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THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.—MR. LEGGE'S REPORT.

Mr. Legge's report on "The Available Routes" of this projected road, has been presented to the Provisional Directors of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company. Mile-End, a site which offers peculiar facilities for the accumulation of cordwood, is provisionally selected, as the terminal point in Montreal; while Hochelaga, on the East end of the city, is chosen as the terminal station—which, it is stated, will fulfil a greater number of conditions required, especially with reference to the lumber interests and connection with the future lines of railway to the east and south.

The report dilates upon the importance of the Mile-End site, as regards the cordwood trade and the ordinary traffic, and then adds:—With the main line carried via Bulmer and Sheppard's brickfield direct to Hochelaga, all the various advantages to be reaped from the successful carrying out of the enterprise will be realized.

The next terminal point selected, for the present, is in the village of St. Jerome, situated on the North River, and distant from Montreal about 28 miles in a north-westerly direction. Here firewood commands no higher price than \$1 a cord, while in Montreal that important article of consumption varies in price from \$6 to \$7 a cord—the difference in price showing an ample margin for profit to the producer, freight and profit to the railway company, with reduction to the consumer.

From St. Jerome extensions westerly can be made to Lacabe or Granville, or easterly to New Glasgow; while an extension northward, through the Laurentian Mountains, reaching to the unoccupied lands in the rear, and drawing traffic from the banks of River Rouge, will add greatly to the interests of the Company. The routes surveyed by Mr. Legge, assisted by Messrs. Leclaire and Maltby, are three in number:—

Route No. 1.—From Mile End, via village of Sault aux Reclottes, St. Rose and St. Therese to St. Jerome. The distance between the two extreme points is 28.14 miles, or 0.97 miles in excess of an air line; and the estimated cost, including bridges, rolling-stock, and other equipments, is \$609,609, or \$21,633 per mile.

Route No. 2.—From Mile End, via Vinet's Bridge to St. Jerome. This route, while taking advantage of the improved site for crossing the Back River at Vinet's Bridge, still labors under the disadvantage of the St. Rose crossing. Its length is 27.72 miles, or 0.55 miles in excess of an air line; and it will cost \$523,298, including bridges, equipments &c., or \$18,844 per mile.

Route No. 3.—From Mile End, via Vinet's Bridge, St. Martin, Moulins la Dalle, St. Therese, to St. Jerome.

The distance by this route, is 31.33 miles, or 4.16 miles in excess of the air line. The cost, including bridges and equipments, is estimated at \$444,654, or \$14,224 per mile.

The most noticeable feature in the construction of this line is the reduction in cost of bridges over the two branches of the Ottawa, as well as the more favorable gradients at those places.

The following table will present at a glance the salient points of each route:—

Routes	Total length. Miles	Total cost.	Cost per mile complete.
No. 1.....	28.14	\$609,609	\$21,633
No. 2.....	27.72	\$523,298	\$18,844
No. 3.....	31.33	\$444,655	\$14,224

Routes	Length straight line Miles	Length curved line Miles	Total amount of length of line Miles	Total curvature degrees	Total length of bridges Feet
No. 1.....	21.83	6.31	28.14	563	3588
No. 2.....	23.56	4.16	27.72	318	3322
No. 3.....	26.60	4.73	31.33	450	1972

Financial considerations induced Mr. Legge to recommend the adoption of the longer line, via Moulins la Dalle, as it secures a saving of \$78,000, in first cost. The objection to this route is the extra 31 miles over which the through freight will have to pass; but this will be lessened to some extent, by the easier gradients to be traversed. On the other hand, the railway will, if passing in this direction, obtain an increased amount of traffic from the large and flourishing village of St. Eustache, and from the other villages and populous country to the north of it, which might find its way into Montreal over the ordinary macadamized roads were the nearest railway station located at St. Rose or still further east.

To meet the impediment arising from the elevation of the Mile-End plateau (120 feet) above the business part of Montreal, it has been recommended to reach the level of the harbor by an extension of the main line from near the Coteau St. Louis road. The line from Mile-End to the harbor is 2.71 miles; the total cost of which section will be about \$45,000, or \$16,605 per mile—not including its proportion of rolling-stock and equipment. Mr. Legge strongly urges the immediate construction of this section, for, he says, the company will at once find a large traffic in lumber for exportation, either by water or by the line of railway projected from Longueuil to unite with the American lines on the south.

The Hochelaga extension is also urgently required for supplying cord-wood to the brick and limekilns, and to a large portion of the eastern suburbs of the city, receiving in return a considerable amount of freight in the form of bricks, lime, &c.

The bridges are to be on the "Howe Truss and Arch" principle; and will be roofed. The average width of land taken is 30 feet. The gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in. The wooden permanent way recommended is that known as the "Foster Wooden Railway." The style of engine preferred is the "Fairlie Eaton Engine." Though Mr. Foster's estimate is \$150 a mile more than the cost of the Clifton road—the former being \$1,650 per mile, while the latter, according to Mr. Hulbert, was \$1,500, yet Mr. Legge prefers the Foster style, because of the following objections to the Clifton system:—

1st. The rails are laid longitudinally, exposing

the fibre of the timber in the weakest condition to the traction, causing it to crush or "broom up."

2nd. The joints in the rails occurring at short intervals of 12 to 14 feet, without assistance of the chairs or fish-plates of the ordinary iron rail, cause an uneven surface to the road. The engines and rolling-stock, in passing over the line, at each inequality, impinge on the rails to a greater extent than if they were uniform and continuous, and thus increase the destroying agencies, while, at the same time, acting prejudicially on the rolling-stock itself.

These two leading objections have been surmounted in the "Foster system."

It has been estimated that the aggregate supply of wood from St. Jerome and St. Sauveur will reach to 46,812,000 cords—a supply equal to the present consumption of Montreal for 288 years. Pine timber is reported in abundance in the Wexford, Doncaster, Carriack and other townships. Computing the probable annual revenue from the three items of wood, grain and passengers, the gross amount estimated is \$141,000. Eighty per cent. being allowed for working expenses, &c.—the sum of \$28,200 remains for interest account.

The sum necessary to build and equip the line from Hochelaga to St. Jerome is \$489,654; which, at 7 per cent. per annum, will require \$34,275. To meet this amount there is the Government guarantee of 3 per cent. per mile for 34.04 miles, on \$5,000 a mile, which amounts to \$5,106; add on the cost of bridges over the Ottawa, at the same per centage,—\$3,211,—\$8,317. This sum, added to the estimated profit on traffic (\$28,200) shows a total of \$36,517, leaving a balance of \$2,241, after paying 7 per cent on the investment, and allowing 80 per cent. for working and renewing expenses.

The report estimates the saving effected to Montreal by the construction of this line at the sum of \$236,000 per annum. It then proceeds:—

"Or in the event of the Corporation of Montreal, and the various municipalities interested, agreeing to become responsible for the annual sum required as interest on the total cost, less the amount of Government guarantee, \$8,317, it would only amount to \$25,958. We have shown that the city and municipalities will each year save, on only two items of the traffic, the sum of \$236,000, from which deduct the amount of interest on cost of railway, \$25,958, for which they would be liable, and a net yearly balance of \$210,042 is in their favor."

(Signed,) CHARLES LEGGE, Civil Engineer, and Provisional Director M.N.C.R.

VISIT OF H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR.

"Coming events," it is said, "cast their shadows before them," and this has been verified in Montreal in regard to the visit of His Royal Highness. For the past few days signs of his coming might be observed,—chiefly, however, in the public preparations by the Corporation, in the way of erecting three triumphal arches, &c. Amongst the decorations of the city, in honor of the occasion, these, of course, stand foremost. They have been erected, respectively, across Notre Dame street, at Devin's corner by the Court House, and at Muir's corner, Place d'Armes, whilst the third spans Beaver Hall Hill, opposite the Baptist church. The Prince, in his progress from the wharf to his residence in Simpson street, passes underneath these leafy and ornamental structures, wherein are inscriptions of welcome, and which are adorned with national emblems, allegorical figures, &c., and crowned with numerous and tastefully disposed banners and flags.

THE ARCHES.

The arch at the Court House—if arch that may be called, which arch is not—is a rather imposing piece of work, differing in design and, to some extent, material from those ordinarily put up. It is simple in outline, but striking in effect, consisting of a massive pedestal on each side of the street, connected with and supporting an equally massive horizontal portion. Each pedestal stands upon a base covered with palm, and has attached to it a couple of pillars, between which stand figures bearing baskets of flowers. The whole is covered with white and pink cotton, tastefully fluted in panels, whilst the pillars are wreathed with broad bands of crimson. The panels are framed in evergreen. The word "Welcome" is in large characters on the upper portion, and the top literally bristles with the spear-headed staffs of groups of the national flag artistically disposed.

The arch at the Place d'Armes is of a Gothic design, probably to be in keeping with the adjacent Parish church. It is divided into three compartments, namely, the main arch, under which the royal carriage passed, and two small side arches. Over the centre, in large letters, are the words, "Prince Arthur," inscribed beneath the city arms; and, beneath these, arranged in the curve of the arch, are "Welcome to Montreal," whilst underneath these again, and midway in the passage of the arch, hangs a large crown of palm, also festoons. The supports of the arch are decorated with painted twigs of maple, the rose and beaver; and over the small arches the word "Welcome" is inscribed, in French as well as in English. Above these, on one side, is a shield, bearing the crosses of the Union Jack, and, on the other, a similar form in green, and carrying a harp, wreathed with shamrock. The whole is surmounted with three small turrets, and, aloft in the centre, float two British flags.

The Beaver Hall arch is very rich and tasteful, and consists of one main span, with two open spaces, or niches, on either hand. It is ornamented with the royal crown, shield, and the monogram of the Prince; also with the beaver and other national emblems, such as the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and, conspicuous, are four classical figures, representing the four seasons. Along the arch are the words "Welcome, Arthur, to Montreal." Likewise, on one hand, in medæval characters, is the inscription,

"Semper. Ut. Te. Digna. Sequari," and on the other,—"Decori. Decus. Addit. Avito." On the reverse side of the arch, nearer Phillip's Square, are the following:—"Arthur, Bienvenu a Montreal"; also, "Pænum. Virtutis. Honor," and "Ubique. Patriam. Reminiscit." The royal arms and crown are over the arch, and the summit of the whole is crowned with flags, great and small, whilst several portions of the body of the structure are filled in with hot-house plants.

On the LaPrairie pier, Bonsecours wharf, a beautiful Pavilion-like structure had been erected for the reception of the Prince, and the presentation to him thereon of the city address. The English flag floated over it, and the floor and steps were covered with crimson cloth. The awning roof was in colors of alternate red, white, and blue. In the centre was a light pillar, wreathed with flowers, and the open sides were tastefully decorated with evergreens, and festoons of flowers. A heap of coals at the foot of the pier was generously hidden with evergreens, and what was previously unsightly thus became ornamental. The pier itself had been swept and cleared, as far as possible, since upon it were to be drawn up the guards of honor from the regulars and volunteers, likewise the various bodies of police.

The work of decorating by private parties did not visibly begin before this morning; but at no early hour St. James and Notre Dame streets began to be astir, and many stores and other establishments were being ornamented with evergreens in various tasteful devices. Flags, too, began to appear from windows, and, along with festoons, were stretched across the street, almost obstructing the view, as well as being hoisted over the banks and public buildings. The streets themselves, on a portion of the line of procession, were being swept, and it was evidently the intention of the authorities to make the city appear smart and clean; and, to this end, the bright sunshine and clear atmosphere greatly contributed. Nearly all the vessels, including ocean steamers, were decked out with bunting, and flags floated from the top of a number of offices and warehouses, as well as the City Hall, giving the river-side view a very animating and gala-like appearance. The route of the procession beyond Beaver Hall was more or less marked by the display of flags from private residences. Flags floated at the English Cathedral, McGill College, the Natural History Society's Rooms, &c., and many of the residences on the side of the Mountain had flags hoisted over them.

THE ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Owing to fog upon the river on Friday morning, His Royal Highness did not arrive until a quarter past two o'clock. At about two o'clock the steamer "Magnet" hove in sight, with the British flag flying at stem and stern, and shortly afterwards it passed under the bridge. A number of guns were now fired as a salute; and, as the steamer took a wide sweep to bring-to at the wharf, a royal salute thundered forth from St. Helen's Island. The wharf and street above it were crowded with thousands of spectators, and also the adjoining steamers. A guard of honor from the Volunteers, and one from the Royal Rifles Brigade, were drawn up near the landing-place, and Captain Muir's 1st troop of Volunteer Cavalry was stationed at the head of the pier.

On the platform were the Mayor and Corporation, and a number of military officers, including Maj. Gen. Wyndham; there were also several clergymen, Catholic and Protestant. As soon as the boat had been made fast, His Worship, in his scarlet official robe of office, and accompanied by Maj. Gen. Wyndham, went on board, and in a few minutes H. R. H. stepped on to the pier between His Worship and Gen. Wyndham.

At the sight of him an enthusiastic cheer burst forth, which he gracefully acknowledged by taking off his hat and bowing. In a few moments he has ascended the platform and taken his position on the dais; his appearance and bearing favorably impressing every one. The Mayor then proceeded to read the following ADDRESS.

To His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal, most respectfully beg leave to approach Your Royal Highness, and, in the name and on behalf of the people of Montreal, to congratulate Your Royal Highness upon your safe arrival, and to extend to the son of our beloved Sovereign a most cordial welcome to our city.

The people of Montreal upon learning Your Royal Highness' intention to visit the city, looked forward with unmixed pleasure to that event, but they now experience increased delight in the knowledge that Your Royal Highness has been pleased to select this city as your abode for a period which they fear will only be too short.

We earnestly hope that the sojourn of Your Royal Highness in Montreal may prove to be one of unalloyed happiness and satisfaction, and, on behalf of the people, we pledge ourselves that every exertion will be made to render it so.

We pray that Your Royal Highness will accept the assurance of our dutiful loyalty and attachment to the person and crown of your Royal Mother, our beloved Sovereign.

City Hall, Montreal, 8th October, 1869.

The city clerk then read it in French, and H. R. H. gave it to his secretary, and at once read in a clear voice, and with the most perfect emphasis this

REPLY.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal.

Mr Mayor and Gentlemen,

I thank you very sincerely for your warm expressions of welcome, and your congratulations upon my safe arrival at Montreal.

Many addresses have I received as loyal and

hearty as the one you have just read to me, but none to which I attach a higher value.

Other communities have seen me but as a passing visitor of a few hours, whereas the people of Montreal cannot consider me otherwise than as a resident, and their assurances of welcome are, therefore, all the more appreciated.

Most anxious am I to consider Montreal, for the time being, my home, and to lose no opportunity of becoming fully acquainted with its institutions, its people, and its commerce; and from the kindly feeling and consideration shown towards me, throughout this Dominion, I feel confident that no exertions are needed on your part to render most agreeable my sojourn in this city.

That your loyalty is already well known to and duly appreciated by Her Majesty, needs no further assurance, the selection of Montreal as my residence, is a sufficient proof of the confidence Her Majesty places in the devotion of the citizens to her throne and her person, as well as to her family.

The Mayor then introduced the members of the Corporation respectively to the Prince, who shook each one warmly by the hand, and afterwards most of the remaining gentlemen, lay and clerical, who were on the platform were so introduced. H. R. H. amidst loud cheers from those on the platform and near the pier, and accompanied by His Worship the Mayor, also by Maj. Gen. Wyndham, and the Prince's Secretary, then entered a carriage, drawn by four splendid white horses, and, to the strains of the National Anthem, drove along the pier towards the wharf leading to the street above. This was the signal for a general outburst of cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs, which never ceased during his progress. Jacques Cartier Square, Notre Dame, and St. James street were crowded with well-dressed spectators, and the windows were filled, principally with ladies. The continued acclamations were at times almost deafening, and along with the wildest waving of handkerchiefs, bouquets were showered upon the Prince, who from time to time acknowledged these floral presents and the reiterated cheers. At the Place d'Armes the scene was grand and exciting in the extreme. The most phlegmatic were for the moment carried away, and, with uncovered heads, added their cheers to those of the multitude. Still the crowd swept forward like a torrent through St. James street and up Beaver Hall Hill, accompanied by the same demonstrations of delight, and each anxious only to see the royal visitor. A cavalcade of mounted military officers, regular and volunteer, preceded the carriage, and an escort, consisting of Capt. Muir's troop of volunteer cavalry, followed it, and after these came the long line of carriages containing the members of the Corporation, &c. The Fire Police and the volunteer corps that had, at wide intervals, lined the streets, succeeded, and the whole, seeming to be carried along in a whirl of exuberant feeling, made rapid way, by Phillips Square, Union Avenue, and Sherbrooke street, to the temporary residence of the Prince on Simpson street, H. R. H. everywhere meeting with demonstrations of loyalty similar to those which had been so liberally bestowed upon him in the more populous part of the city.

The streets along the whole line of march and even in places not favored by the actual passage of the Prince, had since morning put on a gay and festive appearance. The procession passed under an unending succession of flags.

HALFPENNY CARD POSTAGE.

The authorities at the General Post Office have (says the *Scotsman*) recently had brought under their notice a system of card postage, which has been tried, it is believed successfully, in Germany. It is proposed by a card postage to attain two objects; first, postage reduced to a halfpenny for certain kinds of written communications; and, second, an increase of convenience in the transmission and reception of communications, which are of a brief, and not confidential character. At first sight, a penny postage seems cheap enough, and the trouble of folding up a letter, and putting it in an envelope, may be looked upon as infinitesimal. But those who conduct large businesses, can tell a very different tale. There are houses in London and Liverpool, and in all our great centres of commerce, whose daily batch of letters received and sent by post, would fill a sack of moderate size. To such firms it would surely be no trifling matter if a proportion of their postal business, say even one-third, could be transacted at one-half of the present postage, and if the folding up and placing in envelopes and closing of some hundreds of letters per diem could be saved. Let any man who has had the charge of transmitting a thousand or two of circulars by post, testify whether the folding and placing of them in their covers was not a most time-devouring and patience-trying proceeding, not to speak of the difference between one thousand pence and one thousand halfpennies, which is a trifle over £2. It is proposed, by the introduction of a halfpenny card postage, to lower the expense and diminish the trouble of sending formal and unconfidential notes by post; and a very cursory glance at the question will show that to do so would be greatly for the convenience of the post-office itself, and would, so far from decreasing the receipts from post-office traffic, tend rather to increase it, while diminishing most materially the bulk and weight of the mails. The system would be simply this: Cards would be provided of a standard size by the post-office, having in one corner as an integral part of the card, a triangular stamp. These cards would be sold by the post-office in packets, just as stamped envelopes are sold now at the rate of one halfpenny for each stamp. A trifling addition might be made to the charge, to meet the expense of providing for the card itself; but probably this would be unnecessary. One side of these cards would be appropriated to the note or writing to be sent, and the other side to the address, and these cards would pass through the post-office, and be delivered in the ordinary

way. It would be easy to make up the cards in such a way as to give facility for bringing the address sides all one way, for convenience of sorting—as, for example, by having the word address printed at the top of one side, and by having a border round it, or in some similar unmistakable way. The advantages of such a means of communication would be enormous to the public. Circulars of meetings, formal acknowledgments of receipts of articles or of letters, circulars of all kinds, bulletins, announcements of deaths, business cards, and advertisements, notices of motions for meetings of public bodies, might be printed on those cards, and circulated to those for whom they were intended in half the time, as well as at half the expense requisite under the present cumbersome folded sheet of notepaper and gummed envelope practice.

THE BLACK RIVER ROAD TRAGEDY.

(From the St. John, N. B. Telegraph, Oct. 1.)

The interest manifested by the public in the discovery of the perpetrators of the double murder on the Black River road has, at times, been very great since the remains of the woman and child were found, and their identification and that of different articles of their wearing apparel commenced; but it reached a climax yesterday while Mrs. Crear was giving her testimony. Her arrival in this city, and her known intimate relations with the missing sister, the letter that she had received purporting to come from her, and the evidence which it was believed she would be able to give, naturally excited great interest and caused the court to be densely packed before 10 o'clock a.m., when the court resumed proceedings. But it was the impression produced on the mind of Mrs. Crear by the different articles that were submitted to her for identification, parts of dresses which she swears she had purchased or made up for her sister, Sarah M. Vail, or her child—her sister's fine hair, of which she was so proud, her teeth, with which witness was so familiar, the ribbons and trimmings of her dress—it was in referring to these that she became gradually excited to an enormous pitch, her emotions finding vent in bursts of weeping and in frequent lamentations over her sister, and expressions of aversion towards her destroyer. It was at noon that the first scene occurred. The bench where the judges usually sit was occupied by clergymen, magistrates and other gentlemen. In the clerk's desk, just beneath, sat the coroner; around the table, in front of him, were the reporters and the barristers. To the left of the coroner sat Mrs. Crear, between him and the jurymen, in the adjoining box. In a chair in front of Mrs. Crear, facing her and only a short distance from her sat Mr. John A. Munroe, arrested under suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Vail and her child, and outside of all was the surging mass of absorbed spectators, pressing forward, catching every word of the witness and dividing their attentions chiefly between her and the prisoner. The appearance of the court yesterday can never be forgotten by any who were present. It was when viewing portions of what she identified as her sister's dress and above all when she was shown the waist ribbon worn by her sister, that Mrs. Crear completely broke down, sobbing out wildly, "It is the ribbon which I bought at James Manon's!" "Oh! my poor murdered sister! How could he do it!" "Take away that dress out of my sight; I made it for her myself!" The coroner, the jurymen, the spectators, all wept, visibly, many audibly, the whole scene utterly baffling description. What was most remarkable was the fact that Mr. Munroe seemed comparatively unmoved. The jury, unable to proceed with business, had to ask an hour's adjournment of the court in order to recover their composure. Similar scenes, though perhaps not quite so overpoweringly painful to all concerned, occurred several times during the afternoon.

LAND TENURE IN IRELAND.—The special commissioner of the *London Times*, who is now enquiring into the question of land tenure in Ireland, has recently written another letter, this time from Athlone. The burden of his remarks is much the same as that contained in former letters, namely, that if the small holders in Ireland were assured of their farms they would successfully compete with any other farmers from either England or Scotland. The commissioner gives a description of a large property, 32,000 acres, bought by a Scotch gentleman for over £500,000, and upon which nearly the same amount has been spent in improvements. He shows that, while that which was before a little better than waste land is now a thriving property, the smaller farms held on leases by, comparatively speaking, poor Irishmen are very little inferior to the great Scotch estate. The commissioner points out that no one law will fairly meet the exigencies of the land trouble in Ireland because there are two distinct sets of circumstances to be dealt with. There is the system which exists in England of the landlord doing everything for the farm, putting all the improvements on it and letting it to a tenant who has no interest in it beyond making what he can out of it during his tenure. And there is the case of poor occupiers who have reclaimed a barren waste or a morass, and who, having made valuable that which was originally worthless, are now at the mercy of men whose land they have thus improved. A law which effectually righted this class could hardly fail to press iniquitously on the large class of owners who have done everything for their property themselves.—*Globe*.

—A disorderly meeting of 500 people in Cincinnati was held for the purpose of expelling the Bible from schools.

—Of all professionalism—of all melodramatic sensationalism and rant in the pulpits—men are getting utterly weary and they are in the right of it. Nor will they abide mere chattering, whose glib talk contradicts all sense of reality. What is needed now and at all times in the Christian pulpit is manly earnestness and godly simplicity—men whose whole hearts are evidently in their work—men who have something to say and some faculty for saying it well.

Contemporary Press.

SPRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

The resolutions of the Episcopal meeting at Maynooth College are sufficiently alarming; yet, according to the Tory papers, nothing less could be expected from Mr. Gladstone's expression of a desire to govern Ireland according to the wishes of the people. The Roman Catholic bishops deliberately call on the Government to overturn the educational system which has been erected by the wise forethought of great state men, and has sown broadcast the seeds of that charity and that tolerance which are indispensable to any nation whose members profess different religious creeds.

The *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, says: "Ireland has won such benefit from the arrangement that it has an educational machinery which only needs to be extended in order to become the best in the world. But, since the time at which the national schools were erected, a striking change has come over the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland. To a great extent it has become Ultramontane. It is now less Irish than Papal. Above all things, it aspires to implant in the minds of the Roman Catholic children a spirit of blind obedience to Rome."

"That cannot be done, however, unless the children shall be educated in schools which are priestly as well as Catholic, and in which the very rule of three itself has a dogmatic tinge. Hence, in the language of the 'resolutions,' the assembled bishops declare that to Catholics only, and under the supreme control of the Church in all things appertaining to faith and morals, can the teaching of Catholics be safely entrusted. Hence, also, they make a series of demands which, in most respects, are so startling that they may lead to a new outburst of the 'No Popery' cry, accompanied by all the old bitterness and the old bigotry."

THE RETURN TICKET SYSTEM.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has ventured on what a contemporary calls the difficult and thankless enterprise of seeking to reduce to reason the return ticket policy of railway directors, urging that those who travel by return tickets should have the liberty of visiting what places they like on their journey, returning when they please, and even of transferring the ticket to another, if more convenient.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The liberal ideas expressed by Prince Napoleon in the French Senate, on the 2nd of September, are nothing uncommon, viewed as the utterance of one to whom popularity may soon become all important. It is only to be hoped that, if he should come to have a share in the Government of France, he may continue to entertain the same.

Le *Journal des Debats*, while highly commending many points in his speech, thinks that he "does not estimate equitably enough the two attempts made in France to establish constitutional monarchy. There is singular injustice in reproaching the Bourbons with the reverses of 1814 and 1815; they were no more responsible for them than the surgeon is guilty of the wound he is asked to bind up. It was not the ambitious dreams of Louis XVI., but the errors of Napoleon I., which had leagued all Europe against us; and Louis XVIII., by accepting the throne under such deplorable circumstances, at least rendered France the service of attenuating the most deplorable consequences of the defeat of the Emperor. As for the monarchy of 1830, whatever reproaches those wish to make against it who have the greatest interest in representing it in the least favorable light, they even were forced to do it the justice to admit that it was, above all—as one of the writers most dear to the Revolution has said—'a full daylight Government.' If its adversaries reproached it then, as Prince Napoleon does now, with the too great influence exercised by the Crown, they have been able since to compare the personal government of King Louis Philippe with that which they have seen established since 1852."

THE POPE'S REPLY TO DR. CUMMING.

The Pope writes to Archbishop Manning, and condescends to cast no more than a side glance at "Dr. Cumming, of Scotland." Still, his letter to Archbishop Manning is an answer to Dr. Cumming, and if not calculated to benefit the prophet of Crown-court, it is assuredly calculated to damage the Pope and the Papacy. Everybody, including Dr. Cumming, was perfectly aware, from the commencement of the correspondence, that the Pope would never consent either to try to convert Dr. Cumming to Romanism or to be knocked down by the Doctor's theological arguments. On this head, therefore, there was nothing to learn, and the Pope could do himself neither good nor ill. But he damages himself in the eyes of all who possess the full use of reason by declaring, with absolute, unflinching dogmatism, that there can be no alliance between Rome and any kind of enlightenment. The Church, he says, possesses "infallibility in deciding questions which belong to dogma or to morals," and cannot reconsider questions which have been once decided. He repeats the assertion of a former letter, that "it cannot be denied or doubted that Jesus Christ Himself, in order that He might apply to all generations of men the fruits of His redemption, built here on earth upon Peter His only Church, that is the one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, and gave to him all power that was necessary for preserving whole and inviolate the deposit of faith, and for delivering the same faith to all peoples, and tribes, and nations." The "primacy" both of honor and of "jurisdiction" was thus bestowed upon the Pope, and "is placed beyond the hazard of dispute." Accordingly, if any one denies the infallibility of Rome he cannot be argued with. He must either submit and recant, or be, by the mere fact of refusing to do so, an excommunicated heretic, in a state in which he cannot be "sure of his salvation." In all this the Pope does as much to retard the spread of Romanism in this country as could be attained by the joint action of all Protestant controversialists from Land's End to John o'Groats. Without disguise or circumlocution the Pope bids the civilized world believe that he and a few old fogies whom he calls Cardinals are the incarnated conscience of mankind, the voice of the Most High made audible. If this monstrous, this appalling proposition can be received, anything can be received. If the Pope gets a man to listen to him after this, he

may consider that man already his own. But not only will all Protestants who retain their reasoning faculties be startled into irreconcilable antagonism by the promulgation, at this critical moment, of the preposterous presumptions and pretences of Rome—the Liberal party among Roman Catholics are in no humor to be satisfied with it.

THE CAREER OF FATHER HYACINTHE.

(From the *London Telegraph*.)

Although still comparatively young, Père Hyacinthe stands among the chief pulpits of the Roman Church. Joining the order of Barefooted Carmelites, he speedily won distinction by his scholarship and his culture, no less than by his extraordinary power of speech. At an early age he promised to add a bright star to the galaxy of French pulpit eloquence. But, from the time of his first utterances, he was regarded with suspicious glances by leading dignitaries of Rome. He was seen to be tainted with Liberalism. His words had not that tone of absolute submission to the Holy See which is now coveted by the most powerful among the priests of France. On France, almost as much as on Ireland, the Ultramontane party has laid its grasp. Much of the power which the Jesuits have more than once lost in that country they have won back. Such dioceses as that of Orleans are ruled with a rod of iron, in accordance with the dictates of the Ultramontane creed; and the prelates who represent the old Liberalism of France inspire in men like Bishop Dupanloup much the same hostility with which the extreme High Church dignitaries of England regard their extreme Broad Church rivals.

The Ultramontane party, however, have been forced to fight a hard battle with their Liberal foes. They have had to contend with a band of men to whom nature had given extraordinary intellectual gifts, and whose piety it was impossible for the jealousy of orthodoxy itself to impugn. Such men as Lamennais, Lacordaire, and Montalembert fancied that they could bridge over the chasm between the theological creed of the fifteenth century and the political creed of the nineteenth. In the encounter Lamennais was so utterly overthrown by the members of his own Church, that he cut loose the ties which bound him not only to Rome, but to revealed religion itself. Lacordaire died while the struggle was yet at its hottest; and Montalembert's record has yet to be written. To the same band of enthusiasts, although he occupies a less exalted place, belongs the present Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darboy. An ardent Liberal as well as an ardent Catholic, Monseigneur Darboy has more than once been the object of Papal suspicion, and has been forced to reaffirm his devotion to the Holy See. But his chief offence was the admission of Père Hyacinthe to the Cathedral of Notre Dame. To that historic church the intellect and the religious fervor of Paris flocked when attracted by such eloquence as that of the Barefooted Carmelite. And the eager crowd was not disappointed. Littered and unlettered, academicians and epicures, felt the fascination of the brilliant preacher. After the great church had been filled in every part, a man of short stature, and singularly bright, prepossessing face, would ascend the pulpit and address the expectant multitude. His oratory was strikingly natural. It was very much like the best speaking of the forum transferred to the sanctuary, and made holy by the infusion of sacred themes. It was the reverse of ecclesiastical. About the Church the Father did not say much; about doctrines he said still less; and about the clergy he said little that was not a rebuke. On the other hand, he made the aisles of Notre Dame resound with the most uncompromising Liberalism. In words of burning eloquence he taught men that they owed duties to each other as citizens, and that as fathers of families they were dowered with rights which even the Church could not take away. The claim of the clergy to "direct" the conscience of the wife, and to set aside the authority of the husband, was a pretension which Père Hyacinthe denounced with that peculiarly cutting, because personal eloquence, which men can wield when assailing the members of their own order. He asserted the right of the husband to be supreme in his own household, and the duty of the citizen to obey the laws of his own country. Unmoved by the threats of Rome, he raised up that old banner of French Liberalism, on which was inscribed devotion to the family and to the nation. Without directly assailing the priestly pretensions of the Ultramontane party, he set forth doctrines which made those pretensions null and void. Hence the men of France listened to the French preacher with undisguised rapture. A religious creed which did not compel them to break off all visible connection with Rome, and yet left them masters in their own households and citizens of their own country, was the very thing for which they pined. On the other hand the Ultramontane party of Paris were furious against the discourses of the Carmelite. All his eloquent denunciations of the vices which are preying on the life of France were powerless to still the fierce cry of heresy. The preacher was assailed with that cry; and, at last, even the courageous Archbishop of Paris so far bent before the storm, that he put an end to the series of Carmelite discourses and invited the chief rival of Père Hyacinthe to fill the pulpit of Notre Dame. The new preacher, Père Felix, strove hard to undo the mischief wrought by his gifted predecessor. A Jesuit, and dowered with the graces of his own most accomplished order, he lent all the riches of his rhetoric to vilify Protestantism, and to preach the duty of uncompromising submission to the Holy Church, as represented by its chief bishop. But the effort was in vain. The echoes of Hyacinthe's eloquence still lingered in men's ears. At last, however, the words of calumny won over to the side of his foes the chief dignity of his order, who had before encouraged the great preacher with loving words. In a letter to Hyacinthe the Father-General of the Barefooted Carmelites blamed him for doing the very things which he had previously encouraged him to perform, and commanded him to use a language, or to preserve a silence, which would not be the loyal expression of conscience.

London, Oct. 10.—The funeral of Martin, the Fenian, who died at the King's College Hospital, in this city, on the 6th inst., took place to-day, and was attended by 6,000 people. The father, mother, and other relations of the deceased, were present, wearing green scarfs, and participated in the ceremonies.

BRITISH ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Christian World*, Sept. 10.)

EPISCOPAL.—The organization of the Irish Church in its disestablished condition is still the chief topic in the Episcopal world. Meetings, lay and clerical, continue to be held in all parts of Ireland, and the feeling grows stronger from day to day in favor of the representation of the laity. It is surprising to see how cordially the clergy enter into the proposal; and it will not be the least of the happy results of disestablishment that clergy and laity will be found co-operating together in a way they have never hitherto done for the promotion of the Church's welfare. The spirit of independence is manifesting itself, and one of the resolutions generally adopted is that there are to be no *ex-officio* clerical members at the general Synod except the archbishops and bishops. Further announcements are made of handsome offers for the support of the clergy; and there is little doubt that a large sum will be at the disposal of the Church by the time that the disestablishment is fairly given effect to.—The new Episcopal Cathedral at Inverness, was opened with great éclat on the 1st inst. There was a great muster of the Scotch bishops and clergy, and the English Church was represented by the Bishops of Oxford and Rochester, the cathedral is to cost £20,000, and there is still a debt on it of £5,000. One of the London High Church papers says that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will be asked in November to make a grant of £1,000 towards the liquidation of the debt.—The Bishop of Carlisle still continues very ill at his episcopal residence near that city. It is understood that the Bishop of Winchester will not resign his See until the middle of next month; and it is reported that he intends to act most generously as to his retiring pension, asking for a great deal less than he might have claimed. By the Cape mail, just to hand, we learn that a charge of a serious character has been brought against Dr. Twells, Bishop of Orange Free State, and would be heard before the ecclesiastical court.—There was an anti-ritualistic disturbance at the church of St. John the Baptist, Emboden street, Hulme, near Manchester, on Sunday morning. When the clergyman left the church after service he was hustled and hooted, and some stone-throwing took place, which resulted in one person being taken into custody. The minister was carried off in a cab under the protection of the police.—On Monday night the parish church of Mudbury, Devon, was entered, and the altar-cloth, candles, flowers, and other ritualistic decorations were either carried away or destroyed.—The services at St. Michael's, Shoreditch, on the evening of the 2nd, were of the highest ritualistic order. There were clouds of incense, and a procession with candles, crosses, and other things to correspond.—The South Australian papers received in London on Monday night, state that the ritualistic services of two clergymen in that colony were occasionally bad feeling amongst the Episcopalians.

PREBYTERIAN.—The friends of the Scotch Established Church appear to be every day more sensible of the necessity of something being done to strengthen its position as an institution allied with the State; but perhaps no more significant proof of this could be given than the proposal which has been made by the principal organ of the body in the North that a union should if possible be sought between it and the Free and United Presbyterian Churches; and that the greater part of the funds which it now receives should be divided amongst the united Church. It may be recollected that when Dr. Norman Macleod in his interview with Mr. Gladstone, for the purpose of getting Government to introduce a bill for the abolition of patronage, was pressed on the money part of the question he refused to look at the proposal to divide any of the State funds with the Free Church clergy; but it seems that the newspaper organ is even prepared to face this difficulty from its anxiety to carry out its scheme. Had such a suggestion been made two years ago it would have been regarded as the freak of a person more fit for Bedlam than the responsible post of editor of the chief Scottish Conservative newspaper organ.—Another singular petition has been forwarded to the Home Secretary having reference to the strength of the Scotch Establishment in the Highlands. As our readers are aware, Mr. Bruce was, towards the close of the last session questioned about a petition which had been forwarded from the inhabitants of Waterliss, Isle of Skye, stating that as the parish church was now vacant from the death of the last minister, no successor should be appointed to it by the Crown, seeing that less than half a dozen people attended it, and that the service had been at times performed in the parlor of the minister's house. The memorialists also prayed the Government to rent or sell the place of worship to the Free Church, to which most of the inhabitants belonged. Something of the same kind has been done in the case of the parish of Lochs, in the Island of Lewis, Ross-shire, where a vacancy has occurred in consequence of the death of the Rev. Mr. Reid. This memorial is signed by 1,447 of the parishioners, who also belong to the Free Church; and they state that Mr. Reid's congregation ordinarily consisted of two individuals, and that a similar state of matters prevails in the other parishes in the island, with the exception of Stornoway, where the Establishment retains a small body of adherents. The specific plea which they present is that no fresh minister should be nominated by the Crown, in whom the patronage it would seem is vested, and that they should be allowed to rent or purchase the church; but they venture to argue in a general way for the application of the Irish disestablishment principle to Scotland, especially in the Highlands and Islands where the Establishment as a rule has few adherents.

Mr. McLaren, M.P. for Edinburgh, has published two letters on the subject of his bill for the abolition of compulsory church-rates in Scotland. He also states that he intends to bring before Parliament the question of the £22,000 which the Scotch Establishment annually receives out of the Consolidated Fund in aid of its General Assembly and other expenses. The honorable gentleman says this annual sum belongs to the same category of payments as the *Regium Donum* and Maynooth grants, now swept away, and that many Members of the House of Commons were wholly unaware of such an allowance until they had seen his reference to it amongst notices of motion. It may be interesting to many of our readers to know that Mr. McLaren is brother-in-law to Mr. John Bright,

and that it is understood that it was to him that the right honorable gentleman was indebted for many of those important facts connected with Scotland of which he made such telling use of late years in Parliament. To him the public of Edinburgh is mainly indebted for the establishment, many years ago, of schools for the industrious poor in all parts of the city out of the funds of one of the wealthiest charities of the North—George Heriot's Hospital. By this act he benefited the community to a degree that no other public measure may be said to have done, and deprived that institution of much of its monastic character; but before this could be done an Act of Parliament had to be obtained, and it was considered a master-stroke of policy in having got Lord Redesdale to agree to the alteration in the will of King James's jeweller, the founder of the institution. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and was the ablest defender of the well-known Forbes-Mackenzie Act, before the Parliamentary commission appointed some years ago, to inquire into its working and the effect it had had in diminishing drinking in Scotland.

WESLEYAN.—It is suggested that arrangements should be made which will permit of and encourage the more general employment of "supernumerary" ministers in villages or elsewhere. At present very many of these aged or infirm preachers, though able to perform a moderate amount of work, are left without the opportunity of doing so, not having any engagement. It appears likely that some plan will be adopted which will tend to improve the position of the supernumeraries, while at the same time strengthening Methodism in rural places by securing for them resident pastors.—Mr. W. Henderson, of Staines, Yorkshire, who died recently in his ninetieth year, was one of the few persons remaining of those who remembered having heard John Wesley preach. The founder of Methodism died in 1719.

NATURALIZATION.

(From *N. Y. Tribune*.)

The Lord Chief Justice of England has published a work on the nationality question, or the law relating to subjects and aliens, which promises to be a valuable auxiliary in the settlement of the dispute as to naturalization. The Lord Chief Justice, beside being by far the most eloquent of all the English judges, has one of the rare intellects which can combine to a high degree the attributes of the lawyer and of the politician. English lawyers, even when professedly liberal, are seldom in advance of the average public mind on political subjects; but Sir Alexander Cockburn almost invariably takes a place in the front of every great question. In this instance he goes as usual, straight to the heart of the subject and declares that every man should be free to denationalize himself when he pleases, and become a citizen of any country where he may choose to take up his residence. More than that, he peremptorily declares that there is no legal foundation whatever for the almost universally received idea that British law may be construed to make all the posterity of English parents born in any foreign country British subjects. We confess to a little surprise at this declaration. Was England then made uneasy about a possible dispute with this country to arise out of a supposed provision of British law which had, in fact, no existence whatever? The danger was believed in there; it was believed in here; was it after all only a myth? So says the most clear-headed and certainly the boldest of the English judges. We trust his exposition of the law may prove to be correct. If so, *adieu* *questio* as regards the naturalization difficulty there remains hardly anything on that subject for the United States and England to dispute about.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT THE TORONTO BANQUET.

Sir John Young on rising to respond, was greeted with a perfect storm of applause. Silence having been restored, he said:—
GENTLEMEN, I need scarcely tell you that your kind reception calls for my warmest thanks. I will now speak of my tour through the Provinces, which is drawing to a close. The survey, which I have been able to make of them, has necessarily been cursory. I have seen much to interest and much to admire. But before I touch on any other topic, I must first say that the reception which was accorded to me, as Her Majesty's representative, was everywhere most gratifying. (Applause.) As far as I can judge, the welcome came from the warm feelings of the people. (Applause.) I was assured everywhere, and on all occasions, of their deep loyalty to the Queen, (applause,) and of their firm attachment to the name and institutions of Great Britain. (Cheers.) In fact, they showered upon me demonstrations similar to those which greeted me as both right and natural with greater effusion His Royal Highness Prince Arthur. Every town and hamlet poured forth its inhabitants, and his visit gave exquisite pleasure to vast numbers—indeed to the whole people. I am glad to think that they understood his visit in its true sense, as a fresh proof of the consideration in which Her Majesty holds her subjects on this side of the Atlantic, and of her desire to secure their affections; as a proof to them that, though distant, they are not forsaken, or in danger of being overlooked. (Cheers.) The tone of the addresses which were presented to me, or with which I was honored, were to me a source of great satisfaction. In every thriving little village, and well-kept town, as I passed from one to the other, those addresses spoke with pride of their position and prospects, and expressed their contentment with the institutions so happily established in Canada, and with the stability and future prospects of the Dominion. Now, I must own, in making this tour through the country districts, I was scarcely prepared for the large number and prosperous appearance of the towns, or for the aspect of the country. I had been told that farming was good in Ontario; but I was not prepared to find it had been carried to such a high pitch. I passed through large districts in which every field seemed well enclosed, and carefully tilled. The farming seemed to be carried on with all the implements which ingenuity has discovered in late years, in order to abridge labor and add to the profits of farming and the supplies of the country. (Applause.) The results of these exertions which I saw at the great Fair in London were such as were very creditable to the people. My stay was short and the crowd on the grounds was so great that I could see but

a part of the exhibits; but I was struck with the profusion of fruits and root crops, and of the various vegetables. The show was truly magnificent in variety and luxuriance. I was also interested in the quantity of implements on show, of light carriages, of the different objects, such as tweeds and cloths, betokening nascent manufactures; in fact, I may sum up by saying, the reality far surpassed my expectations. (Applause.) As to the reliance which the people generally expressed on the future fortunes of the Dominion, I trust it will be crowned with the utmost success. (Cheers.) I am persuaded that the great scheme of Confederation is one of the wisest, most comprehensive, and most honorable projects in which the British Government ever engaged, (cheers,) believing that it will add strength and happiness, both to the people of England and to the people of Canada. The steps which have already been taken, have reflected great credit on those who are engaged in them, and lasting lustre will be shed on the names of those who will succeed in completing the great work. I say this at an early day. We are still on the threshold of Confederation. From what I see and hear, I believe that ere long all will be fully convinced of, and acknowledge the advantages of this Confederation. I need not enter into details; but there is one point on which I may touch. I believe that the course of legislation will be facilitated and the quality of it improved by Confederation; because it stands to reason that legislators elected from a large area will be in a position to deal more comprehensively with great questions, more impartially with smaller ones, and with more authority with both than can be expected if controversies are to be carried on and decided in the narrow circle in which they originate. (Cheers.) Again, all matters of mere local interest will be decided in the Provincial Assemblies more calmly and carefully when dissociated and apart from general politics. And also there will be brought to aid in the discussion, men who have acquired experience and greater sagacity in the larger spheres, and who can give material aid in the solution of all local questions. But it seems a truism to say that each Province will be benefited by having brought to bear upon it the spirit, wealth, and intelligence of the united Provinces. It seems a truism to say that each Province in this respect will be better off than if left to its own resources to carry out its own views without regard to its neighbors. But this applies especially to great schemes, such as great lines of intercommunication—an extended line of railway, say one from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between Halifax on the one side and some port in British Columbia on the other for its terminus. The question will be far more effectively, not to say it can only, be dealt with by a Government representing the interests of both termini, and of the intervening territories than by a series of negotiations to be entered into with separate Governments, jealous of and at rivalry with one another. I need not further dwell on the advantages of Confederation. I believe they are admitted in this country, and I have no doubt that speedily every symptom of discontent will disappear from all the members of the Confederation. (Cheers.) But I look with hope to the future because I see all around me in the nature of the country and the people who inhabit it, elements which are sufficient to raise sanguine and well-founded hopes. The country spreads out a vast expanse of fertility, inviting and rewarding cultivation. Lakes and rivers of ample size, and teeming with fisheries, afford outlets and inexpensive highways to commerce; and there are prospects of mineral wealth in various quarters, particularly that kind of wealth such as coal and salt, which are most conducive to the interests of the people, and which, perhaps, in many cases, are more lucrative than mines stored with what are generally supposed to be the more precious metals. But after you have summed up all contained in the fair fields and rich mines, and all the wealth of land and water, there remains a more precious treasure, which is indispensable to the working-out and making valuable all the rest, and that is an energetic and intelligent population. (Cheers.) In this respect, I think that Canada may be congratulated. I believe that you have all the elements for the future, if not for the present, of a great and powerful population. When I look around at the races to whom the population here owe their origin—when I recollect the qualities with which they are endowed, they seem to me to possess everything that is necessary to form a great State, and their different qualities when combined will form a union of mighty power. You have in the Province of Quebec the inhabitants of French origin, who have carried to this continent the steady patient labor, and thrifty habits of their ancestors, of those ancestors whose achievements are emblazoned in many a page of the history of Europe. And referring more particularly to the Province of Ontario, you have those loyalists who, first, from their interest in British institutions, and attachment to the British Crown, gave up their homes and lands and faced what was then a wild and howling wilderness. (Cheers.) I may perhaps be allowed to allude particularly to those that come from my own country—men of Celtic and Anglo Saxon race, whose qualities were fully tested in the great struggle towards the close of the seventeenth century. Those whose fortune was inferior in that struggle, have since redeemed their laurels by brilliant actions under foreign standards, and by their fidelity to the losing cause. It is true they never regained their ground in Ireland. As their poet says:

"For in far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade,
Lie the soldiers and chiefs of the Irish Brigade."

They died in exile; but the memory of their valor and good faith survive forever. Then, again, those on the other side—the men whose achievements have latterly been recorded in lines of light by the brilliant pen of Macaulay; those who successfully conducted the toilsome retreat from Cavan, who turned to bay and held their ground at Enniskillen, through many a month of doubt and peril; of whom another band sustained the longest siege which ever took place in the British Islands, and watched from the walls which their valor made impregnable, the slow approach of the sails from Lough Foyle, which were bringing them relief to close the conflict in their triumph—a triumph not more glorious to the defenders than it proved advantageous to them and their assailants, and to the cause of civil and religious liberty then and for all time to come. (Applause.) These are the antecedents of your

population, and these are the foundations on which you may ground your Dominion. Of this I feel convinced—if its races will only consent to dwell together in peace, and to work hand in hand and forget the feuds and religious differences which distracted and disgraced Ireland, if you refrain from importing into this new country animosities which, even in the old, have survived the causes which gave them birth, (cheers,) you will achieve great things, for I believe with the poet that:

"The brave and good are born of the brave and good."

Perhaps, in a University city, you would prefer it in the original:

"Fortes nascuntur fortibus et bonis,
Nec in cetera feroces
Progenantur aequi columbam."

There is no reason for exciting these controversies here, where there is land enough for all; where there is ample verge and scope for everyone's exertions. (Cheers.) If I may give advice, though one generally does not give advice in after-dinner speeches—it would be to the people of this country to take no hasty resolutions; to make no violent changes; to shun buying tickets in lotteries of revolution. (Hear, hear.) I am confident of this—if the Provinces will stand hand to hand, and if the Provinces will be true to their own interest, and to each other, you may build up a great fabric. (Cheers.) A fabric of power which will go far to realize the anticipations sketched out by Mr. Cardwell of a great British Confederation, extending over all quarters of the globe. You will build up a fabric of which the most powerful States may find it to their interest to seek an alliance; and the proudest Sovereign in Europe glad to cherish and perpetuate the allegiance.

Sir John resumed his seat amid enthusiastic applause.

THE INDIANA FAIR DISASTER.

Up to the fatal hour not even the slightest circumstance had occurred to mar the harmony of the great exhibition. The 30,000 people within the inclosure were enjoying themselves to the fullest extent, the most of them being gathered into the amphitheatre or forming a living wall around the time track, on which some fast horses were being exhibited. While the festivities were at their height there came a loud report like the discharge of a heavy piece of artillery, and a concussion which shook the amphitheatre and the various halls to their foundations. Looking in the direction of the saw-mills, where a trial of speed had taken place a few hours previously, the horrified multitude saw an immense cloud of steam, dust, and cinders, puff up, followed by a shower of missiles, and fragments of mutilated human bodies. Then the air was filled with the shrieks of panic-stricken women and the groans of the dying. A deadly apprehension seized upon the people. Women screamed and fainted. The crowd surged to and fro, and people were trampled under foot. A rush was made for the scene of the explosion, where a dreadful sight was presented. In the midst of the surrounding wreck were seen human bodies in every stage of mutilation, some of them being nothing more than shredded masses of human flesh, without form or shape, with the entrails still palpitating. Blood, bones, hair, skin, and fragments of limbs were found on every hand, while the greedy earth soaked up the pools of dark blood which flowed from the mangled remains. Scores of persons slightly or seriously wounded, or simply stunned by the explosion, were seen with blanched and bleeding faces, crawling away from the wreck. The sight was one to appal the stoutest heart. Strong men grew weak and faint as they looked on the ghastly remains, and turned sadly away. Hacks, carriages, and wagons were impressed, and into them were piled the dead, the dying, and the wounded. Many, badly hurt, but still able to move, limped away unattended, and made their way outside the gates, where they were picked up by kind-hearted persons in carriages, and driven to the city.

CANADA ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.—Visitations of the Bishop of Montreal for the month of October:—1st.—Durham, 10.30; Confirmation; 5th.—Lacolle, 10.30; Confirmation; 7th.—St. Remi and Edwardstown, 10.30; Confirmation; 20th.—Coteau du Lac, 2.00; Confirmation; 24th.—Bedford, Sunday Morning Service; 24th.—Frelighsburg, Sunday Evening Service; 25th.—Dunham, Ruri-Diagonal Meeting.—The Rev. Mr. Hurst, minister of the Episcopal church at Windsor, Diocese of Huron, has departed for England on a six months' leave of absence. In his parting address to his congregation he stated that when he took charge of the parish, ten years back, the church had a debt upon it of \$6,000, and to-day it stood free. At that time the inhabitants of Windsor only numbered 15,000; while the numbers on his own parish book to-day are 1,000.—The Rev. William Macaulay, of Picton, Ont., was presented a few days since by the members of his congregation, with a silver tea service, on the occasion of his departure on a visit to England. The Rev. gentleman has, for 40 years, been minister of the church at Picton.—A "Grand Union Pic-Nic" will be held at Osaide town, early in the present month, for the purpose of raising funds to procure a new bell for the Indian church. The various Indian tribes will be represented, and addresses will be given, both in English and in Indian tongue.—It is proposed in Ottawa (Ont.) by the lady members of the Chapel of Ease, Sussex street, to hold a bazaar early next month for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of a new organ for that edifice.—An effort is being made in Parry Sound to raise money for the erection of a church and parsonage. The newly appointed missionary to this station, the Rev. Mr. Hall, will also conduct divine service, occasionally, at Rosseau and North Junction.—We learn from the London, Ont., papers that the ladies of Christ church in that city, intend to have a sale of plain and fancy articles in the City Hall, on the 13th and 14th inst. They also state that the alterations in St. Paul's Cathedral are now nearly completed, and that Mr. Nitschke has begun to rebuild the organ in the chancel. It is expected that the Cathedral will be re-opened on Sunday week.—The Rev. J. W. Sims, missionary to the Indians on Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron, whose sudden demise by drowning has been already announced, was a native of Basingstoke, Hampshire, and left England for New Brunswick in the year 1851, where he was engaged for some time as a teacher. He subsequently

removed to Canada West, and for five years taught a school with much success in Glen William; while there he gratuitously devoted much of his leisure to church work in the neighborhood, which eventually led to his ordination by the Bishop of Huron in 1858. At the time of his death he was in the full vigor of life, being only 38 years of age, of a small but hardy frame, quick and intelligent, of much decision and energy of character yet of a kind and genial disposition.—At Biddulph on Monday last, the Bishop of Huron, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Patton (of Ontario), the Revs. G. Keys, of Christ church, Exeter; W. Davis, of St. Mary's, McGillivray; T. E. Sanders, of St. James' church, Biddulph, consecrated "God's Acre," in that parish.—Mr. H. Robinson, of London, Ont., has deeded a site for the erection of an Episcopal church in Westminster, capable of seating 300 persons. The work will commence early next summer.—The London Free Press says that the inhabitants of Ailsa Craig contemplate the erection of an Episcopal Church at that place, and a monster concert is projected, in order to assist the building fund.—The Bishop of Montreal will preach in the church of St. James the Apostle on Sunday next, 10th inst. His Lordship has already preached in 15 churches in this diocese, and it is his intention to endeavor to do so in all the churches of his see, so that he may become acquainted with all the congregations under his Episcopal superintendence.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.—Owing to the loss sustained by the temporalities fund of the Church on account of the suspension of payment by the Commercial Bank, an appeal, we are informed by the Presbyterian, has been sent to every congregation for circulation among its members—to which appeal it is earnestly hoped there will be a liberal response.—Mr. Paton having resigned the office of Treasurer to the Scholarship and Bursary Fund, says the same authority, it is requested that communications and subscriptions be forwarded to Professor Mowatt of Kingston.—At the close of the regular meeting of the Presbytery of London, Ont., on the 1st ult., it was appointed that the next meeting be held in St. Andrew's church, Stratford, on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1870.—The Rev. Mr. Masson, of Russelltown, has been presented with an elegant pulpit gown by the ladies of his congregation.—Owing to the appointment of the Rev. G. D. Ferguson to a professorship in Queen's College, the two stations at L'Orignal & Hawkesbury, villages on the Ottawa river, are destitute. Together, there are about 90 families in the charge.—On the 22nd ult., the Presbytery of Hamilton met at Woolwich, for the purpose of ordaining and inducting Rev. G. Yeomans, to the pastorate of St. Andrew's church.—The Rev. F. R. McDonald, of Brooke, Fredericton, has received a harmonious call to St. James' church, N. B.—A new, and it is asserted, by far the most costly church connected with the Kirk of New Brunswick, has recently been built at Portland, St. John, N. B. Pastor, Rev. G. J. Cais.—At Guelph, Ont., on the 15th inst., the Rev. Mr. Wardrop was inducted as pastor of Chalmers church.—It has been arranged, we believe, that on Sunday, Oct. 17th, the new North street Presbyterian church, London, Ont., will be formally opened.—In pursuance of the new arrangements in the Canada Presbyterian church, for the holding of Local Synods, the Synod of Toronto, extending from Colborne on the east, to Southampton on the north-west, assembled in Bay street Presbyterian church on Friday last. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Jennings the first moderator.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.—A four days' meeting will take place at Williamsburg, on the Cartwright Circuit, commencing on Sunday, Oct. 17th.—On Monday evening, the 4th inst., a soiree, in aid of the fund for the payment of the new organ in Mount Zion Wesleyan Methodist church, Hamilton, Ont., came off at the Crystal Palace. The cost of the organ is \$400.—The first series of Missionary Meetings, for Bowmanville Circuit, will commence on Sunday, the 24th Oct. inst., when three sermons will be preached by the President at Orono, at 10½ a.m.; at Leekard, 2½ p.m.; and at Bethel, 6½ p.m. The Missionary Meetings for the week will take place as follows, viz.: Bethel, on Monday, 25th; Orono, 26th; Leekard, 27th; Bethesda, 28th; and Providence, 29th.

EPISCOPAL METHODIST.—A social Tea Meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal church, in Hamilton, Ont., on the evening of Monday last. Owing to its success, it is intended to hold monthly meetings of a similar kind.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—The annual missionary meeting of the Gore Street Primitive Methodist Church, Hamilton, was held on Tuesday, the 5th inst.

BAPTIST.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Society will be held at Woodstock, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst. On that occasion the Rev. John McLaurin will be ordained as missionary to the Telegoos. The Rev. J. Alexander, of this city, with the Revs. Dr. Warren, D. McPhail, Dr. Fyfe and other ministers, are expected to be present. On the 23rd inst., the Anniversary of the Canadian Baptist Tract Society will be held in the same town.—At Stratford, Ont., a new Baptist church was dedicated, on Sunday last, the Revs. R. A. Fyfe and Dr. Cooper officiating on the occasion.—The Western Baptist Association of Nova Scotia, was opened at Hebron on Saturday week. There was a large attendance. The letters from the churches indicated prosperity and increase. Missions and education were the principal objects of action, and subjects of discussion.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—The home of the native preacher, says the *Missionary Herald*, adorned by the presence and handiwork of the Christian wife and mother trained up in a mission boarding-school, is a power for Christ hardly second to that of the preached word. These centres of influence are rapidly multiplying, and are already to be found in many a village nestling on the slopes of Lebanon and the Taurus ranges, in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris, on the plains of Oromiah, amid the islands of the Pacific, and in Ceylon and India.

—Since Mr. Gladstone's accession to power—about 10 months since—the amount of ecclesiastical patronage which has fallen into his hands, is the subject of general remark. The sees of Bath and Wells, Exeter, Salisbury, and Winchester have been rendered void; and re-

cently, within a week, two bishops have resigned their sees. Mr. Disraeli, during his tea months in office, nominated to the sees of Canterbury, London, Hereford, Lincoln, and Peterborough. During the nine years of Lord Palmerston's premiership twenty-four episcopal appointments were made, a number reaching to within two of the entire strength of the hierarchy in the House of Lords as settled by the Irish Church Act. The oldest prelate now upon the Bench is the Bishop of Chichester, who is 83.

CATHOLIC.—The annual Bazaar of the Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's congregation, Montreal, will be held, on the 13th inst. in the Mechanics' Hall.—Bishop Lynch of Toronto, intends to start for Rome early in the ensuing week.

BAPTIST.—With reference to the removal of Dr. Hague of Boston to Chicago, the *Watchman and Reflector* says:—"This contribution of Boston to Chicago, and not to Chicago alone, but also to the great West, itself an empire, is one which Boston could ill afford, but which she cheerfully spares for the sake of paramount interests." Doctor Hague has accepted a chair in the new Baptist Seminary at Chicago.

ON THE CHANGING AFFAIRS OF LIFE.—The closing of the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, England, was deemed by the Rev. T. Taffield a subject worthy of consideration in the pulpit. Accordingly, on the following Sabbath, he addressed a large audience from the 31st verse of the 13th chapter of Mark, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My word shall not pass away," showing that the continual change which was going on in all created works rendered it a matter of no surprise that the institutions and establishments of man should be removed. He further showed that this act had been performed in connection with the terrible advance in the art of war, but argued that the day of universal peace was drawing nearer.

OUT-DOOR PRACHING.—A ministerial correspondent of the English Methodist *Recorder*, endeavors, by stating his own experience of outdoor work, to stimulate his brethren to "go and do likewise." He says:—"I found it much easier than I imagined to speak in the open air. I found it did my voice good; it did my nerves good; it did my health good; it did my congregations good; it did my soul good, great good, and if I cannot easily say how many sinners have been brought to God in consequence, at least I know, by many infallible proofs, that this labor has not been in vain in the Lord. My object in troubling you with these confessions will be fully gained if some of my brethren who have imagined themselves not cut out for open-air work are led to make an honest trial whether it be so or not."

FATHER HYACINTHE.—The *Newark Advertiser* asks,—"Is Father Hyacinthe a Luther, a Calvin, a Melancthon, or a Lamennais?" and then proceeds to show by the example of these illustrious personages that "men who combine revolutionary energy with ecclesiastical zeal and learning, are rare in the history of Christianity." It then demands—"To which of these revolutionaries or reformers shall we compare Father Hyacinthe? How much of absolute pluck and enduring courage may we expect from him? So far, he has only published a formal letter against the forthcoming Ecumenical Council in Rome, its commissions and intent. The reverend father asserts that in his opinion the assembled prelates, with the Pope presiding, will attempt to execute a divorce between the Church and the progressive liberalism of the present century, and forcibly characterizes the attempt, even the idea of such an attempt, as at once impious and foolish. The *Temps* and the *Siecle*, neither of them controlled by Church influences, speak of the letter as a sign of the times and destined to exert a great influence. The *Journal des Debats* holds a similar tone."

RELIGIOUS LOTTERIES.—The Rev. G. R. Badenoch, Sec. to the Scottish Reformation Society, has drawn the attention of Mr. Gladstone to the illegal practice of obtaining funds for benevolent and religious purposes by means of lottery. He enclosed the Premier a lottery ticket, numbered 913,301, issued by "St. Mary's Asylum for Female Blind, Dublin," a Roman Catholic institution, setting forth that a "bazaar, fancy fair, and grand drawing of prizes," would be held in the "Round Room, Rotunda, Dublin, on September 21 and 22, 1869." The ticket also stated that the winning numbers would be published in the *Freeman and Irish Times*, Dublin, and *Daily Telegraph*, London, of Sept. 25th. Mr. Badenoch observes: "It is well known that the promoters of such lotteries, the purchasers of tickets, and the newspapers which advertise them, are all liable to heavy penalties. The subject was brought before the notice of the House of Commons, and seemingly defended by Lord Advocate Moncrieff. Since that time, however, lotteries have been arrested in the northern part of the kingdom by Lord Advocate Paton and Gordon. And very recently this species of traffic in connection with Protestant Churches has been stopped in England, as well as lotteries got up by 'betting men.'"

AMERICAN NEWS.

—Harvard commences the collegiate year of 1869-70 with 577 under graduates.

—John Harvey, of Detroit, has challenged any quait pitcher in the United States for \$1,000.

—One woman lost by the Avondale mining disaster her husband, her three sons, her father and three brothers.

—The St. Alban's *Messenger* states that A. B. Bailey, of Dummerston, has a cow of the native stock from which he has sold 209 pounds of butter since November of last year, besides selling some milk and furnishing the family with all the milk and butter they used during the time.

—Miss Middy Morgan, an Irish lady, reports the cattle market and agricultural matters for the *New York Times*, and does as well as her male contemporaries in the same line. She has always had a passion for the domestic animals. She is a woman of learning and cultivation, and speaks several languages.

—Chief Justice Perley, at a recent session of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, ruled that in a case where property is transported over a railroad line composed of several distinct roads, the original company which received it is liable for the loss or injury, should any occur, whether the damage be on their road or any other.

—The Powell expedition has safely passed through the grand canon of the Colorado. For

several hundred miles they went between walls almost vertical, ranging from five to fifteen hundred feet in height—the exterior rim of the canon being from twenty-five hundred to four thousand feet above the bed of the river. More than two hundred waterfalls and cascades emptying themselves over the walls of the canon into the main river were seen in this distance.

—A Chicago broker is credited with having thrust a finger into the recent gold scramble in Wall street, and drawn out \$27,000 as the profits on some gold bought by telegraph one day and sold the next. It was an easy way to make a fortune—easier than to rob a bank vault or cheat the revenue. But it is not more honest, and deserves the Penitentiary a great deal more. It is square, downright larceny,—and so is half the successful speculation of the day. Let honest men beware of the gains for which they render no equivalent. Somebody is swindled for their benefit.—*Advance*.

THE VICTIMS OF KEROSENE.—The Cincinnati papers give an account of a dreadful fire, and the awful death of three children, by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp last week. Five houses were almost entirely destroyed. The lamp exploded in the house of a tailor, while he was attempting to light it. The bodies of the three children were nearly burned to a cinder.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—An industrial school for girls is to be established at Middleton, Conn., where a farm of 46 acres, with a good house upon it, has been given for the purpose. Nearly \$70,000 has been raised for the fund and more is promised. The State will pay the board (at \$3 a week) of such girls as are sentenced by the judges of probate; but the school will be managed by a private corporation.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—Twenty shawls, worth \$2,000 each, were sold this season in a New York store. One lady bought a shawl costing \$5,700, and another fashionable woman ran up a bill of \$20,000 at the same establishment in two months. Commenting on the above, the *Vermont Transcript* very properly says:—"The husband of any one of these women should not be trusted in any responsible position, for no man in ordinary business can pursue a strictly honest course and support such extravagance. The extravagant notions of wives and children are often the remote or immediate cause of the heavy dislocations which are becoming so frequent in our country."

CALIFORNIA.—A San Francisco letter states that there are hundreds of men out of employment in California, and they cannot get work. Those who do get work have to carry their beds from place to place. When the harvest is done there is nothing for the laborer to do until the rain falls, about the 1st of November. The San Francisco papers publish only the good side of affairs in California, and say nothing about the bad side. Farm hands cannot average more than six months work in a year. California is a better country for capital than for labor. A farm laborer in California must have his own bed in every instance, or sleep in the haystack; and if he ask the owner of the farm where he applies for work, he is told to buy his own blanket. A man has to do his own washing also, or pay from \$1.50 to \$3 a dozen for washing, and then go from one mile to two to get it done, except in the city.

THE "HORNET."—The points in the "Hornet" dilemma appear to be these:—She is held by the Treasury for not having proper clearance papers; her case as a privateer is before the U. S. Commissioner. On the other hand, her friends maintain that as a vessel of war commissioned by the Cuban Government, and not fitted out in a port of the United States, she cannot be rightly detained, and must, as at Philadelphia and at Halifax, be released. Her strongest, at least her most plausible point, is that she was sent out not from these but from British shores—that is, if it be admitted that she was sent out at all. If there be any responsibility in the case, in view of this showing, it rests with the British authorities. Was the "Hornet" fitted out in Philadelphia, New York, or Halifax, or all three? Between the three it may be hard to prove a case, if a case has not been proved already.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

LECTURE BY EX-SISTER THERESA.—Last evening, Miss O'Gorman, formerly Sister Theresa, delivered a lecture at Cooper's Hall, Jersey City, on "Man's perfidy to woman." After depicting the manner in which man encompassed woman's downfall and then threw her on the cold charity of the world, she recommended the advocates of Women's rights, to devote their energies toward assisting their erring sisters. Toward the close of the lecture, Miss O'Gorman referred to her convent life, reflecting severely upon the priests. This exasperated a number of persons among the audience, several of the female portion of whom threatened to lynch the speaker; one in particular threatened to "mash her face with her umbrella," and had to be removed from the room. Miss O'Gorman promised to make her experience of Convent life the subject of a future lecture, she proceeds to be devoted to the reclaiming of fallen women.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 5.

DOMINION NEWS.

—The Town Council of Cobourg, Ont., have made arrangements for selling wood to the poor, the coming winter, at \$2 a cord.

—An address by the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, Ont., to Governor Howland, was presented yesterday afternoon (8th) at three o'clock.

—The Advocates' Library of Quebec has received an important addition by the importation, recently, from England of the latest editions of standard writers on criminal law.

—A New Brunswick Exchange says: "Lloyd's Register, London, has under consideration the increase of the grade of colonial Tamarac and Spruce built ships. This is important to our ship-builders."

—The steam saw-mill of Mr. Thomas Sexsmith, of Selby, was, on Sunday last, destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Thomas Sexsmith's loss is \$1,000, and John W. Sexsmith's \$300. No insurance.—*Kingston Whig*.

—There is considerable excitement among the sportsmen of Halifax, N. S., in fishing for mackerel, with which the Basin and the North West Arm are at present swarming. Sixty dozen medium-sized mackerel were taken at one

haul by a man living on the shores of Bedford Basin.—*Halifax Express*.

—A new iron mine has been discovered in the vicinity of Wilmot, County of Annapolis, N.S. The ore, it is said, is of a very superior quality, an analysis showing it to contain 68 per cent. of pure iron, and the balance zinc and manganese. Mr. Power, the proprietor, proposes to organize a company to work it.—*Yarmouth (N.S.) Herald*.

LENOXVILLE.—Subscriptions are now being collected for the construction of a new Episcopal church at this place.

A GOOD MOVE.—The journeymen cabinet-makers of the city intend carrying out the plan adopted by their fellow-workmen in Toronto, viz., to discontinue work at the hours of three on Saturday afternoons. The Hamilton cabinet-makers are an exemplary body of mechanics, and the spare hours that the change will afford them will, doubtless, be wisely and profitably spent.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

WHAT PRINCE ARTHUR HAS GONE THROUGH.—Since the landing of H. R. H. Prince Arthur at Halifax, on the 21st August, last he has not been idle, as the following record will show. During his sojourn he has received and replied to 161 addresses in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, attended 107 luncheons and dinners, and 39 balls. The Prince has also danced with 340 partners, received over 1,700 special bouquets, shaken 15,000 hands, given 69 presents, and has been elected an Indian Chief. He has shot 150 head of game, has travelled 4,800 miles, and has heard some 2,000,000 "God Bless Him." All this to be accomplished in seven weeks was pretty severe work; the Prince now desires peace and quiet to rest and recruit himself.

—The *Toronto Telegraph* denounces as an entire fabrication the story that while Prince Arthur was in London, C. W., an American flag, which had been hung among the decorations in his honor, was pulled down and torn in pieces. Very little notice has been given and still less importance attached to the story in this quarter; but in the interest of truth we should like to know with whom and with what motive it originated. Several American flags, we are informed, were hoisted in London during the Prince's visit, and were in no manner insulted. This news, which has an appearance of likelihood, ought to quiet any solemn apprehension that Canada intends to provoke a war with us just now out of pure loyalty.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 6th Oct.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE AGRARIAN MURDER NEAR TRIM.—An inquest was held on Monday, at Bagenagh, near Kildalky, on the remains of a man named Thomas Reilly, a pensioner from the Police force, in which he had been employed for sixteen years, having received on his discharge a pension of £12 10s per annum. It appears that the deceased was owner in fee of about forty acres of land, on a small portion of which he has resided for the last two years, since his discharge from the force, cultivating it, and, with the aid of his pension, supporting a wife and five children by constant industry. The remainder of his land he had let out in small holdings, amongst four or five tenants. He was, in fact, the model of one of those small continental proprietors with which some people wish this land to be covered. On coming to reside upon his property, he had taken a small piece from each of the tenants, making up his own holding, for giving them a year and a half's rent. He did not, however, evict any of them, as the land was willingly surrendered. He was, however, a marked man. On Saturday night, at ten o'clock, on his return from the market of Trim, where he had been selling his crop of oats, when about a furlong from his own door, where his wife and children awaited his return, he was set upon by two men, who had been waiting their prey behind the ditch close by, and where, from the appearance of the grass, they must have lain for a considerable time. The unfortunate man was being driven home in a cart by a namesake and near neighbor of his own, who, however, made out. Deceased's skull was then broken in with a stone hammer, found afterwards by the police at the place, and the brain, almost in a mass, emptied out on the road. On receipt of the news at Trim, the constabulary hurried out to the scene of the murder, with the county inspector, F. Gibbons Esq., Ross, Esq., S. I., and D. C. Burke; and on their arrival, about two o'clock on Sunday morning, they found two men, named Reilly, and a man named Quinn, all of whom they promptly arrested, and conveyed to Trim goal, together with the driver of the cart on which deceased was when he was attacked. The inquest was held before Mr. Mannion, coroner; E. J. Bannon, Esq., R. M.; H. Atkinson, Esq., J. P.; Mr. Gibbons, and Mr. Ross. A verdict of "Wilful murder" against some party or parties unknown was returned. The parties arrested were marched back to Trim goal, and will be brought up for examination on Friday.—*Irish paper*.

TIMID CHILDREN.—This correspondent is quite mistaken if he supposes children of naturally timid temperaments can be reared without "knowing fear" and being very cowards. But the education into fear, which he condemns, is none the less worthy of his strictures:—"Dozens of times have I heard nurses tell children left in their care awful stories about the 'great bear,' 'big man,' and the like, which would come and get them unless they were obedient or quiet. In these days, when mothers cannot, or will not, take the care of their offspring, ought not something to be said to cure this evil? I know the wife of a good deacon in this city that will leave her little children in bed and go out and spend an evening with their consent. She gave me, as the reason, that she took care that they never were frightened, and they were consequently strangers to fear. Now, is that not much better than to trust to 'help' to take the care of our little ones, should we wish to leave them for a short time? Is it not far better for them to have self-confidence, and be without knowing what it is to be afraid, than to have such stories fixed in their minds, and, when themselves left alone, to be frightened almost out of their lives? I well remember, when a good-sized boy, that I could not be tempted to go out after dark, because in my younger days I was often scared, by those who had me in charge, by those fearful stories; and to-day, when I am often obliged to be out at all hours of the night, I cannot say I am without needless fear. Children remember such things very vividly, and never forget them. M. C.S."

New Haven, Conn.

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THE
WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1869.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

It is fortunate for Canada that we possess a currency redeemable in gold. Were it not for this we should be exposed to the financial hurricanes like that which has recently swept with such violence over New York,—strewing Wall Street, and the regions adjoining, with wrecks, and filling the whole mercantile community with apprehension and dismay. The sudden subsidence of the storm on the mere rumor of the action of the government, showed how baseless was the foundation for it; yet the subsequent heaving and tossing in the values of stocks, the utter chaos in the gold clearing-house, the futile attempts of experts to settle the complicated transactions of one single day, and the disorganization which has overtaken the once powerful gold-board, all combine to show how vast and ramified was the range of speculation in that arena of folly and excitement. The proportion of real transactions to speculative ones indeed seems to be like Falstaff's famous half-penny worth of bread to the 16s. worth of 'sack';—yet so long as the money itself of a community can be put upon the market and trafficked in, and made subject to the action of the thousand and one influences which govern the price of commodities, so long shall we see speculation active, and cliques formed to control the course of prices for their own benefit.

There will, of course, be speculation in something or other so long as men have the desire to get rich hastily, and make money without labor. But speculation in commodities never did and never can attain the dimensions which the speculation in the value of money has attained in the United States. Even speculation in the value of stocks, and in the public funds, has never reached such proportions, probably because gold speculation is simpler, has less complications, and, in short, is more purely of the nature of gambling.

How vast the area of speculation, is may be inferred from the fact that the transactions of that one memorable day, purchases and sales together, amounted to more than three hundred millions of dollars. Of this enormous aggregate it is doubtful if more than one million was based on *bona fide* business.

This state of things affords the finest field for the operations of unscrupulous gamblers, who combine to plunder the public; and these late events, if they demonstrate anything, show plainly that so long as the currency remains on its present shifting basis, so long the whole course of financial and commercial affairs may be interfered with and disturbed by the operations of a single man. There can be little doubt that the hurricane was brought about by that bold and desperate gambler who recently figured prominently in connection with Erie Railway quarrels. Jas. Fisk, Jun., has kept New York in turmoil for a long time back, and if he were reduced to poverty and rendered incapable of further mischief, the whole mercantile community might breathe more freely.

Lord Bacon, in one of his aphorisms, observes that there is a certain pleasure in sitting secure on shore and watching the ships toss upon the sea. We in Canada, with our currency safe and anchored to the rock of specie payments, are exactly in the position he describes.

While this boiling cauldron is heaving and rolling, and ships are being wrecked that have weathered many a previous storm, we can look quietly on as spectators, almost uninterested. There may, of course, be those in Canada whose trade brings them into close connection with currency operations, and who may possibly have suffered from the sudden advance or collapse of Friday; and there may also be a few people who find excitement in speculations in gold. These, however, form but a fraction of the community, and their operations, whether for good or ill, have no more influence on the course of affairs here than the fly in the fable had on the wheels of the coach. It is far different, however, in the States, for there every advance or decline in gold represents a change in the value of every atom of every man's property in the country. And so long as its currency remains on a shifting basis, no citizen of the States can tell with certainty what he is worth, or be sure that the toll of years may not be rendered abortive by the gambling combinations of cliques of men whom he never even heard of.

From such a system we may pray ever to be delivered in Canada, and, if the people are wise, they will jealously guard against the first approach to it. It is possible to adopt a plan of currency which, though professedly resting on specie payments, has an irresistible tendency to undermine them. No man in Canada worthy

of being listened to for a moment, (for the lucubrations of Mr. Wilmo, of New Brunswick, are not) would propose to adopt a currency not redeemable in gold; but it is very possible, and we have had the attempts made, to bring down a scheme which would work silently, quietly, yet with unerring certainty, in that direction. That is what Canada has most to fear, and every person who possesses realized capital, and every man of business, has his true interest in opposing any attempt to change the principle on which our currency is founded.

The excitement occasioned by the whispers and announcements of Sir Francis Hincks returning to the field of Canadian politics, has not yet subsided. There is, no doubt, good reason for apprehension, for, although Mr. Hincks did good service in his day to the cause of popular government, and introduced a certain amount of system in the administration of our finances, it was he who, more than any other man, brought about that era of side influence, log rolling and extravagance, which have for so many years been the bane of Canadian politics. The chief difficulty in the way of every Finance Minister, and the constant barrier in the way of a clean balance-sheet, has been the system which Mr. Hincks was responsible for. It was an evil hour for Canada when the great English capitalists,—as they were then supposed to be—Messrs. Peto & Co., were introduced to Mr. Hincks; and we have never since shaken off the incubus fastened on our necks by the extravagant arrangements made in secret conclave and private interviews between him and these magnates. Canada has its whistle in the shape of the Grand Trunk Railway, and an admirable whistle in many respects it is; but it has cost double, if not treble, what it ought to have done, and might have done, had its construction been free from political favoritism. It is too late to lament now, and it is an old story about useless extensions, unprofitable branches, and costly financial arrangements; but the solid fact remains, that Canada is paying interest on more millions of badly spent money than we care to think of, and it is to be feared that a large part of the blame lies at the door of one man, and that man Sir Francis Hincks. These things are too recent to be forgotten, and, consequently, his rumored settlement amongst us, his re-entry to Parliament, and, above all, his return to his old post of Finance Minister, have given rise to an uneasy feeling, which will be difficult to allay. This is especially the case in view of the construction of the Intercolonial Railway,—a scheme which reproduces, in an exaggerated form, the worst features of the Grand Trunk.

It may be that these apprehensions are groundless. Time has passed, and changes have supervened since the days when Mr. Hincks was the popular idol, and it may be that he has changed also. If he has, none will be more ready to acknowledge it than some who are now moved with honest apprehension.

A good deal has been said respecting interviews Sir Francis is said to have had with the bankers of Ontario. Of the fact of such interviews whether formal or informal, we believe there can be no doubt. Common sense alone would dictate to a politician entering on a new field, to remove obstructions from his path, if possible; and so old a hand as Sir Francis would never take the command of the ship with such breakers ahead of him as those which proved nearly fatal to his predecessor.

It was wise, no doubt, to endeavour to effect an arrangement with those who are most nearly concerned in the matter. The question of currency and circulation is very largely a question of the Province of Ontario, and of the banks doing business there; and it is only reasonable, that, in a matter that partakes so largely of a local character, the ideas and views of those most nearly interested on the spot, should be deferred to.

MONTHLY BANK STATEMENT.

The Auditor's statement of the condition of the Banks on 31st August, was as follows:—

LIABILITIES.			
	Aug. 31.	July 31.	Aug. 31.
	1868.	1868.	1869.
Circulation.....	\$ 7,527,081	7,151,304	7,438,282
Deposits.....	37,238,949	37,230,431	31,158,892
Due to other Banks	1,218,862	1,582,927	1,649,658
	\$10,045,192	45,767,662	40,246,829
ASSETS.			
	Aug. 31.	July 31.	Aug. 31.
	1868.	1868.	1869.
Specie and Provincial Notes.....	\$12,303,025	12,911,798	8,460,906
Due from other Banks.....	5,793,799	6,145,074	3,556,292
Notes of other Banks.....	2,018,156	1,791,250	1,820,296
	\$20,114,980	20,848,122	13,937,494
Notes discounted.....	51,908,041	50,520,503	47,042,141
Government Securities.....	3,423,909	3,423,799	6,302,496
Landed or other Property.....	1,598,073	1,597,373	1,626,200
Other debts not before included.....	2,712,351	2,781,679	3,624,629
	\$79,816,384	79,271,476	72,532,900

There is scarcely any change worthy of note in the above statement, except the increase of circulation and of discounts. The former moved slightly—the increase during the month amounting to \$400,000 only. The backwardness of the harvest, and the late period at which grain has begun to move, will exercise a considerable

influence on the circulation returns of this season. Even so late as the beginning of this month, there were many shocks of grain out in the fields, and there was, perhaps, never known a season when the farmers were so slow to bring in the grain they have harvested. The deliveries of Canadian barley into Oswego last year, up to the end of September, were nearly ten times as much as they were this; an extraordinary fact, showing very strikingly how backward have been both the season and the farmers; and it is still more striking when we consider that the product this year is vastly larger than last, though not to be compared with it in point of quality. It is to be hoped that the deliveries during the present month will make up for deficiencies so far, and that the volume of currency poured into the country districts from the cities and towns will be returned in due season, in discharge of a load of indebtedness, which has been pressing heavily for some time back.

Much depends on the result of this harvest. There will be no lack of means to move it to market; but it will be unjust and unreasonable in the extreme for farmers to keep it back, speculating on the prospect of better prices. Some, we know, are inclined to do this; but it is a foolish policy in any case, and in many cases it is unjust. A farmer said to a storekeeper, a little while ago, that he would see his grain rot before he would sell it at present prices. The storekeeper, somewhat nettled, replied,—"I think, any way, you ought to sell enough to pay what you owe me. We know farmers who are holding grain, for which they refused \$1.80 per bushel last winter. They would be glad to get a little more than half that price now. The Scripture saying is still true,—"He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him."

The very painful revelations in 'banking circles in Quebec, have excited wide-spread interest. It is seldom we have to chronicle defalcations and absconding of bank-managers here; but we know not what may be the case in future, if this haste to get rich by speculation, so characteristic of the present day, grows to a much greater height. This was the secret of the whole business: the passion for wealth to be acquired without toil—a passion which has slain its thousands, and may destroy thousands more if not checked by higher considerations. Every man in a position of trust, who has the charge of other persons' monies, and every man who is carrying on commercial operations, needs to have these words engraven as with an iron pen upon his soul: "He that hasteth to be rich shall not be innocent; and they that will be rich, fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition."

THE HEATHENS.

Heathens in Canada—not the neglected of the streets, but naked, savage heathens! Rev. Mr. Clarke, of the Indian Mission, informs us that there are such within a day's journey of Toronto, and that, contrary to their antecedents they are now anxious for the Gospel. Probably, like the Indians nearer us, they covet that enlightenment which makes white men to differ from them, and which, as they observe, makes some white men to differ from others; but they have been also, in some cases, touched by the Spirit of God, and have learned to seek Him who can save from sin. We, Canadians, have hitherto been satisfied to touch the margin of this work where these wanderers came within our old provincial boundary, as if our responsibility ceased there; but even this excuse remains no longer, and we know that this mission only operates on the very outskirts of heathen nations who are committed to our oversight. True there are other missions more distantly located, carried on by several denominations; but how very small is our whole work compared with the responsibility we bear towards our benighted fellow citizens! We think \$10 or \$5 subscriptions great things given to Christianize these nations, when we may yet wink at millions expended to kill them; for as sure as we do not establish over them that protectorate which only Christian charity can enforce, will the best of laws prove unavailing to avert a murderous feud, the seeds of which are being sown daily, by the wickedness of the Indians, and still more by that of the vagabond whites who come first in contact with them. We see, in the *Nor'-Wester*, a very natural cry for the removal of a horde, which had encamped in the heart of the Red River settlement, and which was causing much annoyance. The feelings which diverse races entertain towards each other are usually the reverse of friendly. Very little is required at any time to cause a quarrel, and a quarrel, once commenced, may grow to any dimensions, until, as in some parts of the Western States and in New Zealand, the extermination of one party seemed to be the only chance for peace. The Government must, in this matter, be supported by the people, whose missionaries must be on the spot to see justice faithfully done, and to influence and restrain, as missionaries have often done, the evil and unreasoning passions of the savages.

The Christian will look over this uncultivated harvest field and, seeing these peoples perishing from the earth with accelerating rapidity, out of whom it is God's purpose that there will be many in Heaven, for there will be representa-

tives from every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, will be stimulated to seek a share in the work of their redemption.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This Institution is in Amherst, about a mile distant from the College for which that beautiful village has long been famous; and after visiting the celebrated museums, cabinets, gymnasium, &c., of the latter, I examined the former with even more interest. We have Colleges in Canada that can vie with Amherst College, but no Agricultural School; except some attempts of the priests in Lower Canada, which are well meant, and we hope are productive of good, but which are only for a part of the population. When we say we have Colleges that can vie with Amherst, we do not mean to include either the museums or gymnasium, for both of which Amherst is specially distinguished. McGill College would require to have the Natural History Society's Museum and Sir William Logan's Geological Museum, both added to its own; and even then, we think, it would not equal Amherst in several respects, though it might surpass it in others. The gymnasium in Amherst also is a part of the college course, which is a vastly superior plan to leaving it optional, as in McGill College, as in the latter way it is certain to be neglected. The fact is, gymnastics should be taught by an enthusiastic professor of the graceful and healthful art, or the students will not keep up the exercises, even though they should suffer, as many do, both in mind and body for want of them. The sooner some wise, wealthy man endows a professorship of gymnastics, and attendance is made *de rigueur*, the better for McGill College.

The Agricultural School consists of an extensive farm, susceptible of great improvements, which are being made, chiefly in the way of drainage; and a number of large buildings, comprising Dormitory, Laboratory, Reading-room, Library, Museum, Herbarium, Plant-house, Barn and Professors' houses. The Barn, with stables below it, is remarkably well planned and kept; and the plant-houses and propagating-houses are under a gardener, who appears to thoroughly understand and love his work. The number of students is under a hundred; but it is likely to increase on account of the very thorough education given at a very moderate expense.

The business of a farmer or gardener specially requires a thorough education in all the elements of successful culture. It may be likened to that of a manufacturer, for the cultivator has soil, manure, air, water, light, heat and seed as his raw materials, from which he is to produce the manufactured article of crops for the sustenance of man. True, it is only some of these that are under his control, but the more thorough his knowledge is, the more will he be able to secure the best practicable conditions of successful cultivation. Again, the cultivator may be regarded as a physician. Plants and animals are his patients, and he is bound to see that the best conditions of health and development are secured but this he cannot do without knowledge and experience—his own or that of others. It is as foolish, and we might almost say wicked, for a farmer to maltreat the earth and plants that produce food, or for a cook to spoil the food after it is produced, as it would be for a physician to maltreat a patient.

In this Agricultural College all branches of learning bearing upon farming and gardening are taught, such as chemistry, botany, vegetable physiology, pomology, anatomy, surveying and engineering; and the Directors ask for a fund to pay, at current rates, students who perform additional labor to that required. When the College possesses this fund, a student, however poor, will be able to work his way through it; and the education he will get, will be one of the best the continent can afford.

MEMORABILIA OF THE SABBATH AFTER-NOON RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A HARD CASE.

A few Sabbaths ago a sailor stated that sailors could get drunk and noisy in every other port they visited, without being molested by the police; but in Montreal they were immediately taken off to the station, and had to pay a fine, or go to jail. And we may add that street-walkers, if they went from city to city, could tell the same tale. These facts speak volumes for the efficiency of our police. Another speaker said you would see more drunkenness in a single night in an English or Scotch city than in Montreal for a month; and still another said we had the quietest Sabbaths here that he had seen anywhere. No doubt many causes have combined to produce this good result in Montreal,—one of which was the persistent efforts of the Montreal Temperance Society for the first twenty years of its history to scatter temperance publications broadcast, to hold meetings, get up cold-water armies, and use every means of enlightening and influencing the public mind for good. Nor have these efforts been discontinued; various temperance societies have been laboring for the last twenty years, and the Sabbath afternoon meeting itself, which has lasted for upwards of ten years, has been widely influential for good. Besides these efforts of societies there has been, for upwards of twenty years, a much more abundant circulation of temperance matter through the newspaper press in Montreal than in any other city.

We do not specify as peculiar the faithful efforts in this direction of many of our city ministers, for we suppose other cities have enjoyed like faithful ministrations.

FINING THE WRONG MEN.

Mr. Libby, of Maine, complained, for the following reasons, that poor drunkards were regularly fined in Montreal, instead of those who supplied them with the drink:—1st. The drunkard spends his money and can ill afford to pay a fine, whilst the man who feeds his fires gets his money, and can well afford to pay it. 2nd. The drunkard suffers more than enough from drinking, without being fined and imprisoned, whilst the drunkard-maker suffers nothing, and could well stand a turn in jail, or a heavy fine. 3rd. The fine is not taken from the drunkard, but from his wife and family, out of whose poor share of his earnings it has to come. But fining the liquor-seller, would, not be the best way, for he just makes his customers pay his fines in one way or another; and, consequently, they fall at the last on the drunkards' families. He Mr. L. had known the liquor-seller's customers subscribe to pay his fines. The only way to deal with those who make gain of the vice and misery of the community is to shut them up from doing evil. And he would ask if a man whose chimney-smoke could not blow east, west, north or south, without going over poor half-starved, half-clad, and wholly uneducated families, the victims of his traffic, was fit to be left at large to continue such a business? Things were all wrong when the liquor-drinker was fined and his name published, whilst the liquor-seller, who is by far the greatest criminal of the two, was left unmolested. There should either be no license-law, and both be fined and imprisoned; or, the license-law should be extended to drinkers as well as sellers, and then a man who took out a license to get drunk, would be as independent of the police as the vendor who supplies him.

We commend these striking thoughts of a Maine man to general consideration, for certainly our present system must make bad angels laugh and good angels weep. The law should evidently be altered; but, even as it stands, the police ought surely when they bring up a man for being drunk in a tavern or shebeen, to state also the name of the house and that of its keeper.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S RECEPTION, OR 1869 AND 1860.

In so far as the weather is concerned there has been the greatest contrast between the reception, on landing yesterday, of H. R. H. Prince Arthur, and that of his brother the Prince of Wales, on the 25th of August 1860. The day previous to that date had been so wet that the landing of the Prince of Wales had to be postponed; and when it did take place, the long procession of pedestrians had to plod through deep mud. How different was the case yesterday! With the exception of the loss of a couple of hours from river fog, everything went in the happiest way. With the advantage of the bright and glorious sunshine, from a sky without a cloud, perhaps the city never wore so really a holiday, and even a grand, aspect. The whole of Prince Arthur's progress from the wharf to his residence was one of triumphant welcome, and spontaneous homage to the distinguished position, and exceedingly prepossessing appearance and manner, of the youthful receiver of the ovation.

With less of pomp, there was perhaps yet more of cordiality than to his royal brother in 1860, and with no formal presence of national, and other societies, there was paid at least equal tribute of loyalty and goodwill. The enthusiasm shown in the reception given to the Prince yesterday, was as remarkable for its spontaneity as for its unstinted measure, and our hope is that it may have cause to continue. He comes amongst us for a time, as to his home, as he himself aptly expressed it; and we believe it will be more the fault of others than of himself, if he should not leave behind him recollections of his sojourn in Montreal, which he, and all amongst us may gladly cherish.

DODGE VERDICTS.

Another unsatisfactory verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity, has just been rendered at Portland, Me. A Mrs. Parker suspected her husband of criminal intimacy with one Mrs. Baker, and finding them together in a public place, she shot the offending woman, who recovered, however, and subsequently left the city, as did also the husband. Mrs. Parker being indicted for manslaughter, the defence was "temporary insanity." One witness swore to having seen her "in an excited frame of mind;" another deposed that she appeared "to be laboring under a monomania." Dr. Harlow, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, also thought her "a monomaniac." Upon the strength of this evidence for the defence, which really amounts to nothing, the respondent was acquitted; and it is fair to presume that the next woman in Maine who finds her husband faithless will experience a similar "monomania." The woman should have been found "Guilty." It was for the Court to consider the extenuating circumstances in the sentence, or for the Executive to decide upon the propriety of a pardon. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

REMARKS.

We regard the above and all similar verdicts as mere dodges to give legal effect to a very different meaning. The real opinion of the Jury is that the homicide was justifiable, and they call the person insane or not guilty in order to avoid giving a distinct sanction to lawless violence. The verdict of not guilty, rendered a few days ago in Montreal in the case of a man who, after submitting to his wife living with another man for months, went to her house to turn out her paramour, and in so doing killed him—was another of these dodge verdicts. The jury meant evidently to say "Served him right," but had not the courage to say it,—and so it was in

the celebrated case in Quebec, where a youth waylaid and shot the seducer of his sister.

All these verdicts are so obviously wrong that it is unnecessary to enter into any argument to prove them so. The bare stating of the case leads as conclusively to a verdict of guilty of murder, or at the very least manslaughter, as that two and two make four. But besides being wrong they are immoral—they teach the public that a jurymen's oath is worthless, and that right may be made to bend at any time to expediency. And if such verdicts prevail, they will inevitably bring society back to the state of every man being his own judge, jury and executioner, from which law was intended to extricate it. If a man may kill his wife's or sister's seducer and go scot free, what is to hinder the seducer's brother from killing him in return, and in that case how could a different verdict be rendered?

The only redeeming point about this wrongdoing on the part of juries is that it is, in the cases alluded to, prompted by a regard for the sanctity of female virtue. But this consideration should be left to the Judge and the Executive. A jury should simply give a verdict according to the evidence.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.—Our Ottawa telegram on Saturday said:—"The Intercolonial Railway is becoming a huge job. Prices are low, and extras mount up." This is the usual way with a certain class of contractors, who will tender at lower prices than the work can be done for, in the expectation of laying it on sweetly whenever any deviation or extra work is ordered. We have known several cases where the whole cost would have been less, had the higher tender of the honorable tradesman been accepted, who would only have charged for any alterations or extras on the scale of his tender. We thought, however, that care had been taken by the Commissioners, not only to get a specification of the charges in detail, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the contractor understood what he was offering to do, but to get an offer of a fixed sum per mile, which was to include everything. We may say that the extraordinary show of publicity and fairness made at the commencement of this undertaking, was received by the public, ourselves included, as in good faith; and our hopes were high that all previous evil foreboding would prove groundless. It must, however, be very hard in any Government that has been in the habit of spending public money, in order to keep itself in power, to change its spots; and already suspicions are freely uttered that the construction of this Intercolonial is to be as gigantic a job as that of the Grand Trunk was, and the reappointment of the evil genius of the Grand Trunk to office at this time, seems to confirm these suspicions.

THE OLD STORY.—One of the terrible whisky murders which are of such frequent recurrence, took place recently in Toronto. The coroner and jury ascertained that the deceased had not been sober for years, and that she had latterly been more addicted to drink than ever, disturbing the neighbors by screaming out without cause. After having taken a half-pint of whisky to her room, she was found dead, lying across her bed with her face bloody; and the doctor said her death was caused by intemperance and want of nourishment, which words the jury adopted as their verdict. And that was all! No attempt to discover the person who furnished the poison. No word of warning to others, as in the case of a railway accident or an apothecary's mistake. The whole thing is a mere matter of course, and just because such deaths, after a longer or shorter term of hell upon earth, are so common, nobody minds them! Their frequency, which should be the chief reason for preventive efforts, is practically regarded as the reason for general apathy. Why is this?

GAMBLING FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.—There is to be a great drawing of prizes, or in other words a lottery, to raise funds for the building of the new church of St. Patrick, in Toronto. This pious gambling is advertised and recommended in the *True Witness*, and other Church papers; and we suppose the ecclesiastics will take care to keep matters in their own hands this time, in order to prevent a repetition of the great gift concert of St. Anne's, which was to furnish the funds necessary to extinguish Father Chiniquy.

WELL DONE, PHILADELPHIA!—Active measures are being taken in Philadelphia for the abatement of the brothel nuisance, which has of late assumed extraordinary dimensions in some parts of that city. Committees of citizens are engaged in preparing lists of the names of the men connected with and visiting such places. Men who appear as the heads of such establishments have been arrested; and suits have been entered against landlords for renting their property for such base purposes.

A THANKSGIVING DAY.—We have a letter from a Montreal merchant on this subject, in which he earnestly says that there never were reasons for national thanksgiving greater than Canada has to-day—enjoying, as she does, both peace and plenty; and urges a Government appointment of public thanksgiving as of old. This, we are given to understand, cannot be—the reason being that the Catholic Church will not accept even a suggestion on this subject which does not come from itself. Would it not, however, be possible for the Protestants of the coun-

try to come to a very general agreement on this matter independently of Government? A general observance must add very greatly to the individual enjoyment of such an occasion. Perhaps it would even be possible to appoint the same day that may be ordered for our Catholic brethren.

FENIAN SCARE.—The following general order was issued to the Volunteer authorities throughout the country last Sunday:—

DEPUTY ADJUTANT MILITIA,
No. 5 Military District.

In compliance with orders from Headquarters, Volunteer Militia corps are to be prepared to turn out for service on short notice.

Each man is immediately to be served out with his own rifle and accoutrements, which he is to take to his home with him. Officers commanding are to be very careful as to an accurate register being kept of the number of each rifle and set of accoutrements, which are to be served out.

A notification that this order has been carried out, and a return of the number of arms is to be furnished to this office as early as possible.

W. OSBORNE SMITH,
Lieut.-Colonel, D. A. G. Militia.

Montreal, Oct. 10, 1869.

When the order arrived here D. A. G. Osborne Smith was out of town and the minor functionaries the brigade office were only able to notify commanding officers to have their men in readiness. After much racing and chasing the men were got together on Sunday evening and their arms served out to them. They continued under arms till a late hour, and were again called together for drill on Monday evening. The authoritative explanation of the whole movement is that the Fenians were planning an attack on the armories. Some have condemned the whole scare as a needless political trick. Others have criticized the plan of scattering arms at a moment when they were supposed to be most needed together. Whatever its origin or its wisdom, the whole affair seems to have pretty well passed over.

—Mr. Shephard, formerly of the Toronto *Globe*, has been promoted from Associate to the office of Managing Editor of the N. Y. *Times*.

—Some Ontario papers are asking what a Grand Confederation with Australia would do for us? Our chief customers are across the lines, not in the South seas.

—A new colony has just been founded on the classical island of Juan Fernandez. The colonists are Germans, numbering about 70 persons, who have emigrated to that romantic spot under the leadership of one Robert Wehrhan, a Saxon engineer.

—We are glad to see that the Bishop of Toronto has requested that Sunday, the 25th inst., be observed as a day of thanksgiving, and if our Government is not going to appoint a thanksgiving-day, which, we are sorry to say, does not appear likely, we think it would be well for all denominations to fall in with the above suggestion, in order that the observance may be simultaneous throughout the country.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

Since our last synopsis Montreal has been the theatre of several noteworthy events. Friday last was a perfect gala-day, on account of the arrival of H.R.H. Prince Arthur, who was received with great demonstrations of welcome. The streets were gay with arches and flags. His Highness was received on the wharf by the Corporation, and afterwards made a progress through the city to his residence on the side of mountain, in the presence and amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators, who filled the streets, and crowded the windows, from whence fair hands showered upon him bouquets of flowers. The military and volunteers also added to the brilliancy of the scene. On Saturday morning the Prince opened the Grand Lacrosse Tournament for the whole Dominion, and which is now being held on the ground of the Montreal Lacrosse Club, and under their auspices. In the afternoon he visited the athletic games, or races, on the adjoining cricket ground. There was a large concourse at both of these places. On Sunday morning he attended divine services at the English Cathedral, and, on Monday morning, took his departure for Ottawa. During Sunday a Militia order, from the Dep.-Adj.-Gen. of the District, caused the volunteers to be mustered at their respective armories. Their arms and accoutrements were there supplied to them; in obedience to the militia order, the men took these home with them. The reason for all this was involved in mystery, which has not yet been authoritatively cleared up.—The Lacrosse Tournament of which we have spoken above is yet going forward, and will last a day or two longer.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Rain fell very heavy on Sunday. To-day it is cloudy with appearances of more rain.

—Greenbacks are bought at 24 to 25 dis., and sold at 23½ to 23 dis. Silver bought at 1½ to 20 dis., and sold at 1½ to 1½ dis. 5-20's sold at 119 to 122.

FLOUR.—Market very heavy, and 5c. to 10c. lower. Ordinary Supers. sold at \$4.50. Receipts, 9,700 barrels.

MADE CLOTHING.—The business in made clothing is extending annually, chiefly in the direction of better goods. Many garments now made up for the market, look as well in cut and workmanship, as those made to order by the best clothiers. A considerable quantity of clothing has been sent this season from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces.

MANUFACTURED FURS.—The trade in furs has

been good this fall, and all engaged in it have been busy. This business affords a good criterion of the circumstances of the country, for where a people is poor, they use very few furs. Buffalo robes are not in large supply, and prices are high. This is to be regretted, as they are an article of prime necessity in our winter.

THE CROP AND FUR.—Immediately, on the heels of good crops, concerning the harvest, comes the complaint from all quarters of no demand. The wheat, barley and oats, are abundant; but where are the buyers? It is only low prices that will induce exportation to Britain; and our neighbors across the lines seem to have raised enough for themselves this year of everything but butter; and this we are unable to supply in any large quantity, on account of the diminution of live-stock, caused by extensive sales to the States last year. These sales were not a matter of choice, as scarcity of fodder forced many farmers to diminish their stock; and now when pastures are rich, and hay cheap, the country cannot benefit by them as it ought. The dull demand for grain is very discouraging for farmers, who hoped to realize sufficient this year to make up for former poor years. It is also discouraging for merchants, who expected a brisk fall trade; and bankers, who have relied upon a large supply of produce drafts in payment of loans, are sharing in the general disappointment. All are, however, hoping for a speedy turn; but the season of navigation is fast hastening on to a close.

THE PROPOSED ZOLLVEREIN.

All who wish to have the appointment of an army of salaried custom-house officers will, of course, oppose a Zollverein with the United States, and thoughtless people will pooh pooh the idea as Utopian. But the interests are so immense, which would be benefited by such an arrangement, that it is assuredly worth while to try to make it. We hope and believe that a compromise could be arrived at, which would satisfy the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, without changing our present relations with the mother country; but we are still more convinced that, if not made in this way, it will nevertheless be made before long, even though those relations have to give way in order to make it. Canada cannot afford long to pay several millions of revenue to the United States out of the prices of her products, which is the case so long as these products are heavily taxed on entering the States. It is unworthy of the merest tyro in political economy to say that the Americans pay the duties on our products, since but for these duties we could get more for them.

Our argument is independent of the figures which we suggested by way of illustration. The average of the American tariff may be 40 per cent., instead of 35, and the reduction which Canada should stipulate for might be ten per cent. instead of five. We should also stipulate for the free admission of raw materials from other countries, such as wool and pig-iron, which are extensively used in our workshops and factories; but these terms would probably be accorded by the United States, for two reasons,—first, the immense pressure of American public opinion in their favor already; and second, their desire for the free use of Dominion waters and fisheries, as well as of the Dominion market.

So far from such a Customs Union being a severance of British connection—as affirmed by the *Globe*—it is, we think, as already stated, the only means of long preserving that connection; and as for the N. Y. *Tribune* scouting our plan, no one knows better than the *Globe* that the *Tribune* is, and always has been, as mad as a March hare on the subject of protection, and that any proposal to reduce American duties on imports, even to the extent of only five per cent., would certainly be scouted by that paper. All who wish for unrestricted intercourse with the United States, without dissolution of connection with Britain, will, however, we hope, consider the plan we have set forth, and if they approve of it, aid it.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton Market opened in January last with Middling Uplands selling in Liverpool at 10d., and, owing to low stock and prospective scarcity, it gradually advanced till, in August, it touched 13½d., with stock reduced to less than 250,000 bales,—of which 100,000 was American, or less than 5 weeks' supply. But the price of goods had not kept pace with the price of cotton, and holders of the latter, finding that mill-owners preferred to stop their mills rather than pay such prices, gave way, and by the last quotation it had fallen to 12½d.

Meanwhile, the stock in the United States had fallen to under 10,000 bales, and, while many mills stopped for a month for want of cotton, the price advanced to 35c., or about 3 cents higher than Liverpool's highest price. But the picking season began early, and new cotton was hurried forward so fast that prices have already receded to an export level, say 28 cents.

In estimating future prices, the following are some of the most important elements which must be allowed for:—

1. The United States' crop is—according to the most reliable estimates—likely to exceed last year's crop by about 300,000 bales.
2. The Egyptian crop is likely to exceed last year's crop by 100,000 bales.
3. The Indian crop, which, last year, fell

short of 1865 by 200,000 bales, is said to promise to recover its former quantity, and thus the aggregate crop is likely to exceed the past year's by, say half a million of bales.

4. But, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of stock on hand, amounting to over 200,000 bales, as compared with the same time last year.

5. The consumption has, during the year, been largely curtailed by the mills working short time. There is, therefore, a probability that the consumption of 1870 will materially exceed that of 1869.

6. This prospect is sustained by the well-known fact that the quantities of goods on hand, both in Manchester and also in India and China, are materially less than last year.

7. The entire trade has been so unremunerative that the margin in favor of manufacturers cannot be reduced but must increase.

In view of all these circumstances, and with the best sources of information at their service, English spinners are now purchasing cotton, for delivery during the winter, at 26½ to 27 cents, which, with shipping charges, &c., and allowances for tare, is equal to full 12c. delivered in Liverpool.

Of course, they may be mistaken, but it is evident that they expect the prices of goods to rule higher than in June last, when present stocks were purchased, and therefore prices in Montreal must be sustained.

This is true also of Canadian domestics. During the summer, prices were not advanced with the cost of raw cotton, and there is, as yet, no sufficient margin to enable manufacturers to reduce prices.

FISH AND OIL.—The fish and oil business is being carried on vigorously by means of steam transportation as well as schooners. "Her Majesty" has just brought from Halifax the largest cargo of these goods probably ever landed at this port. The first cargo-sale of Labrador Herrings of the season, took place yesterday morning on the wharf, for account of Messrs. James Lord & Co., when barrels Herrings brought \$5.25, and half-barrels \$2.87½. One lot sold at \$2.75, when the sale was stopped. Cod fish brought 57c. per gallon, and Coddish \$4.40 to \$4.45 per 112 lbs. Afterward, alongside of steamer "Her Majesty," Seal Oil sold as follows:—Bris. Light Straw, 64c. to 65c., and Fair Pale, 69c. per gallon.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Friday, Oct. 8.
Without any specially heavy operations to report, the regular trade of the city is very fair. Weather is magnificently fine.

TEA.—Steady market for most kinds. A good deal of Tea is going off quietly for consumption, at prices without quotable change. London and New York markets, at late dates, quiet but firm. The total exports from London to beginning of September, were about a third in excess of last year to corresponding period. Total exports from China and Japan to Great Britain, up to average of nearly the end of July, were 53 millions against 73 millions to same time last year.

SUGAR.—Market is stationary, with fair demand for Raw at 8½c. to 9½c., and large demand for Refined Yellows at previous quotations; list price being 9½c. to 10c. for Yellows; Whites are also unchanged in price. Market does not show any appearance presently of advancing beyond current prices.

MOLASSES.—Highest quality held at 45c. and over, and the range is from that down as far as to 33c. for Centrifugal. Syrups are without change.

COFFEE.—Market is firmer for Maracaibo, with an advance of 1c. to 2c. to report. Quotations are:—For Java, 21½c. to 24c.; Maracaibo, 19c. to 20½c.; Laguayra, 19c.; Rio and Cape kinds, 10½c. to 17c.

RICE.—Market a little higher, at \$3.15 to \$3.40.

CHEMICALS are unchanged. A demand for Bi-carb. Soda at \$1.40, which sellers do not like to take. Bi-carbonate Soda is \$3.30 to \$3.45.

SPICES.—Pepper, 10½c. to 11c. Pimento, 6c. to 7½c. Nutmegs maintain the advance, 48c. for Low; 50c. to 55c. for Fair to Good.

FRUITS.—Layers, crop 1868, (no new yet arrived) held at \$1.80 to \$1.90; Valencia, 7c. to 7½c. New Valencia, 9½c. to 10c. Currants, 1868, 4½c. to 5½c.; New Crop, 6½c. to 7c.

OLDS.—Cod is firm at 58c. to 59c. for large lots; 60c. to 65c. in smaller quantities. Seal—Some Straw Seal sold at 64c. and 65c. at auction, and Ordinary Pale at 69c. to 70c., held at 72c. to 74c. Olive and Linseed unchanged. Refined Coal-oil, rather easier, about 27½c. by car-load, and 30½c. to 33c. from store.

FISH.—Some new Labrador sold, yesterday, at auction, at \$4 for brls. and \$2½ for half-brls. Ordinary and inferior kinds sold at irregular prices. Prime Fish would sell. It is reported that Labrador catch is only fair. Cod fish sold at \$4.40 to \$4.45; held at \$4½. Green Coddish is \$3½ to \$3¾.

SALT.—Coarse is easier. Heavy lots sold about 60c. nett; 62c. to 64c. ordinary small lots. Fine, is a little higher, and held at 77c. to 79c.

MONTREAL BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.
Men's Thick Boots.....\$2.00 to 2.50
do. Kip do.....2.60 to 3.00
do. French Calf do.....3.00 to 3.50
do. Native do.....2.75 to 3.00
Boys' Thick Boots.....1.70 to 1.85
Youths' do.....1.35 to 1.50
Women's Split Boots d. s.....0.90 to 1.10
do. Buff do do.....1.20 to 1.25
do. Calf do do.....1.25 to 1.35
do. Kid Balmorals do.....1.75 to 2.25
Misses' Split Boots, d. s.....0.75 to 0.85
do. Buff do.....0.85 to 1.00
Child's do do.....0.55 to 0.65
do. Split do.....0.50 to 0.55
do. Calf do.....0.65 to 0.70
Shoe Packs, No. 1.....\$12 per doz.

REMARKS.—Business is still quiet, and not many orders coming from the country. Winter goods not being yet much called for, a fair late trade is expected.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Oct. 12.

Cattle, Extra, none; First Quality, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Second and Third, \$6.00 to \$7.00; Milch Cows, \$28 to \$35; Sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.50; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.75; Hogs, \$8.00 to \$9.50; Hides, \$7.50 to \$8.25; Pelts, 70c. to 80c.; Tallow, 5c. to 5½c.

REMARKS.—Cattle of all grades in better supply; but drovers are keeping up the price, and

are getting them. One of the Quebec buyers took about forty head of the pick yesterday. As for sheep and lambs, they are very scarce, and jobbers can sell before the butchers see them; and the same may be said of hogs. It is a rare thing to see a good milk cow on the market, and what are coming have been spoken for for ten or twelve days past. Hides are rather dull of sale at our quotations, and no packing of beef up to the present time. Sheep and lamb skins are purely nominal. More inquiry for tallow, but no advance in price.

MONTREAL RAW FUR MARKET.

MONTREAL, Oct. 8.
Fox (Silver) \$.. to \$.. | Wolverine \$.. to \$..
Fox (Cross) " " | Beaver, L. 20 to 30 per lb.
Red Fox " 1.25 to 1.50 | Muskrat, " 1.25 to 1.50
Martens " 1.25 to 1.50 | Fall, " 10c to 12½c
Labrador " 1.00 to 1.20 | Winter " 15c each
Hink " 2.00 to 3.00 | Spring " 2c.
Bear " 7.00 to 10.00 | Raccoon " 30c to 60c
Lynx " 1.00 to 1.25 | Skunk " 15c to 20c
Wolf " 2.00 to 3.00 | Otter " 60c to 8.00
Fisher " 3.00 to 8.00

REMARKS.—The recent sales in London, on Hudson Bay Co. and other accounts, prove beyond a doubt that lower prices must be accepted for all furs for shipment. Our New York advices speak of great dullness in the fur trade. The comparatively few skins required for home manufacture will not much retard the inevitable fall in prices.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 8, 1869.
Flour, country, per 100 lbs.....13 3/4 to 14 1/2
Oatmeal, " ".....15 0 to 16 0
Indian Meal ".....10 0 to 10 6
Barley, per minot (56 lbs).....3 3/4 to 3 6
Pease ".....5 0 to 5 6
Oats, do.....2 3/4 to 2 6
Buckwheat ".....3 9/4 to 4 0
Indian Corn (Ohio).....0 0 to 0 0
Flax Seed.....0 0 to 0 0
Timothy ".....0 0 to 0 0
Turkeys (old), per couple.....10 0 to 12 0
Turkeys (young) do.....4 0 to 8 0
Geese, per couple.....4 0 to 6 0
Ducks, per couple.....2 6 to 3 0
Do. Wild ".....2 0 to 3 0
Fowls ".....2 6 to 3 0
Chickens ".....2 0 to 3 0
Pigeons (tame), per pair.....2 0 to 1 3
Partridges ".....3 0 to 4 0
Hares ".....1 3 to 1 6
Woodcock ".....2 6 to 3 6
Snipe ".....1 0 to 1 3
Pheasant, per lb.....1 0 to 1 3
Pork, per lb.....0 4 to 0 7 1/2
Mutton, per lb.....0 7 1/2 to 0 8
Lamb, per lb.....0 5 to 0 6
Veal, per lb.....0 6 to 0 7 1/2
Live Rabbits, per couple.....0 0 to 0 0
Beef, per 100 lbs.....\$5 50 to \$7 50
Pork, fresh, do.....\$11 00 to \$11 25
Butter, fresh, per lb.....1 3 to 1 6
Do. Salt, do.....0 11 to 1 0
Potatoes, per bag.....3 0 to 4 0
Potatoes, " ".....3 0 to 4 0
Turnips.....0 0 to 0 0
Onions, per minot.....10 0 to 0 0
Sugar, Maple, per lb.....0 5 1/2 to 0 6
Maple Syrup, do.....0 0 to 0 0
Honey, do.....0 6 to 0 7 1/2
Lard, per lb.....0 11 to 1 0
Eggs, (fresh) per dozen.....1 0 to 1 0
Haddock, per lb.....0 0 to 0 0
Halibut, do.....0 3 to 0 0
Apples, per barrel.....\$3 50 to \$4 00
Peaches.....\$0 00 to \$0 10
Hay per 100 bundles.....\$5 50 to \$7 50
Straw do.....\$4 50 to \$6 00

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 11, 1869.
Flour, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, nominal; Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.00; Fancy, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Supers. from Canada Wheat, \$4.55 to \$4.60; Western States' Super, \$4.55 to \$5.00; Strong Supers. from old Wheat, \$5.25 to \$5.35; from new Wheat, \$4.90 to \$5.10; Supers. from Western Wheat (Welland Canal), \$4.55 to \$4.60; City-brands of Superfine (from Western Wheat), nominal; Canada Superfine, No. 2, \$4.30 to \$5.00; Western States, No. 2, \$4.30 to \$5.00; Fine, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Middlings, nominal; Pollards, nominal; ordinary U. O. Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.30 per 100 lbs.; Ordinary City-bags, \$2.25 to \$2.30, and Strong, \$2.40 to \$2.45. Market unsettled; some kinds, of Flour sold at a wide range within the past day or two. Quotations for Superfines this forenoon were a trifle under those given on Friday and Saturday. Sales of Extra and Fancy to-day at \$5.25 and \$1.75 respectively. A number of sales of good ordinary Superfines from Canada Wheat mentioned this forenoon at \$4.57½ and \$4.60, a parcel going at \$4.55. Strong Bakers' Flour has a wide range; sales of samples from old wheat at \$5.25 to \$5.35, and a number of parcels from new wheat sold at \$4.90 to \$5.10, one lot of choice bringing \$5.35. No sales of City-brands reported. A round lot of Welland Canal flour (600 barrels) sold on Saturday at \$4.60 inspected, and two round lots (1,500 brls.) to-day on p.t. Western and Canada No. 2 sold at \$4.30. Lower grades quiet. Receipts by G. T. Railway, 1,683 brls.; by Lachine Canal, 524 brls.

OATMEAL, per barrel of 200 lbs.—Latest sales at \$5.

WHEAT, per bushel of 60 lbs.—A cargo sale of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 17,000 bushels, at 98c.

BARLEY, per 60 lbs.—Nominal; some offerings but no sales reported.

CORN, per bushel of 56 lbs.—No transactions.
OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—Nominal.
BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—No sales of shipping lots reported.

RYE, per 56 lbs.—Nominal.

LARD, per lb.—May be quoted at 15½c. to 16c.
BUTTER, per lb.—Good to choice Western 19c. to 19½c.; choicest parcels for shipment bringing a trifle more; sales of Choice Dairy at 20c. to 20½c.

CHEESE, per lb.—May be quoted at 11c. to 12c., according to quality.

ANISES, per 100 lbs.—First Pots, \$5.55 to \$5.60, according to tares; Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Third, \$4.30 to \$4.35; First Pearls, at \$5.72½ to \$5.75.

PORK, per brl., of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$28 50 to \$28 75; Thin Mess, nominal; Prime Mess, nominal; Prime, \$24.00.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—No. 1 Wheat, quiet at \$1.06 f.o.b.; No. 2 Wheat, quiet at \$1.00 f.o.b.; receipts, 121,000 bush.; shipments, 128,000 do. Flour, dull and nominal. Freight, scarce and firm at 12½c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—No. 2 Wheat, unsettled at 99c. f.o.b.; receipts, 113,000 bushels; shipments, 100,000 bush. Corn, quiet, at 63c. f.o.b.; receipts, 114,000 bush.; shipments, 113,000 bush.—Herald, this morning.

MECHANICS' BANK.—A dividend of four per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of the Mechanics' Bank, for the current half-year, was declared yesterday.

Family Reading.

(For the Witness.
BE NOT AFRAID.

St. MARK VI., 50.

Why dost thou fear, poor trembling one?
Why is thy soul dismayed?
Listen, thy Saviour speaks to thee—
"Thou art; be not afraid."

He bids thee quit thy needless fears,
And look to Him for aid;
Let all thy doubts and fears be gone—
Hope, and be not afraid.

With arms extended thee to save,
And raise thy sinking head,
Thy Saviour, ever near thee, says:
"Thou art; be not afraid."

He ever keeps in perfect peace
Whose mind on Him is stayed;
Then let thy fears forever cease,
And be no more afraid.

He sees the sparrows fall; He counts
The hairs upon thy head;
Then surely thou need'st not despair—
Trust, and be not afraid.

If but on Him thou dost rely,
Thy weakness strength is made;
Secure in Him thou then shalt be—
Thou canst not be afraid.

On life's tempestuous billows then
In safety thou shalt tread;
His outstretched arms shall bear thee up—
Thou shalt not be afraid.

JAMES LAWSON.

THE FOX THAT SWALLOWED A TOWNSHIP.

BY FRANCES LEE.

Sixty years ago a baby climbed upon an ottoman to look from the window of a square stone house standing by the sea. A curly-haired baby with big blue eyes and a dimple in each cheek.

"What a sweet child Charley Dalrymple is! Do let us run in and see his mother a minute," said a young lady just passing along the village street, to her companion. So they went through the gate and up the shell-paved walk to the door, where the bright brass knocker twinkled like a star in the morning sun.

Mrs. Dalrymple herself opened the door. She was a lively little woman, with plenty of curls and ribbons; and received her visitors with a gay and cordial welcome.

"Do come in! I am so glad to see you!" said she. "Do you know it is a real charity in my friends to come and see me, I am so tied up with my babies!"

"But you do have such pretty babies, Mrs. Dalrymple, it must be a perfect pleasure to be tied up to them," answered one of the young ladies, passing his mamma to go in and kiss Charley, who had turned about from the window with his thumbs in his mouth and his wide eyes full of sweet wonder. "You darling! you look just like a white morning-glory with your fair honest face," said she. "I have a great mind to put you right in my pocket and carry you home with me."

The mother laughed, a gay, happy laugh, "We couldn't live a day without our baby, could we, Charley?" she said, stooping to kiss him. Then she fluttered off across the room to a sideboard where a silver pitcher stood on a silver salver beside some ruby-colored wine-glasses. "Let me give you some cider, girls," she continued, filling the glasses. "Charley brought some half a dozen bottles last night with the real tang. Splendid, isn't it? It came from Mr. South's and he always makes elegant cider."

The young ladies took each a glass and then joined Mrs. Dalrymple in her praises. "How full of spirit! But I couldn't drink a glass full without feeling it. I have such a weak head," said she.

"You couldn't?" returned Mrs. Dalrymple. "Why, Charley will beat you on cider then. Here, baby, want to taste?"

The baby held up his little innocent mouth, and the ladies laughed to see him wrinkle his face and shake his head, then reach his hands for another sip.

"Oh, you cunning baby!" said one of the visitors, patting his curls. "Well, Sally, we must go. Bye-bye, Charley, bye-bye."

The years followed one another, swift and silent till Charley was a man, just as handsome and guileless and winning as ever. Everybody loved him, and most of all Clara Barley, the only daughter of one of the young ladies who called upon his mother and drank cider from a ruby-colored glass on that long-forgotten morning during his babyhood.

Clara's father was a man of wealth and position; she was his only child.

"Such a good match," said every one. "I don't know when I have seen two people that seemed so made for each other," said Clara's mother, with fond pride.

So they were married, with the consent and blessing of everybody, and went to live in a lovely home a little out of town.

From the windows of their house one looked upon a wide stretch of broken land bounded, at last, by high hills on the north; and, on the east, by the blue sea with its restless waves and white sails. And all this landscape, forest and meadow—belonged by inheritance to Charley Dalrymple's bride.

"Charley is such a lucky fellow," said his friends.

"No more lucky than Clara," returned her friends.

Yes, it really seemed that at last there had been found one spot, forgotten in the curse that fell upon the earth.

With the coming years came many little

children to Charley and Clara, and new happiness seemed to come to each.

But alas! All the while there was beneath this beautiful prosperity something that at the last beth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.

That little harmless sip of cider given the baby by his loving mother, began it; and a dose of deadly nightshade would have been far kinder. Glass after glass, bottle after bottle, until the hot, wicked liquor was more to Charley Dalrymple than house or land, wife or child, happiness, health, or even his own soul. Acre by acre, farm by farm of his wife's goodly inheritance, till at last their beautiful home went with the rest. And now the sad story hastens to its end.

Last summer, by the seaside, I passed every day a shabby, desolate house, without so much as a row of currant bushes by it. The broken windows were stuffed with papers. The ground about was strewn with ash-heaps, cast-off shoes and bits of broken crockery; and I never saw any signs of life about the door but a lean cat and a snarling dog.

Then I heard for the first time his story and was told that this was the present home of Charley Dalrymple, a wretched drunkard who might as well be dead for the good he gets from or does to the world.

His wife is still living, but partially insane and wholly miserable. His children, alas! they are children of a drunkard! Some of them half crazy, some half witted, and all entirely worthless.

Did one ever see a darker evening to so beautiful a morning!

"Then I saw, and considered it well; I looked upon it and received instruction."

PLAIN WORDS TO LADIES.

"A word spoken in season, how good is it!" yet often how unwelcome! When evil prevails the protesting voice of righteousness is not acceptable. The wrong-doer loves concealment, and is glad to be sheltered behind bland words and temporizing epithets. But how necessary it is, on the other hand, that all these falsities should be rent asunder, and evil exposed in its true colors; and how glad must those, who truly love God and their fellow creatures, be, when they hear timely and sober words of exhortation and reproof!

Some such thoughts as these came to us as we read in a late issue of the *Advance*—a paper we believe to be truly in advance of most others in its plain denunciations of evil, and its advocacy of all that is pure and lovely and of good report—a leading article headed "Plain Words to Ladies," an article which we would be glad, but for its length and our limited accommodations, to copy entire. Its criticism of our sex in the leading circles of society, of those who, by conventionalism we cannot altogether ignore or avoid, are called, for the purpose of social distinction, ladies, its exposure of three prevalent evils among them, and the vivid portrayal of the imminent danger to which these customs lead, must be acknowledged by all virtuous and thoughtful persons as just and timely. We quote a few leading ideas:—

"Three things are often alleged against ladies who move in the upper circles and give tone to society, and whose example becomes a law of fashion to those in humbler circumstances. First, their dress is decidedly objectionable on the score of modesty. It is the commonest of witticisms, that a fashionable lady in 'full dress' for a ball or an evening party, would be said by a plain man to be literally in undress; in fact, the less dress one has upon arms and bust, the more in height of fashion she is supposed to be.

"Kindred to this is the custom of the same class in connection with dancing. Ladies thus freely exposing their persons, consent to join the other sex in dances of a decidedly voluptuous nature. We raise not now the question about all dancing; we are considering specific acts. There are numerous dances, from the 'can-can' upward, which, from known origin, obvious character, and inevitable tendency, deserve the epithet of immodest. They come from disreputable circles abroad; they involve indecent attitudes, motions and familiarities; and they stir up evil passions. Yet ladies engage in these round dances with freedom and avidity, and pronounce other modes tame, dull and uninteresting. The immodesty seems not to be an objectionable fact!

"Then comes a crowning custom, which completes the list to which we refer—the wine-drinking and late hours connected with these same occasions, leading to excesses of word and act which are known to take place, but which may not here be described. It is only necessary to conceive of a magazine, and then of the application of a spark, to imagine the consequences. So it is only necessary to understand inflammable human nature, on the one hand, and a train of kindling influences steadily operating upon it, on the other, to know what will surely occur.

These facts, so far as we have yet described them, are of nightly occurrence in fashionable circles, and we simply ask, whether they stop at the point where our words find pause. Perhaps they do sometimes; perhaps they go farther, in some cases to immodest familiarities, without reaching positive vice; in yet other instances they result in actual fall from virtue."

These strictures are none the less severe, for the kind extenuation offered to a majority of the criminated class—the plea that many err ignorantly, some thoughtlessly, while a few only are consciously and intentionally at fault.

We wish that the article quoted from, might reach the fashionable circles with whose evil courses it so faithfully deals. But in default of this we most earnestly hope that women—not ladies by conventional distinction—who are bending every energy for the deliverance of their sex from real and imagined wrongs, would direct their attention more earnestly to their emancipation from

the tyranny of fashion; that before their sphere of activity and influence be enlarged by political immunities, they may be found morally pure—without spot or wrinkle or any such thing, in their own legitimate and Heaven-appointed sphere.

Especially do we wish that the suggestions of the *Advance* to mothers might, be echoed everywhere, sounded from pulpit and press, until those who hold this relation may understand and consent to the obligations it involves. In speaking of the class of young women who ignorantly expose themselves and their companions of the opposite sex to imminent moral danger, the writer says:—

"For this their mothers are to blame, who ought to instruct and restrain them in the respects named. That these do not, but create a necessity for the public press to speak, is to their disgrace, and shows a low tone of morals, a feeble maternal love, and a sad defect of wisdom."

This is sadly true. Oh, that mothers would arouse from their apathy, fling aside the shackles of a mock modesty, and with the Bible in their hands, the Holy Spirit as their guide, science as their assistant, and good sense and a pure maternal love as their impelling power, would speak "plain words" to their daughters on these subjects which concern them so vitally. Then we should have a generation of women who could be more safely trusted with those civil rights and immunities, which some are now so eager to thrust upon us. At all events purity would adorn our sex—a crown more precious than that of wealth, or power, or fame, or any worldly and ephemeral distinction.—N. Y. *Advocate and Guardian*.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

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

Brethren, the time is short. 1 Cor. vii. 29.

Then our sufferings must be short, for they are bounded by time, and are confined to the present world. Consoling consideration this. Then our opportunities to glorify our God below, must be short; therefore we ought to seize them and improve them with all our might. Then the triumphing of the wicked is short, and the contradiction of sinners against us will soon be ended; let us, therefore be patient, and prayerful, and diligent; for our redemption draweth nigh. The time is short; then we shall soon see our Jesus, enjoy the company of our sanctified brethren, and be forever with the Lord. The time is short, but eternity is long; let us therefore be laying up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt; and let us be daily preparing for our last remove. The time is short; it flies away; our dying day will soon be here; it remaineth, therefore, that both they that have wives be as though they had none; and they that weep, as though they wept not; and they that rejoice, as though they rejoiced not; and they that buy, as though they possessed not.

Oh, may my soul maintain her ground,
From faith to faith go on!
At the last day in Christ be found,
And form the circles that surround
His everlasting throne.

SELECTIONS.

PRAYER.—Prayer draws all the Christian graces into its focus. It draws Charity, with her lovely train; Repentance, with her holy sorrows; Faith, with her elevated eyes; Hope, with her grasped anchor; Benevolence, with her open hands; Zeal, looking far and wide to bless; and Humility, looking at home.—*Hannah More*.

PROGRESS IN PRAYER.—Mr. Moody says that two years ago, when the daily noon prayer-meeting was started in London, everybody began praying for the world—the whole world. About the second week the prayers began to be limited, in the main, to Europe, the third week to England, the fourth to London; and about the fifth week the burden of prayer began to be, "O, Lord! have mercy on me; break up the fallowground of my soul; give me a broken heart." And then, and not till then, God's Spirit came down upon the meetings in power.

THE BIBLE IN THE HOUSE.—Suppose I should set up housekeeping on the same principle that some people set up their religious housekeeping? A man goes to housekeeping, and gets a Bible, with his name on the inside, and his name on the outside, and puts it on the table, in his best room; and there it lies for months and years without being opened—unless there is a funeral in the family. Suppose I should go to housekeeping, and should give an order to the grocer for three boxes of sperm candles, saying, "I am going to have a luminous house," and should put those candles away in the attic and never light them? What is the use of candles but to burn? That is the very figure of our Master. He says: "No man puts a candle under a bushel, but he lights it and puts it on a candlestick."—*Beecher*.

PUT OUT THE FLAG.—A short time since a heavy freight train was going at a rapid rate, on a down grade on one of our western railroads. The engineer was partially drunk, and therefore unfit for his duties. Suddenly the whistle sounded, for several cattle were discovered on the track. No mortal power applied to the brakes could now stop the train. So with a terrible oath the engineer turned on all steam, and with awful momentum the train rushed on to meet the danger. The engine was broken into pieces, car after car rolled down the embankment and the train was a complete wreck. But of all on board, the engineer alone suffered injury. He was taken, badly mangled and senseless, to a farmhouse nearby, where he lay in a state of stupor for several hours. At last, brightening up a little, and thinking of the danger to others from his ruined train, he cried out with great anxiety and emphasis: "Put out the flag!" "Put out the flag!" and with these words on his lips, went to his eternal sleep. What a lesson for Christians! Knowing the dangers in the way, how earnestly should

they strive to give the warning that shall save the heedless and the ignorant, by putting out everywhere and always, the Flag, on which are inscribed, the love, and mercy and life of the Lord Jesus Christ.

COTTON MATHER'S PRAYER FOR HIS CHILDREN.—Now I firmly believe that the World is under the government of my Saviour, and that He sits at the right Hand of God, and that the affairs of the Divine providence are under his Administration. He does particularly employ the Ministry of His mighty Angels in governing the Children of Men, and yet more particularly makes them the Guardians of His little ones; most of all when in His providence he makes them Fatherless children. O! orphans are provided for!

Wherefore, O my Saviour, I commit my Children into Thy Fatherly Hands. I pray to Thee that Thy gracious Providence may, and I trust in Thee that it will be concerned for them. O! Let nothing be wanting to them that shall be good for them. Cause them to Fear, to Love Thee, to walk in Thy ways; and make use of them to do Good in their Generation. Be Thou their Friend, and raise them up such as may be necessary, and in a convenient manner supply all their Necessities. Give Thy Angels a charge of them; and when their Father and Mother forsake them, then do Thou take them up.

This is the Supplication, this the Resignation, this the Dependence of C. MATHER.—*Congregational Quarterly*.

PRAYER.—Flee to the closet. Are you tempted? haste to the closet. Are you in trouble or trial, in affliction of any kind? speed you to the closet. Go from the closet to the prayer-meeting; from the prayer-meeting to the closet. Go from the closet to the sanctuary duties; from the sanctuary duties to the closet. No one can pray well in public who does not pray much in the closet. Go to your closet; visit your closet; make the closet a special, a frequent resort. Go to your closet at early dawn, at mid-day, at eventide. Commence the day in your closet. Take the Bible, the word of life; meditate therein, get your soul on fire, the fire of God's love. Go from your closet to the family altar, to your daily toil. Go from your closet to the sanctuary, the house of prayer. No one is duly prepared for family, social, or public duties, save from the closet. Make the closet your home, your resort, your hiding place, your delight, your joy. Young convert, visit your closet, visit it often. It is your safeguard, your hope. The first step to a downward course is the neglect of the closet.

"Prayer is appointed to convey

The blessing God designs to give;
Long as they live, should Christians pray—
For only while they pray they live.

If pain afflict, or wrongs oppress,
If cares distract, or fears dismay,
If guilt deject, or sin distress,
The remedy's before thee—pray.

'Tis prayer supports the soul that's weak,
Though thought be broken, language lame,
Pray if thou canst, or canst not speak—
But pray in faith in Jesus' name."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

CATS.

BY MRS. H. C. GARDNER.

"The old cat is dying."

It was a long time ago, but I remember very well the solemn awe that crept over me when my grandfather put his head in at the kitchen door and made this announcement.

The old cat had never been a favorite with us children. She was not a social cat at all, and she had never permitted us to play with her. Not even the baby charms of our little brother had been able to win her regards, and his affectionate advances toward an intimate acquaintance had been met with scratches innumerable.

If we rolled a ball within reach of her paws, or swung a string close to her nose, she looked upon our proceedings with a contemptuous indifference that was disheartening, to say the least of it; if, presuming farther, we attempted to cuddle her up cozily in our arms, she spit and snarled at us like the real old cat.

The other children in the neighborhood took solid comfort with their tame kitties. They dressed them up; tied spectacles over their short noses; played school with them; doctored them for make-believe sickness, and confided their private opinions to their safe keeping.

Our cousin Molly had a huge Maltese, which was the most docile of pussies, and followed her about the house and down the street like a little dog. Our old cat would have nothing to do with such spiritless, fawning creatures. She was not on speaking terms with any of them, and if one of them ventured through the gate to make her a friendly call, she drove her off the premises without any ceremony. She had no time to waste in gossip or vain amusements.

It must be noted in her favor that she possessed uncommon talents for business. The slightest nibbling of a mouse in the walls of the house would awaken her from her soundest slumbers, and when she concentrated her energies upon outwitting a sly old rat, there wasn't much use in that sly old rat's resistance to fate.

But the old cat was dying. I think we were not very sorry. When she was too weak to resist, we patted her on the head and stroked her fur the right way, just long enough to let her see how much pleasure she had lost all her life by rejecting our caresses; and we were careful to conceal from her our delight in the prospect of choosing her successor.

After her decease we had two cats instead of one—Minette and Tam O'Shanter. Why we selected the name of Burn's hero I do not remember—our pet being a temperance puss, with no connection of the witch or ghost order, saving such as are common to his race.

Minette was a handsome cat, rather showily attired in black, white, and yellow, while Tam wore a suit of Quaker gray, with only a soft, white star at the throat for ornament.

Minette would open the doors, jump through a hoop, or whirl herself round and round, till she looked like a speckled ball, in the vain effort to seize the white tip of her tail. There was no sobriety about her. She was always intent upon her own amusement, and, like many young persons, seemed to value her friends only as they contributed to her pleasure.

Tam's nature was more expansive. Indeed he seemed to live quite outside himself. As soon as the evening lamp was lighted, he would spring upon the table, and sit there quietly watching us at our work or studies until bed-time. Only once did he ever meddle with the things around him, and then besetted to be trying an experiment. First he put out his paw gently and gave a sly push to the pen of the student-boy near him. He had watched that pen scratching away almost under his nose until it wasn't in kitten nature to let it alone. But he wasn't satisfied with trying the pen. I was hemming a towel and he raced my spools of thread about the table, among the books and papers, and finally sent them rolling and unwinding across the floor, and around the legs of the chairs, tangling, twisting, and knotting, in a few minutes, thread enough to furnish us work for an hour in restoring it to order. For punishment he was exiled from the table for the rest of the evening. He remembered the lesson and never offended again.

Tam was a systematic cat. When it was time for the school to be out in the afternoon, he would perch himself upon the sill of a window overlooking the street and watch for his young master. When Tam jumped to that window, we knew, without looking at the clock, that it was half-past four o'clock. In about two minutes, we saw, by his sparkling eyes and the steady carding motion of his forefeet, that his master was in sight. Then, as soon as the door opened, Tam would spring from his perch to the boy's shoulder and rub himself against his head, poking his little cold nose into the almost invisible moustache and licking it to quicken its growth. He tried to kiss me in this way once. Ow! his little rough tongue was like a file.

After I became a woman and had partially outgrown my love for cats, I visited a cat-paradise. Not the place of departed cat-souls—I hope I shall never go there.

It was a house standing all by itself in the middle of a large farm. Not another dwelling was in sight of it. This house was inhabited by an old man, his wife, and their cats. The old folks had lived here together for more than fifty years. They scarcely ever left home except to attend church in a little village five miles distant. At the time of my visit my husband was pastor of the church, and it was to accept a particular invitation to visit them that we arrived one evening at the cat-paradise. We were easily persuaded to stay all night, for we were greatly interested in our hosts, and had not then heard of the cats.

We had scarcely established ourselves comfortably before the cheerful kitchen-fire, which blazed in an open fireplace, when I was startled by a curious clapping sound in the wall behind me, and looking round, I saw a procession of cats making their way into the room through a little square aperture. Over this a tiny door swung in on hinges and clapped itself down after each cat as it pressed its way in.

"It is only the cats, my dear," said the old lady, noticing my astonishment.

"The cats!" I repeated.

"Yes; they are after their supper."

"How many have you?" asked my husband.

"Wall, I don't justly know. Some of them are pretty wild and never come into the house till we blow out the light and go to bed. The old man feeds them in the barn."

"And so they come in here at night. Don't they fight before you get up in the morning to let them out? I should be afraid that the tragedy of the Kilkenny cats would be acted over again."

"I don't know what you mean by 'kill any cats.' It wouldn't be wholesome for people in general to kill any of mine. As to letting them out, there is another door just behind you that swings the other way. We have one of each kind in every room in the house."

"Not in the room were we shall sleep, I hope!" I exclaimed in terror.

The old lady laughed heartily. "They won't touch you, my dear. They are too wild for that."

"But think of a drove of wild cats prowling about in one's sleeping-room!"

"I suppose it will seem odd. You are not used to it. But they make such a squalling if we stop any of the doors that no one can sleep in the house. My nephew, Tyler Dunham, tried it one night. I never heard such a noise before. He wouldn't open the door, and we all kept awake. I don't suppose," said the old lady, meditatively, "I don't suppose you could hire Tyler to stay here another night."

"I should think not," I answered, inwardly resolving that one night should suffice for me also.

My husband was disposed to laugh at the situation. But neither of us could sleep. Every time a cat door clapped together in our room we both started up in bed, catching, as we did so, the green glare of the wild pussies' eyes. We were quite ready to welcome the morning.

The man and his wife are dead long ago. I don't know who inherited the cat-paradise. I sometimes bore it fell to the nephew, Tyler Dunham, and that he has made a handsome fortune selling cat-skins.—*Methodist*.

—Over £500 have been subscribed in England for the erection of a statue of the late celebrated Rev. Robert Hall, of Broadmead, Bristol.

The Miscellany.

A WELCOME TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

The following loyal welcome to H. R. H. Prince Arthur, which appears in the first number of *Grinchukle*, is, we believe, from the pen of "Cousin Sandy," whom no one familiar with his verses will accuse of any excessive laudation of royalty:—

Welcome, Prince! our monarch's son,
Brother to our future King,
Well hast thou thy course begun
In thy manhood's hopeful spring.
One who lacketh will to prate,
One who never bent the knee
Cringingly to title state,
Tunes his humble harp to thee.

Thou wilt ne'er meet aught of rudeness
In this bleak and stormy North,
For we love thy Mother's goodness,
And we prize thy Father's worth.
Let us then not hope in vain
That thy virtues all may be,
Without blemish or stain,
Foster'd and matur'd in thee.

Thou art no mere sickly branch
Of the despot's waning tree,
But a Briton, true and staunch,
With a kindred brave and free.
We are no mere men of rest,
Ling'ring on a teeming soil,
But we cultivate the waste
By our unremitting toil.

Look around, not shy or s'althy,
All our institutions scan,
This young land is growing wealthy
By the enterprise of man.
We're content, we ask no other,
And our homage ne'er can fail
For thy pure and spotless mother,
For her sake, we wish you well.

A SMOKE-HOUSE STORY.

I knew a man who, until past the meridian of life, manifested, in all his transactions, a mean, miserly spirit. Between forty and fifty years of age he was converted and his eyes were opened to see with great distinctness the truth of that word, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth." At the period of which I speak, he was a wealthy farmer on one of our rich prairies. He united with the people of God, confessed, and most deeply deplored the sin of covetousness.

As was then the custom in the Methodist Church in this country, and is to some extent, at this day, the minister in charge was in the habit of receiving his dues in provisions, etc. Soon after "Old Covetous" united with the class, the preacher got out of meat; so he "harnessed up," and rode over to Bro. C's house. "Good morning, Bro. C."

"Good morning; glad to see you; won't you alight?"

"No thank you. Wife says we are out of meat, and I thought"—

"(Old man.) "Out of meat are you!" (New man.) "Well I'm glad to hear it; it will do me good to supply you. Go to my smoke-house, yonder, and take the best ham you can find—mind and take the biggest."

On went the preacher, and soon returned, bearing a ham weighing twenty pounds. He passed on to his wagon. Now came the conflict.

(Old man in his heart, *solus*.) "You old fool! that ham weighs twenty pounds! Hams are scarce—worth one shilling per pound." (New man *solus*.) "God loveth the cheerful giver. What shall it profit a man, though he gain the whole world and lose his own soul, O God forgive me! Get thee behind me, Satan. Here, Mr., come back—come back? Now go again to my smoke-house, and this time get two hams. Get the very best—mind you get rousers."

Soon he returned, bearing forty pounds more of the precious meat; then came over the poor man again the spirit of covetousness.

(Old man.) "Well, you are a fool! You will die in the poor-house yet!—sixty pounds—worth eight dollars! Eight dollars gone slick!" (New man.) "Honor the Lord with thy substance. Give, and it shall be given unto you. Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy; though I fall, I shall rise again. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil. O I am—I am in the valley."

Poor man, he was like Bunyan's Christian, he sheathed his sword, and cried to Him who was able and willing—"Lord save."

(New man.) "Here, Mr., come back! come!" Now the water stood in his eyes, and then, like a little child, he wept and sobbed as he told his minister of the warfare within. "And now, Mr. Devil," said he, "if you don't quit this business, I'll give away every ham I've got in the smoke-house!"—*Exchange*.

SLEEP FOR BRAIN-WORKERS.

In a late number of the *College Courant* is an article on sleep by Dr. G. W. Beard, from which we make the following extract:

Students who are really faithful, laborious brain-workers need all the sleep they can get, whether at night or in the day-time. The night is the most appropriate season for sleep, and yet we should never hesitate to take a nap in the day-time whenever we find it necessary. Amid the cares and responsibilities of our modern civilization, there are unnumbered interruptions and contingencies that make it practically impossible for us to obtain our full amount of sleep, in the hours that are usually devoted to that purpose. There is no law so imperative on man as the law that requires us to sleep. If we deny ourselves of it; if we get behind, and to use the expression of the street, fall into debt to nature in this respect, we must improve the first opportunity to make ourselves good, else we shall ultimately fail. A brain worker who religiously enjoys a liberal amount of sleep

may preserve his health and elasticity even though he violates every other law of hygiene. On the contrary, he who faithfully observes all the rules of diet, of exercise and of labor, yet denies himself of sleep, is really guilty of all, and can by no means escape unpunished. There is no appeal from this law. There is no virtue that can redeem its violation. It admits of no atonement. To sleep is the one great hygienic commandment. It is the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and last of the great laws of mental hygiene. He who understands and obeys this law really understands and obeys the whole hygienic decalogue, for no one can long sleep well who persistently disregards the other laws of health. Sleep is one of the best of our thermometers of health. By the quantity and quality of sleep that our patients can take, we can best judge of their daily condition and of their progress toward recovery. We always feel assured that whatever improves the sleep of the exhausted invalid, to that degree helps him toward recovery, and that whatever disturbs this sleep, to that degree brings on relapse and disease. Sleeplessness is one of the earliest and most constant symptoms of insanity, of hypochondria and of all the nameless forms of nervous derangement. Whenever, therefore, we find that we are not sleeping as well as we are wont, when our dreams are peculiarly dark and ugly and distressing, and leave unsightly scars in the memory; when we roll and toss and worry through the watches of the night, anxiously waiting for the day; when we awake long before our accustomed hour of rising and find no pleasure in the morning nap, then may we suspect that our bark is nearing the quicksands and shallows, and then without delay should we examine our charts, revise our calculations, and according to our best judgment, return to the channel from which we have suffered ourselves to be driven.

SCOTTISH SURNAMES.

The clanship of Scotland has tended to limit the number of surnames in that country. A hundred and fifty surnames represent nearly half the entire three millions of population. First in number in Scotland, as in England, stand the cosmopolitan Smiths, but Jones, the name which occupies the second place in England, is "nowhere" in Scotland. McDonald is second in Scotland, and then follow Brown, Thomson, Robertson, Stuart, Campbell, Wilson, and Anderson. Dr. Stark, of the Registry-office, has ascertained that the registers of births in 1863 show these to be the nine strongest names in Scotland, and the same result was obtained on a former occasion from an examination of the registers of births, deaths and marriages in 1855, 1856 and 1858. Scott is the tenth name upon the birth register of 1863, followed by Miller, McKenzie, Reid, Ross, McKay, Johnston, Murray, Clark, Paterson, Young, the spelling sometimes varying a little in different families. In the list obtained from the registers of 1855, 1856 and 1858 Fraser and Maclean had place among the first 20, and Clark and Young were a little lower on the roll. Notwithstanding the large modern accession of Irish and other immigrants, several Scottish surnames still very decidedly predominate in certain parts of the country. The McDonalds are very strong in Inverness, and also, indeed, in Ross and Cromarty; but the McKenzies outnumber them in Ross and Cromarty. The McKays preponderate in Caithness and Sutherland; the McLeods in Ross and Cromarty; the McLeans are pretty generally divided among the three counties of Argyll, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty. Nearly one third of the McIntosh births occur in Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, and Banff; the most numerous section of the McGregors is in Perthshire, where, also, the Stuarts are strongest; and Robertsons there and in Forfar. The Campbells are strong in Argyll, and there are upwards of 6,000 of them in Glasgow. The Hamiltons are also numerous in Glasgow and throughout Lanarkshire; the Frasers in Inverness; the Grants in Elgin, Nairn, Banff, and Inverness; the Kerrs in Renfrew and Ayr; the Camerons in Argyll, Inverness, and Perth; the Scotts in Roxburgh, Selkirk and Forfar; Ross in Ross and Cromarty. In proportion to population there are much fewer surnames in Scotland than in England; the total number is about 6,800. The most usual Christian names in Scotland are John and James for men, Margaret and Mary for women.—*London Times*.

GOD'S CAVALRY.

The first is a white horse—emblem of a pure gospel. He who sits upon him has a bow whose arrows are sure of their mark, and are sharp in the hearts of his enemies. On his imperial brow is a radiant crown, showing him to be not only King, but King of kings. Ten thousand jewels sparkle in that crown, gathered from earth's dark mines and polished for immortality. This pioneer in the train started on his triumphant course two thousand years ago, and is still with increasing speed dashing along his victorious career. Never will his crowned rider draw the rein until the shout goes up, "The kingdoms of our world have become the kingdoms of our Lord." It is folly for commentators to restrict this emblem to the first centuries. Next comes the "red horse," appropriately named, for blood follows his track, and sometimes—as under severe persecutions—is fetlock deep. It is no less improper to restrict this emblem to the persecutions anterior to Constantine. We regard it as of general application; and the red horse is still with clanging hoof and fiery nostril dashing his way over the prostrate bodies of the dying and the dead. His career is by no means at an end. Black is the color of the next charger—emblem of grief and despair, of want and gaunt famine. To die by the sword is dreadful; but to feel the gnawings of a hunger that concentrates a thousand deaths in one—how insupportable! Yet look at India, where the roads were recently heaped with corpses, and the hyenas were over-gorged with them.

The black horse is again dimly seen, and the balances are held aloft over parts of Asia and Europe. How terrible are thy judgments, O God!

Closing up comes the "pale horse"—his rider a ghastly skeleton, and whose destructive power includes all the foregoing, and embraces other means of death. Death on the pale horse is God's retributive minister, and will continue to sweep into the grave whole nations who have refused to "kiss the Son."

These horses of revelation are on the field still. The fifth seal remains yet to be broken. But the time is drawing near. The cry of God's people is, "How long, O Lord, holy and true?" Let Christians not take their tone from the calculations of scientific savans, nor imagine that the end is so far off that no man need give himself any anxiety on the subject. So teaches not our Bible, which calls upon us to watch—to be found at our post, with our loins girt, and our lamps trimmed and burning. Up Christians, and tune your harps and hearts, in view of the day of triumph, for "the coming of the Lord draweth near."—*Christian at Work*.

HE DIED FOR ME.

"While visiting the Soldiers' Cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee, I observed a man planting a flower over a grave. I approached him and asked if his son was buried there. 'No,' was the response. 'A son-in-law?' 'No.' 'A brother?' 'No.' 'A relative?' 'No.' 'Whose memory, then, do you cherish?' I ventured to ask. After delaying a moment, and putting down a small board which he had in his hand, he replied: 'Well, I will tell you. When the war broke out I lived in Illinois. I wanted to enlist, but I was poor, and had a large family of children depending on me for their daily bread. Finally, as the war continued, I was drafted. No draft money was given me; I was unable to procure a substitute, and made up my mind to go. After I had got everything in readiness, and was just leaving to report for duty at the conscript camp, a young man whom I had known came to me and said: 'You have a big family whom your wife cannot support while you are gone; I will go for you.' In the battle of Chickamauga the poor fellow was dangerously wounded. Owing to Bragg's offensive demonstrations on Chattanooga, he, along with others, was taken back to hospital at Nashville. After a lingering illness he died and was buried here. Ever since hearing of his death I have been desirous of coming to Nashville and seeing that his remains were properly buried. Having saved sufficient funds I came on yesterday, and have to-day found the poor fellow's grave.' On completing his story, the man took up the small board and inserted it at the foot of the grave. Turning to look at it, I saw this simple inscription, and nothing more: 'He died for me.'"

THE ROLL-CALL IN HEAVEN.

An incident is related by a chaplain who was in the army during one of our hard-fought battles. The hospital tents had been filling up fast as the wounded men had been brought to the rear. Among the number was a young man mortally wounded and not able to speak. It was near midnight, and many a loved one from our homes lay sleeping on the battlefield—that sleep that knows no waking until Jesus shall call for them.

The surgeons had been their rounds of duty and for a moment all was quiet. Suddenly this young man, before speechless, calls in a clear, distinct voice, "Here." The surgeon hastened to his side and asked what he wished. "Nothing," said he, "they are calling the roll in heaven, and I was answering to my name." He turned his head and was gone—gone to join the great army, whose uniform is washed white in the blood of the Lamb. Reader, in the great roll-call of Eternity, your name will be heard; can you answer, "Here?" Are you one of the soldiers of Christ, the great Captain of Salvation?—*Christian at Work*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Life becomes useless and insipid when we have no longer either friends or enemies.

—The gas is so bad in Erie, Pennsylvania, that the boy who puts it out uses a lantern to find the posts.

MAN'S DUTY.—No man has any right to manage his affairs in such a way that his sudden death would bring burdens and losses on other people. There may be rare cases where a man really cannot help entanglements, for where, from inexperience or lack of judgment, he has brought his affairs into such a state that the interest of others depend upon his life; but he should make all possible haste to extricate himself from such a position.

CAN WOMEN DO HARD WORK?—It is a matter of fact that millions of women do as hard work as military service requires. In some countries they do all the hard work. When the missionary was discussing the question of their education with some Armenians, the girls came up tugging great loads of wood, and the Armenians with triumph inquired, "If we educated our daughters, who will bring us wood? Poor men! What will ye do? Who can row a boat better than Ida Lewis? This is a tough question, which literature is discussing. Let us be willing to know the truth about it."—*Am. paper*.

SEWAGE DISPOSED OF AT LAST.—It seems that sewage may be utilized by being converted into gas. Experiments have been successfully tried at Darjeeling and Calcutta, and it is now proposed to apply the process to some of the larger cities. The gas must be much better than that supplied by our gas companies at home, for it is said "to burn brightly"—a compliment which cannot be paid to the expensive commodity which helps only to make darkness visible with us. Instead, therefore, of gazing through tears on a polluted river and a bankrupt board of works, we may look forward to a pellucid stream, a wealthy corporation, and brilliantly lighted city with a diminished gas rate. There will also be one in-

estimable advantage to be derived from the adoption of the scheme. By blending our gas-pipes with our drains it will only be necessary to dig up our thoroughfares once instead of twice a month.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

PARENTS WITH ONLY ONE CHILD.—It is harder to bring up one child well than six. In a large family, the children help to bring one another up. It is not merely that the elder ones assist in taking care of the younger, but they all influence one another profitably in other ways: vanity is sometimes lost into modesty, and arrogance is snubbed into humility. Each child is kept constantly in mind that others have rights, and feelings, and preferences, as well as himself; he forms the habit of considering those rights, feelings, and preferences; and he is thus prepared to accommodate himself to those among whom his lot may be cast. Parents with one child have a difficult task, and their best way is to get for their solitary chick as many playfellows of its own age as they conveniently can. It is bad for a child to associate too much with persons of mature age.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CHRISTIANITY.—The date of an instrument, or the acknowledgment of it by those who make and sign it, is a very important and essential part of it. In fact, an instrument, whether it be a contract, a deed, an agreement, a will, a codicil, or a Constitution for the government of a nation or State, is not perfect, is of no validity, until it is signed. Now, we find in the Constitution of the United States these words: "Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the 17th of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven." Here we have a clear and positive declaration by the framers of the Constitution that they not only recognized religion, but that they recognized the Christian religion. In the summing up of the whole matter when they declared their great work "done," they in a proper and emphatic manner bore their testimony to the truth of Christianity. And from the hour when the first prayer was offered in the Convention of 1787, until this, our rulers have, by proclamations and in their messages recognized the dependence of men upon a Supreme Creator.—*N. Y. Post*.

SOMETHING ABOUT WOOD.—Experiments show that, by turning the tip-ends of fence-posts down, and charring the portion set in the earth, the timber lasts much longer than that set in the ordinary way. The reason is plain. In the living tree, the sap goes up the wood and down the bark, there being a circulation of the liquid, much the same as there is in the human body, of blood. In the human body, however, the circulation is chiefly maintained by the action of the heart—what causes the circulation in the tree is not definitely known, capillary or cellular attraction being a vague explanation. The blood cannot flow backward, neither can the sap. Posts usually fail at the top of the ground, and the philosophy of putting the tip down, is that it reverses the capillary channels of the wood, thus impeding the absorption of moisture from the earth up into the post. The charring prevents lateral absorption, and thus protects the outside. That it pays to set fence-posts in this manner there is no doubt. Charcoal is very enduring. The United States surveyors, while running lines through the wilderness of our western territories, used to mark their important boundaries with bits of charcoal, it being the most indestructible land-mark they could make.

WHITE HEAT AND BLACK COATS. Why do not the members of our profession set a good example, by clothing themselves in a rational manner during the present weather? We learnt from Franklin a century ago that the solar heat is absorbed with greater or less facility, according to the color of the object exposed to the rays. Every one remembers how he put pieces of cloth, similar in texture and size, but different in color, upon fresh-fallen snow in the sunlight; and how he found the snow melted under the pieces of cloth quickest when the cloth was black, less quickly under the blue, green, purple, red, yellow, in the order enumerated, and very slowly indeed under the white. Each day's experience shows us that we do not need to be made of snow in order to melt rapidly under a black coat. What we require for comfort is, of course, a white material, in order that the heat rays may be reflected as much and absorbed as little as possible. The material should be porous—should imprison, that is, large quantities of air in its texture, and serve, therefore, as a very bad conductor of heat, whilst at the same time facilitating evaporation of the moisture from the surface of the body. These qualities are possessed in the highest degree by white flannel, and there is no reason that we can find why this material should not be adopted generally, in place of the atrocious costume which fashion inflicts upon suffering mankind.—*Lancet*.

GIVING THE DEVIL HIS DUE.—A pastor was making a call upon an old lady, who made it an habitual rule never to speak ill of another, and had observed it so closely that she always justified those whom she had heard evil spoken of. Before the old lady made her appearance in the parlor, her several children were speaking of this peculiarity of their mother, and one of them playfully added: "Mother has such a habit of speaking well of everybody, that I believe if Satan himself were the subject of conversation, mother would find out some virtue or good quality even in him." Of course this remark elicited some smiling and merriment at the originality of the idea, in the midst of which the old lady entered the room, and on being told what had just been said, she immediately and involuntarily replied: "Well, my children, I wish we all had Satan's industry and perseverance." There is point in this little anecdote. The remark of the old lady could not possibly do any harm, and it showed a habit of charity and mildness that would, if universally imitated, banish slander from the world and make the "devil's dues" far less.

AGRICULTURAL.

MUSHROOM-GROWING.

Mushroom-growing, as it is carried on in some parts of France, is one of the most extraordinary examples of culture in the world. In the vicinity of Paris are extensive stone quarries, long since abandoned, from which the stone has been extracted as coal is obtained, leaving extensive caves sixty and seventy feet under ground, and extending great distances, in some instances fairly under the city itself. In these caves the temperature is very equal, and the atmosphere moist; and here mushroom-growing has been brought to its fullest development. The floor of the cave is carefully swept, and the beds are then made of the dust from the stone-cutting yards above, mixed with stable manure. These beds are about twenty-two inches in height and the same in width, ranged in parallel rows, between which there is just room to walk. The temperature of the bed is carefully noted, during the fermentation of the manure, and the spawn of the mushroom is not sown until it is below 76° Fahr.; since, if it is above this, the layers of spawn are liable to be burnt. The spawn when sown is covered with manure, which is removed as soon as vegetation begins, and is replaced by earth. The details of making the beds, watering them, picking the crop, and renewing the spawn, vary in different localities, but the general system is everywhere the same. The mushroom caves at Montrouge, just outside the fortifications of Paris, on the southern side, are reached by descending well-like pits by means of a ladder, which is simply a single pole with sticks run through it to serve as steps. From the bottom of this pit little passages radiate. They are sometimes narrow, and often very low, but every inch of available room is made use of, and as many beds are crowded together as possible. Everything is kept scrupulously neat, and no litter is left strewn about, as one would naturally expect. Another type of mushroom cave is to be found at Freppillon, Mery-sur-Oise, where are the quarries for the building stone and plaster so largely used in Paris. The excavations here are not in small, narrow passages, as in those previously described, but form large vaulted apartments. The beds are arranged in rows, in such a manner as to make the most of the space, and here, as elsewhere, the practice of planting a certain number of beds every day in the year is observed, so that the supply is unailing. An idea of the magnitude of the mushroom business may be formed, when it is known that one proprietor has twenty-one miles of beds, another sixteen, another seven, and so on, through a long list. Among the numerous localities in which mushroom culture is carried on, besides the two mentioned, the principal are "Moulin de la Roche," Sous Bicetre, near St. Germain, and at Bagneux. These caves, like mines, are under government supervision, and vary in depth from twenty to one hundred and fifty or sixty feet. Coal-mines are not adapted for growing mushrooms, and the smallest particle of iron in the beds of manure is avoided by the spawn, a circle around it remains inert. It is said to be the same with coal.—*Appleton's Journal*.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—The Show Fair held at Easton's Corners on Tuesday last, was fully attended. The competitors were numerous, and much spirit was displayed in the conduct of the Exhibition.

—Mr. Manning, of Exeter, Co. of Huron, exhibited recently a Durham cow weighing 2,480 lbs., and valued at \$600. Twenty cents a pound were bid for her at the Exhibition.

—The Mexican Strawberry, about which so much was said and written a year since, has been denounced by Mr. John Gray, of Toronto, as nothing else than what is known as the wild alpine berry.

—The Owen Sound Advertiser reports that on the 20th May, Mr. James Stewart, of St. Vincent, planted two pounds of Early Rose potatoes in his garden, and on the 20th of September, to his entire satisfaction, he dug 334 lbs., or at the rate of 167 bushels to one of seed.

—The Newmarket (Ont.) Era reports that Mr. James Rodgers, of King, has gathered 60 lbs. of the White Rose variety as the product of one potato alone; and Mr. Leigh, of the same township, planted 2½ lbs. and gathered 540 lbs., or 9 bushels.

—The first annual Fair and Horse Trot of the Waddington Agricultural Society took place at Waddington on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The attendance was very large, and the Fair may, therefore be safely termed a financial success.—*Morrisburgh Courier*.

—Mr. Thomas Christie, of Bowmanville, actuated by a desire to encourage the cultivation of potatoes of a superior quality—which, it is said, are as easily raised as the common varieties, and offer much more remuneration—to distribute to farmers, for seed, his entire crop, which will be given in small quantities to those calling for the same. Accounts are coming in from all quarters, and especially from that part of the country, of almost fabulous returns from a few ounces of potatoes planted. The Early Rose variety is much in favor.

—The crop of hay is so abundant this year in Prince Edward Island, that the farmers are at a loss to know how to dispose of it. An intelligent writer, in one of the local papers, draws the attention of farmers to the necessity of encouraging horse-breeding, and the promotion of the grazing interests of the Island. Horses, he says, would sell at good prices in the American market, while the demand for lacteal produce of well-kept cattle, would stimulate that important branch of industry—the manufacture of cheese. He opines that the establishment of a number of cheese factories in P. E. Island would be the easiest way to find a profitable consumption of all our increase of hay and grass for twenty years to come.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, Oct. 7.—The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £362,000.

The following despatch was delayed by a storm which interrupted the Eastern wires connecting with the English cable:—

London, Oct. 5.—Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford has been translated to the diocese of Winchester. Rev. Dr. Mackarness succeeds Dr. Wilberforce as Bishop of Oxford.

Dublin, Oct. 5.—Meetings in favor of Fenian amnesty have been held at Cork, Ennis and Templemore.

London, Oct. 5.—There was a great debate in the Madrid Cortes over the Government proposal to suspend the guarantees of the Constitution. Castellar, Renez and Sogasta made speeches. The volunteers in Madrid have tendered their support to the Government, and several Battalions have gone out of the city.

The candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Throne of Spain, has been abandoned.

Copenhagen, Oct. 5.—The Ridsdag was opened by the King to-day. In his speech from the throne he declared that his confidence in the justice of the well understood interests of Denmark and Prussia was so firm that he had hopes that the Prussian Government would adopt his views, and consent to an arrangement which would result in perpetual friendship.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—In the Diet to-day the presiding officers of the last Diet were re-elected. The Ministerial journal intimates that the visit of the Crown Prince to Vienna is important, as an indication of the restoration of friendly relations between Prussia and Austria.

London, Oct. 7.—Additional, although not later, news has been received of Dr. Livingston. He was seen 14 months ago by an Arab at Lake Tanganyika. The Arab says he was going towards the West, and was probably endeavoring to reach Congo. There were no doubts of his safety at Zanzibar.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The Govt. has decided to prosecute officers of Cuban privateer "Hornet," for piracy, and it is intended to conduct the prosecution in the most earnest manner.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Mr. Frignet, an agent of the Rothschilds, is expected here shortly. He comes, it is stated, to tender on the part of the famous Bankers, a loan to any extent our Government may desire.

London, Oct. 8.—The sessions of the Church Congress opened at Liverpool on the 6th inst. The Dean of Chester urged the importance of large-hearted and generous treatment of all non-conformists and Catholics. Several members of the Congress absented themselves on account of a paper presented by M. Ackers.

The Rev. Frederic Temple has been appointed Bishop of Exeter.

At the opening of the Trade Hall in Liverpool, Lord Stanley made a speech, in which he admitted that it was natural for workmen to combine for a share in the profits of their industry, and declared that he expected more extended application of the co-operative principles in future.

The Times, in an article on the state of Europe, says:—Little notice has been taken of a paragraph which recently appeared in the Vienna Presse hinting at the probable disarmament. The news is too good to be true. We will not undertake to say what result the diplomatic contrivances of the past few weeks have had towards improving Napoleon's position with respect to foreign affairs, so as to enable him to meet his home difficulties with sufficient confidence of success. If it is true that General Leboeuf intends to drop the scheme of a Garde Mobile and propose a suppression of the general commands, that might be taken as an earnest of the Emperor's pacific and economical intentions. The interchange of civilities between sovereigns and statesmen augurs well for the chances of tranquillity. At the present moment there is no apprehension of a warlike outbreak—no cause of offence, no pretext for dispute exists. The old alliances have been broken up and the balance of power is a question of the past. It may be said that peace now rests on a sounder basis than ever.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—King William opened the regular sessions of the Prussian Diet with a pacific speech. He said the deficit in the national finances was unavoidable, and that an augmentation of taxes would therefore be necessary. He announced several reforms for the Eastern Provinces, the most important of which were the new educational law and measures looking more to local self-government. He spoke at considerable length on the efforts that had been made to preserve peace and friendly relations with other nations of the world, and the success these efforts had met with. He hoped his future policy, in this direction, would be equally satisfactory. He should still strive to preserve friendly relations with all the world, and aim at the development of the resources of the country and the maintenance of the dignity and independence of Germany.

London, Oct. 8.—The French and English Societies for the Abolition of Slavery have sent an address to Marshal Serrano, Regent of Spain, on the subject of Human Slavery. They ask him to use all his efforts to abolish slavery in Cuba, and refer him to his own speech, wherein he said that slavery only exists in the civilized world as a Spanish institution.

London, Oct. 9th.—The Times has an editorial on the state of affairs in France. The writer says:—The self-restraint and forbearance of M. Keratry and his colleagues at this juncture is an evidence of the fitness of France to control her own destinies, and we have little doubt they will reap the benefit of their moderation. Under the old Empire immense fields were open to those who would work much. There was always a chance for good men and true to stand their ground firmly but temperately. Had it been otherwise we should not be so far as we have got, and should scarcely have heard the July message. What the Opposition wanted was union, method and patience.

London, Oct. 9.—Parliament has been prorogued until 23rd December.

No extraordinary tide yesterday on English coast.

Kelly, the English oarsman, will probably accompany Walter Brown on his return to America.

The Athenaeum publishes a letter written by Lord Byron in 1817, expressing his desire that the Noel family will make a statement of the cause of his separation from Lady Byron. Lord

Byron writes that he is utterly ignorant of the reasons for his wife's conduct.

London, Oct. 8.—The Levant Times says the Turkish-Egyptian controversy is suspended. It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt will come to Constantinople during the visit of the Empress Eugenie, and that the Sultan will go to Egypt to be present at the opening of the canal.

Vienna, Oct. 8.—It is rumored that the Emperor intends to visit Constantinople, and to proceed thence to Suez, to attend the inauguration of the canal.

London, Oct. 8.—Letters to the Times from Alexandria indicate that the confidence of the people on the ground, in the opening of the Suez Canal, for immediate traffic, is declining.

Madrid, Oct. 8.—Mosquero, a Republican leader, has been taken prisoner, and his followers dispersed.

Government requires the volunteers in the capital cities of the Provinces to give up their arms.

Paris, October 9.—Father Hyacinthe has gone to the United States, where he will remain two months or so.

The Republican insurrection in Spain continues.

The Journal Officiel has the following news: A very formidable riot broke out among the miners employed by the Compagnie de Chemin de Fer d'Orleans, in the Department of Avignon, on Tuesday last. The rioters attempted to drown the chief engineer of the company in a neighbouring river, but were frustrated by the efforts of the Prefect and the troops under his command. The vice-Prefect and several other persons were wounded in the melee. During the night of the 7th the miners fired the general storehouse and other buildings of the company in that neighbourhood, and by the next morning the riot had assumed alarming proportions. On the morning of the 8th the miners in large force attacked the forges of the company, but the military, which had meanwhile arrived on the ground, charged upon them, and at the same time used their firearms. Ten of the rioters were killed outright, and many others wounded. The mob then dispersed. Measures have been taken by the authorities to guard against any new outbreak.

The statement received here yesterday from Bordeaux of the death of Baron Hausmann in that city, though generally credited, is now authoritatively denied.

Paris, Oct. 9.—Spain is in a very unsettled condition. The Republicans are making a strong resistance in various parts of the country. Madrid is tranquil, but the police authorities have advised the inhabitants of the city to arm themselves and their servants in order to defend their houses in case of a riot.

Madrid, Oct. 9.—Nineteen hundred insurgents yesterday surrendered to Gen. Baldrik. The General refuses to pardon those who have committed assassinations.

Intelligence from Granada is to the effect that the volunteers in that section have refused to disarm, and have escaped to the open country.

A body of volunteers in Saragossa fired on the troops stationed there, and a sharp fight ensued. The disturbance was finally quelled, but not until much blood had been shed. The insurgents in this neighborhood placed obstructions on the track of the Andalusian Railway, which caused a train of cars filled with troops to run off the track; four of the troops were killed, and many wounded.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—General Fleury who has arrived in the Russian capital as ambassador of France, just commissioned by this Court, brought with him and presented to the Emperor, Napoleon's reply to the invitation of the Czar, requesting him to attend the national exhibition, which is to be held here during the next year. The Emperor of France accepted the invitation, and promised to be present, provided that the condition of his health at the moment, and the state of politics in Europe generally permit him.

A meeting, which was attended by not less than 4,000 people, was held at Nottingham-hill to-day, to advocate the extension of an amnesty to the Fenian prisoners. Inflammatory speeches were made, but the meeting was orderly.

Dublin, Oct. 10.—A meeting and procession of those favoring amnesty to the Fenian prisoners, was held here to-day; the meeting was quiet and orderly.

Vienna, Oct. 10.—The Emperor Francis Joseph will start on his journey to the East on 14th of Oct. He will meet the Empress Eugenie at Constantinople, and, in company with Her Majesty and the Sultan, will proceed by way of Jaffa and Jerusalem to Suez. The French, Austrian and Turkish fleets will accompany the Sovereigns on their voyage to the Isthmus.

Washington, Oct. 7.—It was reported in Washington yesterday that the English and French Governments had notified Secretary Fish that their war-vessels were directed to overhaul and sink the "Hornet," and hang the crew, but it is believed that the report is untrue. It was in consequence of a despatch received by the Secretary that her detention was ordered.

Indianapolis, Oct. 7.—The Coroner's Jury in the matter of the boiler explosion at the Indianapolis state fair, have rendered a verdict charging the engineer John Gill, who is among the killed, with carelessness and gross mismanagement in running the engine. One thousand five hundred dollars have been subscribed in Indianapolis for the relief of the sufferers.

New York, Oct. 7.—The steamer "Lafayette," from Havre, spoke on the passage the British brig "Doctor," from Philadelphia, August 23, for Plymouth, England, which reported that during a heavy gale on the 17th of September, lost nearly all the spars; Captain Jones and three men had been washed overboard and drowned; the mate and two men were all that remained. They intended to proceed on with the vessel.

The capias in the case of Brown vs. Fisk & Gould, has been served on Brown. Rumor speaks of another "bull" movement in the Gold Market.

New York, Oct. 7.—The Gold Board has suspended action for one week on the report of the Committee of the division of the new Clearing House. This was done on the strength of the representations of the Gold Exchange Bank that they were entirely solvent, and had their capital intact; that in a few days they would be able to resume business, and intended then to propose the entire reorganization of the Bank, with new directors, new officers, and an entire change of administration. They were willing, if the

Gold Room so desired, to abandon the banking business, which has always been objectionable to the members of the Board, and to confine the business of the Bank exclusively to the clearances of gold for members of the Room. It was decided that all persons having unsettled contracts outstanding be requested to refrain from dealing in the Room.

New York, Oct. 7.—Despatches from Mexico City to September 23rd, state that a revolution had broken out in Potosi, and Col. Marcias had been defeated in an attack on the insurgents. The Governors of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon had prevented Government troops from entering the Castle in pursuit of the revolutionists.

Eastport, Me., Oct. 5, via Bangor, Oct. 9.—This town was visited by a fearful hurricane last night—vessels, wharves, stores and fish-houses were smashed to atoms. Great quantities of fish and oil were destroyed. The steamer "New York" narrowly escaped loss with all on board; she was driven ashore, and lost both her anchors and rudder.

Twenty-seven vessels are ashore in Rumney's Bay. The schooner "Rio" was lost in St. Andrew's Bay, with all on board. A barque at New River was lost with all on board—17 in number. The towns of Lubec, Pembroke and Kerry suffer great loss, the houses and barns being blown down. This tornado is worse for Eastport than the great fire.

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—Important mineral discoveries have been made in the State of Nevada, 15 miles south of Carlin station on the Central Pacific Railroad.

A heavy north-east storm commenced here last night. A large quantity of inches of rain has fallen.

Havana, Oct. 9.—It is one year to-day since the insurrection broke out in Havana.

Loves de Cuba, to-day, published, without comment, the proclamation of Queen Victoria, declaring the Confederates of America belligerents.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—Lewis Corydon Moore, of the town of Walkerton, in the County of Bruce, to be the Deputy Judge of the County Court for the County of Bruce. 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal—the resignation of Lieut. Colonel Hill is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire, retaining his rank. Chasseurs Canadiens, Montreal—to be Surgeon, Eustache Demier, Esq., M.D. Mount Royal Rifles, Montreal—to be Surgeon, Emore Mount, Esq., M.D.; No. 2 Company, the services of Captain Louis Goyer are hereby dispensed with.

Railway traffic returns for the month of August, 1869:—Great Western Railway—Total, 1869, \$251,468; do. do.—total, 1868, \$260,017; Northern Railway, 1869, \$64,251; do., 1868, \$39,143; Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton, and Peterboro' Branch Railway, 1869, \$26,439; do. do., 1868, \$28,234; Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway, 1869, \$5,576; do., 1868, \$2,506; Brockville & Ottawa Railway, 1869, \$15,339; do., 1868, \$14,115; St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, 1869, \$8,103; do., 1868, \$7,474.

The revenue and expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ending 30th September, 1869, was as follows:—Customs, \$970,000; Excise, \$282,869; Post-Office, \$19,446; Public Works, including Railways, \$130,421; Bill Stamp Duty, \$7,626; miscellaneous, \$57,268.—Total, \$1,468,042. Expenditure, \$589,006.

Authorized discount on American invoices until further notice, 24 per cent.

The meeting of Parliament is further deferred until the 23rd November.

The Arbitrators will meet on or about the 23rd. The Hon. Mr. Dunkin came up on this business. Sir Francis Hincks was sworn in to-day as Finance Minister. He seems quite amused over the assertion of the Globe as to the fat berth to be given to Mr. Rankin, member for North Renfrew, who left for home this morning, without having come to any understanding as to resigning his seat. It is believed, however, that he will ultimately resign. Sir Francis is an extensive property-holder in the county of Renfrew, and will have little difficulty in being returned if an election takes place.

Hon. Mr. Langevin, and Hon. Mr. Chauveau, arrived here to-day.

The rumor I mentioned some weeks ago, that Mr. Langevin will take the Portfolio of the Minister of Public Works is again revived.

Lady Young has issued invitations for a Ball at the Rideau Hall, on Friday next.

The nomination did not take place in North Lanark to-day, but the meeting of the Reeves and principal electors was held to select a candidate.

The disputed steeple-chase of yesterday was run over again to-day, and ended in being won by Mr. Graham's Methuselah. Two of the horses came to grief by falling on their riders, but no serious accident occurred.

Little or no attempt is being made at decorations in honor of Prince Arthur's visit, on account of his wish to be received as quietly as possible.

Batter is selling, at the present time, in Halifax, N.S., at 30c. per lb. Rather a high figure.

Ten thousand seven hundred commercial messages passed through the Western Union office in New York on Friday last.

It is stated that the order of St. Crispin have organized between thirty and forty co-operative associations for the purchase and distribution of groceries, &c.—Am. paper.

LARGE EAGLE.—Mr. James Boyd, of little Môtis, a few days ago shot an eagle measuring seven feet and a half from tip to tip of the expanded wings.—Com.

The Toronto Leader remarks:—"As Prince Arthur stood in front of the Prince of Wales' bust in the City Hall on Saturday afternoon, some of those present were struck with the marked likeness between the features of the marble and those of the Prince. It was only by this near comparison that the striking resemblance between the two brothers could be so plainly seen."

The mackerel fishery has not been as rich in results this season as had been anticipated. Up to the present time 22 vessels of the Bay Fleet have arrived, their fares averaging about 250 barrels each. The fish is of fair quality, but not so fat as the fishermen could desire. Some of the fleet, having shipped their produce home by steamer, are preparing for another trip. Prices range from \$18 to \$20 per barrel.—N. S. Exchange.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

We have not drawn attention to the attitude in the Dominion of the Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. The Provinces of the Dominion have, however, so large an interest in that company that we deem it proper to lay before those who have so much at stake, the very satisfactory position in which the company stands; but, while doing so, we would not be understood as desiring to distract attention from the many excellent Life Insurance Companies of our own soil.

The Travelers Insurance Company gives ample pledges to insureds. It has \$100,000 in gold deposited as collateral security in the Treasury of the Dominion at Ottawa, for the discharge of all policies which mature, besides \$200,000 in the State Treasury of Connecticut. In the event of disaster the Dominion and the State will administer the deposits to the satisfaction of those to whom money is owing on account of policies. It is believed that the amounts deposited as security by the company would be ample at any time to meet all demands.

The Travelers Insurance Company has been more pronounced as an Insurance Company against accident. There is no other company in Canada doing an accident business—the Hartford Company being the only one which deposited the \$100,000 required by Mr. Rose's Bill, carried through the House of Commons last session.

We are pleased to find that, while the calls upon their exchequer have been great, the accrued payments have been met with the greatest promptitude, and that indemnity in the event of injury has been allowed with much liberality.

The Travelers Company has of late devoted much of its energy to Life Insurance, and has been issuing endowment policies which provide for the payment of a certain sum at a given age to the insured, or to his executors in the event of death before the maturity of the policy.

This plan of insurance recommends itself especially to young unmarried men, and is a *volens volens* way of saving money which cannot be excelled as a compulsory providence. Such policies are, however, not forfeitable and can be cashed for a *pro rata* amount at any date after the first annual payment. The Travelers Company also insures in the many ways in practice by other companies. Their rates are low, and in greenbacks or gold, the policy being cashed in the kind of money in which the premium is paid, so that those who have faith in the American Republic and who will believe that greenbacks will soon rise to par, may effect a great saving by now insuring in U. S. currency.

We cannot withhold from the Company our wishes for its best success in the Dominion. Its careful management and its upright way of doing business deserve it.—Hamilton Times, Oct. 2nd.

BIRTHS.

ROSS.—At 430 St. Dominique street, on the 8th inst., Mrs. James Ross, of a daughter.

IRISH.—In this city, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. C. T. Irish, of a daughter.

CHARBONNEAU.—In this city on the 10th inst., Antoine Charbonneau, aged 45 years.

SMITH.—At Elm Cottage, Kildare, P. Q., on the 14th ult., Mrs. Joseph Smith, of a son.

JEFFERY.—At No. 6 Shakespear Terrace, University street, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Charles Jeffery, of a son.

KNOX.—In this city, on the morning of the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. William M. Knox, of a son.

DIED.

LARMONTH.—At St. Andrews, P. Q., on the 5th inst., Carrie Louise, infant daughter of W. D. Larmouth, aged 7 months.

MCLEOD.—On the 9th inst., at Ancaster, Ontario, in the 38th year of her age, Grace, wife of Mr. Roderick McLeod, and mother of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of this city. She was a native of Ross-shire, Scotland.

LIBERTY.—In this city, on the 9th inst., at 251 St. Catherine street, Amable Liberty, aged 79 years and five months.

CLARKE.—In this city, this morning, Miss Alice Clarke, a native of Monaghan, Ireland, [sister of Mr. Francis Clarke] aged 77 years.

McMILLAN.—On the 8th October, Alexander Borland, son of James McMillan, aged eleven months and eighteen days.

BUCK.—At Lennoxville, P. Q., on the 8th inst., Daisy Maud, only daughter of P. A. Buck, aged 2 months and 22 days.

Advertisements.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, at SAVAGE'S MILLS, on the Yarmaska River. 125 acres of Land, 2 Brick Houses, Barns, Out-buildings. Splendid site for a village; near to Churches, School, Store, Blacksmith's Shop, &c. Good title given. Apply to the Proprietor, S. J. SAVAGE, West Shefford.

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.

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St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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sw

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