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CORRESPONDENCE.

NOVA SCOTIA CORRESPONDENCE.

YARMOUTH, N.S., Aug. 2.

My last letter closed with some references to the annual gatherings of two denominations: the Wesleyan Methodist, and the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces. Resuming the topic ecclesiastical where it was broken off rather abruptly, I avail myself of the summary given by the *Presbyterian Witness*, of the proceedings of the late Synod of the latter denomination, to present a few facts to your readers, many of whom are interested in the progress of Christian work. The attendance at the Synod was large, and the unity of spirit all that could be expected or desired. This Church was formed by the union of two Presbyterian bodies; but no marks of the old division appeared in the voting. The Eldership was fairly represented, but the business too much to the ministers. The College question received much attention. The importance of setting apart its professors exclusively to that work, and relieving them from pastoral duty is recognized—the only difficulty being the want of funds. Dalhousie College furnishes the preliminary course for the divinity students, and does the work satisfactorily. The desirableness of a union of all branches of Presbyterians in the Lower Provinces finds frequent expression, and grows in the minds of many. Dr. Clarke, of Amherst, brought friendly greetings to the Synod on behalf of the reformed Presbyterians. The supplementary scheme, which embodies the principle that the strong should help the weak, is to be wrought with vigor. The Irish Presbyterian Church and the Free Church of Scotland, aid in this work. The fund for the widows and orphans of ministers is making progress, but all the ministers are not connected with it. A new fund is established for the support of aged and infirm ministers. The Synod has authorized the Board of Foreign Missions to call ministers to work in the foreign field. This is regarded as a step in advance. It is generally admitted that the vigorous efforts made by the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces to do its part in carrying the gospel to the heathen have done much to strengthen this denomination at home. This is the rule which Christ has established, and the proof is found everywhere.

The Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America introduced a new feature at its late sessions held in Charlottetown, P. E. I. "After the examination of character, its deliberations and business were conducted in the presence of such lay friends as chose to occupy the galleries."—I quote from the report of the proceedings published in the *Provincial Wesleyan*. The change was hailed with enthusiasm, and was made without the formality of a vote. The unanimity and heartiness took some by surprise; and no evils—not even what was feared by some, a greater amount of speech-making—resulted. The feeling seems to be growing in this denomination in these Provinces that steps must be taken to secure a larger co-operation of intelligent laymen in the transaction of conference business. One great want of the Church of Christ is the hearty co-operation of all in doing the Master's work, and another is the abolition of many of the minor differences of Christians, as denominational tests. We have too many denominations. The distinctions between many of them are so insignificant that the common mind is scarcely able to appreciate them; but worse than all, they waste the energies of good men, and furnish an excuse to many for their hostility to Christianity itself. The time has come when earnest and thoughtful Christians of every name should seek to solve the problem of uniting, with the least possible waste, all the resources of the Christian Church. No existing denomination, without serious modification, could successfully wield these resources.

The Wesleyan Conference placed upon its minutes, for the first time, a resolution upon "Popular Amusements." High ground was taken. It embodied the principle: "Ye are not your own; ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and spirit which are God's."

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in connection with the Church of Scotland, met at Chatham, N. B., on the evening of Wednesday, the 30th June. This was the second session of the united body. The retiring moderator—the oldest minister in the Synod—preached; and after sermon, the principle of choosing by seniority being followed, Dr. Donald, of St. John, N. B., was elected to preside, which he did till the close of Saturday's session. When the Synod resumed its work on Monday morning, it was found that the moderator and other members had left by the steamer "Rotbesay Castle" for Shediac, on their way homeward. A respectable working quorum remained, which called the ex-moderator to the chair, and appointed a committee to draw up a minute regarding the absentees, who reported in the afternoon, expressing regret that these gentlemen should have acted in such an extraordinary manner, and recommended that the moderator's chair, made vacant by the abdication of Dr. Donald, be filled by the appointment of another moderator. The report was adopted, and Rev. A. W. Herdman, of Pictou, N. S., was elected to the honorable office, which he holds till the last Wednesday in June, 1870, when he will preach the usual sermon, in St. Matthew's church, Halifax, where the third session of the Synod is appointed to be held. The *Presbyterian Witness* remarks: "The abdication of the moderator is without precedent in ecclesiastical history; and from the way in which it has been treated, it is not likely to be repeated."

This question of union with the other body of Presbyterians was before the Synod, and the following resolution was introduced but defeated by a majority of one: "That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of union, as suggested by the memorial from the elders of Barney's River, and report at the meeting of Synod next year." This was not the final disposal of the question, however.

The elders of Barney's River were informed that obstacles to union existed at present, but that, when these were removed, the amalgamation must take place. Thus, the Synod stands pledged to the principle of union, and there can be no doubt the event will take place before many years.

The Rev. John Goodwill received a farewell address, being on the eve of departure to the South Sea Islands, which is the foreign field allotted him. Mr. Robertson, a gentleman who has spent four or five years in these islands, trading, offered his services as an additional missionary. A friendly conference was held, with a view to take advantage of this offer; finally, it was referred to the Foreign Mission Committee, who are empowered to act at their discretion in the matter. A missionary meeting of a very interesting character, was held on Monday evening, which was addressed by Messrs. Goodwill, Robertson, and others. The first-named gave the number of Protestant ministers engaged in foreign missions as 1,780; with 634 native ministers in addition, and many more native assistants. As the result of their labors, he stated that about 1,500,000 persons had been brought out of the darkness of heathenism. Mr. Robertson testified to the value of the work performed by the nine missionaries laboring in the islands with which he is conversant. He gave very interesting details of the habits of the people, etc. As these were the results of personal observation, they were heard with the deepest interest.

A Bible Society, to be called "The Nova Scotia Auxiliary of the National Bible Society of Scotland," was recently formed at Pictou. It appeals to the benevolence of the Christian public, but particularly to Scotchmen and the descendants of Scotchmen, for aid. Is it necessary, one naturally asks, to form such an auxiliary among us? The fact that the metrical version of the Psalms, in use by many Presbyterians, is bound in the same volume, seems to be the chief reason for this movement; but is it desirable that every denomination should establish a Bible Society of its own, for the sake of incorporating its Psalms, and hymns and spiritual songs, with the authorized version of the Scriptures? Surely not, and yet that which would warrant the movement in one instance would justify it in all others.

July has been a month of considerable activity. The fishing interest has prospered; the price of fish ruling higher in the early part of the month than it has done for years. The hay crop, which has been better than usual, is in process of harvesting, and the weather has been very favorable. The dry goods merchants and some others have been busy. A gold crusher—the first erected in the county—has been recently put in operation a short distance from the town, and the results, thus far, are beyond expectation. The nights have been very cool, retarding the growth of Indian corn and other crops, which demand greater warmth. Potatoes look well.

Out of 83 miles of railway now building between Windsor and Annapolis, 66 miles are now in running order, and the whole line will be opened, it is said, by the close of 1869. A change in the management of our railways has been made, by which one gentleman has charge of the lines in both Provinces.

Of politics not much is to be recorded. Some of our papers advocate annexation; others content themselves with unstinted praise of the Republic, and hard words against Canada and Great Britain, while the majority oppose the new movement.

Our new steamer has begun to ply between this port and Halifax. She performs the round trip once a week. She is well-appointed, and gives satisfaction.

The Orangemen had a grand demonstration at Pictou on the 12th July. It passed off quietly. Are these demonstrations needed to give efficiency to Protestantism? Could we not dispense with them without detriment to the good cause? A. E.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

Toronto, Aug. 9.

The hackmen's strike, which commenced a week since, shows no signs of drawing to a close, as the police commissioners express themselves equally determined to hold out as the strikers. Public opinion cannot be said to support either side, but is much divided as to the merits of the case. The cause of the strike was the adoption of new regulations and tariff by the police commissioners, to which the hackmen objected. The principal changes sought to be effected were the abolition of the system of charging by sections, into which the city was divided, according to the old tariff, instead of which distance was to be made the basis, and it was to be left optional with the fare to pay by time, in case he preferred doing so, at the rate of one cent per minute. It was proposed by the commissioners that the hackmen should make the experiment of working under the new tariff for one week, in order to give it a fair trial, but they totally refused to listen to this proposition, and proceeded to take the extreme step of striking. They urge, and with some show of reason, that the carriages in Toronto are vastly superior in point of appearance and finish to those in London, Montreal, and other cities whose tariffs have been consulted by the commissioners and partially adopted in framing the new rates. There certainly is a much finer array of two-horse carriages to be witnessed on our streets than is the case in most cities, but what is demanded by the general public is not so much a luxurious and splendidly fitted up vehicle at a correspondingly high figure as a cheap, clean, and decent conveyance. The proper way would be to have two classes of hacks—as was sometime ago proposed in England—and let those who wish for style pay accordingly, while a cheaper means of locomotion is secured to those who are willing to ride in a less gorgeous vehicle. Practically, however, the tariff system is a delusion and a myth. It is rarely adhered to by hackmen who charge whatever they can get. The uninitiated are

plundered right and left,—and the experienced take very good care before hiring a hack to come to a definite agreement with the driver as to the fare. By so doing there is no difficulty in obtaining their services at a reasonable rate. Whatever tariff may be adopted will make very little difference in point of fact.

An abortive effort was recently made by some of the members of the Corn Exchange to introduce the monopoly of confining the publication of its reports to one paper, in imitation of the system pursued in Montreal. Tenders for the exclusive privilege of publishing the reports were called for, but as the press are either indifferent or averse to the scheme it will, in all probability, be abandoned. The *Telegraph* and *Leader* have denounced it strongly and will not tender, which will have the effect of killing it. It is surely contrary to the enlightened spirit of the times to institute a monopoly of intelligence such as this, and though it may result in a trifling increase of revenue to the Exchange it is a question whether that would not be counterbalanced by the hostile influence of the rejected newspapers, who would, doubtless, oppose the interests of an institution which refused them the privilege of publishing its reports.

The regatta which took place on Saturday was one of the most pleasing and successful affairs of the kind that has ever taken place here. The deepest interest was taken in it by every one, and for days before it took place it was the universal theme. On Saturday afternoon the whole city flocked down to the Bay, stores were closed, business was everywhere abandoned and a Sabbath quiet reigned in the deserted streets. On and around the water all was life and excitement. The wharves, the shipping, and the neighboring buildings were crowded with spectators, and some half-dozen steamers which took up a position near the starting point in the middle of the Bay were packed as full as was consistent with safety, at half a dollar a head. Everything in the shape of a boat that was procurable was in requisition. The number present is variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand, and I am inclined to think the latter nearer the mark. The presence of the famous St. Johns crew was of course the chief attraction, the four-oared out-rigger race—the only one in which they participated—being put last in the programme in order to keep up the excitement. The result as every one of course anticipated was in their favor. They headed the race from the start, pulling steadily, evidently not putting forth their full strength but taking it quite coolly. None of their competitors came sufficiently near them during the contest to leave any room for doubt as to the ultimate issue, though they evidently did their best and strained every nerve. The gallant New-Brunswickers were loudly cheered as they came in. The championship of the Bay, was closely contested between R. H. Haycock of Ottawa, the champion of last year, and Robt. Berry—better known as "Black Bob" of Toronto—Haycock being again the victor. Perhaps however the most exciting race was that of the four-oared in-rigger boats, where the competitors were more on an equality and consequently a keener struggle ensued. The "Emma" of Toronto, and the "Erol" of Ottawa, ran the latter portion of the race neck and neck, if this expression be allowable in aquatics, and the former came in only about two seconds ahead. Everything went off well and it is worthy of note that, notwithstanding the number of vessels on the Bay, and the crowds of people on board of steamers, not a single accident occurred.

The Mason ball case is being watched with much interest as likely to confirm or disprove the theories of those who assert that the Police Magistrate has been playing into the hands of this notorious man. It will be remembered that when Mason was some months since tried before Police Magistrate McNabb for stabbing Nichol, he was committed for trial, and subsequently released on bail. An application is now made to the Chief Justice in Chambers to cancel the bail-bonds and recommit Mason to jail, on the ground that the names of the bondsmen given were fictitious, and that there are no such persons to be found. The sureties are John Patterson and Robert Peck, described as being "of the township of York," but no such parties are known there. The case, when brought up last week, was postponed at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to allow the Police Magistrate and County Attorney McNabb (they are both McNabb's, though not related) to clear themselves by the production of the bail, if possible. The responsibility rests between these two officials, and it is particularly grave from the fact that straw-bail was previously taken for Mason in a similar case, the surety being none other than one of Mason's informers.

TRAIN ON FIRE.

(From a Correspondent.)

As the Cincinnati Express was, on Tuesday night, approaching Brocton, a station on the Lake Shore railroad, eight miles west of Dunkirk, the passengers were startled by a sudden burst of light, which, lightning-like, illuminated the cars for an instant. Within a minute or two afterwards, a lurid glare, becoming quickly more intense, above the horizon to the eastward, led every one to conjecture that there was a large fire at the station the train was then approaching, or in the surrounding woods. A few moments further elapsed, when, as the train emerged from amongst the trees to the open fields, a sight, not soon to be forgotten by those who witnessed it, burst on the gaze. "A train on fire!" came simultaneously from every lip, and onward came, on the Pittsburgh road, down the hill-side at a fifty mile pace, a coal-oil train in a mass of flames, and leaving behind it for half a mile to a mile, a continuous seething stream of fire. The brakes of the express were whistled on at once and the train stopped, for the tracks of the two roads meet just beyond the Brocton station. Onward sped the fiery mass, and as it came nearer and ran almost parallel with the Lake Shore track, its terrific speed was very observable. The night had

been dark, but now the scene was awfully grand. The whole surrounding country was illuminated. The thought just then occurred to most of the passengers that, had the express been thirty seconds earlier, a terrible accident might have resulted. The train was first observed from the Brocton station, when eight miles distant, as it came down the heavy incline on the long hill-side, and the switches were at once opened to Lake Shore road to admit it on the main track, and were, as a consequence, closed for the express. No brakes were on, and the flaming cars, as if uncontrollable, dashed onward, past the station, to Old Brocton, a mile beyond, before the locomotive was stopped and detached. The burning oil now poured from the tanks on the cars in streams, down the embankment on either side of the track, destroying ties, telegraph poles, fences, the water-tank house, and one or two small houses near by in its progress. The heat became so intense that the iron rails bent like wire. It now transpired that a part of the train had been detached two or three miles away, and the distant glare of light, which continued in that direction for an hour or two, showed that these cars were also in flames. An explosion had taken place near this point, and this had given rise to the sudden lightning-like light observed by the express passengers. Some hours elapsed before the track could be rendered passable, and even when the express passed over the scene, at 3 a.m., on its way to Buffalo, the remnants of the cars and oil-tanks were still burning.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to express my surprise, that in this age of boasted intelligence, there should be so much prating about Women's Rights. Have we not already rights involving duties more than sufficient to engross the time, and exhaust the energies of the majority of women? Let us glance, for a moment, at some of the rights we enjoy: We have the right to make home happy, whether in affluence or in more humble circumstances; the right to feed the hungry and clothe the naked; the right to instruct the ignorant, to reclaim the vicious, to raise the fallen, to win back to the path of virtue those who have strayed; the right to cheer the disconsolate, to encourage the despairing, and humbly point the dying "to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world." We ask, are such rights not sufficiently exalted to satisfy the most aspiring? Then, why seek an extension of rights, involving duties so distasteful to our sex? I can scarcely suppress my contempt for the man, who, under the fair guise of elevating woman, would draw her from the sphere so congenial to her feelings, and thrust her into the arena of political strife, to combat for Parliamentary honors. I stand amazed at the woman who would go forth seeking laurels in the halls of legislation. In my humble opinion, woman's true elevation consists in being properly educated, and in discharging faithfully the duties of her station; not to become the rival, but the companion of man. A WOMAN.

CABBAGE CATERPILLAR.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—Can you, or any of the numerous readers of your excellent paper, kindly inform me what to do to destroy the green caterpillars that infest cabbages? These pests destroyed everything last year, and threaten to do the same again this year. I have tried many things, but have failed to destroy them.

Hoping some of your readers may have been more successful, and that they will let me know what to do, I remain, yours very truly,

St. Remi, Aug. 6, 1869.

OPEN-AIR TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Last Tuesday evening another successful open-air temperance meeting was held in the Old Hay market square. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were characterized by the greatest good order and good feeling, while the interest was sustained throughout by a number of short practical speeches following each other in rapid succession.

Mr. Dougal, in his opening remarks, exposed the fallacy made use of by those, who, in opposing the principles of teetotalers, place drunkenness and gluttony on the same footing and then argue that it is just as reasonable to ask all to abstain from food because some go to injurious excess in the use of it, as to require all to give up the use of intoxicating drinks. The difference is that food is necessary, whereas intoxicating beverages are not. The only drink man needs, or that is beneficial for him, is water in some one or other of its forms, and alcohol is only a poisonous ingredient, which proves hurtful in the highest degree to individuals and Society.

Mr. Libby, a workman connected with the St. Lawrence glass-works, then addressed the meeting. He said that religion, morality, and temperance went hand in hand, and neither could flourish without the others. The greatest opposition temperance men had to encounter was from those in high places, who took the drinking customs of society under the shield of their presumed respectability. They were the wolves in sheep's clothing, who ravaged and destroyed the community, under the pretence of protecting their dearest interests. They were the people who, whenever an attempt was made to put down intemperance by law, stepped forward in defence of what they called the liberty of the subject. He had taken part in promoting the movement against the liquor traffic in the State of Maine, and he knew, from experience, how difficult it was to combat the influence of such men as these. He urged the women present, who had drunken husbands, to use all the means in their power to reclaim them, and concluded by exhorting all the friends of temperance to work for the abolition of the liquor traffic, as this was the surest way to advance the religious, moral, and material interests of the community.

Father McGinnis then made a few remarks on the great evils wrought by intemperance, pointing to himself as an illustration of these. He then alluded, in eloquent terms, to the great good accomplished by Father Mathew, and asked all those, who wished to share the rich reward of glory he had gone to enjoy, to take a part in the noble work in which he had been engaged. This address was deeply affecting.

Mr. Ward, from Point St. Charles, said, as a working-man, he had in his own experience learned the benefits of total abstinence. He came to Montreal ruined by drink, but he signed the pledge, became a temperance man, and now, he was proud and happy to say, he occupied a position of comparative independence. He did not blame the tavern-keepers so much as the men who patronized and supported them. If there were none to drink there would soon be none to sell intoxicating liquors. In his native village in Ireland, containing a population of about 9,000, almost every second house was at one time a tavern, but through the influence of Father Mathew, all this was changed, and every tavern was closed or converted into a coffee-house. He described the miserable condition of the drunkard, who often did not know whether the earth was under or over him, or whether he belonged to himself or to a policeman; and he advised those who did not wish to be reduced to this pitiable condition to sign the pledge.

Mr. Ritchie animadverted severely upon those who sneer at teetotalers, as men who are so far gone with drink, that they cannot restrain themselves without signing a pledge to refrain from it altogether. Such people are themselves generally the slaves of the appetite they make so light of.

Mr. Higgins, from Cote St. Paul, said if some of the women and children present would but tell their experiences, these would prove more powerful arguments against intoxicating drinks than all the temperance speeches that could be made. He believed the great prop of the liquor traffic was the revenue which the State derived from it. Let this once be cut off and the Legislature could be more easily induced to put it down.

Mr. Dougal, in closing, said the thanks of the Montreal Temperance Society were due the audience for the deep attention with which they had listened to the speeches, and the gentlemanly manner in which they had conducted themselves during the meeting. He advised all who had not already done so, to sign the pledge at once. The pledge-book was at present to be found in Mr. Grafton's book-store; but at the meeting on next Tuesday evening, arrangements would be made to have it on the ground, for the greater convenience of those who might wish to add their names to it.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT TEACHERS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of this Province, will be held in Waterlool, Que., on the 25th and 26th of August, 1869.

The Grand Trunk Company have consented to give double journey tickets for single fare, to and from St. Johns, to those about to attend the Convention, who present to the Ticket Agent, at the commencement of the journey, proper certificates, which may be procured from the Secretary, A. Duff, Jr., Sherbrooke.

The Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad, and the Canada and Vermont Junction Railroad Companies, have kindly granted a like privilege, and free return tickets from Waterlool will be issued by the Secretary to those who have come over these roads. Persons coming by Grand Trunk Railway to St. Johns, take the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railroad thence to Waterlool.

The people of Waterlool desire those attending to accept their hospitality.

The Chairman's address will be delivered by Hon. C. Dunkin, D. C. L.; and essays on important practical subjects have been promised by experienced teachers.

It is desired that the greater part of the time of the convention be occupied with discussions on the essays.

The following subjects for discussion have been suggested:—

1. Is not a National System of Schools essential to a Free People?
2. Ought or ought not Religious Instruction to be imparted in Elementary Schools?
3. Should sectarian grants and endowments be withdrawn?
4. Is the character of our Canadian Text-books all that could be desired?
5. What should be the number of hours of daily attendance in School?
6. What are the best means of improving School Attendance?
7. In how many studies may a scholar be profitably engaged at one period?
8. Should more time and attention be devoted to Elocution in our High Schools?
9. Are the Natural Sciences too much neglected in our High Schools?

Officers of Local Associations are requested to do all in their power to make the meeting known and to secure a full attendance.

Copies of the Report of the last Annual Convention, and of the Constitution of the Association will be forwarded to all who desire them, on application to the Secretary.

To enable any members of the Convention to visit Lake Memphruggog, the Grand Trunk Company have offered to furnish tickets for half-fare from Sherbrooke to any station on their line, to any one who presents a proper certificate, which will be furnished by the Secretary at the Convention.

DUNELM, Aug. 11.—At Tubernath, in the County of Sligo, a party of twenty-five men attacked a dwelling and carried off some firearms. Six of the marauders have been arrested, and two or three have been identified as persons who were formerly imprisoned for Fenianism.

Contemporary Press.

THE TWO ALTERNATIVES—WHY CHINA CANNOT BECOME A SECOND INDIA.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.) There are in reality but two alternatives open to this country in determining its relations with China. We might make the undoubted weakness of the central Government an excuse for having no dealings except with the authorities of each town or district, and for conducting our negotiations with the latter on a footing of constant armed intervention. It might be possible, if the matter could be judged purely by local considerations, to allege reasons of some weight in support of such a policy. On more general grounds, however, it is open to a fatal objection. It would start us on a road which could lead to no other goal than the assumption by Great Britain of the administration of a great part of the Chinese Empire. We could not in conscience destroy the only power to which the peaceable inhabitants can look for aid or protection without being prepared to take its duties on ourselves. In other words, we should have to make China a second India, with very little chance of the experiment being attended with equal success. There is no East India Company to do the work for us, and even if there were, there is no probability that Russia or France would sit still while the work was being done. If the plan is rejected, "we have no choice but to respect the Peking Government ourselves, and to do our best to make others respect it." The gunboat policy naturally finds the inhabitants of a maritime village more impressive than a Government department 1,000 miles off. But if we are to prevail by milder methods the Government department is better suited for our purpose than the villagers. There can be no real antagonism between the interests of China and England. The trade which is of so much importance to the latter, can hardly be of less importance to the former. If the Chinese rank among the largest customers of Great Britain, Englishmen hold a still more prominent position among the customers of China. Peking diplomacy has never shown itself regardless of this fact, except when the recognition of it has been demanded on terms to which no Government can be expected to accede except under the pressure of actual violence. The surest way to impede the natural development of our commerce in China is to associate it in the minds of the Chinese nation with a persistent disregard of its political independence. If we ask nothing for which we are not prepared to give a fair equivalent, we shall enlist on our side the commercial instincts of a singularly industrious people. That those instincts have in many cases done so little for us is to be attributed to the pains we have formerly taken to neutralize them. We have done our best to try to persuade the Chinese that our favorite amusement is to defy their prejudices, and our most settled purpose to outrage their patriotism, and then we go about wondering that they are not eager to trade with us on our own terms. It is to be hoped that whenever the treaty of Tien-tsin comes under consideration again, its revision will be conducted in that better spirit which has of late begun to characterize our Chinese policy.

THE INSTALLATION OF SERRANO.

On the 17th inst., writes the Madrid correspondent of the Times, Marshal Serrano was duly installed in the Regency of Spain, and in the presence of a brilliant assemblage took the oath to the Constitution. At two o'clock the Regent left his residence in his private carriage, and drove along the Calle de Alcalá, Puerta del Sol, and Carrera de San Geronimo, to the Palace of the Cortes. All the balconies on the way were richly draped. The road was lined on the one side by troops and on the other by volunteers. His carriage was drawn by only two horses, with their ordinary harness. He sat alone in the uniform of a captain-general. The Captain-General of Madrid rode by his right side. Six adjutants, with a troop of cavalry and another of mounted volunteers, preceded the coach, and a great number of generals and other officers rode behind, followed by a considerable escort. In front of the Palace of the Cortes the Civic Guard were drawn up, and the artillery and cavalry occupied the street as far down as the Prado. A salvo of 21 guns announced his arrival. In the portico, which was richly carpeted, he was received by the committee, who accompanied him to the "Salon de las Sesiones." The galleries were completely crowded, and large numbers of ladies had to be accommodated with seats on the floor of the House. The French, Italian, Austrian, Prussian, Russian, and American Ministers occupied the Diplomatic Gallery. The British Legation was represented by Mr. Ffrench, the first secretary, who is becoming very popular with the British residents in his new capacity as Chargé d'Affaires, until a successor is appointed to Sir John Crampton. Previous to the Regent's entrance one of the secretaries read the decree of his nomination, and, when this was over, Serrano entered, preceded by two of the macebearers and the Committee. The whole of the House rose as he entered, except President Rivero, who remained seated in one of two gilded chairs which had been placed on the raised platform of the presidential tribune—the tribune itself having been removed. The other chair was for Serrano, who, after bowing to the House and the President, took his seat upon it. He looked exceedingly pale and nervous. When all was still he knelt on a red velvet cushion which had been placed for the purpose, while Rivero, in slow and measured tones, said, "Do you swear to keep, and to cause to be kept, the Constitution of the Spanish nation of 1869, and the laws of the country, not locking in what you do to anything but the good and the liberty of the country?" Serrano replied, in a voice trembling with emotion, "I swear; and if in what I have sworn, or any part of it, I do anything to the contrary, I ought not to be obeyed, and anything I do in contravention of it should be null and of no value." His emotion was so great that he completely broke down before he had finished the formula, and had to refresh his memory by recourse to a written copy. President Rivero replied—"If so you do, God and the country will reward you; but if not, they will demand it of you." and then turning to the audience remarked, "The Cortes Constituent has witnessed and heard the oath the Regent has just taken to the Constitution of the nation and the laws of the country." Serrano rose from his knees and taking his seat on the chair at

the President's right side, read the following speech:—"Senores Diputados,—With the creation of the constitutional power, which you have designed to confide to me, and which I gratefully accept, a new period of the Revolution of September commences. Individual rights will be exercised peacefully and orderly; our credit will be augmented both in and out of Spain; and liberty be extended upon the firm base of moral and material order—so that the monarch whom the Cortes Constituent may hereafter elect may commence his reign prosperously and happily for the country, to which I have consecrated all my anxiety, all my watchfulness, and my whole existence." After the Regent had finished the reading of this address and had been "embraced" by Rivero, he sat down amid loud applause. President Rivero, without rising, then spoke, (not read) as follows:—"The Cortes Constituent has heard with lively satisfaction the noble words and exalted propositions of the Regent, who has been elevated to his post by the almost unanimity of your votes. All of us, together with the Regent, have from to-day onwards but one single banner. 'All for the country, and all for the country!' (Tremendous applause.) Serrano then retired, after saluting the House, amid cries of "Viva el Regente," followed by "Vivas to Spain, to the Constitution, and to the President of the Cortes—the latter responding by calling for a Viva to the National Sovereignty."

NORTHERN GERMANY.

Dr. Booth, writing in the Am. Christian World, thus describes the religious condition of North Germany: "Just awakening, as these States of Northern Germany are, to the full consciousness of their united strength in European politics, and moving on steadily to a compact and solid organization of their material resources, there is, perhaps, just now a want of general interest in spiritual and eternal truths. The public mind is all engrossed with thoughts of finance, national consolidation, and resistance to enemies who are hostile to their cherished aims. The spirit of the people is strung up to the highest pitch of interest in these subjects, and there is a manifested purpose to place the mighty German nation in the front rank of intelligence and power. Amid all this there is, however, a deep religious life in Germany. The Bible is diffused and read in the schools and families. Its truths have a strong hold upon the conscience of the people. No hamlet can be found without its parish church, and in most of its ten thousand pulpits the gospel is preached with simplicity and power. There has been manifestly a great advance in popular respect for Christianity. The rationalistic teachers, who once held possession of the field of controversy, have been fairly met and routed by the Christian scholars who have put on the armor of the truth during the present generation. There has been a great quickening in reference to evangelistic work, and the time has passed when earnest piety was a reproach in Germany. There is great room for progress. They want deeper earnestness; they want a greater reverence for the Sabbath; they want more zeal in forcing the subject of salvation on the people. And yet, in contrast with the past, there is great progress; and everything indicates that the work of God will be more pure and thorough in the future."

MR. MURPHY'S ARREST.

(From the Christian World.) Mr. Newdegate is not satisfied with the treatment which Mr. Murphy, the "No-Popery" lecturer, has received either from the Mayor of Birmingham or the Home Office. The hon. gentleman does not admire Mr. Murphy's style of lecturing; but, apart from the individual, he is of opinion that in his person an attack has been made on the right of free discussion; and he charges Mr. Bruce with having acted upon an obsolete statute in order to reach him. Mr. Roebuck said this Act had been denounced by Mr. Fox, and would have been repealed had it not escaped the notice of the Liberal party. In making these statements in the House of Commons on Friday evening, immediately after the disposal of the Irish Church question, Mr. Newdegate also alluded to the conduct of the Mayor of Birmingham, against whom an action is now pending, for having locked up Mr. Murphy all night in a cell, and prohibiting him from lecturing in that town. Mr. Bruce vindicated the course he had pursued. Mr. Murphy's appearances in the north of England had always been followed by breaches of the peace. At South Shields the Irish Roman Catholics had gathered in force at one of his lectures, and had smashed the windows of the hall where Mr. Murphy's friends were assembled, besides violently assaulting several of the audience. Mr. Murphy was a controversial lecturer, and selected subjects offensive to Roman Catholics, and likely to create disturbance. He attacked the confessional, charging for his lectures on it, and admitting nobody but men; whilst for those on transubstantiation, the seven sacraments, and the powers of the Virgin Mary, his terms of admission were from 2d. to 4d. He was not responsible for the law to which Mr. Newdegate had referred; but, as he found it in the statute-book, he had no hesitation in putting it in force. The Attorney-General also justified what had been done, spoke strongly against Mr. Murphy, and said that, under all the circumstances, the course adopted was the best to prevent tumult, and in all probability bloodshed. Mr. Muntz and Mr. Downing took the same view; while Mr. T. Chambers disapproved of the step taken. The question was not one of Popery or Protestantism, but of the right of free speech. Mr. Murphy was, he held, entitled to the protection of the law when he proposed to deliver a lecture upon any one of the subjects referred to; and he further contended that the principle laid down by the Home Secretary and the Attorney-General amounted to this—that the liberty of free speech should in future entirely depend upon how many would disagree with Mr. Murphy. Lord C. Hamilton denied that Mr. Murphy was more of an agitator than Mr. Bright had been, and asked what would that right hon. gentleman have thought if his arguments in favor of the abolition of the corn laws had been met by his opponents getting up disturbances. After a little scene between the Speaker and Mr. Newdegate on the right of the latter to reply, a motion which amounted to a vote of censure on the Home Secretary was negatived without a division.

[The House of Commons will, doubtless, reverse this vote with a will before many years.—Ed. W.]

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WHAT IS BEING DONE—SCENERY AND CLIMATE ON THE ROUTE.

(From Correspondence of Toronto Telegraph.)

DALHOUSIE, N.B., 24th July.—The Commissioners would assemble, it was understood, at Montreal, and proceed by railway to Riviere du Loup, where I went to look for them. On Tuesday, the 20th July, the party had collected, including the Chief Engineer and his assistants on the district.

The line starts directly from the station of the Grand Trunk Railway, and in a very short distance crosses the Riviere du Loup, by a bridge 300 feet in length, immediately above the very beautiful falls at that place. Directly after crossing the river, the line runs round a rather sharp curve, and through a heavy rock side-hill cutting, after which, it descends to a level terrace, and runs through a well-settled French country. A good force of men are at work on the rock cutting, and gangs of men and horses are at work all along this contract of 20 miles. In all, about 500 men are at work upon this contract. Many culverts and water-courses are already completed, and many in progress. A considerable quantity of grading is in active progress, several long cuttings and embankments being in a forward state. The next important structure to the bridge at Riviere du Loup is at Isle Verte, where the work is actively progressing.

After inspecting the works in progress for several miles in the vicinity of Riviere du Loup, the party embarked, on the evening of the 20th, on board the Government steamer, the "Lady Head."

WORK AT TROIS PISTOLES.

The next morning the steamer was at anchor at Trois Pistoles, where it was found that some heavy work has to be done. This is on contract No. 2. The grading throughout the whole of contracts Nos. 1 and 2 is in a forward state, and, except at two or three heavy places, will be completed, it is expected, this fall. Upwards of 500 men are employed upon No. 2, and the Messrs. Worthington, who are the contractors for one and two, about 49 miles in all, are pushing forward the work with great energy. They have been fortunate in finding good stone for the culverts in close proximity to the works, and consequently they have already got a considerable part of this work in a very forward state. All the culvert work appears to be done in a most satisfactory manner. A large, 15 foot, arch culvert, about 2 miles east of Trois Pistoles, has one of its walls already completed up to the course from which the arch will spring, and is as fine a piece of solid, well-executed work as is to be found in Canada. The length of this culvert is about 75 feet. Competent inspectors are appointed to overlook the masonry, and, from the character of the work executed, so far, they appear to be thoroughly doing their duty.

THE TROIS PISTOLES BRIDGE.

The heaviest work upon contracts one and two is at the crossing of the Trois Pistoles river, about one mile and a-half west of the village of that name. The river and valley through which it runs are about 1,100 feet wide at the point where the line crosses them, and the railway will run at a height of about 70 feet from the bed of the river. This crossing is the heaviest work between Riviere du Loup and the Metis—a distance of about 90 miles. On the west side of the river the line is carried for nearly two miles across a number of gorges in which there will be several culverts, and a number of side-hill embankments. The bridge which will be 500 feet long will start from the west bank, and be carried nearly half-way across the flats, thus placing the bridge across the main channel, and allowing no check to the flow of the river. The bridge is approached on the west side by a heavy embankment about 40 feet deep, made from a cutting of the stiffest kind of blue clay. This bank will be about 800 feet long, and is being actively constructed. The material on both sides of the river is the same, and is very difficult to work, coming out in large blocks of blue clay. On the east side of the river the embankment will be about 1,400 feet long, and about 65 high, at the deepest point. Large gangs of men and horses are at work on both sides of the river, and the contractors are preparing to put in tramways and tip wagons, as soon as the haul gets long enough to use them with advantage. An excellent stone quarry for the piers of the bridge has been found on the St. Lawrence, about 9 miles from Trois Pistoles, to which point the stone is now being brought in scows.

MESSRS. WORTHINGTON'S MOVEMENTS.

One of the Worthingtons lives at Riviere du Loup, and the other at Trois Pistoles. They have now at work on these two contracts upwards of 1,000 men, and are pushing forward the work with great energy and skill.

WORKS AT RIC.

Leaving Trois Pistoles, in the afternoon of Wednesday, the "Lady Head" proceeded to Bic, where a landing was made in about 2 1/2 hours. Bic is very beautifully situated in a cluster of hills, of various heights and shapes, and is a spot of great picturesque beauty. Bic is the headquarters of contract No. 5, which was awarded to Mr. Haycock of Ottawa. He took the contract about the end of April, and has already made considerable arrangements for carrying on the work, having now about 350 men at work grading the line at several points. There is not much bridge or culvert work on this contract, but the large part of the grading is rock.

RIMOUSKI AND ITS SCENERY.

At dark, the party again embarked, and, on Thursday morning, the "Lady Head" was at anchor in Rimouski Bay. Contract No. 5 ends here. The village is large and very prettily situated. Work is going on on both sides of the Rimouski river, which will be spanned by a bridge 300 feet in length. The country from Riviere du Loup to Rimouski is like a continuous village, very similar, in its general characteristics, to that between Chaudiere and Riviere du Loup. The scenery in many places is exceedingly fine, and for tourists seeking a healthful relief from city life, no more delightful trip could be made than from Quebec down the river and gulf of the St. Lawrence.

RIMOUSKI TO METAPEDIA.

From Rimouski the line will run through a very level country, for about 22 miles, to the Metis, crossing the Metapedia Road. The course of the line from the Metis to the mouth of the Metapedia has been a source of considerable labor to the engineers, who, after careful exami-

nation of the country, have found a moderately easy line, with favorable gradients throughout. The railway will cross the Metis, about four miles from its mouth, and ascend by easy grades the high land between the St. Lawrence and the Restigouche. It then descends to the level of Lake Metapedia; then runs along the banks of the Metapedia river, which it crosses once instead of fourteen times as proposed originally by Major Robinson.

The scenery along the line through the valley of the Metapedia and Restigouche, and along the shores of the Bay of Chaleurs, will be the finest of any railway on this continent; but I must defer speaking more particularly of this till my next letter.

TO LITTLE METIS AND GASPE.

On Thursday afternoon the "Lady Head" again got under weigh, and in less than 3 hours anchored again in the bay at Little Metis. Here a drive of about 5 miles, through a well-cultivated Scotch settlement, brought the Commissioners to the point where the line will nearly reach its highest level above the St. Lawrence. The view from here is magnificent, stretching far away on the west to the hills in the neighborhood of Trois Pistoles, and on the east along the bold shore towards Gaspe.

Embarking again at Sugarfall, the "Lady Head" steamed away for Gaspe. Here, for the present, I may pause in my account of the Intercolonial Railway.

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The latest news from New Zealand is depressing enough. A telegram from Sydney, dated June 19, says: The rebels have surprised the troops; four officers and nine privates were killed. This massacre will be regarded by the colonists as only a verification of the predictions that were uttered when it was known that England had decided on removing the Imperial army. The Pall Mall Gazette, July 7, says:—

In February of the present year Governor Bowen reported that the natives were watching the progress of events, especially with regard to the removal of the Queen's troops, "with gloomy irresolution," and that the settlers on their parts were making strenuous efforts to arm themselves against the troubles which they saw impending. He had ascertained that the Fenians had been busily engaged among the Maories, telling them that they were a different people from the English and Scotch, and that they hated the Queen, "as was shown by their shooting last year at Sydney the Queen's son." At the same time the governor had to inform the Colonial Secretary of the murder of a Wesleyan missionary and other Europeans at a place about thirty miles from New Plymouth.

On this occasion, as on many others, Sir G. F. Bowen expressed his regret at the recall of the Queen's troops. He contended that the settlers could not of themselves be expected to keep the Maories in order. A letter from the chief, Titokowaru, to the officer commanding the forces last December, served to show the inflexible spirit which animated the natives. "We are Maories," wrote the chief, "with New Zealand for our country. Bethink you;—has been fixed between you and us a great gulf,—even the ocean. Why did you not take thought before you crossed over either? We did not cross from hence over to you. Away with you from our country to your own country in the midst of the ocean!" "Those who know the Maories best," the Governor sent word, "believe that the letter cited above is a warning that the insurgents will make no more peace with the colonists." He afterwards showed that the colonists had not the means of self-protection. The great majority of them, he said, were emigrants from the laboring classes of England, never having borne arms until they were enrolled in the colonial militia. The Maories on the other hand, were born soldiers, and some of them were trained to great skill in bush-fighting. Again, the settlers live chiefly along the seashore:—"They occupy, as it were, the circumference of a circle, whereas the Maories are entrenched in the almost impenetrable mountains and forests of the centre, whence they can send forth forays in every direction." If the Imperial troops which held charge of some of the towns, and thus left the colonists free to go out into the field against the natives, were withdrawn, the position of the colony would become critical. This view was very forcibly set forth in a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Whiteley, the Wesleyan Missionary who had labored thirty-five years among the natives, and who was murdered by them in February. The natives, he declared, were convinced that they might carry on their warfare against the white man unmolested by England. "As we failed to conquer them when we had 10,000 soldiers and all their big guns in the land, we have now no chance whatever." They saw England bearing the burden of an Abyssinian war for the relief of less than a hundred Europeans, while in New Zealand there were thousands of men, women, and children who could no longer obtain the protection of their mother country. It was true that the New Zealand Parliament requested the withdrawal of the troops; but why? Because the colonists were told that they must bear the expense of the war, and they hoped that the natives had been led to see the mistake of their course. They thought that the departure of the soldiers would be received as an evidence of friendly feeling. But they could not cultivate their farms and go out to fight the Maories at the same time. Mr. Whiteley continued:—

"When I visit the out-settlements of our enterprising English families, it is painful to think how very easily might all the effects of their industry be destroyed, and themselves—husbands, wives, children—all tomahawked and devoured, without any one being the wiser till all was over. And these are the men who have to pay the war debt of three millions! O Britain! how canst thou be so forgetful of thy far-off children? But the Lord reigneth. Let this thought check my complaints, and rebuke my despondency.

"Better than my boddy fears To me Thou oft hast proved."

As we have said, this missionary, whose character stood very high in the colony, was murdered with all his family a few weeks after he had written this letter.

Another letter which further serves to bring out clearly the colonists' view was addressed to the Colonial Secretary by Mr. J. C. Firth, a well-known and respected merchant of Auckland. The "policy of abandonment," upon which he considered England had entered, was certain to bring ruin to the colony. It was not

the fault of the settlers that Maori wars had broken out. From the foundation of the colony down to 1862 native affairs were under the absolute control of the Queen's representative. During that period not one acre of native land had been purchased by the colonists without the intervention of the Crown. The Taranaki war and the Waikato war of 1863 "were in a great measure the result of the policy pursued by the Imperial governors of the colony." Desolated households and millions of debts were the proof that the colonists had stood nobly by the Government. "At length, weary of a struggle which the divided counsels of Imperial governors and Imperial generals had rendered equally costly and inglorious, the Imperial Government announced its determination, unless certain conditions were accepted, to withdraw from New Zealand, and leave the colonists to their fate. Recent events have shown that fate to be a hard one."

REJECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY TEST BILL BY THE LORDS.

The University Test Bill, which aims at throwing open the Universities to men of all religions, is regarded by the Times as showing that the days are passed when it was considered a matter of national concern and national benefit to maintain what might be believed to be the true form of religion. It goes on to say: "By tacit consent, religion has ceased to be regarded as of necessity a matter of national concern, and public men have in practice adopted the principle laid down by Lord Macaulay, that Governments should in the first instance be guided by temporal objects and civil maxima. Now, we can well understand the House of Lords repudiating this tendency of modern life, and refusing, as a matter of principle, to act on it. They would, doubtless, be overborne, and the course of opinion, even within their own body, would, probably, in time compel them to yield to the current; but, so long as they stood on grounds of conscience, their position would not be without dignity and would command respect. The course, on the other hand, which can neither be successful nor honorable, is to yield on the principle, and then to endeavor to maintain existing arrangements—which generally mean existing privileges—by haggling and bargaining over details. This is the course which has been adopted on the Irish Church Bill, and the vote of last night is simply another illustration of it. It is obvious that such a policy is in danger of bringing the two Houses into collision on ground where the popular force cannot scruple to exert its full power."

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The Daily News (July 20) says:—We are agitating in this country for a halfpenny postage stamp, to be applied to printed matter, or at least to newspapers. But we observe with some interest that they are agitating in Germany for a similar tariff to be applied to written communications, provided they are open and issued in a certain simple form. They are agitating for a card-post, by which is meant that a card, the size of an ordinary envelope, should be dropped into the post-office and conveyed to its destination for a halfpenny. One side of the card would bear the address and the proper stamp; the other side would carry the message. No one thinks a penny too much for the conveyance of a closed letter; but there are numerous communications which we are all content to leave open, and which, if presented to the post-office in a convenient form, they might easily afford to carry for a halfpenny, if for that sum they can carry a newspaper. At any rate this German suggestion is worthy of consideration.

THE CASE OF FANNY OLIVER.

(From the Christian World.)

Considerable interest is being excited by the case of Fanny Maria Oliver, condemned to death at Worcester, on the 20th inst., for the murder of her husband by arsenical poisoning. The verdict of the jury, returned after twenty minutes' deliberation, was accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. This, we presume, was occasioned by the fact that the evidence was circumstantial, and that the presence of arsenic in the body was slight, and was discovered only by the use of medical tests. The woman, on hearing the verdict, uttered a speech of some length, protesting her innocence, declaring that she loved her husband, and calling God to witness on her behalf. "I am not guilty," she said, "by my going to heaven." The evidence against her may be briefly recounted. She was a milliner, and in the course of her business cleaned bonnets. She had contracted an improper intimacy with a man of the name of Brice, and she had, without her husband's knowledge, drawn all the money which he had in a building fund. The husband died in May. In the preceding April Mrs. Oliver went to a chemist's shop and purchased a shilling's worth of arsenic, stating that she required it for cleaning bonnets. The chemist reminded her of the deadly character of arsenic, and suggested oxalic acid as preferable for her purpose. He required, as legally bound, a witness to the sale, and she fetched a woman named Whitehouse. She signed her own name, however, "Fanny Burgess," and gave a false address. The woman Whitehouse asked why she signed by a name which was not her own, and she replied, "Oh, for nothing." During her husband's illness she gave him his medicine, and, on Thursday before his death, she said to a witness, "If a little extra drop (or dose) would take him off I'd give it him." Dr. Hill made a careful post mortem examination, discovered arsenic in a small quantity, and pronounced that the cause of death was arsenical poisoning. This evidence, it must be allowed, is of a painfully convincing character. Neither in her speech to the judge, nor in a letter subsequently written by her, does Mrs. Oliver give a version of a single fact by which its force could be increased or validated. She deals in vague assertion and protestation, quotes part of a hymn, proclaims her love for her husband, and says that her trial was an unjust one, but does not even plausibly explain the circumstances on which the jury based their verdict. We confess that in the hypothesis that arsenic was detected in the body, the evidence appears to us to justify the verdict. But the trace of arsenic was declared, though sufficient to cause death, to have been so slight, and arsenic may be used in bonnet-cleaning, though it was not proved that Mrs. Oliver used it in her business. A medical man, writing in the Daily News, declares that "the ing to the Daily News, declares that "the children, in lucifer matches, in nearly all the chalybeate waters, and the plate powder of

pantries, in many of our quack or patent medicines, in steel pills and steel wine, probably in washing-soda, in saccharal carbonate of iron, in the zinc of water-tanks, in green feathers for bonnets, in a dozen other ways, we are all every day inhaling or imbibing arsenic." He adds that arsenic, thus imbibed, may lie in the system for ten years and then turn up as if recently taken.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Lady Murray, eldest daughter of the Duke of Montrose, has become a convert to the Roman Catholic Church.

Charles Dickens, junior, has written a tale which will shortly appear in the Gentleman's Magazine.

A Southwark tradesman was fined £20 by a London magistrate for selling unwholesome cherries.

The Thames Tunnel, which was opened on August 2nd, 1848, was closed on the 20th inst., having thus been a public footway for a period of twenty-one years, less thirteen days.

They send trout from the river Tweed to Paris by the ton; and that river has been yielding salmon, latterly, of tremendous weights. The largest one caught there within a century weighed 57 pounds.

The wife of Mr. Spurgeon, the great London preacher, a woman of earnest and lovable Christian character, is now suffering from an incurable disease that must soon terminate in death.

A rich English cheese-factor has left £30,000 for the purpose of promoting the opening of the Sydenham Crystal Palace on Sundays, and £10,000 to the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State patronage and control.

The Marquis of Westminster has sent £1000 to the British Colonial Emigration Fund. This will enable the committee to dispatch to Canada from 200 to 250 emigrants. Nearly 3,000 persons have been assisted to emigrate through the agency of this fund.

Goldwin Smith's letter to an English journal, in which he advises England to make a spontaneous offer of compensation for the mischief done by the "Alabama," is hooted throughout the United Kingdom. He has made himself a lasting unpopularity by daring to make the proposition.

From recent official documents we learn that Great Britain in 1814 had only five steamboats of an aggregate tonnage of 235 tons, while to-day the immense steam marine of that country shows a total of 3,467 vessels of 967,001 tons. It is stated that one-half of the British carrying trade is now done by steam vessels.

Lord Taunton, the Henry Labouchere of days gone by, did what few men have done. He paid back £100,000 compensation money which the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company had paid his father for cutting through his lands. Lord Taunton had the honesty to see that his estates were enhanced in value by far more than the ordinary price of the land taken from him.

The missing steamer United Kingdom, belonging to the Anchor Line, and trading between Glasgow and New York, is again called to mind by an announcement to the effect that the Underwriters at Lloyd's have been invited to discharge their liabilities in respect of the insurances effected on the steamer and her cargo—leading to the inference that all hopes as to the safety of the vessel have been abandoned.—English paper.

Dr. MacGowan, the agent of the East India Telegraph Company, is still urging the project of connecting China with the British Territories in India by a telegraph line traversing Burma and Yunnan. The Russian telegraph wires extend to the Siberian frontier, but from Kiakta to Pekin and Tien-Tsin dispatches are conveyed by couriers on horseback. By the new line immediate communication would be had with Europe and the New World. Unfortunately the Chinese Government is at present opposed to the project.

The Jewess abduction case, which some two years ago caused such gossip and controversy in social circles, is the subject of a trial at the Glamorganshire assizes. It will be remembered that Esther Lyons, a Jewish girl, left her father's house, and, after a considerable absence was found to have become a Christian of the Baptist persuasion, and to be under the protection of a minister named Thomas and his wife. There is no doubt that the girl is now a Christian, but the gist of the present trial appears to be whether Mr. and Mrs. Thomas improperly induced her to leave the parental roof. Liverpool Courier.

Among the new English books are the new edition of Carlyle's "Life of Schiller," which contains a new appendix by Mr. Carlyle, including Goethe's introduction to the German translation of this work, with fac similes of the curious copper-plates of Schiller's and Carlyle's residences which adorned it; Ruskin's "Queen of the Air," which it seems grew out of a lecture delivered by him last winter, and comprises three divisions, under the title of "Athena in the Heavens," "Athena in the Earth," and "Athena in the Heart;" and Robt. Buchanan's "Scandinavian Ballads"—one of the beautiful Bayard series now current.

The Belfast Northern Whig of a recent date contains the following item:—"An Irish spinning wheel has been made to order (through F. H. Lewis, Esq, mayor), for Her Most Gracious Majesty, by Mr. James McCreery, a wood-turner in Conn's water mill. The wheel is composed of mahogany and Irish alder, and has been hand-polished in a superb manner. On the stock, the lower end of which is trimmed with silver, is a tiera of shamrocks in bog oak, while the rock holds a streak of fine Irish flax from the works of the Northern Spinning Company. We may add that it is selected out of a quantity of flax which cost 21s. per stone. On Thursday the royal wheel will be forwarded to Buckingham Palace."

There seems to be no doubt respecting the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Powell in Abyssinia. Mr. Walter Powell, M. P., has just returned from Alexandria, with intelligence which is believed to be substantially authentic, that Mr. Powell and his party were attacked and massacred by the Tekah tribe, and not by the Buzan tribe, as first reported. The Buzans afterwards came upon the murderers, compelled them not only to relinquish the booty, but to deliver up the bodies, and conveyed the bodies to the Swedish missionaries, by whom they were buried. No

doubt is entertained of the correctness of this statement, and it is hoped that Mr. Henry Powell and Mr. Jenkins, who have been provided with a military escort by the Viceroy of Egypt, will succeed in bringing home the remains of their unfortunate relatives.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Mr. H. A. Churchill, C. B., Her Majesty's consul and political agent at Zanzibar, has just arrived in this country on medical certificate. The Medical Times and Gazette says:—"We are happy to hear that Mr. Churchill speaks with confidence as to the safety of Dr. Livingstone, from whom he has had letters of a date more recent than that of his reported murder. It is Mr. Churchill's opinion that Dr. Livingstone, having heard of the discovery of the northern portion of Lake Albert Nyauza by Sir S. Baker, has directed his route in search of the southern boundary of that lake, and that in the course of a few months it is probable that further news will be heard from Dr. Livingstone himself."

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH AND FEMALE MEDICAL STUDENTS.—An appeal has again been made to the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh by several ladies, praying that it would recommend the University Court to admit women to the matriculation examinations for medical students, and to the usual examinations for degrees. The petitioners propose to pay the Professors liberally to lecture to them separately; so that we see no other course open to the Senatus but to recommend that the University shall be opened on such terms to women. Sooner or later our Universities must open their gates to females. It would, therefore, be an act of grace on the part of the University, and Scotland, advanced as it is in liberal opinions on education, to lead the way, and afford suitable opportunities of study for ladies entering the profession.—British Medical Journal.

GETTING INSIDE "THE HOUSE."—The Birmingham Gazette says that one day last week a Birmingham artisan was in London, and, being anxious to see what the House of Commons was like, and being desirous also to hear a discussion on trade union matters, he repaired to Westminster, fully resolved to procure admission to "the first assembly." Mr. B.—, as we shall call the visitor, sauntered up to a policeman—and here we leave him to tell his own story:—"Is Dixon in the House?" "Don't know," said the officer. "I saw him a few minutes ago. He was in, but I think he's gone out." "Muntz?" "Don't know; haven't seen Muntz." "Bright—is he in?" "Oh, yes," said the policeman, after an interview with another official. "Bright's there on the Treasury Bench." "Would you tell him I want to see him?" was the next remark of our Birmingham visitor, whose appearance unmistakably indicated that he was one of the genuine working-class sort. "Can't do that," said the officer. "Send your card." The Birmingham artisan produced a card on which was his name. He then on the back wrote the name of "Mr. John Bright." The card was "passed" to Mr. Bright who straightway left his place and "came out." Our informant goes on—"Seeing Bright coming forward out of the door, I walks up to him, and he says, says he, 'Is this from you?' 'Yes,' says I. 'May I ask what you want?' says Bright quite gentlemanlike. 'To go inside,' says I. 'Oh,' says he, 'I think I can manage that.' After a while he calls me, and he says, 'Go up there.' This was up a flight of stairs. I goes up and I was in the House."

UNITED STATES.

The Chicago city Government have ordered the building of a second tunnel under the river, similar to that at Washington-street. The new tunnel is to be made at La Salle-street.

The excitement in Missouri about Hilderbrand is on the increase. The Governor has increased the reward for his capture to \$15,000. Over three hundred men are in pursuit of him in the country. It has been ascertained that he actually ventured into St. Louis on Saturday.

The amount of money sent through the mails by postal money orders is increasing about one hundred per cent. annually. This year the aggregate foots up thirty million dollars, against sixteen millions last year, and it is estimated that the amount will again double next year.—Am. paper.

A young man named George Deming, residing at South Bend, Ind., was fatally poisoned in Chicago, a few days ago, by the carelessness of a druggist, who gave him acconite for brandy, to relieve him of a sudden attack of Summer complaint. He died at the Briggs House an hour after taking the acconite.

The wife of Dr. Alvah H. Hobbs, a prominent physician of Boston, was shot through the heart and instantly killed on Tuesday evening, by one Major White, of Tennessee, in the presence of her husband and child. White was staying in the house, under medical treatment. It is said that White was in love with the lady—a monomaniac in his devotion to her.

The first part of a donation of 10,000 Bibles, which the United Presbyterian Hall Missionary Society is sending out to the emancipated slaves in America, was shipped recently at Glasgow in the steamship "Europa," to New York. The U. S. Government has announced that it will pass the 10,000 Bibles in free of all duties and charges.

An order has been introduced in the Common Council at Washington, D. C., "to prohibit the raising of mosquitoes" in that city, and imposes a penalty of from \$1 to \$5 on every person who shall allow any bucket, tub or other receptacle containing water in their yards without having the same securely covered, to prevent mosquitoes from propagating.

The Rochester Union says:—"The latest reports from Penn Yan make the failure of the Raplee Banking House appear as one of the worst of its class this season. The liabilities of Raplee are \$133,000, of which over \$90,000 belonged to depositors. The worst feature in the case is that this banker held a large amount of Federal bonds as collaterals and for safe keeping. These he converted in New York from time to time, paying the owners their interest when due, and so avoided suspicion. When he disappeared there was about \$2,000 in his vault. It was reported that he had fled to Canada and taken a large sum of money with him, but this his friends stoutly deny."

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thomas Marsden, with his wife and three children, a boy about ten years of age and two girls, visited their plot at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, for the purpose of looking at the grave of a relative, and arranging some flowers about it. While Mr

Marsden and his wife were standing near a small monument at the grave the boy slipped behind it, and placing his hands on the top of the stone cried out "Peek-a-boo" to his little sister. The words had scarcely escaped his lips when the monument toppled over from the pedestal on which it stood and fell upon him. The stone was removed as quickly as possible, but it had crushed him in a shocking manner, driving his head into the ground, and smashing all his ribs. He died almost instantly.

TRAGIC TRAGEDY IN PORT JERVIS.—About 8 1/2 o'clock on Thursday evening the citizens of Port Jervis were startled by the intelligence that one of the oldest and most respected business men of the village, Mr. Alexander Swinton, had been shot dead by Warren Fellows, a peddler who for many years has traversed that section of the country, and whose recklessness and violence, when under the influence of liquor, are proverbial. An eager and excited crowd flocked to the scene of the affray and found that the worst reports were realized, and that the murderer had himself been nearly sent to his final account by a son of the murdered man. Mr. Swinton was 64 years of age, a native of Scotland, and the head of the well-known firm of Swinton & Sons, hardware dealers on Front-st. He leaves a large family, but has no wife living. Warren Fellows is a peddler of cigars and other articles, and has driven a wagon round this part of the country for many years. He is very generally known throughout a large section of country, and was considered a "clever fellow," except when intoxicated, when his turbulence had led him into many altercations at different times and places. He is a native of Vermont, about 40 years of age, and has resided in this place from 12 to 15 years. The circumstances of the affair are substantially as follows:—Fellows went into Swinton & Sons' store, and, on account of some indecent behavior on his part, was ordered out by Mr. Swinton. Fellows became incensed, and, without any further provocation, drew a revolver and fired at Mr. Swinton, the ball taking effect in the abdomen, near the groin. Mr. Swinton fell to the floor and expired in about half an hour. A son of Mr. Swinton then seized a hatchet, with which he struck Fellows two blows upon the head, producing severe if not fatal wounds. Fellows walked away after the affray, and went to the Fowler House, where he sank exhausted from loss of blood. Physicians were sent for, who examined his wounds, and found that his skull was fractured, and that a piece was lodged under the skull. Chloroform was administered, and the section of skull abstracted. Except when under the influence of chloroform Fellows is perfectly sensible, although he professes to have no knowledge of the shooting. He had been out on a fishing excursion on the day of the murder, and had, doubtless, been drinking freely, although his companions did not think him much intoxicated. Last evening he was in a quiet and rational state, although the physicians think his recovery doubtful.—N. Y. Tribune.

BRITISH AMERICA.

It is stated that the Governor-General and Lady Young are about to pay a short visit to Lake George.

Miss Rye has completed the purchase of old jail, Niagara, which she intends to fit up at once as a girl's home.

Captain Sir Alexander Mackenzie has retired from the 78th Highlanders. Lieut. Rowley consequently gets a step.

The Detroit vessel owners and masters have extensively signed a petition asking the Canadian Government to make Goderich a harbor of refuge.

The oatmeal mill of Mr. George McLean, Aberfoyle, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, \$15,000; about two-thirds insured.

The large still lately erected in Petrolia by the Ontario Carbon Oil Company of Hamilton, was charged with 1,500 barrels of crude oil—although it can work with 2,000.

Le Canada gives currency to the rumor that the Imperial government has promised Sir Francis Hincks to appoint him Comptroller-General of India, with a salary of \$40,000 a year.

The Whig contradicts the statement that Father McMahon has left Kingston for the west. It is said that Mr. McMahon has received the offer of a parish in Canada from Bishop Horan, and has not yet made up his mind to decline it.

At Bannockburn, Ont., on Saturday, about 9 p. m., a young man named Allan McLeod was stabbed in the side, the wound penetrating the left lung. He is not expected to live. He was stabbed by a man named McCarrie, who has been arrested.

Hunter, the man who shot his wife in Brantford about two weeks ago, slipped away from two constables who were taking him to jail, and was immediately carried off by his cousin, who was in waiting with a carriage and a team of horses.

L'Evenement says it is well understood that the Legislature of Quebec will be called together in the early part of November, in order that the session may close before Christmas. As regards Ontario, we believe the government of that province have a like intention.

The vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Three Rivers, caused by the death of the late Sheriff DeNiverville, has already caused a numerous host of trifling candidates, as well as others outside of the city, to spring into existence, seeking the office.

Five miles of section six of the Intercolonial Railway (Jobin's) have already been completed. The Commissioners paid a visit to the section on the 24th ult., and declared themselves satisfied with the progress and character of the work. About 500 men are employed upon it.

The elephant, "Tipoo Sahib," attached to Van Amburgh's menagerie, nearly killed Mr. Geo. H. Secord, a merchant of Hamilton, on Tuesday night, last week. Mr. Secord was looking for his little boy, and when passing near the elephant, the huge animal knocked him down, and then threw him to a distance of about fifteen feet with his trunk.

Some unknown miscreants a few nights ago placed a rail 24 feet long athwart the track of Port Hope Railway, with intent to throw the Lindsay train off the track over a 25 feet embankment, on one of the sharpest curves on

the road. Efforts have been made to discover the villains.

The Toronto breach of promise suit has been compromised, in order to avoid further publicity, the defendant paying \$1,000 cash to have the suit withdrawn in view of his marriage with a wealthy widow of mature years, speedily to take place. His future bride is understood to have advanced the amount.

Since the opening of the new suspension bridge near the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, the greater portion of the backs pass over it, thereby avoiding the toll-gate near the town of Clifton. Hence the Chippewa and Niagara Falls Road Company purpose placing a toll-gate to the south of the new bridge, between it and the Clifton House.

The company of R. C. Rifles, under command of Lieut. Cobham, lately relieved at St. Johns, N.B., by a company from head quarters at Kingston, arrived in the latter city per steamer "Champion," on Saturday afternoon, and are quartered in the Tete-du-Pont Barracks. The strength is 82 men, 59 women, and 108 children.

Mr. Callender, an officer of H. M. 78th Highlanders, having attained his majority on the 28th ult., and come into possession of his ancestral estate, which yield an annual income of some \$30,000, gave a magnificent "spread" to his friends on McNab's Island, near Halifax. A large number of the elite to the city and of the officers of the garrison, together with the band of the regiment, were present.

A young lad, son of Mr. John Sturgeon, of Kincardine, was drowned in Sutton's Mill Pond on Monday afternoon when returning from school, and while Mr. Sturgeon and his wife were driving to the place of the accident the horse ran away, throwing them out and injuring Mrs. Sturgeon very severely. Hopes are entertained of her recovery.

There are at present six insane persons in the Ottawa goal—four women and two men. One of the women, Elizabeth MacGowan, is starving herself. It appears that she has steadily refused to eat for five or six days. The Citizen says the whole of them are in a wretched condition, as they must necessarily be, where they are, and where there can be no adequate provision for them.

The Signal mentions that at the last meeting of the Goderich town council, the Mayor said that Mr. McDougall promised on the part of the Government \$25,000 for some harbor on Lake Huron as soon as the engineers should report as to the proper site. He (Mr. McD.) also said that the offer of a bonus from the town of Goderich, especially if backed up by the frank statements of lake captains generally, would have great weight with the Government.

The Charlottetown Herald reports that on Thursday last week, two of Her Majesty's vessels of war came among several American fishing-vessels on the North Side which had encroached on the fishing-grounds and scattered them like a lot of sheep. One schooner, which thought to run away, was brought to after a blank shot and finally after a cannon ball was sent whirling across her bows. H. M. S. "Royal Alfred," and the steam corvette "Mullet," are at Charlottetown.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CANADIAN IN THE U.S.—A telegram informs us of the death of Mr. Crepeau, ex-Governor of Michigan, a Canadian gentleman long settled in the United States, and who was regarded as one of the most distinguished statesmen of the country that had selected him for its highest public office.—Pays.

MERITED TESTIMONIAL.—At the half-yearly general Court of the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain, held in London the 14th of July, silver medals were awarded to William Ward and Robert Berry, of Toronto, for their noble conduct in saving the crew of the schooner Jane Anne, wrecked on Lake Ontario on 14th of December last.

NEW TOWNSHIP.—In the Quebec Official Gazette for Saturday, is a proclamation constituting a portion of the vacant Crown lands in the county of Ottawa into a township to be known by the name of Lytton. The new township is bounded on the east by the river Gatineau, on the west by the lands of the Crown, on the south by the township of Egan, and contains fifty-seven thousand eight hundred acres of land, to be divided into lots of 100 acres each. The proclamation comes into effect on the 25th inst.

A STRANGE APPOINTMENT.—The Huntington (Quebec) Gleaner says that last spring the Government appointed Mr. Moylan, emigration agent to Ireland. Mr. Moylan, during the Fenian excitement, was not sparing in his denunciation of those concerned in the Fenian organization or who sympathized with it. By setting this, he aroused the enmity of a portion of his countrymen, and, on his receiving his appointment, the Hibernian Society of Quebec went to the trouble to send circulars to the south and west of Ireland, declaring Mr. Moylan to be a traitor, and minutely detailing all he had done. On becoming aware of this, Mr. Moylan felt it would not only be useless for him to go to Ireland, but that it would be unsafe. He has, accordingly, asked the Government to allow him to stay in London and to send a deputy to Ireland. Such a course may be prudent, but it does not bespeak much courage.

GOKE.—Certain rumors as to irregularities in the management of the Bowmanville branch of the Royal Canadian Bank have turned out to be too true. It was stated at the meeting in Toronto that the losses were only about \$1,000,—they now prove to be about \$40,000. The saddest feature about it is that these losses are the result of fraud on the part of the late manager, Mr. R. Young. It appears that he has changed figures and forged names and filled in blank notes, which had been left with him for renewal, to many times larger an amount than was intended, for the purpose of obtaining funds which he has used in grain speculations. Several farmers in Darlington will suffer considerably through increased amounts—which he placed on the notes which they left signed in blank for renewal purposes. We have not a list of the names. Mr. Young is supposed to be in the States.—Oshawa Vindicator.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The Musketry Instructor of the Rifle Brigade has been ordered to proceed from Ottawa to Point Levi, for the purpose of superintending the annual practice of the corps stationed there.—The parchment discharge certificates of six men of the R. C. Rifles, has been received from home, and they will be discharged to pension from 15th instant.—Lieut.

Smith has been permitted to resign his appointment as Musketry Instructor. Lieutenant W. Kavanagh, on half-pay, is gazetted to a captaincy without purchase, dated 25th July.—The military prison at Quebec will be closed on the 30th September. The prison in Montreal, however, will be retained with a diminished staff, consisting of 1 chief warden, 3 warders, 4 assistant-warders, and 1 messenger.—A company of the Rifle Brigade, with a fair proportion of officers, women, and children, will leave Ottawa via Prescott for Montreal on the 16th inst., and be quartered in the Quebec Gate Barracks.—The men of the corps of the R. C. Rifles at Ottawa, will at once be moved to Iles-aux-Noix and Kingston. A case of scarlet fever having appeared in one family, they will be detached and placed under canvas to prevent contagion.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—Our Halifax despatch contains the statement, taken from the Halifax Citizen, that four or five additional sections of the Intercolonial Railway—including all that remains to be let in Nova Scotia—are to be put under contract as soon as possible. As the Citizen is conducted by a leading member of the Howe party, Mr. McDonald, M. P. for Lunenburg, we infer that it has its information from official sources. Messrs. Howe and McLellan will, no doubt, claim some credit for this spurting up of the Commissioners, who have hitherto been in no hurry about letting the contracts. While Mr. Peter Mitchell, and his North Shore friends, and the engineers, have been figuring and scheming to determine how near they can bring the Intercolonial Railway to the towns and seaports of the North Shore of New Brunswick, the Nova Scotians have got it all settled that the rest of the road in their Province is to be put under contract in a few weeks, and completed as soon as possible. It is given out, too, that the first twenty miles north of Truro, being level, can be completed in a twelve month, and that when it is finished the cars will be put on at once. The Eastern Extension line in New Brunswick is to be completed by that time, and, though the rougher sections in Nova Scotia may be delayed longer, the railways of the two provinces will probably be united a good while before the line along the North Shore is finished. The effects will be to give the Nova Scotian people all-rail connection with New Brunswick, and through the railways now being built in the western part of that Province and in Maine, with the United States, and the western portion of the Dominion. The American railways will have some time to develop the trade of the Maritime Provinces before the North Shore line is finished; but it is not worth while to object to the preference given to the Nova Scotian section of the Intercolonial on that ground. The selection of the North Shore route made it certain that it would be unable to compete with the lines through the States for through traffic, and a year or two of delay will not much increase the disadvantage.—Globe.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Journal de Quebec gives no credence to the report that Mr. Provencher of the Minerve is appointed Emigrant Agent for Canada in Europe.

The London Court Journal states that George Francis Train "has offered to take a contract to sack London in 60 days with Fenian soldiers and sailors, free of all cost but that of transportation." The cockneys ought to be trembling in their shoes at the dread announcement.

An order was recently made by Mr. Baron Martin at chambers that a commission should be issued to examine the Duke of Newcastle at Hamburg, to be made returnable in sixteen days,—visa voce questions to be asked, if necessary, after the interrogatories.

The successful laying of the new French cable was celebrated in Chicago on Wednesday evening by a large meeting in Library Hall, at which speeches in English, German, French and Italian, were made.

Governor Weller of California was wrecked on the "Golden Rule," and on arriving at San Francisco, he remarked to a friend: "Lost everything, sir; everything but my reputation." "Governor," replied his friend, "you travel with less baggage than anyone I ever saw."

Boris's daughter is a brave girl. The other day she swam out from Cape May, seized by the hair of the head a drowning young man as he was going down the last time, and drew him in triumph to the shore. The man who was thus delightfully rescued was George Devereux of Baltimore. Experienced novel readers will readily reach the sequel of the story, if the young folks don't.

Two more cases of death through the carelessness of druggists' clerks have just occurred. In Baltimore a child has been killed according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, "by aqua ammonia, administered through the gross carelessness of the apothecary"; and in Boston, an infant "by repeated poisonous doses of laudanum carelessly dispensed for paregoric," by a druggist's clerk. In the last-mentioned case the Coroner's jury affirm that "the custom of allowing boys, or other unqualified persons, to act as dispensing clerks is one fraught with danger to the community, and should be discontinued by the profession at large."

PRINCE ARTHUR.—The departure of H. R. E. Prince Arthur for Canada, which was announced to take place on the 14th inst., is likely to be delayed until late in the Fall. The Army and Navy Gazette of the 24th ult. says:—"That very distinguished officer, General Rumer, announces that Her Majesty's ship "Ariadne" will be temporarily commissioned for the conveyance of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur to Egypt on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal."

THE ORIGIN OF THE BURDY-GURDY.—The Abbe Delebaigne prepared a peculiar musical instrument for the delectation of Louis XI. He had a hamper made with a number of narrow compartments, thrust a live pig into each, and placed a cylinder, stuck with points, and turned by a handle, across. He then covered the internal arrangements carefully from view, and had the machine carried into the royal presence. Pulling a very solemn face, he turned the handle, and the porkers squeaked like 150 pairs of bagpipes, to the intense delight of the monarch—who then and there rewarded the adviser of this, the first burdy-gurdy on record, with half-a-dozen fat livings.—Cornhill.

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THE WITNESS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

Since our last synopsis there have been several fires, chiefly in stables and carpenters' shops. The general belief is that they have been the work of incendiarism. Thanks to the promptness of our fire-brigade, not much damage has been done, except in one instance. Quarters are being prepared for the occupation of H. R. H. Prince Arthur. They are a portion of what, before the reduction of the garrison, were the officers' quarters in Dalhousie square. They are to be fitted up in very plain style, by the latter end of the month. The Montreal Presbytery of the Canada Presbyterian Church have been in session, and strongly condemned the want of due representation of the Montreal Presbytery, in the committee of the General Synod. Another, and rather brief, examination has taken place before the police magistrate, in the case of the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company vs. Hook. Nothing new was elicited, and the examination was adjourned until the 7th of September. A series of open-air temperance meetings are being held in different parts of the city, and Mr. Easton, the representative of the Scottish Temperance League, has given farewell addresses—noways, however, connected with these—and leaves immediately for Scotland. Hartz, the celebrated illusionist is here, drawing considerable numbers, chiefly to see his great "Hindoo basket feat." The weather for the last few days has been very fine.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The taking of observations of the eclipse of the sun on Saturday last, by Captain Ashe, of the Quebec Observatory, and the Rev. James Douglas, was effected in a most satisfactory manner. Captain Ashe was despatched by Government to the line of total eclipse, there to make observations, an account of which, as a contribution to Canadian science, will probably be published.

Mr. Charles Hughes, of St. Laurent, has shown us a single plant of barley which measures from the ground to the end of the beard 4 feet 9 in., and bears 71 ears—the number of grains when counted having been 6,389, measuring about a pint. Mr. Hughes intends to sow this plentiful crop next year to see what interest it will then bear. The seed was procured from a gentleman in England as that of an extraordinary bearer.

In regard to a statement that has been going the round of the press in both Provinces, to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Rose was about to proceed to Red River as Finance Minister for the North-West, the Minerve says it is founded on a telegram from England which is quite incomprehensible. The Minerve insists that it refers to the Hon. Mr. Rose, of the Senate, formerly President of the Grand Trunk, whose arrival in London lately gives color to this explanation. Besides, it is notorious that the submarine telegraph is not at all scrupulous as to the names it gives.

The inhabitants of Brantford have petitioned the Government to investigate the conduct of the Police Magistrate of that place in releasing Hunter, the would-be wife-murderer, to be conveyed from the Police Court towards the jail, without being handcuffed, whereby the prisoner was enabled to effect his escape from the two constables who had him in charge. They blame the Magistrate's neglect the more in this case as the prisoner was not only a powerful man but was known to be a desperate character, and it is always customary to handcuff prisoners of his class, even though they should be but boys. What seems strange about this occurrence is that there was no attempt made to recapture the escaped criminal, either at the time or since. The woman, who, it will be remembered, was shot both in the neck and side, is expected to recover.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.—Apropos of the application in the Notman case for a new trial, the application being grounded on the fact that a newspaper, containing a report of the trial, had been furnished to the jury, it will be remembered that a somewhat similar case came up in Australia. A prisoner having been convicted of murder, his counsel obtained from the Colonial judges an order for a new trial, on the ground that newspapers were in the room occupied by the jury when they agreed on their verdict. From this order an appeal was made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which has decided that a new trial cannot be granted.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATO.—We have received a basket of this fine new potato from Mr. Middleton, gardener to Wm. Lunn, Esq., and find it fully up to the descriptions in the agricultural papers. It is of an oval shape, very smooth and clean in the skin, of a light-pinkish color, and good-tasting. It is first-rate for the table, being dry, mealy, and well-flavored. It

is also very early, seeing that it is ripe already. This new variety of potato, which was a seedling, was introduced some two or three years ago when a single tuber was worth five dollars. We hope it will be widely diffused, and prove all that it promises to be. It has beautiful foliage, and is a very free bearer. We have also received from Mr. McGibbon a single large tuber of the same potato, which is said to be a fair specimen of his crop.

THE METROPOLITAN.—On the 29th of July the members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel assembled, by invitation, at the Society's house, for the purpose of bidding farewell to the Rev. Ashton Oxenden, the new Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan. Several Church dignitaries were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose diocese the new Metropolitan has labored, said he regarded the event of the translation of Rev. Mr. Oxenden to the See of Montreal, as a happy moment for the Colonial Church. His writings were known and respected as far as the Church extended—wherever the English language was spoken. The Society desired to co-operate with the new Bishop, and it already maintained, either wholly or in part, ninety clergymen in the colony, an important bond of unity between the Church at home and the Church in Canada.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.—The Rev. George Paxton Young, former inspector of Grammar-Schools for Ontario, writes a letter to the Globe explanatory of the views uttered by him at the meeting of Grammar-School teachers lately held in Toronto. He holds that, as the feeling of the country is decidedly in favor of giving the benefits of the education of our superior schools to girls as well as to boys, High Schools for instruction in the physical sciences, modern languages, and especially the English language and literature, should take the place of the present Grammar-Schools, whose exclusive attention to the study of Latin and Greek he regards as undesirable and useless, especially for girls. He advocates the establishment of Collegiate Institutes, whose special function it shall be to teach the classics. The proposal favored by some members of the Teachers' Association, to abolish the office of chief superintendent, and place the management of the whole educational system in the hands of a member of the Government, who should act as minister of education, he opposes, because he thinks such a minister would not attend to his duties so effectively as a superintendent, who makes this his sole business.

PROROGATION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—Her Majesty has, by Royal Commission, prorogued Parliament, after one of the most important and memorable sessions of that august body. The message, as usual, enumerates the more prominent results of the session, most of which, however, are already known to our readers. We are told that the negotiations in which her Majesty was engaged with the United States on the "Alabama" question, have, by mutual consent, been suspended, and that her Majesty hopes this delay may tend to the stability of the friendship between the two countries. It is hoped, too, that the Act for putting an end to the establishment of the Irish Church, may be remembered as a proof of the anxiety of Parliament to pay a due legislative regard to each of the three kingdoms, in the special circumstances by which it may be distinguished. Measures on the subjects of banking and imprisonment for debt have been passed; also a law framed for the better application, under certain circumstances, of the funds of endowed schools. The last trifling vestige in the shape of protective duties on food has been swept away. The measures for the purchase and management by Government of the telegraph, is only a natural sequel to the cheap postage system of the country, and will scarcely fail to increase the amount, and minimize the rate, of telegraphic communication.

The measure by which the session will be especially remembered, is the one which has effected the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and thereby given a shock to that old conservatism which has so long, more or less, domineered, and which now quails at the prospect of further change.

REFORM AND CONSEQUENT IMPROVEMENT IN JAMAICA.—There seems good cause to trust that prosperity, to a certain extent, has permanently returned to Jamaica, the island, above all others, which it was so often asserted, had been finally ruined by the abolition of slavery. Sir J. P. Grant was sent to the island to restore order after the outbreak and massacre of 1865, and his efforts would seem to have been crowned with success, so far as the establishing of a system of Government which shall induce the whites and the blacks to live together in peace, and the bringing of the finances into a sound condition. Before he took the helm of affairs the island was in a state, not only of festering discontent, but of chronic insolvency, with a debt continually increasing. In order to alter this state of things, the new Governor stopped all loans, reduced the number of offices, suppressed certain clerical establishments, and stopped some of the grants to local funds. On the other hand, the duty on rum was nearly doubled, and a light land tax, also a tax on trade licenses, were established, so that the income began to equal the expenditure, and last

year there was a small surplus. The new police force has worked admirably, and to take away perhaps one of the chief causes of the late outbreak,—fear of starvation,—a poor rate has been imposed, in the shape of a house-tax, which is being paid by all without complaint. The educational system of the island has been reorganized, and a plan of payments adopted, whereby public schools receive according to their proved efficiency. This has led to much improvement in the schools. Besides this, the planters are turning their attention to the growing of other products besides sugar, to which they have hitherto almost confined themselves, so that trade is reviving, and exports increasing, and in the place of misrule and latent rebellion, there is improved civil administration, and an increasing commercial prosperity.

ST. JOHNS, P. Q.—The barracks at St. Johns, P. Q., came very near being entirely destroyed by fire, on Monday afternoon. As it was, the western wing, the guard-house and store-room, the latter a wooden structure, were consumed. The total loss has been estimated at \$12,000. The fire department of St. Johns lacks the organization and appliances of our own, and there was delay in getting to work. Fortunately, however, a change of wind took place, and to this, combined with a powerful stream of water which was at length poured on the adjoining buildings, may be attributed the staying of the flames. The barracks were in charge of only the barrack-master and sixteen soldiers, with their families, the main garrison having been withdrawn. We believe it is in contemplation to relinquish St. Johns as a military post, and proposals have been made for the conversion of the barracks into a public lunatic asylum. Our own fire department, which is almost always prompt at rendering outside assistance, sent a detachment to the assistance of St. Johns, but when it had arrived at Point St. Charles, news came that the fire had been got under.

WHAT SHOULD CHRISTIANS DO ABOUT THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL?

In view of the programme of the approaching Ecumenical Council, as described by a high dignitary of the Church of Rome in the United States (a synopsis of which we give in another place), it is impossible to ignore its importance. The writer says Rome has never made the mistake of undervaluing her enemies; and certainly the true Church of Christ (composed of all believers, whether called Protestants or by some other name), should not make that mistake. Here is no mean effort to grasp the reins of the human mind everywhere, in order to direct it at the will of a centralized and despotic authority. And here, in great force, are the able, astute, and unscrupulous agents to carry out that effort in every land. Now, in view of such a plan to subjugate the nations, openly promulgated and gloried in, with all its dangers to free thought, free education, free speech, and free institutions, what should the lovers of freedom do? And, more especially, what should be the course of all lovers of the Bible and true followers of Christ, from whose simple, pure and sublime teaching the Church of Rome constitutes the greatest of all the apostasies?

Of course it behoves all such diligently to promulgate the truth as it is in Jesus, in order to bring as many souls as possible into the obedience of Christ, which is so much higher and more potent than the obedience to Rome that when it once enters the latter is effectually shut out. But inasmuch as union is strength in religious as in all other matters, does it not behoove Evangelical Christians of every name to unite in some definite and obvious way, in order that the world may see that they are one, and that this open testimony may be a powerful means for the conversion of that world, as our Saviour intimates in His intercessory prayer?

We are not without hope that the Council of the Vatican will set all the Evangelical denominations in the world a-thinking, not to find as heretofore the points in which they differ from each other, but the points in which they agree and how far they can bear with each other in the points on which they disagree. If this process should not produce a complete, visible union among all true Christians, it would, at all events, be a step toward it; and a number of the bodies, between which the smallest differences exist, may be fused to the strengthening of the whole.

Evangelical Episcopalians, Methodists, and Moravians, might, without any sacrifice of principle, unite, and all be improved by the union. Presbyterians, of every name, Congregationalists, Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and open communion Baptists might in like manner unite to their own mutual advantage and the great increase of their strength; and when there are only two considerable denominations of Christians, (both leaving out altogether the name Protestant), it would not, probably, be very difficult to find a common ground on which they could unite.

A great many of the differences which divide the Churches are the result of a strong reaction against the flagrant abuse of something that is in itself unobjectionable, and many are willing now to admit that, however necessary a heavy swing to the other extremity might be in its

day, yet that day is past. Why, therefore, may not the best men of all the Churches meet, and, ignoring past dissensions and differences, search the Scriptures afresh, with a simple purpose to receive nothing as binding, either in faith or order, but what is positively taught therein; and to endeavor, with unbiased minds, to agree in their views as to what Scripture teaches?

CURIOUS SCENE IN A COURT.

The Ottawa News reports a rather unusual scene which occurred at the opening of the recent sessions of the Superior Court in Aylmer, presided over by Judge Lafontaine. The court was about to proceed to business, when Mr. Peter Aylen, discovering that there were only 33 petit jurors present, instead of 40 as required by law, got up and said that to go on with the business of the court under these circumstances was unconstitutional and illegal. The Judge temporized, argued and pleaded, but in vain.—Mr. Aylen was inexorable,—and in this way the first day was spent. The second day witnessed a repetition of the same scene, and it was not till the morning of the third day that, the requisite number of jurors being obtained, Mr. Aylen allowed the court to proceed. But now a new difficulty arose. The grand jury came in with their presentment to the Judge, sympathizing with him on account of the charges brought against him in and out of Parliament. Mr. Aylen again sprang to his feet, and protested against the presentment as misrepresenting the people of the District of Ottawa. Warning with his indignation, he went on to accuse the officers of the court of mal practice in paying silver to the jurors and pocketing the discount. This brought others into the row, and for a while the greatest confusion prevailed. Mr. Aylen condemned the whole administration of justice in the District of Ottawa as a sink of iniquity, fitly represented by His Honor who sat upon the Bench.

The News adds:—Those who know the actors in this strange comedy can picture the scene for themselves. There stood Peter Aylen, with a fluency that never faltered, and an eloquence of gesture that famous orators might envy, denouncing the corruption and venality that rotted and festered in the purities of the court, and that even presumed to seat itself in its rankest form upon the Bench itself, striving to hide its hideous deformity with the ermine of justice. And over against Mr. Aylen, seated on the throne of justice, cowered a being who looked much more like a criminal than a Judge. As he quailed under the finger of scorn so eloquently pointed at him, a stranger would have thought that some culprit from the dock had been wrapped in the Judge's cloak and seated upon the Bench in a sort of burlesque upon justice.

Every now and then, with piping voice, the court would say—"Mr. Aylen, Mr. Aylen, you are interrupting the business of the court."

But the warning note was as unheeded as the voice of a child in a thunder-storm,—and that storm lasted until noon of the third day. After that there was peace, and Mr. Justice Lafontaine, on the afternoon of the third day, began the business of the Superior Court of the District of Ottawa.

The moral of all this is not far to seek. A Judge who, with all the terrors of the law at his disposal, cannot make himself respected in his own court, has no business to be a Judge at all.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS.

Professor Goldwin Smith lately delivered a lecture in Cleveland, on the subject of "England and Slavery," during the delivery of which he referred at considerable length to the existing relations between England and the United States, on the important, but now rather trite, question of the "Alabama" Claims. After having disposed of the exaggerated shape in which the question is frequently put, especially by the personal enemies of England, he says the escape of the "Alabama" was due, first, to the defective state of the law, the framers of which never dreamed of the device of building ships in one port and arming them in another; secondly, to the illness, at a critical moment, of the legal adviser of the crown; thirdly, to the treachery of a port-officer, who was, no doubt, bribed. He allows that for these, England is responsible, but not for the mode in which the "Alabama" carried on her warfare, by burning vessels at sea. If the "Alabama," after going into Terceira, was out of British jurisdiction, as she was held to be, the British Government could not further control her operations; and there was no rule of international law by which that government could afterwards prevent her from putting into British ports. She was there welcomed by partisans, especially in the West Indies, but not more so in the ports of British colonies than in the French port of Martinique. Warned by the escape of the "Alabama," perhaps Lord Palmerston would not have been unwilling to have proposed to alter our municipal law, had he not been smarting under the overthrow of his Government, owing to his attempt to alter, at the instance of Napoleon, the law relating to political refugees. But this possibility was of no practical importance since the Government prevented the escape of any other vessel, stopping the "Alexandria" and the steam rams, though the evidence in the case of the latter was so weak that the Government had to purchase them. International law always judged leniently with regard to neutrals, on whom the duty of preventing violations of their neutrality was cast by no act of their own. He, Prof. Goldwin Smith, was not sure that the legal position of England was so untenable as it was generally assumed to be. But he did not wish to see it treated as a legal question, but just as

such a question would be treated in private life among friends and men of honor. He had always advocated that course—and he advocated it now: but it was difficult for such counsels to find their way to the heart of a proud nation, when it was being at the same time loaded with exaggerated reproaches, and threatened with unlimited demands, and when it had reason to apprehend that reparation might not be received in a kindly and generous spirit, but with a burst of exultation over its prostrate honor.

THE APPROACHING COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN.

The approaching Ecumenical Council will be such an important meeting, not only for Roman Catholics but in some respects for the nations, that general attention is more and more directed to it. A writer who is understood to be high in position and standing in the Roman Catholic Church has furnished a long explanation concerning it to the New York World, from which we condense the points of chief importance. He says a Council is a meeting, not of the whole Church but of its representatives or pastors; and that there are four kinds of councils, viz., the Ecumenical, the National, the Provincial and the Diocesan. The Ecumenical is the highest of these—the meaning of the term being catholic or universal—and it must be called the result of a general invitation issued to the bishops of the entire Church by its head. There were disputes in former times as to whether the Pope or the Emperor had the right to summon such a council, but the exclusive right of the Pope to do so is now held by all Catholics, in like manner it was formerly a disputed point as to who was to confirm the decrees of a Council, some holding that it was the Emperor, some the Church at large and some the Pope, but the latter view is now that of the whole Roman Catholic body. The decrees of an Ecumenical Council, when confirmed by the Pope, are the highest authority in the Church and are regarded as absolutely infallible and irreformable in all matters of faith and morals; but if it were possible for a conflict to exist between a Pope and a Council, the Church would have to adhere to the Pope. The highest order of the clergy, viz., bishops, and they only, have a right to attend and vote at Ecumenical Councils; though mitred abbots and theologians are invited to be present to consult, but not to deliberate or vote unless expressly authorized so to do by a vote of the bishops. The following is a list of the eighteen Ecumenical Councils already held and the chief objects for which they were called:—

- THE EIGHTEEN COUNCILS.
I. Nice, A. D. 325, called to establish against the Arians the consubstantiality of the Word and the divinity of Christ.
II. Constantinople, 381, called to condemn the Apollinarians, and to profess against the Macedonians the divinity of the Holy Spirit. It confirmed the creed of Nice. That creed which is popularly known as the Nicene is the joint composition of the first and second councils.
III. Ephesus, 431, condemned Nestorius, who had already been excommunicated by Pope Celestine, and Nestorianism, declaring that Mary was truly Theotokos, the Mother of God. It also added its authority to the condemnation of Pelagius by Pope Zozimus.
IV. Chalcedon, 451, condemned Eutyches, who denied the dual nature of Christ. It also confirmed the decrees of the preceding council of Ephesus.
V. Constantinople, 553, condemned the "Three Chapters" which favored Nestorianism.
VI. Constantinople, 680, condemned Monothelism, an offshoot of Eutychianism, which asserted that there was but one will in Christ.
VII. Nice, 787, condemned Iconocasm.
VIII. Constantinople, 869, condemned and deposed Photius.
IX. Lateran, 1123, condemned the attempt of the secular power to usurp the power of investiture. It further enacted various disciplinary canons.
X. Lateran, 1139, attempted to restore the Greek schismatics to the Church. The sect of the Manicheans, known as the Albigenses, and Arnold of Brescia, a disciple of Abelard, were condemned.
XI. Lateran, 1179, reformed disciplinary abuses.
XII. Lateran, 1215, renewed the condemnation of Albigenses and Vaudois, including a solemn exposition of Catholic dogma.
XIII. Lyons, 1245, called to add strength to the excommunication and deposition of the Emperor Frederic by Innocent IV.
XIV. Lyons, 1274, discussed the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost, and again made efforts to promote reunion between Greeks and Latins.
XV. Vienna, 1311, the condemnation of the Knights Templar, and the Beguins.
XVI. Florence, 1439. This Council, called to promote reunion among the Greeks and Latins, was completely successful, the doctrines of Rome in reference to the Holy Ghost, the Primacy of the Pope, &c., being admitted and received.
XVII. Lateran, 1512, condemned the Pragmatic Sanction, and upheld the independence of the Pope.
XVIII. Trent, 1545-1563, the reformation of abuses and the definition of the doctrine of the Catholic Church against the Protestants.
Each of these councils was called to meet and overcome some great danger or dangers which threatened the Church, and never was there a time, according to this writer, when more dangers threatened the Church than now, or when she had greater power and spirit to resist them. On this subject we quote his own words:—
"The strength of these adversaries with whom Rome is now stripping for the fray is as the strength of adversaries with whom she has never yet contended to the death. No tactics of the past can assure her victory now. What can the rusty arquebuse of almost half-a-dozen centuries ago do now against the arms of precision

and the all but impenetrable hide of the seamen? Rome knows that too well, and on its side intellect will meet intellect, and as trained and tempered blades will be raised in its defence as any thrust at its heart. It is not with the Monothelists she has to contend, nor with the Protestant, Arian or Lutheran cause her no trouble now, but a keener and more potent foe, one almost invincible unless it be before her artillery. Ask a Roman Catholic clergyman what his Church dreads most, and what it must conquer or forever lose its hold on the human mind: he will point to the leading characteristic of intellectual society of to-day—indifferentism and its results. It is to combat these 'social evils' of the time that the Catholic Church is now about to raise its voice through its assembled pastors."

MIXED EDUCATION.

The first and most important error of the times is mixed education, and the "indifferentism" which tolerates it. Against this the whole combined strength of the Church, led on by the approaching Ecumenical Council, is to be directed. The testimonies are numerous and unanswerable that in mixed schools the Church loses her hold on her children, and, therefore, at the least, all schools for the children of Roman Catholics must be under Catholic influence and inspired by a Catholic spirit; or, in other words, must be controlled by the priests of the Church of Rome.

FIRST CLASS UNIVERSITIES, AND A NEW RELIGIOUS ORDER.

In connection with this subject great exertions are to be made to establish a few first class universities, in which very superior scholars may be raised up to fight the battles of the Church in the pulpit, the press, the Senate and every influential walk of life. To this end it may be found necessary to raise up a new religious order, on which subject we again quote the writer's own words: "It has been surmised that a new religious order may be created; that further spirit will be manifested in organizing confraternities to take the place of secret societies, to circulate Catholic doctrine by means of publication societies, and notably by Catholic tracts, magazines and newspapers. Those who look on this coming Council as the expiring gasp of an effete institution may find that the last flicker of the lamp is wonderfully prolonged and vital. Certain it is the prelates will leave no agency which human experience or ingenuity can suggest to further and strengthen their religion, and, if it be found necessary, any or all of these means just mentioned will be adopted. But it is more likely that any further action on the subject, beyond a strong expression of opinion of their value, will be relegated to national councils, within whose sphere they properly belong. It is just possible that a new religious order may, as rumored, be founded with the view of taking charge of the domain of higher education. But it is scarcely needed so long as the wonderful organization known as the Society of Jesus exists. Unpopular as this body may be with outsiders, few names bring more enthusiasm to the Catholic, who recognizes, in its effective discipline, extensive education and thorough knowledge of the world—powerful auxiliaries to his Church. Whatever may be needed in the efforts of the Catholic Church to promote its aspirations to the control of higher education, can effectively be entrusted to them."

THE SYLLABUS.

On this subject, the writer says: "The relations of Church and State in modern society will be fully discussed, and a formal pronouncement of the doctrine of the Roman Church on the subject, is almost certain to be put forward. The Syllabus will be the basis of this. It is frequently asserted that this document does not express the teaching of the Catholic Church in reference to the various matters condemned in it as some of the chief errors of the age. There seems to be no reason for this opinion. Fortunately, or unfortunately, these propositions, be they ill-sounding or otherwise to the theologian of to-day, contain a synopsis of doctrines of the Catholic Church. Illiberal as they may be, they are nevertheless propositions selected from numerous *ex cathedra* pronouncements of the present Pope and his predecessor. They have been before the Church for years; received sometimes in silence, but never with reclamation. They are, therefore, as representative of Catholic doctrine, and as compelling an interior and exterior assent, as any Papal decree can be. To borrow the words of Ernest Renan, 'the Pope knows better than his adversaries what it means to be a Catholic. He published his Syllabus, well aware that it would not do for a Catholic to brave the teachings of a Pope.'"

MATRIMONY.

The Council is expected to take very high ground on this subject, by protesting "against mixed marriages and civil marriages unconsecrated by a sacerdotal benediction. It will also be most likely to extend the best means to promote a horror of antenatal infanticide, and amongst other precautions it will call solemn attention to the already severe enactments of the Catholic Church against this atrocious sin."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The legislation of the Catholic Church in reference to secret societies is already ample, definite and severe; but, as this Council is called with the special object of protesting against the "tendencies" of the age, stringent decrees, terminated with minatory anathemas, will be promulgated against Freemasons, Carbonari, and others of a similar character. The Catholic Church absolutely refuses to regard as belonging to her fold those who join these societies, and Pope after Pope, including some of the most distinguished who have worn the tiara—Benedict XIV., Pius VII., and Pius VIII.—have formally condemned these societies. Indeed, there seems not the slightest reason for believing that a Catholic can continue a Catholic and join a secret society. In the matter of Freemasons, the Catholic bishops of this country have constantly republished these decrees, and as far back as 1810 a council at Baltimore solemnly promulgated them.

THE POPE'S SECULAR PRINCIPLES.

It has been frequently declared in Papal instruments that, in view of the present condition

of human society, it is absolutely necessary, for the independence of the Head of the Church, that he should be an independent prince. This doctrine will, doubtless, be accepted and a solemn protest issued against the encroachments of existing secular governments on the Papal dominions, as they existed before the kingdom of Italy. Possibly, arrangements may also be made to establish a regular fund for the administration of the affairs of the Church, thereby removing from the Romans, and throwing on the Catholic world, whatever burden that has not been hitherto borne by it. This "Peter's Pence," it is thought, collected from the universal Church, will not lie heavy on any special country or diocese. In return for this regularly established fund, the prelates may seek a distribution of the offices of the Roman Curia, not specially local, amongst a wider range of nationalities than at present. It may also be suggested that, as the Cardinals are not alone the electors of the Head of the Church, it is but right that there should be representatives of that Church taken from the leading nationalities of the entire earth. Thus, at present there is but one Irishman, no American, no Englishman, no Australian, in the Sacred College.

NEW DOGMAS OF FAITH.

Two new articles of faith may be defined: one declaring the corporeal assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary into Heaven at the instant of her "death," the other defining the *ex cathedra* teaching of the Pope to be infallible and absolutely irrefragable. Here it may be right to say what the Church means by creating a new article of faith. It does not mean that the truth she defines is then for the first time revealed. On the contrary, it may be, is "latent" in the Church. Thus it was with the Immaculate Conception: that belief, although not an article of faith until 1854, had been in the Church from the days of Christ. Every age, although permitted to think otherwise, bore willing testimony to the fact.

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE B. V. MARY.

And so it is with the corporeal assumption of Blessed Mary the Virgin. For centuries, a high festival of the church has been in existence to commemorate the fact or tradition of her passing away bodily to heaven. And this "pious belief," which is a consequence of the Catholic doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of Mary and her consequent immunity from original sin, and, of course, its punishment, death, is likely to be made an article of the Catholic faith. In doing this, the Fathers of the Council will not create a new revelation, as will, doubtless, be asserted, but merely testify to the fact that this has ever been the teaching of the Catholic Church, based on revelation, in its early ages.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

There is hardly anything more certain about the coming council than that it will pronounce the teachings of the Head of the Church infallible; and here it is right to briefly state what is meant by asserting that the Pope is infallible. Catholics who teach that, are met by the statements that there was an Alexander Borgia who "illustrated the Papacy with numerous vices;" that there was a Pope Honorius; that there were Popes ready to condemn advances in science, &c., which did not agree with the Papal Koran—*ergo*, &c. But it must be distinctly understood that impeccability is distinct from infallibility; that, even were Alexander VI. unmistakably proven guilty of the excesses which have made the name of Borgia odious, after he had worn the tiara, it would not affect his infallibility as teacher; and, even if Pope Honorius as a private theologian taught heresy, or if subsequent Popes held that the earth did not go round the sun, it would not affect their infallibility. If the Pope is declared infallible, it will be in the sense that declarations of the Head of the Church pronounced as such *ex cathedra*, and on matters of morals and faith, are absolutely true.

"ULTRAMONTANISM AND GALLICANISM"

It is said that the French Emperor will interpose his "authority" to prevent any formal condemnation of the "Gallican Liberties," as contained in the famous "Declaration of the French Clergy." Apart altogether from the evident impertinence of such a course, it is clear that the Emperor will not interfere in the matter, and that whether he does or not, if it engages the attention of the Council, the so-called Gallicanism, which can hardly be found at present within the Catholic Church will be emphatically condemned. Indeed that famous "Declaration" had hardly passed from the hands of Bossuet and his conferees before it was rejected by the Roman Church and by the principal bishops and theologians of the world. Bossuet, himself, on hearing of its condemnation at Rome, made use of an expression which well illustrated the worthlessness of this declaration in its influence on Catholics. Ultramontanism, or "Curialism," as German writers term it, is a name applied to the devotion to the Roman Pontiff, so remarkable in the large majority of his flock, and if it ever represented a party it now represents the Catholic Church.

THE ELECTION OF THE POPES.

A rumor has obtained some currency, but only on the authority of those unacquainted with ecclesiastical history, that the Pope would suggest to the council the propriety of electing during the lifetime of the Popes their successors. There are some manifest advantages to be derived from this practice, but none that would counterbalance the evils to which it might give rise. It was tried once before by Pope Boniface II., but before his death he annulled the appointment he had made and condemned the practice.

Celibacy of the Clergy.

Equally unreliable is the rumor that the Church will abolish the ancient disciplinary institution of the celibacy of the clergy. Clerical celibacy is looked upon by Catholics as a mainstay of their Church. Lacordaire points to it as convincing proof that the Catholic Church must be divine since able to enforce such a condition. Father Perrone, the Jesuit, is almost emphatic when he claims that no other religion has succeeded in establishing such an order of things. Popes from the earliest ages enforced it, and Pius IX. is not likely to walk otherwise than St. Sordicus and his other predecessors did. What would be its object? To secure a certainty of continence among the clergy? But while Catholics do not admit that this is needed to secure that result, they agree with John Henry Newman that marriage is no assurance of continence, and, to put it in the mildest way, that, amongst the married clergymen of the Anglican

or Dissenting Communion there is just as much incontinence as among the celibate clergymen of Rome.

It is hardly doubtful whether this supposed reform would be popular among the Roman Catholics themselves. In one portion of that communion the Maronite priests are allowed to marry, but it is a singular fact that the people will not go to confession, or allow their wives and children to go to confession, to the married priests, choosing rather celibate confessors. Of course, the Pope and Council have the power of changing this matter of discipline; but nothing can be conceived more improbable than that they will exercise it.

DISCIPLINE OF THE CLERGY.

It is likely that there will be numerous canons passed in reference to the discipline of the clergy; for, no matter how stringent the regulations affecting the pastors of the Catholic Church are, no Council has ever met without adding further important restrictions calculated to make the discipline of the clergy as complete as possible. Care will be taken to exhort the superiors of ecclesiastics to inspire in their subjects the highest ecclesiastic spirit, and to place before them, ever more strongly than before, a high sense of their obligations. As Trent ordained the establishment of division, or at least of provincial seminaries, the Vatican Council will probably direct that in these colleges higher branches of secular as well as of clerical education be taught, so as to make the clergy of the growing generation better suited to combat the peculiar errors of the day, which are no longer specially theological, but drawn rather from the domain of philosophy—mental, natural, and moral.

THE GREEK CHURCH AND THE RITUALISTS.

It was publicly announced some time ago that the letter of invitation which the Pope had sent to the Oriental Patriarchs was rejected, on the ground, it was strangely stated, that the Pope had claimed an authority which did not inhere to his See. While that may be a matter of dispute, and might be readily waived under protest, it seems a trivial ground for men to go on who are really anxious for reunion. In the copies of the Pope's letter to the Patriarchs, generally accessible, the address is not given, but if it were in the usual form of Papal letters, and if it accorded with the body of the letter, couched in respectful and sympathetic terms, there would be little reason for the spiritual descendants of the Greek Fathers of the Council of Florence, or of those early Eastern Councils which made so many acknowledgments of the Primacy of Rome, to reject the proffered olive branch. Hence, it may be doubted whether this rumored refusal of the Patriarchs was either authentic or final. Even if it were meant to be so, further offers may be made by the Council which assuredly will spare no effort to reunite Christendom. In the same spirit every conciliation will be offered to the Ritualists, especially those who believe that it would be advantageous to see reunion brought about, even by sacrifice. But it can hardly be hoped that the Council will admit, as they may be asked to do, that the Anglican orders and the Nag's Head consecration are valid.

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL.

Cardinals, 57; Archbishops, Bishops and Mitred Abbots, 850. These dignitaries are distributed as follows: 40 Italian Cardinals, 294 Italian Bishops, 66 Spaniards, 90 French, and 22 Portuguese, as well as 77 Bishops of the Latin-American races. From the United Kingdom there will be 45,—68 from North America, 20 from Greece and Turkey, 12 from Prussia, 8 from Bavaria, 45 from Austria, and 21 from Belgium and Holland. The remaining bishops are distributed throughout the rest of the world.

RESULTS OF THE COUNCIL.

Fertile speculations as this theme must be, and offering varying solutions according to the point of view, the results of the council must, if ever measured, be chronicled in a future column. Those who hope with the council for its success regard it as the only cure for the ills of the society of to-day. "Either Human Society," says the *Civita Cattolica*, "must perish outright or it will be saved by this council."

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Friday, Aug. 13.

The weather continues unchanged. Therm. 59 above zero.

Greenbacks are bought at 26 1/2 dis, and sold at 25 1/2 dis. Silver bought at 34 dis, and sold at 34 dis. 5-20's sold at 122 1/2 to 125.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.—Aug. 13

Flour.—Market extremely dull, prices unchanged. Receipts, 4,200 barrels. Extras and Fancies scarce and in demand at full rates.

BUTTER.—The stock here is in few hands and held firm at 15c. to 15 1/2c. for Fair, and 16c. to 16 1/2c. for Choice.

CHEESE in fair demand at 10c. to 11c. POTATOES quiet, \$5.40 to \$5.45 for Firsts; Pearls, \$5.60 to \$5.65.

Rev. J. P. Lee, of Stanstead, writes that he has sown four acres with six bushels of his Norway oats, and that he expects this month a yield from them of 300 bushels.

THE CROPS.—The Toronto *Telegraph* of Saturday, publishes nearly fourteen columns of crop reports from the different counties in Quebec and Ontario, and, judging from these, the yield in grains, hay, roots, and fruits in these Provinces has never been excelled, if it has indeed been equalled. Fall wheat in most of the townships ranges in general, from 25 to 35 bushels per acre, the estimate going up frequently as high as 40 bushels, and rarely falling below 20. In the great wheat-growing counties of the Western Canada peninsula, such as Durham, Elgin, Cardwell, Peel, Middlesex, Waterloo, Huron, Bruce, &c., where the average estimate is highest, a considerable deduction has to be made from the ravages of midge and rust, either actual or apprehended; in fact, more or less damage from these causes is apprehended in nearly all the districts reported from,—the general prevalence of wet weather making the wheat more liable to be affected by the latter. But, notwithstanding any loss that may occur from these causes, should the weather prove favorable for harvesting the crop, the yield of this grain will still be in excess of that of ordinary seasons. Oats and barley, as to the ripening and gathering of which little is to be feared, will prove an abundant crop, surpassing in all likelihood any-

thing yet known in Canadian husbandry. Fifty and sixty bushels to the acre are set down as a very common estimate in every township, from the Eastern Townships to the St. Clair. There is but one testimony as to the superabundance of both the hay and root crops. Kent sends a report of 250 bushels of potatoes to the acre; Argenteuil, 280 bushels! From Compton, in the Eastern Townships, the yield of hay is reported at three tons per acre—which, however, is greatly in excess of the average returns from the western counties in Ontario. Huron gives as high an estimate as 2 1/2 tons, but a great many other rich districts are placed as low as 1 1/2 tons per acre. A county—that of Lennox—which does not generally rank very high in an agricultural point of view, reports five tons of flax to the acre; potatoes, 125 bushels; carrots, 175 bushels; turnips, from 200 to 400 bushels. It is a happy reflection, concludes the *Telegraph*, in a summary of these reports, that in a year that has brought us a larger and healthier immigration than we have had since the troublous times of 1857, there is enough bread and to spare for all. We shall enter, after the harvest closes, upon a season of unusual prosperity. Our new railway lines in this district will be in process of construction. The farmer will be in a position to square accounts with the country storekeeper. The latter will be able to make good his credit with the wholesale houses in the city; and those who predicted the return of an epoch of general insolvency will be confounded.

THE CROPS.

The appearance of the new crop, says the *Journal d'Odessa*, is magnificent, although harm was caused by the drouth in a circle of 40 versts round Odessa. But the last rains were in time, and from all parts of the interior information arrives of hopes of an exceptional year.

A correspondent of the *Huron Signal* says: "We are troubled with that plump pest, the Curculio, or plum-weevil. I would advise every one who has plums to look out for all fallen ones at once, pick them all up, and either boil or burn them so as to try as much as possible to prevent them multiplying."

The *Kingston Whig* says:—There is every prospect of reaping a glorious harvest. An abundance of all descriptions of vegetables and fruits already glut the market, and large quantities had to be taken home yesterday by the farmers. Beef, mutton, lamb and veal, all excellent in quality, as well as potatoes and other vegetables and fruits, are declining in price every day. Flour and grain must soon follow. Let rich and poor thank God.

The *Galt Reformer* says:—Mr. R. Blain has shown us some Diehl Wheat grown on his own farm near Galt. It is about the finest-looking sample of wheat we have seen, the berries being very large, plump and beautiful. The field of wheat from which it was taken will yield at least 30 bushels to the acre. During the past few days we have enjoyed the luxury of fair weather, and a considerable degree of heat.

A correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from Hungary on the 8th of July, says that "if this year's production of grain proves smaller, it is more than made up by the stores remaining from last year, which amounted to one-fifth of the crop." The *London Telegraph*, of July 9, in an editorial, says, "the prospects of both wheat and barley upon the principal corn-growing areas of England certainly indicate deficient production. Our merchants and speculators are operating in the northern continental ports and in the Levant, and inquiring also in the markets of France. Large importations will be wanted."

The *Galt Reporter* says the weather for the past week has been most unpropitious, it having rained almost every day, and our farmers are beginning to think that the wheat will never be got in. If the weather had kept fine the wheat harvest would have been general in this section by this time, and, we believe, the most part of one of the finest crops we have had for some years would have been housed. The same thing can be said of barley, oats, &c.—a magnificent crop in Dumfries. A couple of weeks of fine weather now would be worth millions of dollars to the country.

The crops in this vicinity are heavier this year than they have been for many years—if ever they have been equalled. The farmers have eschewed spring and sown midge-proof fall wheat. We, therefore, hear nothing of midge or weevil or any other pest. The only prayer which is general and, no doubt, sincere, is "Give us three weeks of good weather and 1869 will house a greater crop than any of its predecessors." As yet, the weather has been very unfavorable for the hay crops, the "weather-wise" however, prognosticate fairer times for the wheat, to which all will say "so mote it be."—*Seaforth Cor. Huron Signal*.

THE WEEVIL IN BARLEY.—On Saturday last, Mr. Thos. Russell, of Ellice, left at our office several heads of barley gathered from a field on his farm, which were literally covered with the larvæ of the weevil. Every second grain presented a yellowish tinge which, on removing the cutward covering, shewed the cause to arise from the presence of three or more of these pests. —*Stratford Herald*.

BUTTER.—Prices took a wide range to-day, on account of the varied quality of the butter brought to market, there being an unusual amount of poor butter. The ruling price for good was 35 cents; poor, 30 to 32; extra nice, 36 to 38. The shipment was 1846 tubs, and there was also a shipment of 20 boxes of cheese. —*St. Albans Messenger, August 10*.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, July 23.—The pig-iron market has been rather firm this week, and prices have slightly advanced, 51s. seven days having been paid. At the close to-day there were sellers over this figure, and buyers in fourteen days. We quote No. 1 Coltness, 55s. 31; No. 1 Gartsherrie, 58s.; No. 1 g.m.b., 51s. 91; No. 3 g.m.b., 50s. 91.—*Glasgow Post*.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Aug. 13.

Cattle; Extra, none; First quality, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Second and Third, \$6.50 to \$6.00; Milch Cows, \$20.00 to \$25.00; Extra, \$35.00 to \$40.00; Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Lambs, \$1.75 to \$2.50; Hogs, Live weight, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Hides, at 7c. to 8c.; Pelts, 45c. to 50c.; Tallow, 5c.

REMARKS.—Cattle—A full supply and selling freely at quotations. Sheep and lambs dull. Hogs in demand.

J. BELL FORSYTH & CO'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

Table listing prices for various timber and deals, including items like White Pine, Red Pine, Oak, Elm, and Spruce, with prices per 1000 ft. or per cord.

There have been very few transactions in our market during the past fortnight, and the accounts from Great Britain being so very discouraging, the timber now changing hands is either for immediate shipment or to fulfil engagements. White Pine.—The demand is altogether for good and superior. Ten to twelve rafts have been sold at \$11. to \$12. for 50 feet; \$11. to \$12. for 50 to 58 feet, and \$11. for 65 feet average. Red Pine.—Is not much required for. Elm—Very little for sale. Oak—No transactions. Staves—Nothing doing. Deals.—Few Pine in market. Spruce very dull. Freight—Tonnage scarce; 27s. 6d. for Liverpool; 31s. for timber and 30s. deals to London are latest rates.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

The attendance of farmers to-day was large, and a great quantity of produce sold. Sales were about the same as last Tuesday.

Table listing retail market prices for various goods such as Flour, Oats, Barley, Pease, Potatoes, and other commodities, with prices per bushel or per 100 lbs.

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

MONTREAL, August 11, 1869. Flour, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extras, none; Extras, \$5.40 to \$5.50; Fancy, \$5.30 to \$5.00; Supers. from Canada Wheat, \$5.27 1/2 to \$5.30; Western States' Superfine, \$5.20 to \$5.25; Strong Supers. from Canada Wheat, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Superfines from Western Wheat, (Welland Canal), \$5.25 to \$5.30 nominal; City-brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat), \$5.30 to \$5.35 nominal; Canada Superfine, No. 2, nominal; Western States, No. 2, \$4.75 to \$4.90; Fine, \$4.50 nominal; Middlings, nominal; Pollards, nominal; U. C. Bag Flour, \$2.50 to \$2.55 per 100 lbs.; City-bags, \$2.60. Market dull this forenoon, and not much business done,—prices almost nominal, the feeling in the market being easier. Only retail sales of Extras and Fancy reported. Ordinary Super. from Canada Wheat ranged from \$5.17 1/2 to \$5.30, according to quality,—and Strong Bakers' Flour at \$5.35 to \$5.50. City-brands and Welland Canal Flour nominal,—two round lots of the latter (2,200 brls) sold yesterday evening on p.t. Western States, No. 1, nominal;—sales of No. 2 at \$4.75 to \$4.90,—and Fine \$4.50. No round lots of Bag Flour reported. Receipts this morning by G. T. Railway, 1,500 brls; by Canal, 3,400 brls. OATMEAL, per barrel of 200 lbs.—\$5.50 to \$5.75. WHEAT, per bushel of 60 lbs.—No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago Spring nominal; latest sales at \$1.20 to \$1.20 1/2,—small sales of U. C. ex-carts at \$1.20. PEASE, per 60 lbs.—Nominal at \$1.05 per 60 lbs equal to 95c. per 60 lbs.,—only occasional small lots offering. CORN, per bushel of 56 lbs.—Old nominal at 85c. to 90c. OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—Nominal at 45c. to 46c. BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Nominal. RYE, per 56 lbs.—Nominal. BUTTER, per lb.—No wholesale transactions; good Western nominal at 15c. to 16c. LARD, per lb.—15c. to 16c. CHEESE, per lb.—May be quoted at about 10c. to 10 1/2c. ASHES, per 100 lbs.—Unchanged; First Pots, \$5.42 1/2 to \$5.47 1/2, according to tares; Seconds, \$4.70 to \$4.72 1/2; Thirds, \$4.30; First Pearls, \$5.65 to \$5.67 1/2. PORK, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Firm; Mess, \$28.25 to \$28.50; Thin Mess, nominal; Mess, \$21.00 to \$21.50 nominal; Prime, \$20.00 to \$20.50 nominal. MILWAUKEE, August 11.—No. 1 Wheat, very quiet at \$1.53 f.o.b.; No. 2 Wheat, at \$1.51 f.o.b.; receipts, 22,000 bus.; shipments, 6,000 bush.; Flour, dull and unchanged. Freight, firm at 8c. CHICAGO, August 11.—No. 2 Wheat, lower at \$1.45 f.o.b. Receipts, 45,000 bushels; shipments, 11,000 bushels. Corn—Firm at 99c. f.o.b.; receipts, 81,000 bush.; shipments, 146,000 do.

Family Reading.

GOING TO SLEEP.

BY ALICE ROBBINS.

Good-night, Daisy! What, one kiss more? I gave you twenty kisses before; Oh! this is the very last of all, Right on the red lips, so round and small.

And now tumble into the downy bed, That smells like honey-bees, newly fed; Up from the milk-white toes to the chin I'll tuck the lilies and dimples in.

Rogue! you are never asleep so quick—I knew it, you witch, 'tis the same old trick, And Johnny Clover and Arty Dew Hating each other down stairs for you.

I don't like either, my sister-pet, So laugh and giggle or pout or fret; Johnny is rich and Arty is wise, But somebody else has the bonniest eyes.

And somebody, heigho! won't come to-night; So here's for a frolic, you winsome sprite. That's fair; the pillows were made for balls, And babies for love-pets, and hugs and falls.

Don't cry, darling, I'll kiss the bruise, And tell you the story of daddy's shoes, That once walked straight through the clinging snow, But daddy's stockings were in them though.

"And daddy's toes?" You're a witch to guess; But, since you're so wondrously clever, yes. Hush! church-bells ring on the clear, soft air, And fairies are gambolling every where.

A story! Well, listen: "Once"—yawning oh, fie! "Boy Jack built a bean-ladder up to the sky; And he found at the top—" It has come like the sweep Of the fine falling blossoms, and Daisy's asleep.

Now Arty is off—'tis his foot on the stair, And John will soon follow in rage and despair.

They're gone, and the church-bells grow fifeal and faint, And the sweet air, so pitiful, echoes their plaint!

A step on the gravel—a voice! He is there! I'll run to the mirror and fasten my hair; For, though Johnny is wealthy and Arty is wise, I love somebody else for his laughing brown eyes.

ISOBEL JARDINE'S HISTORY.

(Continued.)

ISOBEL'S REVELATION.

It had been a week of much anxious uncertainty to Douglas. True, he had seen both Mr. Jardine and Nannie repeatedly, and they had both told him the same thing, that Isobel certainly was not ill, and wanted rest and quiet for a few days. It puzzled him to think that seeing him could disturb her. "If I were ill," he thought, "ah! is there anything in the world would cure me half so quickly as the touch of her dear little hands? But then—to be sure—I love her." And during those days of seclusion from her, a fear, which she struggled against manfully, but which would throw its gloomy influence over him, began to take possession of him that in spite of all his faithfulness and love, she would never care for him.

It was just a week since the night he had carried her down stairs, when he was told he might see her again. Almost hopelessly he had rung the door bell, and enquired for her; he had so often received the same message, that he had hardly expected to be told to walk up stairs. Isobel was in a small room near the drawing-room which she had fitted up for herself. It was a pretty green nest; there were a few choice pictures, two or three graceful Parian statues, a stand of flowers, and some books. Douglas was not often admitted to this sanctum, and to-day, with the habit of observation which was to him a second nature, it occurred to him as something new that he should be shown straight there.

Isobel had been sitting on a low chair near the window, and she rose as he entered. He advanced towards her with a quick, glad step natural to a lover after an unusually long absence from his betrothed. She held out her hand to him without speaking, and looking into her face he saw that it was perfectly colorless.

"Isobel! my darling, how pale you look!" He would have drawn her to him, but she shrunk away, and motioned to him to take a seat a little way off from her. In a moment, before she spoke, he knew that some crisis had come in her feelings toward him, but he tried to speak to her in his usual tone.

"I am so glad to see you again, Isobel. This week has seemed to me very long."

"Has it? I know it must have seemed strange—ungrateful, that I have not seen you before to thank you for—"

"My dearest, I needed no thanks. Was I not taking care of my own?"

She spoke in a low, hurried voice, as if she had something to say which must be said, and she wished to have it over. "Indeed I could not see you. I needed to be quiet a little that I might think, and make up my mind what to do."

It was coming then, he thought. She had found that she could not love him, and was going to tell him so, and request her release from their engagement. It was strange that this discovery should come just when she owed her life to him. Not that he thought much of that,—his grief was too deep and his nature too generous.

"Is there any special subject on which you have required to make up your mind?" he asked gently.

"Yes. I ought not to have needed so much time to think about it, for I knew at once, even that night, what I must do. But it was very hard."

"What was hard?" "The thought that I must give you up." The words were very low, but perfectly distinct, and were followed by a deep silence. A little gilt clock on the mantel-piece chimed out the quarter in a silver, tinkling tone, and a goldfinch that hung in the window hopped from spar to spar of its cage, and twittered softly. Neither Isobel nor Douglas moved. The announcement was not made in exactly the form he had expected. She spoke of giving him up as if it were something hard to do. Perhaps her pain was only the sort of sorrow that a kind heart must feel in inflicting pain on another. He had covered his eyes with one of his large brown hands, and he spoke without removing it. "Will you tell me why—things can be no longer between us as they have been?"

"Because, that night when you saved my life, I made a discovery." "You discovered that it was impossible for you to love me enough to become my wife?" "No, not that."

"What then?" "She sat clasping her hands close together before she answered him, and a spot of color rose in her white cheeks. "I owe it to you to tell you. You have a right to know. Yet—it is very difficult for me to tell you. If I ask you to give me up without further question, will you do it?"

"No, Isobel. You are taking from me the happiness of my life, and I need to know why."

She was silent, and he continued, his strong voice trembling a little. "I know I am a great deal older and graver than you are, and I thought that I would be all the more able to cherish and care for you. Perhaps it was foolish, but I thought the faithful tenderness of years might win you to love me. Am I to understand now that the hope was altogether vain?"

"No. Oh, Douglas, it was not that—nothing like that."

He rose and stood beside her, stooping tenderly over her. "What then, my child? If you have any sorrow, tell it to me, and I will share it, and so lighten it."

She shook her head sorrowfully. "When I tell you this sorrow—for it is a bitter sorrow—you will not wish to share it. You will feel that you must go away from me, and never see me any more, Douglas. The discovery I made that night was this—for I must tell you—I am a drunkard."

He had been bending over her to catch the low tones of her voice; now he drew himself upright, as if he had been suddenly struck. She clasped her hands together, and went on, with the hot tears streaming down her cheeks. "Yes. Go away from me. I knew you would. I knew you would hate and despise me—for it is true, Douglas. And as I have told you so much, I must tell you all. You have heard of that other man whom I loved, and who went away from me. When I heard of his faithlessness, I was so miserable I thought I could not live, and then I began to take—what I should never, never have tasted. But I was so weak and wretched, and I thought it did me good; and, gradually, I took more and more, till I could not do without it, though I never knew till that night that I had become—that horrible thing, Oh! if you knew how I have suffered through this past week you would pity me—indeed you would. I have longed for it so, though I hate myself for doing it, I long for it still, whenever I think of it. But I shall never pass my lips again, so help me, O God! And then the misery of knowing that I must part from you! If it had been for any other reason, I think it would have been easier; but it is so terrible to feel despised by the person one loves."

"Loves?" he said, almost in a whisper.

"Yes. Oh, it was hard that it should come just then when I needed to give you up for ever. But during this dreadful week I've thought so much of you. And when I thought of all your nobleness and tenderness, of all that you have been to me, then I found out how I loved you—better, far better, than I ever loved any one else. That must have been sent for a temptation, I think, for I felt so tempted to let you go on loving me, and conquer this in silence—to be your wife, and never let you know. But I'm not quite so lost as that, Douglas. And you will pity me a little, won't you, though you go away?"

He had stood quite still, looking down at her; now he stooped again, and, with a sudden gesture, drew her to his breast. "Pity you! Oh my little child, how you have mistaken me!"

Something rose in his throat that he had to overcome before he could go on. "Isobel, do you think that, loving you as I do, I could leave you to carry on this struggle alone? No, no. You must come to me. You must be my wife, and let me help you, for I can help you; and I have no fear, Isobel."

She struggled to get away from him, but he held her fast. "You must not," she sobbed out. "I can't let you sacrifice yourself to me. Your wife must be pure and good, not a weak, sinful girl like me. You must go away."

"I will not."

They were only three words, but they subdued her. In them she felt the strength of a strong man who was determined to conquer, and she was powerless to resist. She clung to him now humbly, as she had never done before. "But, Douglas, think what it would be to have a drunkard for your wife!"

"My wife will not be that. She will be as pure and good as any lady in Scotland, and only more humble because she has sinned. For I know you have sinned, Isobel. You would not wish to me say otherwise. But, my poor darling, how you must have suffered!"

"Suffered! Ah, yes!" she said, shuddering.

"Thank God, you have told me. I can help you now. You must be my wife soon, Isobel."

She shook her head. "No, I can be firm in that. If I ever am your wife, it must be after I have quite conquered—after that longing is quite gone. I suppose it will go?" she asked, eagerly.

"Certainly," he replied, decidedly. "You must be patient and brave, and I have no fear."

"I think I can be very brave," she said "now—when—"

"What, my darling?"

"When you still care for me," she whispered, leaning her cheek on his breast.

They sat together so for a long time in silence, broken only by an occasional low murmured word of tenderness from Douglas. How sweet that rest was to Isobel, after the struggles and despair of the past week, she alone knew.

"And now," he said, smiling down on her as they heard the luncheon bell ring, "you must consider yourself my patient for a while, and obey my directions implicitly. Will you?"

She looked up at him, with bright eyes full of trust. "Ah, yes. Indeed I shall."

"Then go and put on your habit, and after luncheon we'll have a ride. There is such a pleasant wind to-day."

She went, gladly, and Douglas went down to Mr. Jardine, who was waiting for him with rather an anxious face.

"Well," he said, as he shook hands. "Well," answered Douglas, smiling "I'm happy to say it is well."

"Then it's all right between you," said Mr. Jardine, his face clearing up.

"Perfectly right."

"I'm glad to hear it. Do you know, Methven, I've had some uncomfortable doubts on the subject for the last day or two. Her refusing to see you was so queer, and—women are an unaccountable sort of beings sometimes I didn't know what fancy she might have taken into her head."

"I think her nerves are a little out of order," said Douglas, quietly. Probably a thorough change of scene would do her good. I wish I could prevail on her to come to me now. I would take her abroad for a few months."

"And will she not go?" "She begs for some further delay. I don't want to hurry her. I want her to do what she likes best."

Mr. Jardine poured out a glass of port for himself, and thoughtfully sipped it. "You are a good fellow, Methven. I daresay she's a spoiled bairn. You see she was all I had."

"Yes. I know," said Douglas, quickly. Isobel came into the room, her face looking a little pale and thin under her black hat with drooping feathers. She sat down to table opposite her father.

"My dear child," he said, "you must have some wine. You look quite pale." And he filled a glass and pushed it towards her.

She flushed, painfully, and glanced at Douglas. "No, thank you, papa," she said, stammering. "I—I—really don't want any."

"Nonsense, Isobel. You must take it. It is necessary for your health. Any doctor would say so, except, perhaps, Moore, whom I wouldn't trust on this subject."

"I don't want it, papa."

"Make her take it, Methven," said Mr. Jardine, turning to him with a look of vexation. "She's under your orders now. You see I've spoiled her, till she thinks she needn't obey me."

Douglas looked at her drooping face, and saw that tears were trembling under her eyelashes. "I think she must be indulged just now," he said, gently. "Suppose you let me ring for some coffee. That is a good substitute."

He rose to ring the bell, and as he passed her chair she raised her eyes to him and whispered, "Thank you," with a look which meant far more.

Mr. Jardine grumbled as he carved the cold chicken.

"Coffee! that's what Moore dabbles in. Coffee is all very well in its place, but what Isobel wants is strengthening just now—two or three glasses of good wine in the day. I'll call in some sensible doctor to see her, and get him to order it."

"You must let me be her doctor just now," said Douglas, quickly, seeing her look of alarm. "And I prescribe this wine to be eaten immediately, and this cup of coffee," he added, taking it from the servant, "to be taken while it is hot."

She obeyed, smiling. "Ah, you see," said her father, "she does what you tell her. Well, I hear the decalogue is considered old-fashioned now-a-days, so what can we poor fathers expect. You'll take some wine, Methven, at any rate. This is capital port."

"I think not, thank you."

Mr. Jardine put down the decanter, and stared at him. "Have you two entered into a conspiracy to aggravate me? If there's one thing I can't abide, it's teetotal humbug. I have a respect for you, Methven, but if you turn teetotaler, I warn you it won't increase."

"I am sorry for it," said Douglas, steadily, but with the slightest possible comical twitch at the corners of his mouth. "I fear I must forfeit the measure of respect which you refuse to accord to teetotalers."

"You don't mean it?" said Mr. Jardine, aghast.

"I rather think I do."

"But why, in the name of all that's absurd? Of all the men that I know you have the least need of any pledge to keep you from intemperance."

"I may help others who do need it. There are many such in the world."

"It's the absurdest scheme that ever was found. Because the women down the Cowgate make beasts of themselves, is my daughter to refrain from taking the wine she needs?" Douglas saw that Isobel winced terribly. How often those careless words of ours, spoken in ignorance, touch some sore place that causes another infinite pain!

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

Adoniram Judson, the illustrious American missionary, was a minister's son; he was very able and very ambitious. He was early sent to college. In the class above was a young man of the name of E—, brilliant, witty and popular, but a determined Deist. Between him and the minister's son there sprang up a close intimacy, which ended in the latter gradually renouncing all his early beliefs, and becoming as great a skeptic as his friend. He was only twenty years of age, and you may be sure it was a terrible distress and consternation which filled the home-circle when during the recess, he announced that he was no longer a believer in Christianity. More than a match for his father's arguments, he steeled himself against all softer influences, and with his mind made up to enjoy life and see the world, he first joined a company of players at New York, and then set out on a solitary tour. One night he stopped at a country inn. Lighting him to his room, the landlord mentioned that he had been obliged to place him next door to a young man who was exceedingly ill, in all probability dying, but he hoped that it would occasion him no uneasiness. Judson assured him that, beyond pity for the poor sick man, he should have no feeling whatever. Still the night proved a restless one. Sounds came from the sick chamber—sometimes the movements of the watchers, sometimes the groans of the sufferer, and the young traveller could not sleep. "So close at hand, with but a thin partition between us," he thought, "there is an immortal spirit about to pass into eternity, and is he prepared?" And then he thought "For shame of my shallow philosophy! What would E—, so intellectual and clear-headed, think of this boyish weakness?" And then he tried to sleep, but still the picture of the dying man rose up to his imagination. He was a "young man" and the young student felt compelled to place himself on his neighbor's dying bed, and he could not help fancying what, in such circumstances, would be his thoughts. But the morning dawned, and in the welcome daylight his "superstitious illusions fled away."

When he came down stairs he inquired of the landlord how his fellow-lodger had passed the night. "He is dead!" was the answer. "Dead?" "Yes; he is gone, poor fellow: the doctor said he would probably not survive the night."

"Do you know who he was?" "Oh yes, it was a young man from Providence College; a very fine fellow; his name was E—." Judson was completely stunned. Hours passed before he could quit the house; but when he did resume his journey, the words Dead! Lost! Lost! were continually ringing in his ears. There was no need for argument. God had spoken, and from the presence of the living God the chimeras of unbelief and the pleasures of sin alike fled away. The religion of the Bible he knew to be true; and, turning his horse's head toward Plymouth, he rode slowly homeward, his plans of enjoyment all shattered, and ready to commence that rough and uninviting path which, through the death-prison at Ava and its rehearsal of martyrdom, conducted to the grave at Maulmain.—Dr. James Hamilton.

THE CRAMP.—A towel dipped in hot water and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an effective and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles.

CRYSTALLIZING FLOWERS.—This is done by suspending or repeatedly dipping them in water saturated with alum. Dried specimens can only be used by this process. The freshness and beauty of flowers can be preserved by dipping them in glycerine.

RIDDLES. No. 531. FLORAL PUZZLES.

- 1. A travelling carriage, and a body of people. 2. Four fifths of a for, a vowel, and a fierce animal. 3. A wild animal, and a gauntlet. 4. A domestic animal, and a child's dress.

Along the lines a shout is heard, "My first! My first!" they cry; And onward rides my royal first, the mark of every eye.

The bands blare forth a welcome sound, from rank to rank, to rear, From lancer and dragoon rings out the loudly thundering cheer.

Where the drooping willow's leaves o'erhang the sluggish river, Where the summer grass and flowers in faintest south winds quiver, Watching the ripples as they pass, my second, half asleep, Snares with his line and baited steel the creatures of the deep.

But, lo! a gleam upon the stream. My brilliant whole is there; My human second scarcely can with him in skill compare; Nature's own glories flash and glance, none lovelier could be seen, In robes effulgent of my first—of princess, empress, queen.

No. 532. An insect on the wing I be, Although my feet are only three; My third foot changed, I then have four, Which, standing still from hour to hour, Awaits your pleasure or your pain With equal patience. Change again: The chances are that out of me Reverse of fortune you may see! First, I have much to do with money; Next, with night-work; last, with money.

No. 533. Letter four's the initial of part of your face, While five in Great Britain flows onward with grace.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES. No. 527.—Dandelion. No. 528.—Richmond. No. 529.—Milton. No. 530.—832.

you will not interfere among the servants." So Barbara could say no more.

A few days afterwards, when going into her room, she was surprised to see the child seated at her writing-table, with a pen in one hand and her head resting very thoughtfully on the other; but the paper lay all blank before her.

Annie's thoughts were far, far away; and it was only when Barbara spoke, that she found out that any one was beside her. Bursting into tears, she cried, "O Miss Barbara, Miss Barbara, do not be angry with me!"

"I am not angry," said Barbara, "and it is not very naughty; but you must tell me why you did such a strange thing, and what you were thinking so hard about that you did not know I was here."

Annie had been taught always to speak the truth, so she answered: "I was very tired ma'am, and the clock struck twelve, and I thought, as the day was not half done, I would sit down and rest here a bit where nobody would seek me. And I've done it before, ma'am," she added with a fresh outburst of tears.

"But what were you thinking about?" asked Barbara.

"This sheet of paper was lying here ma'am, and I took up the pen and made believe to be writing to my brother Tom; and it was a long letter I wrote—just like speaking; and I forgot it was not real writing, and that he would never know all I had been thinking and saying to him."

"Have you forgot it all?" asked Barbara; "for if you have not, I will write it for you on the sheet of paper, and you will send him a real letter after all."

Then she took the pen and wrote all that Annie bade her. Then she put up the letter and stamped it, and sent Annie away with it to the post.

When Mrs. Williams returned that afternoon, Barbara ventured to ask if Annie might come to her each morning for a couple of hours to learn reading and writing. Her aunt made no objection, but said she would soon tire of such work.

After this Barbara's life was much happier than before. She had found some one who needed her help; and as to Annie, I cannot tell how much brighter her life was now. All the hard work she had seemed lighter, now that her longing desire to be able to write real letters to her dear brother Tommy was to be gratified, and now that she had a friend in the house to tell all her little troubles to.

"Annie," said Barbara one day, "I think you work as hard as ever, but you do not look so wearied now; what is the reason?"

"Oh! ma'am," said little Annie, "I am quite strong; and now I do not mind doing the things the servants bid me because I have somebody that loves me in the house, who will take care of me."

"Ah! Annie," said her new friend "there is one who has been loving you and taking care of you long before you ever saw me, and He sent me to this house just, I think, to help you. But all the teaching and help I can give you will be little indeed, unless I can help you to know and love Him."

Then Barbara read to her how Jesus had said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," and other sweet passages from the Bible, telling how God loves and cares for children; and she thought with joy that when she would have to leave poor Annie, and go to join her own dear parents, He would be to her, "A Friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

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The Miscellany.

NOTHING TO DO, OR THE EFFECTS OF IDLENESS.

WRITTEN BY A PUPIL OF A COMMON SCHOOL IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

Nothing to do! O nothing to do! How often I've wished to have nothing to do! No burdensome, wearisome toil to pursue; How happy the man who has nothing to do!

I longed for release from incessant employ, I counted the days with a feeling of joy, The prospect still lightening as nearer it drew, How glorious! the time to have nothing to do.

To have a few weeks just to spend as I please, To seek for amusement, or lie at my ease, With former companions old friendships renew, And better than all, to have nothing to do.

The time at last came, and behold I was free; Begone weary labor, no more oppress me: And little I dreamt, for as little I knew That I would live soon to have nothing to do.

At first disappointed, as you might well know, For time jogged along so exceedingly slow, That more discontented I day by day grew, And simply because I had nothing to do.

I was out of my element—nothing could please, And laziness haunted the pillow of ease; I sighed for the day that my toil would renew, For sure I was tired having nothing to do.

Hail then, honest labor! no more I'll complain Of plenty to do while my health doth remain; Eternally plodding is toilsome 'tis true, But cursed is the wretch who has nothing to do.

Look here, ye idlers, ye good-for-naught tribe, And for your disease a sure cure I'll prescribe, Some honest employ, some calling pursue, And shake off the nuisance of nothing to do.

Man was not created to trifle his time, To waste his existence, to growl and repine, And while the world lasts this proverb holds true "He'll never be happy who has nothing to do."

—Peel Banner. W.F.T.

TEMPERANCE AND LAW.

The friends of Temperance, at their recent meeting at Saratoga,

"Resolved, that we will demand of the next Legislature a law to enable the majority of the voters of any town, city, village, or ward, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors or beverages therein."

—It seems to us that this is a reasonable and moderate demand. The Liquor Traffic is the chief fountain of the Crime and Pauperism whereby the community is so fearfully scourged and burdened. It incites fully nine-tenths of the murderous assaults now so fearfully frequent. The Vineland experiment has demonstrated that where no liquor is sold, there crime and pauperism are scarcely heard of, save through journals from rum-selling localities. As a rule, the devotees of Total Abstinence add nothing to the population of our crowded asylums, almshouses, prisons, while heavily taxed to support them. This is not fair nor just. Those who profit by the Liquor Traffic ought to support their own victims. And, since that Traffic is a practical nuisance, those who believe it such ought to be empowered to abate it wherever they are a clear majority of the body politic.

The World, on the 13th, plainly conceded that the Massachusetts Prohibitory Law would diminish Pauperism and Crime if it could only be enforced. Yet it now insists that such laws, where enacted, should not be enforced. Here is its manifesto:

"To nobody have we committed the custody of our appetites or the care of our lives. To nobody will we commit that control. Most, therefore, would we resent the presumptuous insolence of the attempt when it comes from a majority of our fellow-citizens who have the power to usurp that control and vote themselves into its exercise. They shall choose to drink or not to drink, making choice each man for himself. They shall not choose to cheat any other man out of his choice by powerfully compelling him to submit to their choice for him. That the compulsion is worked by a majority voting it to be law, rectifies not its intrinsic insolence, its inherent tyranny. Free men are outraged all the same; but moreover, law is prostituted to varnish the operation into the aspect of decency and the semblance of a title. So free men suffer and the law likewise, whose function it is to maintain the freedom of each, limited by the like freedom of all."

—This is simple Nullification. "We do not like this law; hence, we will not obey it." This spirit would make each man his own law-giver and resolve Society into chaos.

The World shrinks from the application of its principles to the law's dealings with other vices, because

"It is not proved that all drinking of spirituous liquors is a vice, as all adultery and all seduction is."

"Not proved" to whom? Where is your arbiter? Is every man to judge for himself what acts should, and what should not, be repressed by law? Then you can no more punish adultery and seduction than liquor-selling.

But The World proceeds: "Quite as much of all eating is harmful as of all drinking."

"Harmful" to whom? to gluttons? Possibly. To the community? Plainly no. Gluttony does not fill our dwellings with homicides and our cells with manslaughter. No glutton ever killed his wife or child—or any one's wife or child—because he had eaten too big a dinner. No policeman looks sharply for scenes of violence when he learns that the head glutton of his beat has eaten three men's allowance. Don't you see that you are hitting out wildly?

Neighbor! this question of the rightfulness and rightful lawfulness of "putting the bottle to his neighbor's mouth" is bound to be argued more closely than you seem to imagine. We Temperance men have had it under con-

sideration these twenty or thirty years. Your crowd has just begun to look into it. We have you, therefore, at a disadvantage, which impels forbearance. Our fundamental position is this—Alcohol is a poison. If it is not we are wrong; if it is, we are right, or all our general laws governing the sale and dispensation of poisons are as outrageous as you pronounce Liquor Prohibition. When this point is settled, we shall have no ground of difference. And when you shall have studied well the chemical aspect of the case, you will be prepared to go on with the general discussion. —N. Y. Tribune.

REMARKS BY THE WITNESS.

There is no recipe for weakening a temperance argument equal to that employed by the World, namely, coupling gluttony with drunkenness: because if the two be on a par, then moderate eating being the only cure for the one moderate drinking must necessarily be the only cure for the other. But apart altogether from the question whether the human race, as a whole, suffers to a great extent from gluttony, while it does certainly suffer to a great extent from drunkenness, there is no similarity between the two cases at all, because food must be used whilst there is no necessity whatever for using alcoholic drinks. It is as necessary indeed to drink as to eat, but that necessity has only reference to water in some shape, and in no sense to alcohol. If any particular kind of food were found to destroy whole tribes, to fill gaols and poor-houses, and to destroy in numberless instances domestic peace, we would say let all leave off that kind of food and all the world would say amen; but the same principle must certainly hold good with regard to one particular kind of drink or rather ingredient in drink, namely alcohol which actually does produce all these baneful results.

We have only to add that the few who do err in the matter of eating too much are nearly all of the class who stimulate their appetites unnaturally with wine, ale, brandy, &c., so that alcohol is responsible for most of the gluttony as well as all of the drunkenness in the world.

"HERETICAL LONDON" ON UNITARIANISM.

A keen and well-informed writer in the London Christian World is giving in a series of articles, an account of "Heretical London." In No. IX., devoted to the Unitarians, he makes this criticism upon their assumed intellectuality:

"A Unitarian could no more conceal his sect than a Quaker. Generally he wore spectacles; his hair was always arranged so as to do justice to his phrenological development; on his mouth there always played a smile, half sarcastic and half self-complacent. Nor was such an expression much to be wondered at, when you remembered that, according to his own idea, and certainly to his own satisfaction, he had solved all religious doubts, cleared up all religious mysteries, and annihilated, as regards himself, human infirmities, ignorance, and superstition. It is easy to comprehend how a congregation of such would be eminently respectable and calm and self-possessed,—indeed, so much so, that you felt inclined to ask why it should have descended to come into existence at all. Mrs. Jarley's waxworks, as described by that lady herself, may be taken as a very fair description of an average Unitarian congregation at no very remote date. Little Nell says, "I never saw any waxworks, ma'am; is it funnier than Punch?" "Funnier," said Mrs. Jarley, in a shrill voice, "it is not funny at all." "Oh," said Nell, with all possible humility. "It is not funny at all, repeated Mrs. Jarley; 'it's calm, and what's that word again—critical? No, classical—that's it: it's calm and classical. No low beating and knockings about; no jokin' and squeakings like your precious Punch's, but always the same, with a constantly unchanging air of coldness and gentility." Now it was upon this coldness and gentility that the Unitarians took their stand; they eliminated enthusiasm, they ignored the passions, and they failed to get the people, who preferred, instead, the most illiterate rant whose heart was in the work.

The same writer also quotes the following significant confession of one of the Unitarian clergymen of greatest distinction:

"The Rev. James Martineau, a man universally honored in all sections of the universal church, confesses:—'I am constrained to say that neither my intellectual preference nor my moral admiration goes heartily with the Unitarian heresies, sects, or productions of any age. Ebionites, Arians, Socinians, all seem to me to contrast unfavorably with their opponents, and to exhibit a type of thought and character far less worthy, on the whole, of the true genius of Christianity. I am conscious that my deepest obligations, as a learner from others, are in almost every department to writers out of my own creed. In philosophy I have had to unlearn most that I had imbibed from my early text-books and the authors in chief favor with them. In Biblical interpretation I derive from Calvin and Whitby the help that fails me in Creil and Belsham. In devotional literature and religious thought I find nothing of ours that does not pale before Augustine, Tauler and Pascal; and in the poetry of the Church it is the Latin or the German hymns, or the lines of Charles Wesley or Keeble, that fasten on my memory and heart and make all else seem poor and cold."

CURE FOR WARTS.—Dissolve as much washing-soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. This, repeated, will gradually destroy the largest wart.

ALLIGATOR FISHING.

Many years ago, I was stationed for some months at San Juan de Nicaragua, one of the most unpleasant parts of the world it has ever been my fate to sojourn in. At the time I speak of, the Americans were just thinking of opening a route to the Pacific, via the San Juan; and H.M.S. H—, in which I was then serving, was sent to the river to look after "British interests," whatever that may mean. We had been there for some weeks, and had killed the time as well as we could, by shooting snipe and pigeons, and catching sharks, or occasionally going a few miles up the river and getting pot shots at the alligators, when intelligence was brought one morning that a native woman had been seized and devoured by one of these monsters, at a point close to the back of the town. Directly I heard this, I determined to put in execution a plan I had been revolving in my brain for some time, which was, "to catch an alligator alive." To enable me to do this, I had caused the ship's armorer to weld the shanks of three large shark-hooks together, so as to form a triangle similar to, but, of course, much larger than, those used for pike-fishing, and to add an additional length of strong iron chain; this, with a coil of inch and a-half Minilla rope, constituted our tackle. Having obtained the requisite leave, a party of us left the ship early one afternoon and paddled in a "bungay," or large canoe, to the scene of our intended operations. Arrived at our place of action, which I found to be a small creek or armet of the river, our first care was to prepare a place in which we could comfortably pass the time before our sport commenced; so the Indians at once set about building a stage or platform amidst the branches of a large tree growing close to the water's edge. Knowing the epicurean taste of our intended prey, the Indians had procured for us, as a bait, the more than half decomposed body of a kid; and Harry had also brought a wretched dog, whose cries were to lure the scaly monster to his fate. By the time our preparations were complete, the sun had set, and it was time to prepare our fishing-tackle. The kid was accordingly lashed securely to the chain, just above the triangle of hooks. A stake was then driven into the mud, and hooks, and bait secured to it by a split-yarn coil of rope being brought up to our platform. This done, we climbed to our resting place, and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. The alligators were now upon the stir, and at intervals we could hear their peculiar noise, which is a singular and awful sound, something like a suppressed sigh, but so loud that it can be heard at a distance of nearly a mile. First, one would make this horrid noise, and then others in all directions would answer him; while the wretched cur, which Harry had tied to the foot of a tree, added his yells to the dismal concert. My readers, perhaps, are not aware that the barking of a dog is a certain lure to alligators. Presently, one of the Indians pointed to our bait, and I saw a long object, like a black log of wood, slowly floating towards it. In a little time, we saw the stake tremble and bend over, and our line began to tighten. We gave him a few moments to gorge the bait, and then with a vigorous jerk we fixed the triangle of hooks fast in his gullet. In an instant he started off like mad, but after he had run some twenty or thirty fathoms of line, we brought him up. Descending from our platform, the whole party (eleven in all) manned the line and endeavored to drag the scaly monster from the water; but our efforts were in vain; so, after repeated trials and failures, we gave it up for the time being, and contented ourselves with making the line fast to our tree, feeling certain that no struggle on its part could break it. This done, we once more climbed to our resting-place, and passed the time till daylight, listening to our Yankee friend's well-told twisters. Daylight at length broke, and then, to our surprise, we saw that our captive had left the water, and was lying on the bank. To drop to the ground and man the rope was but the work of a moment; and with a "one, two, three," we fairly walked away with him, and taking the slack round the trunk of the tree, soon had him safely moored. But the fight was by no means out of him, and he kept lashing his tail about so viciously that it was impossible to approach near enough to cut his throat, as we intended to put an end to him in that way to avoid spoiling his head by putting a ball through it. Under these circumstances, there was nothing to be done but "moor him head and stern"—i. e., get a rope fast to his tail. This, after several ineffectual attempts, we succeeded in doing, and in a few seconds had his hinder quarters securely lashed to an adjacent tree. He was now powerless, and we were able to view his vast proportions with safety; and, as he was utterly helpless, I took advantage of his state to verify Waterton's account of "riding an alligator with his fore-paws twisted over his back." This I found to be possible, but I should say highly improbable. Having amused ourselves for some time with watching his vain attempts to escape, I gave the word, and one of the Indians cut his throat, and in a very short time he was dead, and we then measured him. His length was 13 feet 9 inches, and girth round, just behind his fore-paws, 6 feet 5 1/2 inches. On opening him we had the satisfaction of finding that justice had overtaken the right one, for in him we found the half-digested leg and foot of a female—no doubt of the unfortunate girl whose horrid fate had led to our expedition. We caught several more during our stay in the San Juan, but none of them were nearly so large as our woman-eater. —Cassell's Magazine.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

"Every one is endowed, each for himself, with a special gift of salutary influence, a peculiar benign power, which he can no more get another to employ for him than one flower can get another to breathe forth its fragrance, or one star depute to another star its shining. Your individual character, the special mould and temper of your being, is different from that of all other beings, and God in creating

it, designed it for a special use in His Church. Your relations to your fellowmen are peculiar to yourself and over some minds,—some little group or circle of moral beings—you can wield an influence which it is given to no other person to wield. Your place and lot in life, too, is one which has been assigned to you alone. For no other has the same part been cast. On your particular path no other footsteps shall ever leave their print. Through that one course, winding or straight, rapid or slow, brief or long protracted, in no other course, shall the stream of life flow on to the great ocean. And so to you it is given to shed blessings around you, to do good to others, to communicate, as you pass through life, to those whose moral history borders or crosses yours, a heavenly influence, which is all your own. If this power be not used by you, it will never be used. There is work in God's Church which if not done by you will be left forever undone."

THE CONGRESSIONAL GARDEN.

The Congressional Garden, twelve or fifteen acres in extent, lies next to the Capitol grounds, facing them with its narrow end; then running backward, trianglewise, with the famous Washington Canal for a base, and Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues for the other two sides. Only sixteen years ago the space assigned by Congress, as early almost as the laying out of the city, for this garden, was a swamp, with Liben Creek, the classic yellow a little overdone in its muddy waters, running through it, a glass cage erected on piles, approached by raised walks, and containing a few flowers in the midst of it. And this was all the Government had to show then in the botany line. Then new appropriations were made, and a gardener imported from Scotland, and this mustard-seed of a beginning expanded into the flora of the whole world. This garden is now one of the prime attractions of the Capital. Congressmen and Counts walk through it arm in arm. Fashionable lady sight-seers throng it winter and summer, the bright colors of their silks and satins vieing constantly with the hues of its roses and lilies. The gardener assures me that he sees the faces of a greater number of distinguished visitors than any other personage in Washington.

You enter the garden through an arbor, or a scientific collection of trees, transplanted from every part of the world, arranged into an avenue, the American trees confronting the foreign, an English oak opposing an American sycamore, a native elm the vis a vis of a walnut tree from Mount Caucasus. Around the whole inclosure are cultivated the innumerable plants, flowers, trees and shrubs that flourish in this latitude of thirty-nine, scarcely a degree lower than Cincinnati. In the centre of the garden there are a dozen or more extensive growing-houses, and adjacent to these the grand conservatory. It is a splendid crystal palace three hundred feet in length, an immense dome in the centre, with attached transept halls debouching into octagonal pavilions.

This green-house rivals the famous ones abroad, the conservatory at the Royal Kew Gardens, in London, or the one on the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, and in architectural proportions is finer than either. This, and the smaller conservatories around it, now supply the steady demand for flowers of more than three hundred members of Congress. Take a session from November till June, and, at the moderate average of six a day, there will go out of here nearly two thousand bouquets. Besides this, at the end of the session the wife or "cousin" of every representative is entitled to one large box of choice flowers and plants, and these are sent free, as a frank, to suit every degree of latitude between Canada and the Rio Grande.

But the lavish of sweetness from this one garden on this one city is incalculable. Its choice exotics are almost constantly on the desk of every Cabinet Minister; its roses help to decorate the parlors of every reception; its bouquets give out their rarest perfume under hazy lamps on many a midnight tele-a-tele, and from the depths of its camellias steals the odorous breath of many a romance, as doubtlessly brilliant as those of the salons of Ninon l'Enclos or la belle Scarron. —Washington Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—At the suggestion of a little girl in Boston, the chapel of one of the central churches is opened two mornings of each week for the reception of fresh fruits and flowers, to be distributed among the sick poor of the city. This distribution is made through an efficient committee, and the offerings are to be given not only to the patients in the hospitals, but to the destitute in their wretched homes.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AMONG THE BIRDS.—On the whole, there seems to be a system of women's rights prevailing among the birds, which, contemplated from the standpoint of the male, is quite admirable. In almost all cases of joint interest the female bird is the most active. She determines the site of the nest, and is usually the most absorbed in its construction. Generally, she is more vigilant in caring for the young, and manifests the most concern when danger threatens. Hour after hour I have seen the mother of a brood of blue grosbeaks pass from the nearest meadow to the tree that held her nest, with a cricket or grasshopper in her bill, while her better-dressed half was singing serenely on a distant tree, or pursuing his pleasure amid the branches. —Atlantic Monthly.

OATMEAL AS FOOD.—An exchange says: "If mothers would have their children grow up clear-eyed and comely, with frames of bone and not of cartilage, with transparent complexions instead of muddy ones, with full and well-rounded limbs instead of scrawny ones, then do not always set before them bread of fine flour and highly-seasoned meats, but give them, four or five times a week, a

breakfast of oatmeal mush. Do you say that they don't like it? Perhaps you don't know how to prepare it properly. The Scotch method of preparing oatmeal (or rather one of the methods), is to make a mush a little thicker than gruel, and the boiling should continue three or five minutes (not more) after the thickening is finished. This, eaten with sugar or milk alone, or with syrup, is highly palatable, and is generally liked by children whose tastes are not vitiated."

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE FOR LADIES.—The session of this College closed on Tuesday, July 6th, with the usual meeting to witness the distribution of prizes by the Dean of Westminster. The Rev. A. R. Vardy, Professor of English Language and Literature, read the reports of the examiners in the various branches of study; these were very satisfactory, and reflected great credit on both teachers and pupils. In concluding the report, Mr. Vardy said: "I have no hesitation in saying that the whole work of the College, so far as I have had an opportunity of judging, is in a very satisfactory state. The students appear to have a proper appreciation of the meaning and object of their lessons, and take a lively interest in them; the subjects of study are wisely chosen, and carefully taught." Prizes were then given for improvement in Scripture history, Roman and English history, arithmetic, writing, Latin, French, German, drawing, instrumental and vocal music. After the distribution, the Dean addressed the pupils, expressing the pleasure he felt in coming among them, connected as he was with Queen's College, of which the City College had been a branch. He said the aim of female education should be to enable the women of our country to take an intelligent interest in the mental pursuits and occupations of men; there should be no gulf of separation between them on these subjects, but here, as in other ways, the woman should be a true helpmeet. To secure success in education one thing at a time must be taken in hand and mastered, and the system of "cramming" altogether avoided. —Christian World, 16th July.

AGRICULTURAL.

DAIRYING AND RAISING CALVES.

How is the ignorance of some farmers about raising calves, in conjunction with dairying, to be accounted for? Every calf from the milch cows can be raised without making one pound less of butter, and the calves be as good at a year old as any that have sucked their dams. Even where cheese is made it can be done, though not quite as easily as when butter only is produced. Having seen it done for about forty years, (when only seven years old I helped feed a number of calves summer and winter, for my father dairied all the year round, and often bought calves for raising in addition to all brought in by his own cows,) and having done it myself, and being now raising some from three to nine weeks old, I can say with confidence that any man must be a little wanting in sound agricultural knowledge who does not understand this simple, and, in many districts, universal, way of breeding, weaning and rearing the best dairy stock in the world. The calves I am now weaning on milk which stands thirty-six hours and then has the cream taken off, are in as thriving and growing a state as any can be.

No herd of dairy cows can be kept up and improved to return full profits unless attention is given to use a first-class bull, from a good milking dam, as well as from pure blood, and then all the heifer calves from good cows may be weaned and brought round to be milch cows in due season. Some few years since, a gentleman started a large dairy in the West. I corresponded with him, and declared that he must raise calves to make the establishment pay; but it was of no use, the farm was advertised for sale, and hundreds now are, and will be, because, with all cheese factories, etc., the majority of the great dairymen do not know how to raise calves cheaply, nor how to force them into maturity early; nor do they understand the importance of using only such a bull as is adapted to the getting of dairy cows. "Old Anthony" got stock sixteen years; he commenced as a yearling and it was equally good one year as another. —Es.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

CULTURE AND USE OF ONIONS.—An agricultural writer says: These bulbs are not only popular, healthy and nutritive, but absolutely medicinal. I have known inveterate dyspepsia cured by the use of raw onions as a daily tonic, and on philosophical principles. They have the same exciting influence on the coats of the stomach that they have on the eyes, calling out gastric juice as freely as they do tears, from the visual organs. For poultices they are invaluable.

BEES IN BOX HIVE.—Mrs. Tupper says: "When my bees were in box hives I never omitted looking on the bottom board of each one every morning and destroying the worms. Every one left soon becomes a miller, capable of laying many eggs that become worms very soon; every one destroyed puts an end to four possible generations in a single season. Destroy every worm in spring, and you can have no millers hatched in your hives that season."

TO WASH WHITE WOOLLENS.—"A Young Housekeeper" writes: "Put a kettle of clear soft water on the stove and shave enough soap into it to make a strong suds; let it come to a boil, and pour it over the flannels placed in a tub; let them stand until they are cool enough to handle, and then rub or squeeze lightly and wring out. If they were very dirty, repeat the operation; if not, make a very weak suds, boiling hot, and after it is taken off the fire put in some blueing and proceed as before; then shake well, and hang up to dry. You will find the flannels will not full up and get too small, but be as soft as when new." —American Agriculturist.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 8th.—Advices received from Auckland to June 1st, says: The Duke of Edinburgh sailed without according an interview to the King. The latter, in consequence, had refused to see the Governor of the Colony.

Severe shocks of earthquake visited the Islands on the 5th May. No lives lost.

The Correspondence Italienne announces that the English Squadron has sailed from the Bay of Naples for Malta, where it will soon be joined by the Atlantic Squadron.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Emperor will leave for the Camp of Chalons on the 12th inst. The departure of the Empress for the East is fixed for the 24th inst.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—In the session of the Hungarian delegation yesterday, Mr. Crezey, on the part of Government, presented an analysis of its foreign policy, and declared it was dictated by a desire to preserve and develop the interests of peace and liberty, and to maintain good relations with the East and West; but as such policy had not always been received with the same friendly spirit in which it was conceived, it could not show equal success everywhere.

LONDON, August 8.—The Saturday Review, in an article on the international boat race, says that, if Harvard can show anything new in rowing, we shall be glad to see it, and if she proves able to relieve the monotony of the Oxford success, we think Oxford herself will be grateful for it.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A joint Committee of the Atlantic Anglo-American Company and the directors of the New York and Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies have made a further reduction of the tariff between any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and New York, commencing on Tuesday, August 10, 1869.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The Imperial newspaper today says: A reinforcement of 20,000 men will be sent to Cuba in September. The Cortes will assemble in October. The first business will be the election of a king.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—A special despatch to the Herald, by French cable, says:—Forbes, of Boston, has had an interview with Gen. Prim and Marshal Serrano, during which the proposed purchase of Cuba was brought up.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Journal Officiel publishes the agreement of July 16, made by the French Cable Company with the United States authorities, under which the landing of the cable at Duxbury was permitted.

J. Meredith Reader has received from the French Government his exequatur as Consul General of the United States at Paris.

In the Department of Loire, 62 miners, who took part in the late riots in St Etienne and vicinity, have been tried, convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The decree concerning the conduct of the clergy, gives universal satisfaction. Up to the present moment the Bishops have maintained silence on the subject.

A large number of circulars issued by Don Carlos, and addressed to the Bishops and clergy, asking their co-operation, have been seized by the authorities.

Belanzettequa, the Carlist chieftain, after making a desperate resistance, has been captured, tried by Court Martial, and shot.

A band of Carlists were defeated last week at Montalegro; nine of them were taken prisoners and shot on the spot by order of the officer commanding the Government troops. The act causes a great sensation here.

Several parties of Carlists led by priests have been defeated and dispersed.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The recent decree issued by the Spanish Government, in regard to the part taken by some of the clergy in the Carlist conspiracy, calls upon the Bishops to report what steps they have taken to restrain such disloyalty, and to furnish the Government with the names of the conspirators.

VIENNA, August 9.—There was a full sitting of the Reichsrath delegation today. A long discussion on the budget of the Foreign minister took place. Baron Beust, in his remarks, admitted that most of the disagreements with Prussia arose from what was contained in the Austrian Red Book, but defended it on the ground that its publication is calculated to remove misapprehension.

LONDON, Aug. 10, eve.—The Evening Telegraph (Liberal) yesterday contained an editorial on the case of Haggerty, who was appointed American Consul at Glasgow. The writer, after paying a tribute to the uniform good faith of the American Executive, so far as Fenianism is concerned, justifies the refusal of the British Government to grant the exequatur.

Haggerty, and, under the circumstances the Government had no option but to refuse to acknowledge him, and the justice of refusal would doubtless, be recognized at Washington.

Mr. Gladstone is again quite ill, and his condition causes much anxiety among his friends.

LONDON, August 10.—The Times on the relations of Spain and Cuba says:—Between the military punctilio of the former and the patriotic fanaticism of Cuba, the interests of both are likely to suffer, especially when questions at issue shall be brought under control of sound reason, and their discussion kept free from the influences of impulse and passion. If it can be proved that the separation of the colony from the mother country is an avoidable and not a remote contingency, it seems the height of madness to carry on hostilities fraught with ruin to either side.

The Harvard men went out in their new boat today. They timed regularly, and made forty strokes per minute. The general opinion here is that the Harvards are less steady in their rowing than Oxford, but that their stroke, apparently short and deep, makes good distance and short time.

Mr. Motley has appointed Mr. Eastman of Queenstown, Consul of the United States at Glasgow, pro tem.

QUEENSTOWN, August 10.—The American schooner yacht "Sappho," which left Light Ship outside Sandy Hook at 6.25 a. m., New York time, July 28th, arrived at this port last evening at 9 o'clock, Greenwich time, thus making the trans-Atlantic voyage in 12 days, 9 hours, 39 minutes. She reports light wind and continued foggy weather. All well on board.

LISBON, August 10.—The French Company have offered to construct a telegraph line from Lisbon and Gibraltar to England and America on twenty years' concession without subsidy.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Patrie says that large bands, composed of officers, soldiers, and members of the clerical party, have assembled in the northern district of Paris; they are well armed and organized. It is reported that a great Carlist demonstration has been fixed for the 15th inst.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has resolved to send circular letters to Chambers of Commerce in the United States, complaining of the practice of putting an unnecessary amount of covering and iron bands of excessive weight on bales of cotton, and suggesting the adoption, at American ports, of the same system for allowance of tare, which prevails in England.

The Canada Loan Bill passed the House of Lords today.

Rev. Dr. Geo. Maberley has been appointed Bishop of Salisbury.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Parliament was prorogued today by Royal Commission. The following message from the Queen was read by the Commissioner:—We are commanded by the Queen to dispense with your further attendance in Parliament. Her Majesty announces to you with pleasure that she continues to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and that her confidence in the preservation of peace has been continued and confirmed during the present year.

COYLE.—On the 9th inst., Mrs. Edward Coyle of a daughter.

MACHPHERSON.—At 1,195 St. Catharine street, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. D. B. Macpherson of a son.

ROSEVEAR.—At St. Lambert, on the 9th inst., Mrs. W. H. Rosevear, of a son.

MARRIED.

BULLARD—SMITH.—In Burlington, Vt., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Worcester, at the residence of the bride's father, E. F. Bullard, Esq., of Lewis, N. Y., to Mary Foot, eldest daughter of Frederick Smith, Esq., No cards.

FEATHERSTON—MACALISTER.—At Woodlands-Metis, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Armstrong, William Ralph Featherston, of Montreal, to Julia Ritchie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Macalister.

MCCANALLY.—In this city on the 10th inst., Mary McCanally, beloved wife of Mr. Michael Holland, Plasterer, and mother-in-law of Mr. B. Tansley, aged 70 years.

ROBERTSON—ARMOUR.—At Quebec, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. R. H. Powis, Mr. David Robertson, of Montreal, to Lizzy, daughter of Andrew Armour, Esq., Glasgow, Scotland.

PETERSHAM—CARRINGTON.—On the 5th July, 1869, at St. Martin's in the Fields Church, London, Viscount Petersham, son of the Earl of Harrington, to Lady Eva Carrington, daughter of Lord Carrington.

MCPHEE—BLANEY.—At West Hawkesbury, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. G. D. Ferguson, Mr. John McPhee, to Miss Ann Blaney.

DIED.

MUNRO.—At the Montreal General Hospital, on the 9th inst., Alexander Munro, Stock and Exchange Broker, aged 35 years.

LYNCH.—On the 8th inst., Damaris Dyer, wife of Richard Lynch, aged 28 years and six months.

It is supposed they left the car at West Albany.

Additional particulars of the Express robbery on the Central Road last night, obtained at the American Express office here, show that the robbers got on the train at Fonda. They entered the second baggage car, and at once attacked the baggage man and messenger, telling them that there were eight of them in the party, and that resistance was useless.

It was at first thought that the robbers got off at West Albany, but, on going out there this morning, an agent of the Company found the way-bills scattered all along the road between there and this city. When the train reached here the baggage car was entered and the messenger and baggageman were found on the floor in a condition described as almost dead.

PRESCOTT, Aug. 9.—A very sad accident occurred yesterday afternoon, nearly opposite Maitland, caused by the capsizing of a sail-boat, in which Mr. Fred. Hodgetts, of this place, and his brother, Mr. James Hodgetts, of St. Mary's, Ont., met a sad and untimely death.

QUEBEC, Aug. 10.—A man, named Beaurivage, died last Friday at the village of Bergerville, near the city, and about 10 hours afterwards large drops of perspiration appeared upon his forehead, while the hair and scalp and the back part of the head were warm.

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LYNCH.—On the 8th inst., Damaris Dyer, wife of Richard Lynch, aged 28 years and six months.

SINGLETON.—In this city, on the 9th inst., Mr. William Singleton, aged 50 years.

ROGERS.—In this city, on the 10th inst., Ann Michal Hadam, wife of John Rogers, aged 45 years.

BOWIE.—In this city, on the morning of the 11th inst., Mr. George Bowie, aged 62 years, of H. M. Customs.

MCLEOD.—At South Finch, 29 July, after a painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Catherine McLeod, aged 44 years, relict of the late Alexander McLeod, of South Finch, leaving an only son of tender age. Deceased was a native of the Island of Mull, Scotland. Greenock papers please copy.

KILCAWLEY.—On the 9th inst., Agnes Kilcawley, fourth daughter of Patrick Kilcawley and Julia Curtin, aged 12 years and 4 months.

Advertisements.

LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by Mrs. STONE, 55 CHURCH COUNSELLORS ST., Montreal, will Re-open WEDNESDAY, 25th August, 1869. S W & W

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE. The SESSION OF 1869-70 will begin on THURSDAY, Sept 2nd. For terms of admission, board, &c., address PROFESSOR GRAHAM, LL.D., s w & w Richmond, P.Q.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. CHANGE OF TIME. The Classes of the FACULTY OF MEDICINE will commence on TUESDAY, October 5th, 1869, instead of 2nd NOVEMBER, as previously announced.

PROPRIETARY COLLEGE SCHOOLS, 35 CITY COUNSELLORS STREET, Montreal, Rev. A. STONE, Head-Master. The next Session will begin WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, 1869. S W & W

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, HAMILTON. [This Institution RE-OPENS on WEDNESDAY, 8th September prox. For Circular address S. D. RICE, Governor. Hamilton, 6th August, 1869. S W

WANTED, at a moderate Rent, with possession in Fall or Spring, a good Homestead. References given. Apply in full to A. B. C. care of Mr. EVANS, Seed Merchant, Montreal. Lennoxville district preferred. S W & W

UPPER AND HARNESS LEATHER. Advances made in cash on all kinds of LEATHER, at a low rate of interest, by STIMSON & RICHARDSON, LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 52 St. Peter Street, Montreal. S W

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. TOTAL ASSETS, £17,000,000. PREMIUM REVENUE, £4,475,278. The LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, as well as the FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES, issued by this first-class English Company, are protected by LARGE RESERVE FUNDS, and the personal responsibility of all Shareholders. MODERATE IN RATE. PROMPT IN PAYMENT. LIBERAL IN SETTLEMENT. G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, Montreal. S W

JAMES BAYLIS IMPORTER OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, 140 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, 140. Has just received, by late steamers, a choice assortment of TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS, which he still offers at reduced prices; also, a choice lot of ENGLISH and AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, and a new style of WINDOW-SHADE, very suitable for summer. JAMES BAYLIS, 140 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, 140.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—We continue to offer our services as Agents for the sale of Produce and Leather, and believe that our extensive experience, established business connections, moderate charges, and prompt settlements, enable us to give satisfaction to consignors. JOHN DOUGALL & CO., St. Paul Street, Montreal.

THE BEST SHEEP MARK YET INVENTED.—It is made of flat tinned wire, stamped with name of owner, and a number. It is cheap; it is reliable; it locks well; it does not wear out. Prepared in Canada, by mail, on receipt of three and a quarter cents each. Liberal terms to agents. ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Jr., Sarnia, Ont.

J. G. PARKS, Photographer, NEW ROOMS, 84 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, FIRST-PRIZE ISS. Albums, Stereoscopic and Card Views, Frames, &c., at reduced prices. No charge for sitting over. Photographs taken six days in the week, rain or shine; but remember to bring the Babies early in the day. Don't forget the place, 84 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE, in the Township of Clarence, Ont., 30 miles below Ottawa City; one of the best farms in the County; containing 500 acres; very level; free from stone; well drained, and no waste land on it; well watered by a small living stream; over 20 acres cleared. There is this year 110 acres sown in grain, including 40 bushels of Wheat. 70 to 80 tons of Hay will be cut on it this season three-fourths of it by a Mowing Machine. There is erected on it a new frame Barn, 102 by 60 feet, a small Dwelling-House and Storehouse. Price \$5000 CASH. The undersigned also offer for sale 10,000 ACRES of wild lands in the vicinity of the above, which they will sell in SMALL FARMS on reasonable terms of credit; will receive CATTLE and HORSES in PAYMENT. Young Men wishing to hire for FARM or SHANTY LABORERS to pay for land, will be engaged by the year or for a shorter term. For further particulars address (post-paid) S. TUCKER & SON, Clarence, Ont.

MRS. SIMPSON'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.—A new School-Year will commence on WEDNESDAY the 1st September. There are several vacancies both for Boarders and Day Scholars. This School has been in successful operation for the last ten years, and is well known as one of the best on the continent. The House has attached to it large gardens and recreation grounds, and has presided by a first-class competent staff of experienced and highly-accomplished Teachers. From the 21st instant to the 5th September, Mrs. SIMPSON will remain at home daily, between 11 a.m. and 3 o.m., to receive visitors on school business. In the meantime she will be pleased to correspond with the parents and guardians of intended pupils. Prospectus may be had of Messrs. DAWSON BROTHERS, 55 Great St. James street, or at the School, 118 Mansfield Street, Montreal, 11th August, 1869. S W & W

Advertisements.

J. GARDNER, Chemist and Druggist, 457 Notre Dame street, (West end), and 211 and 213 Notre Dame street, (East end), has received per Steamship DACOTA, direct from London, fresh supplies of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Hair Brushes, Toilet and Flesh Brushes; English Peppermint and other Essences. Also,—Quinine, Camphor, Ducun's Chloroform, Browne's Chloroform, Patey's Genuine Brown Windsor Soap, Kidney Patent Food, and Gossnell's Brushes, &c., &c. Also in stock,—Fresh Leeches, Oils of Camellion, Cloves, Peppermint, Lavender, Rosemary, Sassafras, Lemon, finest double Chamomile, and Best Tinctive Senna, &c.

J. GARDNER, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor of Gardner's Quinine Wine Bitters, Baking Powder, Cough Remedy and Emetic Cure. S W & W

CHOICE TULIPS.

The subscriber will sell assortments of his choice Tulips—all named sorts, but mixed and without the names—as under: 50 Large Flowering Bulbs, \$1 100 smaller do do \$1 200 offsets, to bloom partly first year and partly second, \$1 Any one of these assortments will make a beautiful bed of Tulips, and be an object of admiration, not only to the family but the neighborhood. The large bulbs should be planted 8 inches apart each way; the smaller ones about 6 inches and the offsets about 4 inches apart each way. Or they may be placed a little closer in the rows, and the rows wider apart. A bed about four feet wide, and as long as required, cut out of a green on the North or North-West side of a walk, would show them to best advantage. Any good dry soil will suit, and the bulbs, which should be planted in the Fall, require no protection, but are perfectly hardy and multiply freely. Orders should be accompanied with the money, and state the mode of conveyance. If by mail, the postage should be sent away. S W W JOHN DOUGALL

BISHOP'S COLLEGE LENOXVILLE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—Michaelmas Term commences on Sept. 4th, 1869. For information apply to the Rev. J. H. Nicolas, D.D., Principal of the College. JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—The School re-opens on Sept. 4th. Rector—Rev. R.H. Walker, M.A., late scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and for nine years Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. SUB-RECTOR, Rev. W. Richmond, M.A. Trinity College, Dublin. ASSISTANT MASTERS—Rev. W. H. Pridmore, M.A., late scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and second Master of Tiverton School, England; F. A. King, Esq., M.A., Bishop's College; F. C. Emberson, Esq., M.A., late scholar of Wadham College, Oxford. Professor of French and German, Monsieur C. Roux, M.A. For prospectus apply to the Rev. the Rector, ELWARD CHAPMAN, Registrar, B. C. Lennoxville, July 12th, 1869. S W

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, ONT. Conducted by MISS A. M. HARMON, The Seventh Scholastic Year of this establishment will begin on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1st. Every opportunity will be given to the pupils to obtain a thorough and finished education. French will be a daily study, and will be taught by a French lady, who has had several years' successful experience in teaching the language. There are three vacancies for Boarding Pupils. Prospectuses can be obtained at Messrs. DUNES & HOPE'S Bookstore. Application for either Boarding or Day Pupils can be made to Miss HARMON, by letter, until August 17th, after which date no letters will be attended to. Ottawa, Aug. 4, 1869. S W

TANNER FOR SALE, in Kingston, Ont., with Engine, Boiler, Mill, Roller, Shavings, &c. Will be sold cheap, and on easy terms of payment; or the machinery, tools, &c., may be had separately. Apply to W. P. MINNES, Kingston, Ont. S W

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails. Summer arrangements, 1869. This Company's Lines are composed of the underrated first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built, double-engine, Iron Steamships:— SCANDINAVIAN.....3500 tons. [Building] PRUSSIAN.....3000 " ..Li. Dutton, R.N.R. AUSTRIAN.....2700 tons. Capt. Wylie NESTORIAN.....2700 tons. Capt. Aird PERUVIAN.....2600 tons. Capt. Ballantine MORAVIAN.....2650 tons. Capt. Brown EUROPEAN.....3250 " ..Capt. Graham HIBERNIAN.....2410 tons. Li. Smith, R.N.R. NOVA-SCOTIAN.....2300 tons. Capt. Wallis NORTH AMERICAN 1781 tons. Capt. Richardson DAMASCUS.....1600 tons. Capt. Trecker OTTAWA.....1831 tons. Capt. Arcebs ST. DAVID.....1650 " ..Capt. Grange ST. ANDREW.....1452 " ..Capt. Scott ST. PATRICK.....1297 " ..Capt. Ritchie NORWAY....." ..Capt. Mylius SWEDEN....." ..Capt. MacKenzie

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE (Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched from Quebec,—

NESTORIAN.....July 31st PRUSSIAN.....Aug. 7th AUSTRIAN....." 14th MORAVIAN....." 21st HIBERNIAN....." 28th Rates of passage from Quebec. CABIN.....\$70 to \$80 STEERAGE.....\$25.00

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE Sailing from Glasgow every TUESDAY, and from Quebec for Glasgow every THURSDAY are intended to be despatched from Quebec:—

OTTAWA.....July 29th ST. DAVID.....Aug. 12th ST. ANDREW....." 19th ST. PATRICK....." 26th DAMASCUS.....Sept. 2nd An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Births not secured until paid for. For freight or other particulars, apply to H. & A. ALLAN, corner of Youville and Common Sts., Montreal.

TERMS. "DAILY WITNESS" \$3 per annum, or \$4 delivered in town,—jd. each. "MONTREAL WITNESS" (Semi-weekly), \$2 per annum,—2d. each. "WEEKLY WITNESS" ready on Thursday, \$3 per annum,—2d. each. Advertisements inserted in any of these editions at the rate of 7 cents per line first insertion, and 3 cents each subsequent insertion.

The "MONTREAL WITNESS" is printed and published by JOHN DOUGALL & JOHN KEDPATH DOUGALL, Proprietors, 135 Great St. James Street.—Bruce head of Drummond Street.