just published shows that Mr. Schmitt, U. S. Vice-Consul at Santiago, wrote to Burriel on the 2nd inst., complaining that a telegram sent by him to the U. S. Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, enquiring as to the nationality of the "Virginius," had been detained by Burriel, and demanding to know the cause. The next day the enquiry was repeated in a more urgent tone, and permission was requested to visit the "Virginius" prisoners in jail or on board such ships as they might be detained in. The evening of the same day, not having had any reply vouchsafed to his two former letters, the Vice-Consul again wrote to Burriel, referring to the detention of his telegram. And as the Spanish authorities had not communicated with the Vice-Consul in regard to the affair of the "Virginius"; and as by Jamaica papers it appeared that the latter vessel was reputed there as an American ship, with her papers and clearances legally authenticated as such, the Vice-Consul formally protests against any proceedings that may be taken in regard to her or those found on board. On the 4th inst., the same morning as Gen. Ryan and the three Cubans were shot, Burriel condescended to answer the Vice-Consul. He said he would have answered sooner but for being profoundly engaged in "meditation upon the divine mysteries and commemoration of All Souls Day," to the exclusion of all secular avocations—a curious preparation for his duties as executioner. He detained the Vice-Consul's telegram in virtue of powers to do so, and for reasons known best to himself, which he does not vouchsafe to mention. It is not easy to make out exactly what Burriel means in replying to other points in the letters above referred to, except that he considers Vice-Consul Schmitt's course ignorant and impertinent, and threatens him with the recall of his exequatur. Mr. Brooks, Vice-Consul of Great Britain, also wrote Burriel on the 7th inst., before the shooting of the second batch of prisoners, stating that he had a list of 16 of the proposed victims, claiming to be British subjects, and protesting against their execution and demanding its delay till the Commander of the British Naval forces on the West India station should be able to consider the matter. This was immediately followed up by a second letter, mentioning the receipt of a despatch from the Governor of Jamaica referring to the fact of the "Virginius" having left Jamaica unarmed, and having not there taken on any munitions of war, and having cleared for Limon Bay, to which port the English subjects who embarked as crew or passengers may have in good faith believed they were bound. To this letter Gen. Burriel replied in courteous terms, saying that the prisoners had been already executed, and that it was impossible to comply with the request of the Commodore. He also made a short argument to prove that the "Virginius" had touched at PuertoPrincipe, at Hayti, and other points, and had taken in arms and munitions of war with a purpose of landing them upon the coast of Cuba, and added, "therefore the vessel could only be considered as a pirate craft, and her crew and passengers as pirates."

THE COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

As the business of manufacturing cotton is generally most advantageously carried on in large establishments, which require a good deal of capital, it has hitherto not been very much developed in Canada. Within a short time of each other, three large new establishments have now, however, been, or will be, set in operation, and it may be as well to give a few facts about the trade. The first mills in operation were those at Dundas, which were when started owned by a private individual, but were afterwards transferred to a joint-stock company. The capital invested is about $400,000, and 200 hands are employed in the manufacture of grey cottons and bags. Steam is the motive power used, and the goods made have a good reputation in the market. The next in order is the Lybster mill, at Thorold, which employs a capital of $250,000, and in which about 150 hands are engaged turning out grey cottons, ticks, denims, and other colored goods, which are also very favorably received by the public. The other mills which have been in operation for some time are Park's at St. John, N. B., which has a capital of about $100,000, and the Beaver Mills at Merritton, which manufacture only bags and wadding. The new mills which are now in operation, or will shortly be, are the Stormont Mills at Cornwall, with a capital of $120,000, which will employ one hundred and fifty hands when all the machinery is working; the Canada Cotton Co.'s mill, also at Cornwall, with a capital of $400,000, which will need 220 hands when running full power; and the Victor Hudon Co.'s mill at Hochelaga, which has a capital of $250,000, and is expected to commence operations within a month or six weeks. A mill was also started at Hastings, Ont., but we believe it has not been working for some time. Steps are also being taken for the formation of a company to erect a mill at Valleyfield. The good quality of the Canadian article is owing to its being manufactured entirely from pure American cotton, which is superior to that from India or Egypt, with which Manchester cotton is mixed. The advantage which Canadian mills have is in the saving of freight both ways, and a 15 per cent. duty. We have no means of ascertaining how profitable the business has been so far, but are inclined to think that the margin has been pretty close; and there is some fear, from the number of new mills which are starting, that the market may be overstocked, and the manufacture rendered unprofitable, although it is probable the superior quality of the home-made goods will secure the whole Canadian trade.

THE CUBAN EXECUTIONS OF 7TH AND 8TH NOVEMBER.

SPANISH ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL AND BUTCHERY.

The following are extracts from a letter addressed to *El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in New York, giving an account of the recent executions at Santiago. It is not worth while to give the letter in full, as it consists mainly of malignant and ferocious abuse of the dead. In regard to the trials of the 6th, it is said:

The tribunal continued their work without cessation. The Marine Court-martial met at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and closed its work at 7 on the morning of the 7th. Such was the rectitude that presided over their deliberation that 37 of the crew were sentenced to death, 12 to different punishments of a greater or less severity, and three acquitted, having proved their complete innocence. This proved the rectitude of the proceedings and the faithful services of the prosecuting attorney. The 37 were tranferred to prison and handed over to their spiritual adviser. Captain Fry behaved with dignity, and preserved an ostentatious serenity. Alfaro exhibited a bold demeanor at first, saying he was an American citizen; but being asked for the city of his birth, he answered that it was Havana, but with his confessor he changed completely, as soon as he saw that the law was about to be visited upon him, and offered his services and influence for the Spanish cause in Cuba. The law was executed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the 7th, and in that solemn moment there still was heard a voice of some one who cried, "Viva Cuba Libre," a cry which was lost in the report of the muskets. There was one noble incident, a victory for our holy faith. Twenty Protestant individuals were converted to our Catholic Church, full of the most fervent faith, and received the sacrament of baptism. They confessed, communicated, and, with the deepest feeling, prayed to the Lord for the salvation of their souls. May He have received them into His rest. One of them said that he had never had any religious instruction, and knowing that it was necessary, he embraced with full hope what was explained to him by our good priests. Among the 37 there were Day, Trugillo, Carrion Arel, Duenas, Deloyo, Ferran, Larramenda, and Garcia. Among those who were already on shore were Guillermo Valls, Justo Consuegra, Francisco Borras, Polo, and Herminio Quesada. All of them were placed in the condemned cells at 10 o'clock of the 7th. To describe the attitude of this band of youths before the crucifix is an ungrateful task, since it appeared like a bacchanal of men without souls, without knowledge of what they were soon to meet. They seemed to care very little for the exhortations of the faithful priests, and confessed with such little faith that it is doubtful whether it profited them. With equal insolence they marched to the place of execution. A few phrases, although not uttered in a loud voice, showed that they still preserved, in those solemn moments, their hatred for Spain, and with a viva to Cuba Libre, which was scarcely heard, their sentence was carried out.

SHARKEY'S ESCAPE.

The following history of Sharkey, the escaped murderer, is given in the N.Y. papers:—

Sharkey is about thirty-one years of age, of Scotch descent. His father is a leading member of an up-town Episcopal church, and a man of high standing. Young Sharkey was dissipated in his youth, and became a reckless gambler. He was noted as one of the best dressed men in the city, and during his imprisonment was always faultlessly attired. His cell was the most comfortable and best furnished in the Tombs. His friends did everything to make his stay pleasant, and Maggie Jordan, who, notwithstanding his brutality toward her, has stood by him, and at length effected his escape, sold her best clothing and jewellery to furnish him with means so that he might live well. When the war broke out Sharkey opened a gambling house in Broadway, another in Prince street, and one near Jefferson Market. He fitted up 202 Broadway in 1867, at an expense of $15,000, making it one of the finest billiard halls in the United States. While in this business he was arrested on a charge of selling some stolen bonds. About two or three years ago he was reported to be worth $200,000. He speculated much in Wall street, and lost money. In other gambling operations the great bulk of his fortune disappeared. At one time he had extensive political influence, and was much sought after. In September last, after returning from a funeral, he met Robert Dunn in 'The Place' in Hudson street, and accused him of trying to defraud him in a gambling debt. A quarrel ensued and he killed Dunn.

He was found guilty and condemned to be hanged, but the usual stay of proceedings and appeal were obtained, and meanwhile he was confined in the Tombs, where, having command of money, his cell was made like a little palace. A young lady, to whom it was said he was engaged, had, it appears, a key to his cell, and she and another woman, with the undoubted connivance of a number of the officials, enabled him, according to the story of the turnkey, to escape in woman's attire and veiled!

On reaching the street, Sharkey jumped into a passing car, and has never been heard of since. A reward of $2,000 is offered for his body, alive or dead. The *Herald* thinks it not unlikely the N. Y. detectives might find him if they came to Montreal, as a gentleman of this city declares he saw him here a day or two ago, and describes his eyes as glistening like those of an infuriated snake—the very simile used by a New York paper in a personal description of the fugitive. The two women are meantime kept in prison, for their share in aiding the escape.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE LATE REV. SAMUEL GUNDY.

On Sunday morning in the Methodist New Connexion Church in this city, Rev. Mr. Pitcher preached a sermon founded on the one hundred and thirty-second Psalm, in which David, while preparing for the building of the Temple, commends unto God his care for the Ark. The speaker treated first of the preparatory work required for the building up of the Church, as illustrated by the preparations for the erection of the Temple. Each generation had its part to perform in this work, and it was their duty ever gratefully to acknowledge the services that others had rendered. Examples of patience, patriotism, benevolence, and godliness were set by those that had passed away before them, and he did not doubt but that the memory of the late Rev. Mr. Gundy was embalmed in their hearts; his was a life too pure to be forgotten; they could recall his exhortations, admonitions and entreaties for the three years that the deceased labored amid them, as also his wonderful evenness of temperament, his gentle Christian deportment and truly devoted Christian life. His was an example to which they were much indebted. He next noticed David's faithfulness and courage in not resting till he had found "an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob," and that it was an example for none, old or young, to leave off working for the Lord, until He called them above to their reward. Their beloved president was one who had fallen in the harness, in the prime of life, 41 years of age, and in the 21st year of his ministry; while his venerated father had labored in the service of the Lord from his youth till his death at 70 years of age. The speaker next noticed that God acknowledged David's preparatory work for the building of the Temple; and so with them all,—the humble toiler had his reward as well as the master-builder, the sower as well as the reaper. Each one labored on and left an unfinished task behind him; but their fruits would be seen in the last great day.

The second division of the sermon treated of the prayer offered at the dedication of the Temple, and lastly God's acknowledgment; the answers given to prayer were always greater than the desire expressed.

In conclusion, he gave a brief account of the many excellent qualities of mind and heart seen in their late beloved president, and paid a tribute to his zeal in the service of the Church. His illness, a malignant form of typhoid fever, lasted only about two weeks. Just before he closed his eyes, consciousness returned, and his death was one of the most triumphant on record; he calmly trusted in God, and his partner, who felt deeply her approaching loss, was buoyed up to sustain it. Let them pray that his mantle of faithfulness might fall on his family, and also on all in the Church. The speaker ended by impressing upon his hearers the necessity there was for more laborers in the vineyard.

THE BELLEW READINGS.

On Monday Mr. J. M. Bellew gave the first of his two farewell readings in the Queen's Hall, which, notwithstanding the snow-storm that prevailed, was crowded in every part by one of the most intelligent and cultured audiences ever yet gathered in that building. The reception of Mr. Bellew was cordial, and in the first piece, "The Death of Montrose," he was by turns grand, intensely tragic, and highly pictorial; bringing the terrible scene with life-like vividness before the imagination of the listeners. The second piece, "Magdalena," or the Spanish duel, was of a burlesque character, and was followed by the "Vagabonds," a piece full of varying passion, and affording a terrible example of the wreck of a possibly noble nature, through resorting to strong drink. It scarcely need be said that the production was rendered in an original and effective style, and was full of those slight touches of action which form a sort of reading between the lines. "The Tichborne Trial," by Arthur Sketchley, was not worth the trouble of listening to. The second part opened with the two well-known scenes from Shakespeare's "King John;" first, between Hubert and the King, and afterwards between Prince Arthur and Hubert, wherein the latter strives to carry out his intention of burning out the eyes of the child prince, whose piteous pleadings formed a touching contrast to the grim

annunciations by Hubert of his cruel resolve. An explosion of applause followed the rendering of this scene. The next piece, "The St. Leger Race," by Sir Francis Doyle, was one of the most vivid realizations of a race possible by any word-painting. The "pace" of the reading toward the end, like that of the race itself, was one "to kill;" yet its distinctness was perfect, and there was no trip in the tremendous culminatory exertions of either horse, or the, metaphorically speaking, jockey, the reader. "Major Namby," a rather worthless and vulgar trifle from Wilkie Collins, wound up the entertainment; the uproarious Major, who was not to be taught to "talk at home," creating a certain amount of merriment.

DEATH BY POISONING.

On Saturday evening last, about six o'clock, a young man named Sampson James Brady, aged 26 years, residing on Ontario street, near St. George, who has been an invalid for more than a year, went to Messrs. Birks & Co., druggists, St. Catherine street, to get a prescription made up. After he got it he asked Mr. Birk's partner, Mr. Jouffray, for some poison to kill a wicked Newfoundland dog, and from the intimacy that existed between Mr. Brady and Mr. Birks, the latter gave him a small quantity of strychnine for the purpose indicated, and in doing so very strongly urged him to be very careful of it, as it was a dangerous poison. Brady put it carefully into his purse, so that there might be no mistake.

When Brady went home he put the poison into a tumbler, mingled with a little water, and took the most of it, without the knowledge of any member of the family he resided with Between eight and nine o'clock, his mother heard him moaning in his bedroom; she at once went there, and found him suffering very much from spasms. She immediately sent for Dr. Howard. Dr. Howard, when he arrived and saw him, said he was suffering from having taken poison. The Doctor sent for Dr. Drake, and requested him to bring with him certain articles. The patient suffered much, though quite sensible, till a little after ten o'clock on Saturday night, when he expired.

The Coroner was notified, and an inquest was held on Monday in the house of Mr. Benallack. The facts, as above stated, were elicited by the examination of several witnesses, among others of Drs. Howard and Drake and the chemist who gave the poison. One of the witnesses testified to Brady's having been drinking rather freely of late, owing to some speculation he had been disappointed in and lost by, but did not consider his drinking was the cause that led him to take the poison. He was tired of life, owing to the disease he was suffering from, preventing him from earning a livelihood for himself, and also owing to family quarrels which had existed for many years, so much so that he has frequently stated to his friends that he was tired of this life, and did not wish to pass such another winter as he has done in previous years.

The jury having taken the matter into serious consideration, found the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death by the use of a poison known as strychnine, taken while laboring in a state of temporary mental aberration."

DATES OF CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

The following table giving the date of last trip each year of the Mail steamers from Quebec to Montreal during the past 20 years, will be of interest:—

Year.	Date of last trip.
1854	2nd December.
1855	28th November.
1856	30 do
1857	5 December.
1858	14 do
1859	8 do
1860	1 do
1861	3 do
1862	4 do
1863	2 do
1864	1 do
1865	2 do
1866	3 do
1867	22 November.
1868	25 do
1869	26 do
1870	28 do
1871	26 do
1872	24 do
1873	18 do

THE CRISIS IN CANADA.

(*From the New York Witness.*)

The Canadian Government is very unlike that of Washington. Instead of the President being everything and his Cabinet little or nothing, the Canadian Cabinet (or rather its leader) is everything and the Governor-General little or nothing. The Governor, indeed, speaks of "My Prime Minister," but the said Prime Minister might more truthfully say, "My Governor-General." The Minister is, therefore, the real President of the Dominion, with this difference, that he may be turned out any day by an adverse vote of the House of Commons. Until this takes place, however, the Governor is bound to act by his advice, and to speak his words, however objectionable to his own views of policy or even sense of justice. Parliament can never find fault, therefore, with any act or word of the Governor, but only with his Ministry for having advised him wrong. All that is necessary to the possession of almost supreme power by any man in Canada, is to get into Parliament, and be able by whatsoever means to command a majority there. These means are various.

1. By special legislation in favor of the Church of Rome, or by abstaining from all legislation of which that Church disapproves, a solid phalanx of voters of that creed can be secured; but this price must be paid very cautiously and apparently unintentionally, or the Protestant element, which is still strong in the Dominion, would be roused to opposition.

2. By granting legislative favors to the Grand Trunk Railroad, the whole of its employees, contractors and hangers-on, from one end of Canada to the other, are secured at elections, and its free passes can be obtained for members of the Legislature—the least costly, but not the least effective means of influencing their votes.

3. By engaging in vast public works—railroads, canals, &c.,—the Government has the means of influencing by contracts and otherwise a whole army of supporters; and,

4. The Custom-house and Post-office are there, as here, filled with partisans.

5. Another and special means of securing votes in Parliament grew out of the confederation of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, with the two Canadas. Each of the smaller provinces stood out manfully for "better terms," and not only had their political leaders to be propitiated, but the provinces had, as it were, to be bought by one consideration or another. This, of course, threw most of the members of these favored provinces on the side of the Administration, which alone could carry "better terms" through Parliament.

With such entrenchments, and all the power, prestige, patronage and wealth of the Government on their side, and with consummate skill in the arts of pleasing, and an utter lack of conscientiousness in the matter of buying support, it is little wonder that Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier kept their positions so long as joint Prime Ministers first of Canada and then of the Dominion.

Sir George was the first to succumb. He dared to do right in some measures condemned by the Romish hierarchy, and was deserted by that Church, whose influence ousted him, notwithstanding Sir Hugh Allan's $30,000 aid, from the constituency of Montreal East, which he had long represented. After that he sickened and died, and Sir John A. Macdonald must have sorely lacked his powerful help.

Be that as it may, the science of bribery and bargain and sale of politicians had been carried too far, and the revelations of the Pacific scandal showed an amount of political iniquity which even a country long accustomed to bribery and venality could not bear, notwithstanding the defence that such transactions were sanctioned by custom.

Let us, however, be just. The plans of these two leaders were comprehensive and patriotic. They carried through the confederation of the provinces, and originated or extended many great public works, such as railroads to connect the provinces, and canals to promote their prosperity. It is also believed that, however lavish in bribing others, none of the plunder stuck to their own hands. They doubtless honestly believed that the continuance of their power was the best thing for the Dominion, and they patriotically corrupted all around them in order to obtain the support necessary for that continuance.

Now that the courtly, jaunty, fashionable Sir John A. Macdonald (of whom a portrait will be found on last page,) the Palmerston or Disraeli of Canada, has been overthrown by the obloquy of his own acts, a very different man has been called to take his place.

Alexander McKenzie is a plain, hard-featured, Scotch Presbyterian, with a great stock of common sense and integrity, but no courtly manner or winning ways. By dint of principle, clear-headedness, and a remarkable way of mastering and putting things, and a long acquaintance with Parliament, he has risen to the position of greatest influence of any man in the House of Commons, and was necessarily called in when Sir John A. Macdonald fell.

It is, however, doubtful if Mr. McKenzie will be able to hold the position to which he is called. It is not stern integrity that the Church of Rome wants, nor the Grand Trunk, nor the small provinces, nor the politicians generally. Canada is still under the influence of the hierarchy, and what they chiefly abominate is a Presbyterian, or a Puritan, or a Methodist. They have a weakness for Unitarians, Ritualists, and Nothingarians as colleagues. They have no objections concerning escapades in the private life of public men; but a pure, conscientious, God-fearing and righteous acting politician they cannot away with. It is very likely, therefore, that Mr. McKenzie, though the best man for the place of Prime Minister, may be shuffled out of it by the combined influences which kept his predecessor in power so long.

A favorite saying of the priests concerning a politician who offends them, or neglects to conciliate them, is, that he will find his legs cut off some day and not know who did it. We fear for Mr. McKenzie's legs.

MONTREAL NEWS.

—The Mount Royal Flouring Mills, Cote St. Paul, which were destroyed by fire last spring, are again built up, but the internal fittings are not completed.

—The *Minerve* says Mr. J. C. Joseph, of this city, has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for Gaspè District, whither he departs Monday, and will probably reside at Percè.

—With reference to a paragraph in Tuesday morning's *Herald* we are authorized to state that the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba has not as yet been tendered to any one. However with our contemporary we feel that there is no one more eminently qualified for such an important position than Joseph Doutre, Esq, Q.C.

MISSIONARY SERMONS.—Rev. A. Sutherland preached a Missionary sermon in St. Joseph street Wesleyan Methodist church on Sunday morning; in the evening Rev. W. W. Ross officiated, taking for his text the words: "I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil."—John xvii. 15. He treated first of some of the reasons why Jesus used this prayer, and secondly, deduced some practical lessons from it. He concluded his sermon by exhorting all to do their whole duty.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Samuel Gundy, President of the Methodist New Connexion Church of Canada, died in Toronto on the 12th inst., of typhoid fever. The denominational standing of the deceased gentleman is sufficiently indicated by his appointment to the highest office in the gift of the Connexion of which for more than twenty years he has been a faithful and most respected minister. His personal character had long endeared him to a large circle of friends, and his devotedness to his official position had secured him a still larger measure of respect and regard. A memorial service was held in the Methodist New Connexion Church of this city, on Sunday morning, where Mr. Gundy labored for three years with great acceptance and profit.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.—An extraordinary case of brutality came before the Recorder on Saturday. It apears that a laborer named Lawrence Wallace, 32, had been brought to this country by his mother-in-law, named Mary Redmond, living in Pt. St. Charles, who wished him to save money to bring over his wife, her daughter. They lived in the same house peacobly enough till Friday night, when the son-in-law, being a "little drunk," began taking indecent liberties with the mother-in-law, who is aged 70. She resisted, whereupon he demanded his money. She went to give it to him, when he demanded her's too, and on her refusal to part with it, "knocked her spinning" with his fist, chased her into another room, and there knocked her down with a chair. For the first offence he was fined $20, or two months; and for the subsequent brutality was committed to jail for two months.

A FRAUD, INTENTIONAL OR OTHERWISE.—Mr. George Rogers, post-master, Lakefield, complains that, three or four days ago, he received from Mr. John Armstrong, of the same place, in payment for a note of hand, a ten dollar bill, bearing the stamp of Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s Commercial College. Armstrong states he received it from another neighbor in payment. There is but little doubt that many such bills are circulating in the country, occasioning loss to those innocent enough to take them. We believe there is a law which provides that such articles cannot be made or circulated under any pretext whatever, and that a heavy penalty is awarded for so doing. The bill is got up in the best greenback style, and is likely to deceive any person not used to handle much money. It is to be hoped that something may be done to avoid such a use of these school counters.

INSTANTANEOUS DEATH.—A terribly sudden death occurred on Saturday afternoon at the foundations of the new brick chimney which is being erected alongside of the mammoth elevator on Mill street. The bricklayers were at work upon it, and a young man named Alfred Blondin, aged 19, was employed in wheeling bricks to the foot of the chimney, where they were placed on a hoist, and drawn up to the men above. Blondin had just wheeled a load to the chimney, when by some means a brick was accidentally knocked off its edge, 90 feet above his head. By a strange fatality it struck him with fearful force on the top of his head. He convulsively closed his arms together, the brick slipped down into their fast embrace, and he fell to the earth, dead. The tragedy struck terror into the hearts of all present. He was removed to his home, a ghastly spectacle for his fond parents to see, after his departure a few hours before in all the vigor of manhood. An inquest was subsequently held, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

TRINITY CHURCH Y. M. C. A.—Notwithstanding the severe storm of Monday evening a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the lecture-room of this church, to listen to a lecture by Rev. Dr. Burns. Rev. Canon Bancroft introduced the lecturer, remarking that he had proposed to Dr. Burns to defer the delivery of his lecture till a more propitious evening, but the latter had preferred to proceed with his subject at once. The Rev. gentleman, in opening his lecture, spoke of the birthplace of Mahomet, his early life and the uncontrollable ambition by which he was urged on to the mighty enterprise which he undertook and accomplished. His subsequent life and successful martial career were depicted, and the tragical circumstances of his death were also dwelt upon. The Rev. lecturer, after speaking of the fundamental principles of Mahometanism, contrasted them with the religion of Jesus Christ, showing how the former melted into insignificance when confronted with the doctrines of the cross. At the close, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered by the audience to the Rev. Doctor for his interesting lecture.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 83 interments in the city cemeteries for the week ending the 22nd inst. In the Protestant Cemetery there were 11 interments. Males—Married men, 2; widowers, 1; bachelors, 3. Females—Children, 4; widows, 1. Ages—Under 1 year, 2; from 1 to 5, 2; from 20 to 40, 3; over 40, 4—1 being 84. Wards—St. Antoine, 2; St. Louis, 1; St. Lawrence, 1; St. Ann's, 1; sent by the Coroner, 1; General Hospital, 3; Coteau St. Augustin, 1; Lachine, 1. Diseases:—Small-pox, 2; senility, 1; disease of heart, 1; scarlet fever, 1; accidental, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; still born, 1; typhoid fever, 1; apoplexy, 1; convulsions, 1. In the Roman Catholic Cemetery there were 72 interments. Ages—Under 1 year, 24, 5 being from the Grey Nuns' Hospital; from 1 to 5, 7; from 5 to 10, 5; from 10 to 20, 3; from 20 to 40, 4; over 40, 10, one of whom was 81; not given, 19. Diseases—Asthma, 1; apoplexy, 1; paralysis, 3; small pox, 4; infantile debility, 9; dentition, 2; heart disease, 1; meningitis, 1; laryngitis, 1; diarrhœa, 1; accidental, 1; debility, 4; consumption, 3; scarlatina, 1; murdered, 1; scarlet fever, 1; pulmonary hemorrhage, 1; peritonitis, 1; hydrocephalus, 2; croup, 2; whooping cough, 1; bronchitis, 1; paralysis, 1; fever, 1; measles, 3; epilepsy, 1; dropsy, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; typhoid fever, 1; not given, 20.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO JUDGE DOHERTY.—Monday evening a complimentary dinner was given to Judge Doherty at the Carlton, a large number of the members of the Bar and citizens being present.

Hon. Thomas Ryan occupied the chair and W. Workman, Esq., the vice chair. In response to the toast of the evening, "Our Guest," Judge Doherty replied in fitting terms, expressing his unfeigned thanks for the high honor conferred on him that evening. He referred to his twenty five years of professional intercourse with his brethren of the bar, and said the happiest reminiscence of that period was that, notwithstanding the excitement and frequent causes of irritation inseparable from the practice of their profession, the battle over they parted friends. While his new sphere of duty called him from Montreal, where he had formed such firm friendships, yet he hoped they would be permitted to often meet both in the city and at his country residence. The whole of the speeches made by those present bore a tribute to the high esteem and respect felt for the guest of the evening. After honoring several other toasts the company separated.

THE "BAVARIAN" DISASTER.—The Government enquiry in this city was closed on Saturday afternoon as no further witnesses presented themselves for examination. Mr. Risley proceeds to-day to Kingston, where he will examine Captain Howard, of the Canadian Navigation Company, who was expected to arrive here on Saturday, and will then go to Toronto to examine the boy, Clare.

The enquiry has been full and exhaustive and was conducted with much ability by the Commissioner, as may be inferred from the following vote of thanks addressed him by the counsel in the enquiry:—"S. Risley, Esq. —We beg to tender you our thanks for the dignified, impartial, and skilful manner in which you conducted the proceedings of the investigation into the loss of the steamer 'Bavarian.' This result, in our humble opinion, is principally due to the practical, as well as the scientific knowledge, of the Commissioner with regard to the subject matter of the enquiry.

"(Signed) John Monk, Appearing for Mrs. Carmichael, Toronto; D. Girouard, for Canadian Navigation Company; H. C. Jones, for Mrs. Sibbald, Brockville; Mr. McMaster, counsel for Mr. Ireland, City Chamberlain for Kingston."

DOMINION NEWS.

— Mr. Rowan has declined the nomination from the Tilley party in St. John, N. B., and they are on the hunt for another candidate.

— Heavy rains have fallen in the north of Scotland, causing great damage in many counties. One of the bridges on the Banff Railway has been swept away by the inundation, and the result has been a total cessation of traffic on the line.—*Ex. 11th inst.*

SASKATCHEWAN.—Mr. Alfred Selwyn, who has recently returned from his Rocky Mountain Geological tour, reports having discovered and proven twenty feet of true coal, near the head waters of this river and near the line of the proposed Pacific Railway.—*Herald.*

NAVIGATION ON BAY OF QUINTE CLOSED.—BELLEVILLE, Nov. 21.—Navigation on Bay of Quinte is closed for the season. The bay was frozen over yesterday, and the ferry steamer ceased running. The steamer "Rochester," from Kingston, made her way up the bay last night as far as Northport, but was unable to come any farther on account of the ice. It is snowing here now, and sleighing is very fair.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

— A statue to Oliver Goldsmith is now proposed in London.

— On the day of Sir Edwin Landseer's funeral somebody hung wreaths to the lower jaws of the Trafalgar Square lions in London, and what is more remarkable they remained undisturbed for a week.

— The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, accompanied by Monsignor Capel, have left England for Rome. It is said their visit is connected with the establishment of a Roman Catholic University in England. If the scheme receives the sanction of the Pope, the Roman Catholic aristocracy have promised to give large pecuniary assistance. The Marquis of Bute's contribution will be £50,000.

— The Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times* writes of the suicide of a dishonest accountant as follows: "Exceptional features in the very common offence of embezzlement have made Richard Wardill, accountant to the Melbourne Sugar Company, an object of much unwholesome sympathy. He robbed the company of £7,000 by systematic appropriations, extending over three years, and drowned himself after confessing his defalcations, leaving accurately balanced books, in which his frauds and transactions on the turf and the gambling table were daily entered with every item of debit and credit—far too faithfully for his associates, who woke to find themselves famous in a way they had little expected. Wardill had been a useful and popular officer of our leading cricket club, and many of its members took part in a discreditable funeral procession, which ignored theft and suicide in honoring a high betting average."

ENGLAND'S DEBT AND WEALTH.—The whole national debt of Great Britain, amounting to $3,700,000,000, and all British municipal debt., estimated at $500,000,000, are held by English capitalists. Bonds of other nations, including those of political and municipal subdivisions of other countries, are owned in England to an estimated amount fully equal to the total British debt. The debts of all kinds due to the capitalists of Great Britain by the nations of the East, yield, it is stated, $500,000,000 per annum, indicating, at a general average of from six to seven per cent. for interest, a principal of $8,000,000,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Nov. 26

— Greenbacks bought at 5½ @ 00 dis., and sold at 00 @ 00 dis. American silver bought at 8 @ 00 dis.; British do at 9 @ 00 dis.; Small do at 9 @ 00 dis.; 5-20 Bonds sold at 105 @ 111.

F. D. BROWNE, Banker and Broker,
124 St. James st.

FINANCIAL.—The only change to note in the Money Market is the advance in Sterling Exchange which is now quoted at 107½ in New York, and is nominal here at 107½ to 107¾. Gold in New York opened at 109¾, advanced to 109⅞, and returned to opening point. Gold drafts are ¼ premium here. Business is quiet at the banks, which are well supplied with money.

At the Stock Market this morning Montreal Telegraph was active and firmer; other stocks quiet without any material change. Sales 25 Montreal at 176 and 10 at 175½, closing 175½ to 176. 15 Royal Canadian at 96, closing 95½ to 96¼. 10 Montreal Telegraph at 213¾, 25 at 214; 335 at 214½, and 25 at 214¼, closing 214½ to 215. After the Board 5 Montreal sold at 175¾, and 10 Merchants at 110¾.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.—Rcts. 1,100 bbls; Superior Extra, $5 30 to $6 35; Extra, $6 10 to $6 20; Strong Bakers', $5 00 to $6 25; Spring Extra, $5 70; Superfine $5 40; Fine, $5 20 to $5 25; Middlings, $4 60. Pollards $3 70; U. C. Bags $2 70. Market unchanged and very quiet. Sales—100 Superior Extra $6 35; 50 Extra $6 20; 50 Strong Bakers' $6 00; 50 Spring Extra $5 70; 100 Superfine $5 40; 50 Choice Fine $5 25; 50 Middlings $4 60. 50 Pollards $3 70; and 200 U. C. Bags $2 70.

WHEAT.—Nominal. U. C. Spring $1 28.

COARSE GRAINS.—Nominal; Peas rcts. 350 bushels; 70c to 75c; Barley rcts. 1,200 bush, $1 05 to $1 07½; Oats 37c to 38c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, Mess, $18 25 to $18 50; Lard, 10c to 10½c; Butter rcts 538 pkgs, 21c to 24c; Cheese, rcts 1,437 boxes, at 11c to 13c; Eggs 24c to 26c.

ASHES.—Receipts 24 bbls; Pots $5 95 to $6 00; Pearls, $7 20 to $7 25.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25, 10 40 a.m.—Wheat weak; No 1 $1 10; No. 2, $1 07⅛ cash; $1 08⅛ Dec; $1 05⅜ Jany. Freights 12½ Buff.lo. Rcts 89,000 bush; shipments 62,000 bush.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 10 40 a.m.—Wheat dull; $1 01¼ Dec; $1 01½ Jan. Corn, 41½c January; 40½c December; rcts flour 11,918 barrels; shipments 4,674 brls; rcts. wheat, 96,000 bush; shipments 32,000 bush; rcts corn, 34,000 bush; shipments 1,000 bush; rcts oats, 37,000 bush; shipts 18,000 bush; rcts barley, 18,000 bush; shipments 4,000 bushels.

NEW INSOLVENTS—QUEBEC.—James Martin, merchant, Buckingham; J. Bte. Saucier, ste. Flavie; Charles Morin, trader, Cacouna; Joseph Bouliard, St. Flavien; M. Thibodeau, of Thibodeau and David, 157 St. Joseph street, Montreal; Drapeau et Frere, merchants, Rimouski; Charles Roch, hotel-keeper, 165 St. Paul street, Montreal; Treffle O. Aubry, Three Rivers; Thomas Trenam, Three Rivers; P. G. Dugal & Frere, hatters and furriers, Quebec; Martin Flinn, 145 St. Peter street, Montreal; Gallagher and Cummings, boot and shoe dealers, Montreal; Lawrence D. Fahey, dry-goods merchant, Montreal; W. Barnes, trader, 781 Craig street, Montreal; Charles Curran, trader, 63 Craig street, Montreal.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 24th.

Cattle—1st quality, $7 00; 2nd do, $5 00 to $6 00; 3rd do, $4 00 to $5 00. Sheep—1st quality, $5 00 to $6 00; 2nd do, $3 00 to $4 50. Lambs, $2 00 to $3 50. Hogs, $4 75 to $5 25 live weight. Hides, No 1 inspected, $9 to $9 12½; No 2 do, $7 75 to $8 12½. No 3 do, $6 50 to $7. Pelts, Sheep and Lambs 90c to $1 10 each. Calfskins 14c to 16c per lb. Tallow, rough, per lb, 4½c to 5c.

REMARKS.—There is no change to note in prices. There is a good supply of cattle. Sheep and Lambs are more in demand; not many coming in since the boats stopped running. Hogs as usual.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24,—Receipts, hogs, 19,000; shipments 4,467.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 13, 1873.

The following quotations are taken from the *Canadian News*:—

	Closing prices.	Last business done
British Columbia 6 per ct., April and Oct., 1894	—	—
Canada 6 per cent Jan. and July, 1877-80	106 to 108	106
Do. Do. Do... 1881-4	109 to 111	—
Do. 6 per cent. Feb and Aug.	101 to 103	—
Do. 6 per cent. Mar and Sept.	102 to 104	—
Do. 5 per cent. Jan and July	104½ to 106½	105½
Do. 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock	104 to 106	105¼
Do. 5 per cent. April and Oct Dominion Stock, 1903	104 to 106	—
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July	108 to 110	—
Nova Scotia 6 per cent. 1875	101 to 103	—
Do. 6 per cent. 1876	109 to 111	—
RAILWAYS.		
$100 —all Atlantic and St Lawrence	97 to 99	—
10—all Buffalo and Lake Huron Preference	6½ to 7	—
100—100 Do. 5½ p.c. bonds, 1872-3-4	97 to 99	—
Bonds—all European and North American, 1st mort.	72 to 75	—
Stock—100 Grand Trunk of Canada	17½ to 18¼	18¼
100—20 do. New (Provisional Cert.) iss. at 22½	4½ to 4½ dis	5¼
100—all Do. Equipt. Mort. Bonds, 1st charge 6 p.c.	100 to 102	100
100—all Do. 2nd do.	100 to 101	99¼
100—all Do. 1st Preference Bonds	71 to 73	73
100—all Do. 2nd Preference Bonds	60 to 62	61
100—all Do. 3rd Preference Stock	33½ to 34	33½
20¼—all Great Western of Canada	15¼ to 16	15½ xd
100—all Do. without option, 1873	101 to 103	—
100—all Do. 5½ do. 1877 S.	100 to 101	100
100—all Do. 6 per cent. Bonds	108 to 110	—
100— 68 5 per cent Preference, issued at 85	— to —	—
100—all N. Rail. of Canada 6 p.c. 1st Preference Bonds	97 to 100	—
BANKS.		
50—all British North American	67 to 69	—
20—all British Columbia	19½ to 20½	—
20— 5 Do New issued at 2 p.m.	1 dis to par	4½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
50— 44 British American Land	33 to 36	—
20¼—all Canada Company	101 to 103	—
17—all Hudson's Bay	15½ to 15½	15½
20— 5 Trust and Loan Company of Canada	1½ to 2½ p.m	—
12—all Telegraph Construc. and Maintenance (Lim.)	28¼ to 28½	28½
10 6 — Vancouver Coal Company	2½ to 2½ pm	—

DAILY REPORT OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Reported exclusively for the "Witness," by the Board of Brokers

TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

STOCKS.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Transactions.
Bank of Montreal ex. d	176	175¼	176
Ontario Bank	102½	102	....
Bank of B.N.A.	141	130	....
City Bank	92	91	
Banque du Peuple	104½	101	
Molson's Bank	108	107¼	....
Bank of Toronto	185	180	....
Banque Jacques Cartier	8	0	....
Merchants' Bank	111	110½	....
E. Townships Bank	....	119	....
Quebec Bank			....
Banque Nationale	110	108	....
Union Bank	83	102	....
Mechanics' Bank	84	82	....
Royal Canadian Bank	96¼	95½	95
Can. Bank of Commerce	121¼	120½	....
Metropolitan	103	100	....
Dominion Bank			....
Bank of Hamilton	8	0	....
Maritime Bank	87½	85	....
Exchange Bank	101	101½	
Huron Copper Bay	40	25	
Intercolonial Coal Co.	60	50	....
G T R R 7 p.c. Bonds	99½		
Champ & St. L R'd 8 p.c. Bonds			....
Do. Sterling 6 p.c.	....	....	....
Mont. Telegraph Co.	215	214½	214¼
Dominion Telegraph Co	100	....	....
Richelieu Nav. Co.	195	190	....
Canadian N. Co.	85	....	....
City Passenger R.R. ex d	310	298	....
City Gas Co. ex d	129	127¾	....
Merchants' Exchange	....	100	....
Mont Dr Per Bld Soc	....	....	....
Hamilton P. & L. S.	....	....	....
Can. Rolling Stock Co.	94	88	....
N. American Car Co.	69	60	....
Canada Engine and Machine Co.	80	60	....
Quebec Fire Insurance	....	....	....
Mont. Investment Asso.	....		....
Canada R Equipment Co	101¼	100¼	...
" Cotton Manuf'g Co			....
Mont. Warehousing Co.	90		....
C'lebrook Rolling Mills	....	....	....
Quebec Gulf Ports SS Co	....	....	....
Graphic Printing Co.			....
Dominion Stock	105	104	....
Dominion Bonds	....	105	....
Gov't Deb 6 p. c. stg	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 6 p. c. cy	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 5 p. c. stg	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 5 p. c. cy	....	....	....
Montreal Harbor 8 p. c. Bonds	....	....	....
Montreal Harbor p. c. Bonds	...	....	....
Do 7½ p. c. Bonds due 88	100	97	....
Mont. Harbor 6½ p.c.	99½		....
Quebec Corp Stock 7 p.c.	....	....	....
Quebec Bonds, 6 p. c.			....
Montreal 7 p. c. Stock	110	108½	
Montreal 6 p. c. Stock	98	97	
Montreal Corp. Bonds		....	....
Montreal W. W. Bond	98¼	96	....
H. S. & G. C.		....	....
Do 6 per cent Do	99	98	....

EXCHANGE.

Bank 60 days sight or 75 days date	107½ @ 107¾
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	@ ....
Bank on demand on New York	@ ....
Merchants' Bills	@ ....
Bank Gold Drafts on New York	¼ to ¼ Prm.
Gold rate at noon in New York	109⅝ ....

FRANK BOND, Secretary,
7 St. Sacrament street.

News by Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

THE RING TRIALS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The re-arrest of J. H. Ingersoll for defrauding the city, coming as it does on the heels of the sensation caused by the conviction of Boss Tweed, is regarded as a fitting afterpiece to the drama in which the Boss played such a prominent part. The authorities evidently think it unsafe for Ingersoll to be at liberty even on bail. When Tweed was informed of the arrest of Ingersoll he remarked, "Poor Ingersoll, I fear it will go hard with him." To-day in the Chambers of the Superior Court, before Judge Barrett, a petit jury was drawn for his trial on Monday. The charge on which he is to be tried is forgery in the third degree. He and John D. Farmington, jun., are jointly indicted for forging an indorsement on a county warrant drawn in favor of Heath & Smith, on the Broadway Bank, for $15,138.40, for mason work, etc., on the new County Court House.

It is expected that further arrests of Tammany ring thieves will be made to-morrow. The District Attorney seems determined to prosecute the ring cases right through to the end.

THE THORNDIKE TRAGEDY.

BELFAST, Me, Nov. 10.—In the Gordon case this morning Chief Justice Appleton charged the jury:—

On the 19th of June last, in the peaceful town of Thorndike, an assassin with stealthy step and armed with an axe, entered the room where Almon A. Gordon and his wife were sleeping, and in cold blood butchered the father, mother and their innocent child, and set fire to the house to conceal all evidence of his appalling and brutal crime. Two weeks before the prisoner had declared that he had received anonymous letters derogatory to his character which he attributed to his brother's wife, and if satisfied would take her life. On the evening before the murder he said to Mrs. Harding that he had a clew to their authorship, and to another witness that his brother's life or his own was d—d short in this world. The next morning the tragedy was committed. The prisoner has been indicted for the murder, and it is now for you to determine whether he is the guilty party. All the testimony adduced, its weight, and the inferences to be drawn belong to your consideration. The Judge here gave the definition of murder, of reasonable doubt, and the distinction between circumstantial and direct evidence. A woman is found in her bed with her head crushed by a blunt instrument. Circumstances prove that it was not suicide. Who did the bloody deed of crime? The Court is in darkness! The assassin calls no witness to see him strike the fatal blow and seeks to obliterate his tracks by fire. The evidence convicting the prisoner is purely circumstantial, and unless evidence of this nature is to be regarded with effect crime must remain unpunished.

After having been out one hour and 10 minutes, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the verdict without emotion. A motion for a new trial has been overruled, and the prisoner will undoubtedly be sentenced to death at the January term of the Court.

BOSS TWEED'S PUNISHMENT—12 YEARS AND $12,750 FINE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Tweed has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the County Prison and to pay a fine of $12,750. After Mr. Tremaine had moved that the prisoner be sentenced on each separate count in the indictment, there was a death-like silence in court, and Tweed looked greatly flushed. He was told to stand up by Mr. Sparks, the Clerk, and asked if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon him. Tweed said he had already pleaded his innocence. Judge Davis then sentenced the prisoner on every four counts in the entire two hundred and four counts in the indictment. One year was inflicted for each four of the first sixty-two, or twelve years' imprisonment in the County Jail in Ludlow street. He was senteneed to a fine of $250 on every four counts in the entire number (two hundred and four) on which he was convicted. The entire fine amounts in the aggregate to $12,750, and the prisoner stands committed until it is paid. Tweed received his sentence calmly, and was removed in custody. Tweed is now sixty-six years of age. He will, therefore, be seventy-nine at the expiration of his punishment.

THE "BOSS" IN THE TOMBS.

Tweed passed the day in cell No. 4 of the Tombs; this is the condemned cell in which the murderers are plased for execution. It was assigned to Tweed because it is more comfortable, being near the stove, and warmer than most of the others. No one was admitted to see the prisoner except members of his own family.

RISE IN PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The cold weather of Thursday night and the freezing of the Erie Canal caused a rapid rise in fruit and provisions yesterday, at the opening of the Produce Exchange. It was estimated that about $6,000,000 of property of this kind was on the canal bound for the sea, all of which was likely to be greatly delayed, and that of a perishable nature to be injured by the frost. Potatoes and apples advanced 50 cents, asking price, and wheat nearly as much, but sales were made at lower rates.

BISHOP CUMMINS' WITHDRAWAL.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky have forwarded to Bishop Smith, at Hoboken, N. J., the certificate of Bishop Cummins' withdrawal from the Diocese and the Protestant Episcopal Church. The next step is the formal deposition of Bishop Cummins from episcopal unctions.

KU-KLUX TRIAL IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—The trial of John Ouan, charged with raiding with Ku-Klux and killing a negro named Wilson, last July, and burning his house, has just been concluded in the Owen County Circuit Court, and resulted in his acquittal on the charge of murder, and his conviction on a charge of arson. There were over 100 Ku-Klux present during the trial, and the proceedings and result suited their wishes, in the face of positive proof of the guilt of the prisoner. Two more Ku-Klux will be tried on the same charge.

NAVAL ACTIVITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—A despatch says the entire force of the Navy Yard was employed on Sunday. The monitor "Manhattan," with two fifteen inch guns, left the yard on Saturday night and dropped down the stream to Port Mifflin, where she took on board ammunition; the "Powhattan" left at noon and stopped at Port Mifflin for her supply. They will leave this morning for Key West.

THE CONVICT BOSS—MEASURES FOR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The counsel in the Tweed case will present a bill comprising 9 objections on which to base arguments for a stay of proceedings. The prosecuting officers may ask time to consider the bill of exceptions, and Judge Davis may possibly take some time to consider the points presented. It is reported in the meantime that Tweed will not be placed on Blackwell's Island.

BROW-BEATING COUNSEL.

The *Tribune* thinks that Judge Davis will to-day commit, for contempt of court, Tweed's counsel, Messrs. Graham, Fullerton, Roach and Bartlett; the *Tribune* then refers to Graham insulting Judge Davis when assisting the prosecution during the McFarland trial.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.

A Matamoras special says:—President Lerdo has presented to Congress a contract with the Mexican Company for the construction of an inter-oceanic railway.

THE "ARAPILES."

The Spanish iron clad "Arapiles" is nearly ready for sea; coal will be put in to-morrow. She expects to sail for Cuba before Dec. 1st.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S OPINION.

A Washington special represents Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, as saying in an interview last evening that there has been no insult done or intended to the American flag, because the "Virginius" was no more entitled to it than to the flag of Venezuela; that for three years she has been engaged in lawless pursuits, never for once during all that time having been in an American port; that there is ample proof that she is owned by Cubans; that she obtained her papers on fraudulent representations, therefore they were void; that it was no mere assumption on the part of the Santiago authorities that the "Virginius" prisoners were filibusters, as they knew it to be a fact; that General Burriel simply carried out the sentences of a regular constituted Council of War. Admiral Polo further expressed the opinion, that while the situation was grave, there would be no war, unless brought on by the senseless clamor of a few.

ASSASSINATION.

HAVANA, Nov. 23—Count San Fernando was assassinated at the doors of his mansion this morning by a young man. The tragedy was the result of domestic troubles.

REVOLUTIONISTS SHOT.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Nov. 12.—General Monzueta and three other generals have been shot by order of President Baez. They were implicated in the recent revolutionary movement. It is expected that six other officers of high rank, now in prison on similar charges, will soon be executed.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

THE STORM.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—A heavy snow-storm set in last night and continued all day.

ICE BRIDGE.

Sleighs are now crossing Ottawa River. This is the earliest season ever known, and looks like a long winter.

MONTREAL CUSTOM HOUSE.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—It is said that an enquiry is to be made into the management of the Customs Department, under A. M. Delisle's administration.

SMALL FOUNDATION.

A rumor was current in the city to-day that thirty-seven clerks had been dismissed from the Departmental Buildings. The only foundation for the rumor was the dismissal of ten extra clerks from the Public Works Department.

NEW CHURCH.

The trustees of the Metcalfe street Wesleyan Methodist Church have decided to commence in the coming year to pull down their present edifice, and proceed with the erection of a church in the form of an amphitheatre inside; to be ninety feet square on the outside.

SUMMARY TRIAL.

W. D. Kelly, who was committed for trial on two separate counts, has been summarily tried by Judge Armstrong for obtaining goods under false pretences. He received a week, and for forging the name of Mr. D. A. Smith, an additional week.

FROZEN IN.

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—Government advices state that over fifty vessels have been frozen out on their way up the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and have to be unloaded where they lie.

NEW BROOMS.

Arrears of departmental work accumulated during the late interregnum are being rapidly brought up, and it is expected that in a short time matters will be disposed of.

Day by day the Premier has astonished some of the slow coaches of the Civil Service by his complete mastery of the details and ramifications of not only his own but of every department. Every day proves the astonishing vigor of his mind, even though it has been bent for so short a time to official life.

DOUCEUR.

J. W. Warnock has presented the Fire Brigade with $100, for their exertions at the late fire.

QUEBEC.

LOCAL ITEMS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—An easterly snow-storm has been raging since an early hour this morning.

The fortunate policeman mentioned on Saturday is Detective Skeffington, who by the death of his cousin, the Hon. Reginald Skeffington, Grenadier Guards, becomes heir to a handsome estate.

The City Council adopted the proposed amendments to the charter with the exception of that to charge the churches with water rate.

Two lumbermen come to the defence of the tug boat captains charged with inhuman conduct in abandoning a raft and declare that there was no danger whatever to the raft and the persons on it except in the minds of the parties making the charge.

Two policemen were beaten by a gang of rowdies on the Upper Town Market Place yesterday, in presence of a large number of spectators, who allowed them to walk off.

CENSURED.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop announces, in the French papers, that he has censured the *Mercury*, and withdrawn his patronage from it, in consequence of its commenting on the attitude assumed by the Pope towards Germany.

THOUGH LOST TO SIGHT TO MEMORY DEAR.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—Two young ladies, purporting to hail from Chicoutimi, arrived in town on Friday last, and patronized the store of Messrs. O'Brien & Ellison, dry goods merchants, Fabrique street, where they purchased staple and fancy goods to the amount of $80. After selecting what they required they handed over to the clerk who waited on them two $50 greenbacks. After having received the change they were politely seen to the door, with the hope that their visit might soon be repeated. Messrs. O'Brien & Ellison not being disposed to retain such large bills of the United States in their possession, sent one of their clerks to the Exchange office of Mr. Barrow and had them changed into Canadian money. Mr. Barrow not being in at the time, his clerk changed them at the current rate of discount; but Mr. Barrow, in the evening, on looking over the several moneys taken in during the day, speedily discovered that the $50 bills changed were counterfeits. Information was immediately given to the Police authorities, who were soon on the alert, and no doubt would have had the guilty parties arrested had it not been for the delay the interested parties occasioned in drawing out the necessary legal document for their arrest. Mr. Barrow would not take any steps in the matter, as he held Messrs. O'Brien & Ellison responsible for the amount changed, while O'Brien & Ellison held that it was all Mr. Barrow's lookout. However, between both parties the delinquents had ample time to make good their escape.

TORONTO.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—On Saturday afternoon the Police Magistrate committed Mr. Patterson, of the *Mail*, to be tried at the Assizes on the charge of libel preferred by Whellans, his own bail being taken for his appearance. The charge against Belford was withdrawn.

Last evening Rev. Father Langcake, the Jesuit, delivered a lecture on "The Catholic Church and the Times," characterized by his usual bigotry and fanatical extravagance.

Sermons were preached yesterday in all the English churches, in aid of the Sabrevois Mission.

LENNOX ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates for the county of Lennox, took place at Napanee on Saturday. A very large assemblage was present and speeches were made by Hon. Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Hooper, the candidates; A. M. Deroche, M.P.P., Sir John Macdonald, &c.

TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS OF THE NEW PREMIER.

HON. Alexander Mackenzie arrived at Sarnia on Saturday afternoon, and received an enthusiastic welcome. He was presented with an address signed by Charles Taylor, Mayor of Sarnia, on behalf of his friends and supporters, to which he made an appropriate reply. There is no sign of opposition to Mr. McKenzie's return, and it is not believed there will be any. He received an ovation at different points along the line, and, during his short stay at London, was guest at a luncheon attended by over 100 leading citizens.

AWAY WITH HIM!

The *Mail* correspondent says the Conservative Convention of East Middlesex have passed resolutions denouncing Mr Glass and requesting his resignation. On the message of the Convention being delivered, Mr Glass asked time for consideration. The signatures on the petition asking him to resign number about 700.

CASH-BOX FOUND.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—The cash-box, stolen from the *Mail* office a short time ago, has been found with the papers in it, but the cash gone.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A brakesman on the Grand Trunk Railway, named Myers, of this city, was killed near Port Hope by his head coming into contact with a bridge. This is the second accident from the same cause near here since the change of gauge; the reason is that some cars passing over the road are higher than those which formerly used to run on it.

DISMISSED.

Lieut.-Col Boxall and Major Hetherington, 10th Royals, have been dismissed from the active militia, as the result of the investigation into certain charges made against them.

RECEPTION.

The Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Crawford held their first reception since His Honor's appointment to-day; about five hundred were present.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—At the City Council last evening a by-law to extend the time for payment of taxes to 1st January was read a first time.

Eleven cases are in the small-pox hospital.

The annual public meeting was held last evening in aid of the Sabrevois mission, Bishop Bethune presiding. Revds. J. P. Dumoulin, Arthur Fortier, Prof. Wilson and C. Fortier, delivered addresses.

The Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Crawford held the first public reception yesterday, between five and six hundred visitors were present. The presentations were made by Capt. Curtis, who continues as Aide de Camp.

Last evening Prof. and Mrs Fay, spiritualist mediums, gave a *seance* in the Mechanics' Institute, the directors of that institution being present for the purpose of investigating the phenomena. A close scrutiny by parties appointed by the audience failed to discover any fraud or collusion.

HOLE AND CORNER WORK.

A *Globe* special from London, Ont., says: "The little Tory gathering, who are doing all in their power to annoy and harass David Glass, held a secret meeting in a small room in the City Hotel, and nominating themselves delegates from the townships, signed a petition asking Mr. Glass to resign. The dodge was soon exposed, and the 16 self-elected delegates are in no enviable position, in consequence. The meanness of the fraud they endeavored to practice has brought them into general contempt."

FROM NAPIERVILLE, QUE.

THE ELECTIONS.

NAPIERVILLE, Que., Nov. 25.—There is no sign of any opposition here. Hon. A. A. Dorion will very likely be elected by acclamation.

KINGSTON.

CANAL OPENED.

KINGSTON, November 24.—A despatch from Cornwall to-day says that the steamer "Watertown," which left here to open the Beauharnois canal and release the ice-bound steamers and barges, has been successful, and will now try to open the Lachine canal.

The Bay of Quinte steamers being laid up, the steamer "Pierrepont" has been put on for special trips.

PEMBINA, MAN.

ATTACK ON MR. CUNNINGHAM, M. P.

PEMBINA, Nov. 24.—On Sunday morning Mr. Cunningham, M.P. for Marquette, on his way home to Manitoba, while walking along the street at Pembina, was murderously assaulted by a ruffian named Lennox and a United States soldier; the cause of the attack was the fact that Mr. Cunningham, as magistrate of Fort Garry, had caused the arrest of Lennox's brother during the Fenian troubles there. He was taken to the residence of Mr. H. McKenny, and will start for Fort Garry as soon as he has sufficiently recovered.

ALYMER, QUE.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

AYLMER, Nov. 22.—To-day the Registrar of the County of Ottawa refused to stand his trial for conspiracy before the District Magistrate. He is bound over to the Queen's Bench.

HALIFAX.

WRECKS BREAKING UP.

HALIFAX, Nov. 22.—The wreck of the str. "City of Washington," at port Lebear, broke up during one of the recent gales and is now completely under water.

The heavy winds of last week are fast breaking up the "Atlantic" wreck. On Tuesday nine bodies in an advanced state of decomposition were washed ashore. Another, that of a headless boy and three female bodies, came ashore on Wednesday. All were buried.

HORRIBLE.

The sad work of burying the bodies at the time of the wreck last April was imperfectly done, the recent heavy rains having washed away much of the earth covering them. An epidemic is feared on the return of warm weather. The stench is unbearable.

DAMAGE BY GALE.

The fishermen of the western shore lost heavily in boats, seins, stagings and other property by Tuesday's gale, and much destitution among them is feared this winter.

H. M. S. "SIRIUS."

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 24.—Grave apprehensions are felt here for the safety of Her Majesty's ship "Sirius," now thirty-six days out from Halifax for England; she had a crew on board of nearly 300 men; when leaving port the captain expressed confidence of making the passage in a fortnight.

A PRIZE.

The wheat cargo of the brig "Sultan," which vessel was brought in here on Friday evening by a prize crew of the steamer "City of Brussels," has been surveyed and ordered to be discharged.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS.

Latest advices from Newfoundland give the returns of the recent elections as fourteen for the present Bennett Government and thirteen Opposition; Dunkin and Bartlett are claimed by both sides; Carter was returned for both Harbor Grace and Greenbay. Another election will take place in one of these districts in January and Shea will probably be returned without opposition. The House meets in January; it is impossible to say how the political parties will stand then.

FROM BERMUDA.

Bermuda advices of 17th November say: The ground after the extreme drought of the past summer is in capital condition for the crops; first crop potatoes will be ready in a month; onions in six weeks; the chief difficulty is the want of steamers to ship the produce rapidly to America, as the steamer "Perrit" is not large enough.

A sergeant of the 53d Regiment was brutally murdered on Boase Island a short time ago. The body was found on the sea shore; the perpetrator is undiscovered. This is the first murder that has occurred in Bermuda for some years.

PLACENTIA, N. F.

LOSS OF CABLE SS. "ROBERT LOWE."

PLACENTIA, N.F., Nov. 23.—The following is a correct account of the "Robert Lowe" disaster, gleaned from the surviving officers:—

The Anglo-American steamer "Robert Lowe," after connecting Lamanche and Placentiatown by cable, left the latter port at 4 a.m. on the 19th inst., bound to St. Johns. At 4 p.m. on the 20th, the weather being thick, wind south-west and high, the ship struck heavily near St. Schot's, and in a very few minutes filled and settled down so fast that it was found impossible to get the life-boats afloat. Three other boats, containing 23 people, succeeded in getting clear of the wreck, and remained by it till daylight. Captain Tidmarsh, who was on the bridge at the time of the disaster, was perfectly cool, and took in the whole situation at a glance. He ordered the boats cleared away, &c, and perished by

STICKING TO HIS VESSEL

till the last. Five minutes after striking the ship's poop was under water. Had five minutes been vouchsafed him he would doubtless have saved all hands. Mr. W. C. Kendery, of the Heart's Content staff, and Mr. Day, second steward, were drowned in the cabin. The boy, Wagstaff, perished in his bunk. The rest were swept off the decks by heavy seas, which in a few hours reduced the steamer to atoms. On Friday five bodies were picked up and buried. The following are the names of the lost:—J. Tidmarsh, commander; F. P. Powlain, chief engineer; Pargent, 3rd, and Pugh, 4th do; Bullock, engineers' storekeeper; MacIntyre, carpenter; quarter-masters Young and Slack; Woods, Warner and Anderson, able seamen; Wagstaff, boy; Day, 2nd, and Benares, 3rd stewards; Gates, chief cook; Dooles and Gallagher, firemen—the latter killed on landing; Dickenson, electrician; G. P. Dickens and Wilkins.

The following are the names of the saved: Chief officer, S Denton; 2nd do, W P Hawson; 2nd engineer, R Stafford; boatswain, W Collins; storekeeper, F Richardson; quartermaster, Robinson; do, Payne; Chansey, Williams, Barton and Hopstof, able seamen; Sullivan, Reed, Cunningham, Dickenson, Welsh, Higgins, firemen; Lordon, chief steward; Jackson, boy; the butcher, and Miller, a passenger.

BIRTHS.

BLACK.—At Arcade street, Guilbault's Gardens, on the 24th inst., the wife of John Black, Turkish Bath attendant, of a daughter.

CLARKE.—On the 23rd inst., the wife of P. Clarke, late Color-Sergeant 16th Regiment, of a son.

FRANKLIN.—In this city, on the 22nd Nov., Mrs. B. Franklin, of a son.

GREER.—At 32 Alexander street, on the 22nd inst., the wife Wm. Greer, of a daughter.

JAMIESON.—At Vankleek Hill, on 18th Nov., the wife of D. J. Jamieson, of a daughter.

LOUCKS.—At Tannery West, on the 23rd inst., the wife of T. S. Loucks, of a son.

LOUDEN.—On 24th instant, at 934 Dorchester street, Mrs. A. H. Louden, of a daughter.

MACKAY.—At "Fleetwood Farm," Lachine, on Sunday, the 24th inst., the wife of Dr. Wm. Mackay, of a son.

NELSON.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., at 569 Craig street, the wife of Mr. Alex. Nelson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

DICKSON—HALL.—At St. James' Church, Three Rivers, on the 19th Nov., by the Rev. Mr. Foster, Mr. Alexander Wilfred Dickson, of The Haining, Selkirkshire, Scotland, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late George Hall, of Leeds, Megantic, P.Q.

HEALEY—MCKEE.—At Quebec, on the 19th Nov., by the Rev. Dr. Cook, Henry Jameson Healey, of Montreal, to Adeline, second daughter of John McKee, Esq., D.S., of Quebec.

DIED.

BRADY.—In this city, on the evening of Saturday, the 22nd Nov., Sampson J. Brady, aged 26 years.

DORAN.—In this city, on the 22nd Nov., Mary Anne eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Doran, aged 9 years and 5 months.

EVANS.—In this city, on the 22nd Nov., Stuart Evans, in the 58th year of his age.

HUGHS.—In this city, on the Saturday, 22nd Nov., Maria Claxton, aged 69, widow of the late Edward Hughs.

HALSTED.—On Friday, Nov. 21st, at the residence of her father in this city, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Millie Halsted, in the 23rd year of her age.

GOUDIE.—At her late residence, corner of Mountain and Dorchester sts., on Saturday, 22nd Nov., Helen Ogilvie, widow of the late James Goudie, Esq., in the 77th year of her age.

MCDONALD.—In this city, on the 21st Nov., Margaret McNulty, native of Ballymahon, County Longford, Ireland, wife of Daniel McDonald.

ROBILLARD.—In this city, on the 23rd Nov., aged 13 years, Marie Louise, daughter of E. Robillard, M.D.

WILSON.—In this city, on the 22nd instant, Edward Wilson, Esq., aged 55 years, formerly a merchant and partner in the house of Wilson & Couillard, and brother of the Hon. Charles Wilson, Senator.

Family Reading.

"ALL THINGS ARE YOURS."

BY THE REV. JOHN W. CHADWICK.

I sit on the rocky headland
 That juts from the queer old town,
Where the lichen-covered ledges
 To meet the tides run down.

There are voices of children ringing
 Through the still morning air,
And a lusty cock is crowing,
 And down on the water there

A single rower is fretting
 The sea with a gentle sound,
And the breath of an ended summer
 Is whispering around.

The grasses seem to hear it,
 And shudder as if with pain
It is full of a sad foreboding
 Of the Jotuns' icy reign.

The dories sway at their moorings,
 As they catch the fitful breeze,
And they sidle against each other,
 As if themselves to please.

But 'tis only me they are pleasing—
 The picture is all for me,
And the gray clouds sailing over,
 And the sunlight on the sea;

And the white sails of the vessels
 That gleam in the morning sun,
And the sounds of far-off labor,
 And the shadows cold and dun;

And the butterfly, knowing surely
 The summer is ended for him,
And the bee that must wander widely
 To fill his sacs to the brim.

But now he has found a treasure,
 More than his sacs can hold,
For the golden rod invites him
 To a mine of the purest gold.

And mine is the insect's rapture,
 And mine is the sea-gull's pride
As he sees his whiteness mirrored
 Far down in the gleaming tide;

And all the ships in the offing,
 Outward and inward bound,
Are mine and with my ventures
 Go sailing the world around.

They are mine by the right of beauty;
 Mine by the joy I take
As I think of all the wonders
 They leave in their shining wake—

Of the gloom of northern winters
 And the glow of tropic skies,
And of all for whom their coming
 Brings news from Paradise.

It is so that I make up my jewels:
 These are a part of the store;
But if I should try to count them
 There would be a million more.

These are but one day's riches,
 The gatherings of an hour;
But every day is mighty,
 Each night is a night of power.

For this is the law of Beauty:
 That if we but serve her well
All things are ours henceforward
 In Earth and Heaven and Hell—

All things of the brown old planet
 All of the deep blue sky,
All that the ear can hearken,
 All that can fill the eye.

And if we are rich with her riches
 The world may give or withhold,
For He who is God of Beauty
 Her secret to us has told.

—*Independent.*

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Perhaps no more appalling sight can be imagined than the malignant type of the yellow fever that is raging now in these stricken cities. Even in its milder forms it is bad enough. Not infrequently the doomed victim is apparently but slightly attacked; may be sitting up in bed reading, perhaps, and to all appearances but little indisposed; yet in such a case, at his very next visit, the physician may find but a lifeless corpse, gone from this world without a struggle. The disease is so fearfully insidious that no one can foretell how the primary attack may result, and the seeds of the malady may lurk in the veins for days unnoticed like a smouldering spark until the flames burst forth with a rage that knows no conqueror. But such instances as those described, almost without any symptoms, are comparatively rare.

Usually all cases are attended with intense and agonizing pain. The dreadful headache and backache with which the attack is ushered in cannot be compared with aught else in the domain of human suffering, while the flushed face and brilliant injected eyes (sometimes fearfully beautiful in their strange brightness) must be anxiously watched, for not the most consummate skill or longest experience may prophesy the time when these shall give place to the ghastly livid lip, and jaundiced skin and yellow eyeballs from which this fearful malady derives its name. Or perhaps the dreaded second stage, hemorrhage, appears, heralded by the frightful vomito, or black vomit—nay, perhaps attended with bleeding from every pore of the body. Then comes the horrible delirium, when the patient, perhaps a refined, delicate woman or a tender child, but now a raving maniac possessed of the strength of five infuriated men, taxes to the utmost, sometimes for hours, all and more than all the resources of the worn and exhausted friends at the bedside, until at last death closes the dreadful scene.

These are no fanciful pictures; they are realities that have been witnessed time and again, and are occurring by scores in these plague-stricken cities of Memphis and Shreveport. When recovery takes place—and thanks to the progress of science, and dictates of reason and common sense, recoveries do occur in far greater number than in similar epidemics of by-gone years—the poor patient is left as weak and helpless as a new born infant; if he attempts to leave his bed unassisted he will most likely fall fainting to the floor, and such a fainting fit is usually but the forerunner of death. For days and weeks he must be closely watched and guarded against any imprudence, for he has in a great measure lost for a time the power of control of himself and his judgment, and the slightest act of incaution may bring on the ever-to-be-dreaded relapse, more dangerous by far than the original seizure.

A slight idea of the expense incurred in a case of yellow fever may be simply imagined. A nurse, far more important than a physician, must be in attendance night and day, for woe to the yellow-fever patient who is left alone for a single moment. The stretching forth of the hand for a glass of water on the table near the bedside may in a second work the irreparable mischief. While so carefully attended every change and movement must be jealously noted. The strength may fail, and the mechanism of the overwrought system suddenly run down like a worn-out clock.—*Dr. L. H. Cohnen in the Quincy Whig.*

FROUDE ON EDUCATION.

In a recent article, James Anthony Froude severely disparages modern books and modern education. Of books he says: "Probably at no time has the amount of intellect or knowledge requisite for literary success been so small as at the present time," and traces the cause to the excessive strain of business on the mass of educated men, leading them to require a literature which imposes no exertion of intellect in reading. Whether we agree with him in this or not, every person of thought and observation will admit the justice of his strictures on the cramming system pursued in modern education, though they are pointed rather sharply at our New England ideas and practices. After characterizing the old-fashioned plan as one in which a limited area was thoroughly cultivated; resulting in the exact knowledge of a few excellent things, which made them understand what knowledge was, and enabled them to distinguish at a glance the charlatan from the true master, Mr. Froude describes the present system, taking the schools in New England as its most complete development.

"Ancient languages, and modern science and art, history and philosophy, poetry and mathematics, music and drawing, nothing is omitted, nothing is unattempted, and progress is made in all. A competitive examination between a student of the old and the new school is a race between a tortoise and an Achilles."

Yet the fruits of this system, according to Mr. Froude, are not only an absence of real knowledge on nine-tenths of the subjects with which their memories are loaded, but an absence of genuine interest in anything not convertible into dollars. He remarks further on the boast of the United States, that every boy in a common school knows he may become president of the Republic.

"We may look down as much as we please on our grandfathers' ideas; but their notions on this subject were more rational than ours. The object to set before a boy is not the chance of becoming President of the Republic, or president of anything, but first to be a good man, and next to do his work, whatever it be, as well as it can possibly be done. Better a boy learn to make a shoe excellently than to write bad exercises in half a dozen languages. The wider we make the area of superficial cultivation, the more we destroy the power of perceiving what good cultivation means; the more we are condemning the generations which are to succeed to creative barrenness and intellectual incapacity. Our philosophy and our practice seek unconsciously the same level. Our creed about ourselves and our destiny takes the color of the objects which we pursue with the most serious earnestness. Our men of science are fast satisfying themselves, at last, that mankind are highly developed apes. The theory has been suggested many times already. It could find no hearing while religion and intellectual culture retained their old dominion. The gospel of St. John, the Antigone or Hamlet, lie external altogether to the sphere of the ape's activity. The achievements of the nineteenth century, of which it boasts as the final efflorescence of the human soul, lie a great deal nearer to our newly recognized kindred.

The steamship and the railway, the electric telegraph and the infinite multitude of kindred machineries, may easily enough be evolutions of qualities, of which we perceive the germs in many creatures besides the apes. If these are indeed our last and sublimest triumphs; if it is in the direction of these that the progress of the race is to continue, then indeed I can be content to look back with proper tenderness on my hairy ancestry. Instead of 'a little lower than the angels,' I can bear to look on myself as 'a little higher than the apes;' and Pickwick shall be as beautiful as the Tempest and Herbert Spencer more profound than Plato, and the electric cable of greater value to mankind than the prophecies of Isaiah or the Republic of Plato."

BISHOP CUMMINS' WITHDRAWAL.

Several weeks ago, when there was a general questioning as to what the Evangelical Alliance had accomplished, and whether it had accomplished anything, we ventured to suggest that its results were moral and indirect rather than immediate; and that it was not by the propagation of any creed or dogma, but by the exhibition of Christian charity that it sought to make itself felt. The solemn communion service, in which representatives of all the various denominations met in fellowship, was one of the most marked expressions of this charity. We felt sure it would not pass unnoticed; and we looked to see some of the clergymen, who had been betrayed into the admission that other Christian clergymen were their brothers, handled without gloves by the critics and censors of their own denominations. In this we were not disappointed. From the close of the sessions of the Alliance up to the present time, there has raged, in the secular as well as the religious papers, an angry controversy over this very point; and the sticklers for authority and precedent, from Bishop Tozer down, have been unsparing in their condemnation of Bishop Cummins, the Dean of Canterbury, and others who participated in the services.

We recall these things because they explain the action of Bishop Cummins, reported by telegraph, in severing his connection with the Episcopal Church. This is a very grave step for one of his high rank and influence to take; and it is plain it could have been decided upon only after the most earnest and thoughtful consideration. He says that the results of his participation in the service have been such as to prove to him that it is impossible for one occupying his position to take such a step without sadly disturbing the peace and harmony of the church. Therefore, in manly fashion and without reservation, finding himself unwilling to surrender the right thus to meet his fellow Christians of other churches about the Lord's Table, he withdraws from the Episcopal Church, in order that he may not alienate others. With the ecclesiastical aspects of this very remarkable case we have nothing to do. We desire only to commend Bishop Cummins for having done the most honest and straightforward thing it was possible for him to do. Finding himself unable to yield cheerful obedience to the canons and customs of his church, and not willing either to shackle his own conscience or to disturb the peace of the church with which he has been so long connected, he simply withdraws, with a frank and modest statement of his reasons for so doing. This example is to be commended to uneasy spirits in the Episcopal and all other churches; who retain their church connection long after they have refused allegiance, and achieve a doubtful notoriety by obstinate resistance to customs to which they have once formally assented.

Douglas Jerrold makes Mr. Juniper Hedgehog, in writing of the church controversies of his day, express wonderment that there should be so much angry discussion about white and black surplices, when the main point after all was white and black souls. Perhaps to some outsiders a similar wonder may suggest itself in regard to the controversy over inter-communion, whether it is Christianity or their own church which these controversialists are seeking to propagate. The question is not easily answered, and we will not attempt it; but we are sure that the manly course of Bishop Cummins will go far to encourage independent action, and, by breaking down barriers of separation, extend the domain of Christian charity and fellowship.—*Boston Journal.*

CLOCKS.

BY THE REV. E. WENTWORTH, D. D.

"What ails the clocks?" Nothing but the imperfection common to all human machinery. Who ever knew two clocks to run together? Whoever lay awake at night in a great city and didn't hear the church clocks strike ten till eleven and eleven till twelve? When Charles V., Emperor of Germany, went into voluntary exile, he busied his leisure with prayers, music, and clocks. After trying in vain to make two time-pieces go exactly together, he came to the wise conclusion that it was no wonder that no two men agreed exactly in opinion, since it was impossible to get agreement between two pieces of mechanism as perfectly alike as art could make them.

But why is there so much disagreement in time? Why is it that now and then everything is all awry among the time-pieces of the city? Why is it that a man, knowing he has a perfect time-keeper in his old brass clock, his English lever, or his Paris chronometer, feels an involuntary shade of suspicion crossing his mind when he finds he is one, two, three, five, or fifteen minutes out of joint with the noon bells? It results from a fact which many people do not know, and which all are prone to forget when they are acquainted with it—namely, that the sun is an irregular time keeper, and that a good clock or a good watch is a regular time-keeper—varying only a few minutes or a few seconds in a year, while the sun now shoots ahead and now falls behind; and people have more confidence in the sun—one of God's great time-pieces—than they have in man-made mechanism. And yet the fault is in the sun.

There are only four days in the year in which the sun and a perfect regulator are together: Christmas is one of those days, the middle of April is the next, then mid-June, then the first of September. On these days the sun and your pocket chronometer will agree at twelve noon, and on no other days of the year. In mid February it should be a quarter past twelve by your regular going time-keeper, when the lagging sun lays the shadow of the stile across the noon-mark. In mid May, ambitious Sol is ahead of you in his anxiety for dinner; in July behind, in October in advance again. So if you have a good time-keeper, don't touch it, don't undertake to chase up the sun with it, or the noon-bells if they follow the sun. Keep your eye on the almanac, and see, from day to day, how much too fast or too slow the irregular sun is of your regular going timekeeper. —*Methodist.*

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

— All who sell liquors in the common way, to any that will buy, are poisoners in general. They murder His Majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity nor spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their groves—a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there! The foundation, the floors, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood.—*John Wesley.*

— Teetotalers had been charged with entering into a compect with infidels; but this was not sufficient, it had been said that they had been trying, as they had heard, to substitute teetotalism for religion, and all the rest of it. They had been attacked on this side, but now the latest discovery was this—that they were too religious, for he heard it said, now they have got the Good Templars fairly started, "Ah, you Good Templars, the mischief of the thing is that you are too religious about this matter." Well, they could not please everybody; they could not be both infidel on the one hand, and be religious on the other. However, they must try to bear the abuse. Let him ask, in two or three words, whether they might not apply the grand test to the great temperance movement, "By their fruits ye shall known them." These were the fruits of temperance; and the first was this, over a large and lengthened experience, an experience that extended over a lifetime, he was able to say that teetotalism had never yet made a single infidel. He challenged contradiction. He asked, had drink made any infidels? "By their fruits ye shall know them." Teetotalism had never made one infidel.—*Rev. J. V. B. Shrewsbury.*

— The outbreak of typhoid fever has naturally caused great consternation; the more so because the aristocratic borough of Marylebone was the locality, and many of the young people attacked were the children of eminent medical men. The record of the visitation as we find it in the *Lancet* supplies us with a few points worthy of thought. When

 "A blessing forever and ever,
 Will follow them as they go."

the medical men found their children suffering from typhoid they immediately set to work to discover the source of the epidemic. Very little observation led them to suspect the milk supply. The milk-shop was inspected, then the farm, and at the latter there was little room for doubt as to the justice of the suspicions. A man had died there of typhoid, and his son was down with the same disease. As soon as these facts were made known, Sir William Jenner and Dr. Murchison wrote to the Secretary of the suspected dairy requesting him to discontinue the supply of milk. The dairy owners did not see it to be their duty to risk the loss of money in the interests of the public health. Said they, "It is the water, not the milk, that is contaminated, and further, as the principal sufferers are the families of medical men, it is they who have infected their households." Other statements were made, and the dairy owners wound up by declining to suspend their sales unless the Vestry would indemnify them from pecuniary loss. This record reads like a burlesque of the plans suggested by some people for the removal of drunkenness. They find the people getting drunk on liquor; know where the liquor is made and sold; and think they have only to advise the liquor-seller and he will refrain from furnishing a further supply. A financial difficulty stands in the way. On the milk-supply suspension the *Lancet* says, "We cannot but regret that the financial question should have been considered when the lives of human beings are at stake." But it is always considered. It is *the* impediment to stamping out the alcoholic fever, which has a thousandfold more victims than typhoid, and works destruction of soul and mind as well as body. Still, we are glad to find the *Lancet* and the doctors advocating "the stamping out" process in suppressing typhoid, for by and bye they may see their way to so practical a method of dealing with alcohol.—*English Good Templar.*

ARDENT SPIRITUALISM.—People affect to deride Spiritualism, many of whom themselves have dealings with a familiar spirit. This is the spirit known in many circles as "Old Tom," who usually under that name communicates by taps.—*Punch.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

WITH MR. ARCH IN CANADA.

A VISIT TO GEORGE BROWN'S MODEL FARM.

(*Cor. London Daily News.*)

LONDON, ONT., Oct. 22.

Having received an invitation to visit the celebrated model farm of the Hon. George Brown, the proprietor of the *Globe* newspaper, we left Toronto in the morning, and, after a *ride of some sixty miles by the Great Western* Railway, reached the town of Paris. Here a grand agricultural show was being held. These shows appear to be quite an institution in this flourishing province. We have already attended three or four of them, and from the numbers present, and the extensive display of native products, I take it that their value and importance are pretty well understood by the thriving husbandmen who constitute the main population of the country. After spending an hour or two in the show, and experiencing once more something of the astonishment with which we first beheld a fine display of the fruits, vegetables, and cereals which this prolific soil produces, we accepted an invitation to lunch with the Mayor of the town. This gentleman, who, like every one else here, is a self-made man, is the owner of extensive flour mills, and we met at his beautiful villa some of the leading men of the district. Each one had his story to tell of early battling with adverse circumstances and victories won. Mr. Arch found in the foreman of our host an old schoolfellow. He had been in Canada about a quarter of a century. Like every other honest and industrious emigrant this Barford man had done well. He had bought his own house—a house worth some two hundred pounds—and had perhaps a couple of thousand pounds out at interest. Thus, side by side were flourishing both master and man. In the afternoon, accompanied by one or two of Mr. Brown's friends, we started for a ten miles drive to Bowpark. Our road lay through what must, I think, be called the garden of Canada. All the farms appeared to be, unlike those of the Quebec province, which we first went through, in a high state of cultivation. "Yonder," said a gentleman by my side, a brother senator of Mr. Brown, "is my farm of 500 acres. I bought it thirty years ago, at 40 dollars an acre, and to-day I should want as many pounds an acre for it. Over yonder," at another point he said, "is a farmer who came out twenty years ago without a cent in his pocket, and now he has two hundred acres of as fine land as is to be found in Canada." Passing by a rather dilapidated-looking farm house, I remarked on its exceptional appearance. "Yes," said my companion, "the man drinks." This seems to be almost the only impediment to a settler's progress here, but I have previously remarked on the happy rarity of this vice in Canada. We have not seen a single drunkard. One of the causes of this happy state of things is of course the clear, bracing climate; but another is undoubtedly the general discouragement of the habit of drinking strong liquors in the homes of the people. For instance, at the Mayor's table yesterday iced water and delicious coffee might be had, but neither wine nor ale. At the hotels few drink anything at dinner stronger than tea or coffee, and it is a universal practice to serve these up at the dinner-tables of private individuals.

After a delightful drive of an hour and a half, passing on our way through the flourishing town of "Brant" district, so named after the celebrated Indian "Brant"—we reached the point towards which we were tending. Bow-Park Farm contains 900 acres, all of it, with the exception of the reservations for ornamental timber, under high cultivation. The farm is nearly surrounded by the Grand River, and the soil is alluvial deposit of the most fertile character. The energetic proprietor purchased the estate some few years ago, and has invested a very large capital upon it. Commodious buildings have been erected, one barn alone being about 250 feet long by nearly 50ft. broad. There are about 450 head of high-bred short-horns in the stalls, and no expense is spared in replenishing the stock with the best breeds. The situation of the farm is highly picturesque, and Mr. Brown, like Mr. Mechi, is confident of reaping a pecuniary success, although he has taken to farming as a recreation. It took us the whole morning to go through his extensive range of cattle sheds, and certainly it was a grand display for so young an establishment. A catalogue of the stock, with full details as to pedigree, &c., was placed in our hands; and at the annual sale, which will be held next week, Mr. Brown expects purchasers from England, Scotland, and all parts of the United States. Not the least interesting part of the exhibition—for such, in truth, the farm is—was the show of Berkshire pigs. It will be gratifying to Berkshire farmers to hear what Mr. Brown said in answer to my enquiry as to whether he had any other breed of pigs. "Of course not," was his reply, "What's the use of having any but the very best?" Some of the thoroughbred short-horns of Mr. Brown's herd would have won the applause of the severe critics of the great English agricultural shows, and doubtless many of them will yet pass under the review of those gentlemen, as Mr. Brown contemplates a considerable exportation of them to the parent country. It would seem that the climate, or feeding, or something else of Canada, vastly improves the breed. Hence the fabulous prices realized occasionally. At a recent sale on this continent one beast actually fetched forty thousand dollars; and the buyer was an Englishman. Mr. Brown has bought several of his best animals in England, and he will probably get for some of their offspring, from English buyers, treble the original cost of the parents.

It has again and again been asked me by Canadian agriculturalists, "Why do not some of your farmers come out here and buy the cleared farms which are always in the market?" The question is easier asked than answered. Certainly it would be the best thing, they could do, provided the conditions of success were complied with. One of these is a year's servitude under a good Canadian farmer. Intending emigrants of this class may take this hint as an all-important one. Whenever it is not acted upon, it matters little what may be the capital at command, failure will be the inevitable fate of the farmer. On this there is a marvellous consensus of opinion throughout Canada. "Did you notice that young man?" said our host, as we were passing along his farm buildings, "he is an educated gentleman. He and another Eton lad are with me to get a thorough knowledge of farming. They live and work with the other men, and are in every respect just like the rest." The "gentleman" was merged in the "working man." As Mr. Brown sententiously remarked, "He's all right." Yes, his success is tolerably sure. By and bye he will have served his apprenticeship, and then with his two or three thousand pounds capital he will repeat on a small scale the splendid success of his enterprising employer. If a few hundreds of those young gentlemen who are hanging about their fathers' halls in England, trusting to the chapter of accidents, would just follow the example of these young Etonians, they would experience the new sensation of independence.

After a pleasant day among these high-bred cattle, and the picturesque meadows in which they grazed, we took our reluctant departure for the city of London. A two or three hours' rapid ride in a Pullman's car—the perfection of travelling—brought us to this somewhat ambitious namesake of the Imperial city three thousand miles away. At the station we found a deputation from the Town Council waiting to receive us, and after refreshing ourselves with a cup of what seems to be the drink of Canada—tea, we had to yield to the solicitations of the Mayor and his colleagues to accompany them round the city. Canadians feel a great satisfaction in showing the proofs of their vigor and enterprise, and these excellent Londoners were no exception to the rule. And certainly they have much to be proud of. At their agricultural show, which we were unfortunately too late to see, no less than 34,000 persons paid for admission, and the exhibition of every kind of agricultural produce was, according to all accounts, remarkable. The further we come West, the greater are the signs of material prosperity. Unlike England, wealth appears to be distributed in almost equal proportions among all classes. Poor people seem to be unknown. In riding down the Muskoka River, the other day, we had to get our canoe over some rapids, and some young fellows near at hand kindly helped us through our difficulties. We actually had to finess a little to get them to take a gratuity for their services. It is a somewhat significant fact—and one that English statesmen would do well to ponder—that even the smallest of Canadian villages have their spacious drill sheds for the use of the Volunteers. There is nothing that provokes a smile more readily than a suggestion to a Canadian of danger from invasion. An impression obtains in England that Canada is the weak point of the Empire. I am thoroughly convinced that it is a delusion, like many others which are zealously propagated and conscientiously believed respecting the colony in England. It can never be too thoroughly understood by the people and Parliament of Great Britain that this portion of the Empire can well take care of itself. Anyone who has seen the tens of thousands of lithe, active, intelligent, and well-disciplined men of Canada, and witnessed the innumerable proofs of their patriotism, loyalty, and respect for the parent institutions, will never again have one moment's uneasiness respecting its future. When the unhappy Trent business was agitating England, the fear respecting Canada was confined to that side of the Atlantic. Nothing but enthusiasm dwelt in the breasts of these poor relations of the West. The banker left his till, the lawyer his desk, the busy trader closed his ledger and the student his book; and in an incredibly short period the whole country was in a state of preparedness for whatsoever might happen.

I may say, in conclusion, that from hints thrown out by some influential persons there is good reason for believing that the Ontario Government will co-operate with Mr. Arch in certain very satisfactory arrangements for facilitating the emigration of agricultural laborers to Canada. In all probability, such as would like to come out and settle upon the free grants of Muskoka will have comfortable homes erected for them, a portion of the land cleared for immediate cultivation, and work found by which they will be enabled to get together a little capital to start them upon their farms. Mr. Arch has promised, on condition of these helps being afforded, to bring out next spring a hundred picked men and their families, and see them safely through to their respective lots. An equally satisfactory arrangement has been entered into with the Government immigration agent at Toronto, with reference to the larger body of emigrants who will elect to go into service here for a while. A registry will be kept of applications for such men, giving full particulars as to hours of work, accommodation, &c, certified by the reeve of the township from whence the application comes. Thus, as our mission hither draws near its end, we have good hope that it will be fruitful in beneficial results.

DOMESTIC.

FROSTED FRUIT.—Select perfect fruit of any small variety—cherries, plums, grapes, small pears, leaving the stems on. Dip them, one by one, in the beaten white of eggs, or in a solution of gum arabic, and from that into a cup of powdered sugar. Cover a bottom of a pan with fine white paper, place the fruit in it, and set in an oven that is cooling. When the frosting on the fruit becomes firm, put it on a dish, and set it in a cool place.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Peel as many large, ripe tomatoes as you wish to prepare; cut them in slices a quarter of an inch thick; pack in a pudding-dish first a layer of tomatoes, then a thick layer of bread crumbs, pepper, salt, a little white sugar, and a teaspoonful of butter; then a layer of tomatoes, then bread-crumbs, etc., till the dish is nearly full, having tomatoes last. Now dust over pepper, a little sugar, and more butter; strew the top with bread-crumbs, and bake, covered, half an hour, then remove the cover, and bake brown, but be careful not to scorch.

GRAHAM BREAD.—Make a sponge by boiling four good sized potatoes; when soft, mash fine; then stir in a cup of flour; pour on the water in which the potatoes were boiled scalding hot, and if not sufficient to make three pints of the mixture, add cold water. When the milk is warm put in a teacup of soft yeast, and set in a moderately warm place to rise. After it becomes light, put in a teacup of good brown sugar (white is not good), and stir in Graham flour until thick enough to drop heavily into the greased baking-pans. Set it to rise again, and bake in a moderately hot oven forty minutes. This quantity will make two large loaves, and when taken from the oven should be allowed to stand five minutes before removal from the pans. Sheet-iron bread-pans are much to be preferred to tin for any bread, but especially for Graham, baking more slowly, but much more evenly. If the sponge seems at all sour, add a little soda.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

STRIKING FOR THE RIGHT.

BY JULIA A. EASTMAN.

(*Published by Request of the Montreal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*)

CHAPTER IX.—*Continued.*

This was it, then. Some home-loving Southern girl, in her mistaken notions of kindness, had filled Sally's head with ideas of this sort. Mrs. Canning said nothing. Time would adjust all these things. She only took Sally's arm, saying, cheerily, "You are taller than I, are you not?" to which the child, quick as lightning, replied:—

"You couldn't whip me, could you?"

"Is whipping another of your friend Georgia's ideas, Sally?"

Sally flushed and looked down, for a wonder, silent; and the two went up to the nursery and the doll's toilet.

"O Aunt Fred!" cried Sally, wild with delight, when the pretty doll was brought out, "can't we dress her like a dolly of Georgia's,—a Neapolitan lady?"

Georgia, it seemed had been abroad. She had brought home dolls dressed in the different costumes of Southern Europe; and among them one from Naples, a young girl of the city, in holiday attire, had delighted Sally.

"Tell me about it please, dear," said Mrs. Canning aloud. To herself, she said, "Eureka! I have found the weakness of my small Samson." Only to keep Sally quiet for an hour was matter for thanksgiving.

"Oh, I'll tell you, mamma—aunty, I mean."

"You can say mamma, if you wish."

"Mamma Canning, may I? Because,"—and the dark face softened into a tenderness that was almost beautiful,—"I couldn't give my own mamma's name exactly to any person else." So it was "Mamma Canning" from that hour. "I will tell you. You make a Garibaldi waist, and big, full sleeves, all white, you know, and pretty bows of red ribbon at the throat and the elbows; then you have a bodice of black velvet, and lace it in front, here, you see,"—holding up the doll and gesticulating with quick fingers,—"then she has an under-skirt of red brocade and an upper skirt of blue something, kilted up this fashion."

"How very jaunty and pretty!"

"Isn't it? But the gayest thing is the head-gear. You have a square piece of velvet."—"Black?"—"Yes, black. You line it with black silk, and stiffen it with something, and bend it up so, and trim it with gold lace,—I'll cut some gilt paper; it'll do just as well,—and put that on her head, and stick a flower in her bodice, and she's rigged. Won't that be jolly?" and in her delight Sally sprang toward the cradle where Tina lay, and would have caught her up in a moment more. Mrs. Canning lifted her finger. "Not now, dear. Don't wake her."

"I won't hurt her. I only wanted to toss her up to the ceiling. Thought you could always toss up babies."

"Not when they're sleeping."

"Well, you can roosters, anyhow;" and there was a flying spring, and the next Mrs. Canning knew Vince was careering wildly through the air, his wings flapping in the most frantic style. No harm was done. The bird came to rest the next moment, and so too did Sally, with scissors and thimble, to the movement of which Sally's tongue kept time for the next two hours.

"Is it possible school is out?" exclaimed Mrs. Canning when Ned came in at noon. "Sally and I have had such a charming time that I haven't realized that the morning was passing."

Sally thanked mamma with her eyes,—those bright, quick eyes of hers,—and ran off to show her little Neapolitan lady to Nelly.

"I say, mamma, we've caught a tartar there," said Ned, as soon as Sally was out of sight. "Cad Rogan says he saw her climbing a lamp-post this morning when you sent her down to the post-office with Fan; and Cyril says she asked him to let her ride his velocipede. She'll disgrace herself and the family yet."

"I think not seriously, my son. Remember Sally has grown up under the care of colored servants, and although she is taller than I am, she is younger than Fred and Fan in some respects. Be kind and patient, that must be our motto; and of all things don't show Sally that you are shocked at any of her movements."

Mrs. Canning had a private session with the "three old hopes," as Ned called them, that evening.

"I do wish Sally wouldn't act so, mamma." This was Nelly's verdict, given with a tear or two.

"Nelly is such a little pink of propriety," said her elder brother, "of course she'd be scandalized. I'm not half sure but Sally will be the jolliest thing going."

"I like her. She's as good as two boys," quoth Max.

"I've a word to say to you, my small people," said mamma. "You know I depend upon you to help me in everything. And now can you think of any way in which you can help me here?"

"I can, one," cried Ned, "and that is not to keep coming to you sixty times an hour, and dinning away in your ears, 'Sally did this,' and 'Mamma, Sally said that,' and 'Sally won't do the other.' I thought, this morning, I should think you'd be crazy."

"Another thing,—are you sure Sally would like it herself to be reported a hundred times a day? No. I admit"—Mamma spoke. She stood with the three, Ned, Max, and Nelly, grouped around. "Not a family circle, but a family rectangle," as Ned said. Their hands were on each other's shoulders, the mother-head scarcely higher then the rest.—"I admit that Sally is peculiar. But she has come up in a peculiar way. She has had her own will; her mother she has known almost nothing about, and her father quite nothing. She is bright, and at heart kind. Let me tell you what I have for you to do."

"Oh, what mamma?" came from three voices at once.

"You, Nelly, I wish to have take Sally into your room."

"Yes, mamma," said orderly, quiet little Nelly. A monkey among her drawers and in her closets would have been little worse. A south wind and a whirlwind in the same room!

"And you, Ned, must take Sally under your wing at school."

"Is she going to school? O me!" Ned cut one or two antics about the room, relieving his feelings. Coming up at length on his feet, he stood, while mamma went on:—

"And you, Max, you like to play with her. You shall have Sally in play-hours. Try, I mean, to amuse her. Show her your shop and your play-ground, and interest her as much as you can. And let us remember, all of us, that the best teaching we can give Sally will be through deeds, not words. She will learn quickly. She's not a stupid child."

"Not by a long chalk is she."

"And that reminds me, Ned, since our stranger came, we haven't had time to 'keep our accounts.'"

"Dear me, no! I forgot all about them. There's Nell at it this minute. What have I said now, sis?"

Ned peered over his sister's shoulder at her tablets, and found written,—"'Not by a long chalk.'—Ned."

"All right. I'll be even with you before sundown."

"I guess you will."

"Hollo, there!" Out came Ned's tablets, and down went the "I guess." These tablets had been given them last Christmas, and one use which the children had made of them was to set down the tabooed words and slang phrases. Beside these, they had recorded all small faults of manners or expression which their mother wished them to avoid. These were read at the "committee-meeting" on the broad stair, nightly. A cardinal rule of the society was that, as Max had it, "Nobody should get mad;" and many a hearty laugh, ringing out through the halls, told, evening after evening, that "the committee was in session." Now, therefore, the tablets were written upon and put away again, and then mamma said:—

"If I can help you in anything, you may always come to me, and tell me; but don't let us be too much disturbed by the little things in Sally. Don't let us feel that everything that she does which is not done in our way must be wrong. Be patient and kind, and all will be right in the end."

The session was ended, and the four came out. Sally met them walking down the hall all abreast, mother and Nelly between Ned and Max.

"There's no room for me, I reck'n," said she.

"Yes, indeed, there is;" "but how droll it is that you say 'I reck'n' all the time."

"How droll it is that you 'guess' at everything!" retorted Sally.

"Sally must have a set of tablets," said Mrs. Canning. "Now, shall we go into the parlor, and have a game of 'Authors'?"

"I never knew that grown-ups played."

"O Sally, papa and mamma play everything with us!" cried Max and Ned.

"Yes; and Miss Amory plays, rainy days, at school."

"There! I'd just like to go to your school. I saw your teacher at church yesterday. I like her. I always know if I shall like persons the instant I set eyes upon them."

Sally went to school. It was her first experience in a school of this size. She had some trials. Ned, Max, and Nelly likewise. But, thanks to Miss Amory, matters ran pretty smoothly. Whatever trouble there was, came from Sally's ignorance of the ways and customs of the school; and these she was very quick to learn.

(*To be Continued.*)

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BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS, 1873.

Anniversary Meetings of Branch Bible Societies, at which Public Addresses on week days, and Sermons on Sundays, will be given by the Rev. James Green, of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, and the Ministers of the Gospel in the different localities according to the order, date and time given below. All are respectfully invited to attend.

*Prescott	Monday,	Dec.	1,	7 p m
Edwardsburg	Tuesday,	"	2,	7 p m
*Matilda	Wednesd'y,	"	3,	7 p m
*Morrisburg	Thursday,	"	4,	7 p m
*Aultsville	Friday,	"	5,	7 p m
Farran's Point	Saturday,	"	6,	7 p m
Osnabruck Front	Sunday,	"	7,	11 a m
Dickinson's Landing	Sunday,	"	7,	2½ p m
Moulinette	Sunday,	"	7,	7 p m
*Cornwall	Monday,	"	8,	7 p m
West Farnham	Wednesd'y,	"	10,	7 p m
Brigham	Thursday,	"	11,	7 p m
St. Hyacinthe	Sunday,	"	14,	
Waterville	Monday,	"	15,	7 p m
Hemmingford	Wednes'y,	"	17,	7 p m

Will Correspondents please address the Agent to places marked thus *, or to Montreal.

Collections will be taken up at each Meeting.—Please intimate this.

JAMES GREEN,
Travelling Agent M.A.B.S.

MEETINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE MONTREAL RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, 1873.

The advances made and still making in the educational advantages of the people in these Provinces have led the Committee of the above Society to feel that the time has come when more direct efforts must be made for the circulation of a more healthy religious literature, and they invite all sections of the Evangelical Church to unite with them in securing such a result.

PUBLIC MEETINGS for the formation of, or Anniversary Meetings of Auxiliary and Branch Societies, at which Public Addresses on week days, and Sermons on Sundays, will be delivered by the Agent of the Society and the Ministers of the Gospel in their different localities—according to the order, date, and time given below.

All are respectfully and urgently invited to attend.

Brome Corners	Sunday,	Dec.	7,	M.
Brome West	Sunday,	"	7,	A.
Cowansville	Monday,	"	8,	7 p m
Bolton	Tuesday,	"	9,	7 p m
Mansonville	Wednesd'y,	"	10,	7 p m
Sutton	Thursday,	"	11,	7 p m
Abercorn	Friday,	"	12,	7 p m
*Frelighsburg	Sunday,	"	14,	M.
Dunham	Sunday,	"	14,	A.
Pigeon Hill	Monday,	"	15,	7 p m
Philipsburg	Tuesday,	"	16,	7 p m
Stanbridge Ridge	Wednesd'y,	"	17,	7 p m
*Clarenceville	Thursday,	"	18,	7 p m
West Farnham	Friday,	"	19,	7 p m
East Farnham	Sunday,	"	21,	M.
Brigham	Sunday,	"	21,	A.

When the meetings fall on the Sabbath, sermons will be delivered on subjects suited for the work, in one or two churches, as may be desired, the formalities of business being transacted on the previous or the succeeding day.

All editors of local papers are requested kindly to publish such meetings as fall in their locality.

Collections on behalf of the Society in Montreal will be taken up at each meeting. Please let this be sufficiently notified.

JAMES HOWELL,
Agent Montreal R. T. & B. Society.

P.S.—Correspondents will please address the Rev. James Howell, Agent, to places marked thus*, or to Granby, P.Q.

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