

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

P. B. Ross

NEW SERIES, VOL. XI., No. 17.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1331.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOVA SCOTIA CORRESPONDENCE.

YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia, March 31.

The month now closing has been full of political excitement, intensified and augmented by the unexpected postponement of the election in this county. Arrangements had been made to hold it on the 16th inst., the nominations to take place on the 8th or the 9th,—too late, therefore, to permit the information to reach the electors generally. The Sheriff issued a notice which arrested all the proceedings, and gave to the public a topic for conversation and a subject for a newspaper discussion. Electors coming from the distant parts of the county were disappointed, and gave expression to their feelings according to their political proclivities. At first, before the facts were known, the Dominion Government was censured in no measured terms. "Here was additional proof," it was said, "that our liberties were trampled under foot. We are not permitted to hold an election, because it did not suit our masters. We must await their convenience. Such audacity was intolerable." Echoing the same sentiments, the *Chronicle* denounced the act as a "daring violation of law" by the Dominion Government, and could "hardly find words strong enough" to express the feelings appropriate to the occasion, adding: "It is not the least alarming feature of this transaction that the Canadian Government should venture on so daring an outrage at a time when this Province is seething like a boiling pot, with its people animated by the deepest feelings of hostility to the Confederation. If such things can be done in the green tree, what may we not expect in the dry should our people be foolish enough to give up the agitation for repeal and accept the situation." The following is the Sheriff's notice of postponement: "It having been officially communicated to me that it is the opinion of the law officer of the Crown in the Local Government, that the election of a Representative to serve in the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, for the County of Yarmouth, would be void, if held according to the notices heretofore given, and the person returned would not be able to hold his seat, I have, therefore, decided to return the writ unexecuted, and await the receipt of one in proper form for holding the election." A crowd assembled at the Court House, and the Sheriff was called upon to explain his conduct. His explanation was an amplification of the foregoing notice, and shifted the responsibility of advising the postponement from Ottawa to Halifax, from the Dominion Government to the Local, and from the Confederates to the Anti-Confederate party. These are the main facts:—The Dominion Government issued the writ for a new election, with instructions to conduct it according to the Nova Scotia law. The Sheriff made arrangements accordingly. Meanwhile, Mr. Howe had accepted office, which created a second vacancy in the representation. The Nova Scotia law requires the elections to be held on the same day, when two or more vacancies occur. Attorney-General Wilkins called Governor Doyle's attention to the law, and gave it as his opinion, that the election as announced would not be legal. His Honor communicated with Ottawa, and received a telegram promising a reply by mail. The heavy snow-storms hindered its transmission, it was supposed; and having waited till the last moment, the Governor despatched a messenger to Yarmouth, giving the Attorney-General's opinion, and leaving it with the Sheriff to do what he deemed best in the circumstances. Hence the postponement. The change of opinion was amusing. It was "quite right in the Local Government to interfere; but see the proof of the unfitness of the Dominion Government to administer our affairs; they did not know the Nova Scotia law!" One is reminded of the drunken husband who resolved to chastise his wife if she said anything to him when he entered his dwelling, or if she refrained from speaking; in the one case for "sulking," and in the other for "taking so much liberty" with her lord! We have not far to seek occasion for censure, when we wish to find fault!

Meanwhile the representative of a third county, Richmond, has died, and we have three vacancies to fill up. Mr. Howe has been sick, but is better. He has been engaged in active canvass, and has met with opposition in abundance. Such labors are excessive. They tax the energies, both mental and physical. If men generally were as earnest in making their "calling and election sure" in the Scriptural application of the terms, as they are when engaged in a political canvass, there would be spiritual prosperity everywhere. It is to be feared that means less legitimate than argument and eloquence are often employed to secure the results sought. The most painful thought of all is that men who claim to be honorable defend the practice of bribery, and declare success impossible in any other way. It is said that every possible means is called into operation by both parties in Hants. As usual each party is sure of success. It is announced that the election will come off on the 13th of April. The Yarmouth and Richmond elections will be held at the same time. Many are desirous of a more speedy termination of the strife.

We have had boisterous weather this month. Our first sleighing for the season occurred a few days ago. The steamer "Hinde" has resumed her trips to Boston and St. John; the steamer "Empress" is plying once more between St. John and the Nova Scotia ports, Digby, Annapolis, and Windsor;—indications that winter is supposed to be over, even although it may linger a little longer. There is a report that, about the middle of April, a steamer is to be placed on the route between Halifax and Yarmouth, to call at the intermediate ports. This will give us greater facilities for travel than we have had for a long time. A similar report was circulated a year ago, but the steamer did not appear. "To see is to believe" in some cases.

It is not often that we have to record an attempt on the part of an eagle to carry off a child; but we learn from the St. John Telegraph that a boy five years of age residing near Ossekeag, N.B., was attacked by a bald eagle recently, which so far succeeded as to fasten his talons in the child's clothing and seized him by the neck with his beak. The lad's screams brought a little dog to his rescue, whose barking and assaults frightened the eagle, and released the child.

An incident terminating fatally occurred this month in P. E. Island. Miss Grace Blue, of West River, in attempting to reach the house of her brother-in-law, perished with cold within two hundred yards of her destination. She undertook the journey during a severe snow-storm, against the wishes of the people at whose house she remained the preceding night. She had tied a basket, which she carried, to a tree at the roadside about one hundred yards from the spot where her body was found.

A man named Burris, residing at Albion Mines, Pictou County, committed suicide recently. He had been ill and was subject to fits of melancholy. He took advantage of his wife's absence to commit the fatal deed. When she returned she found him suspended by a stout cord attached to a nail in the wall about six feet from the floor. A brother of the deceased took his own life in the same village about eight years since.

Some changes have been made in the Local Government in New Brunswick. An attempt to carry a vote of confidence was defeated, after a long debate. Governor Wilnot is to be addressed as "His Excellency." Attorney-General Wilkins refers to Governor Doyle in the same style. The title "His Honor" is not popular. No notice has yet appeared of the time when the Nova Scotia Legislature will meet. The New Brunswick Legislature is now in session.

REVIVAL IN BROOKVILLE.
(To the Editor of the Witness.)
Sir,—Knowing that you take much interest in every religious movement, I have no doubt it will be a source of gratification to the numerous readers of your paper to learn that the work of grace is progressing in no small degree in the Wesleyan Methodist Church of this town, which work is most efficiently conducted (as the Lord's instrument) by the church's deservedly esteemed pastor, the Rev. J. B. Howard, whose ministerial labors have been blessed in your city and in other places. He has plainly and energetically shown the sinner what shall be the final result if he repent not. The number convinced of the necessity of resting on Christ for salvation, and of taking their stand on the Lord's side, amounts to some sixty, the majority of whom are young persons. Although I am not a member of the above church, yet I have attended the greater number of the appointed prayer-meetings and special services in connection therewith, and, in consequence, have no reason to doubt that the result of the work is genuine.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXODUS.
(To the Editor of the Witness.)
Sir,—Allow me to give what is believed to be the true cause for the heavy exodus of our French Canadian youth. It is fear of the draft. The mass of the French, both in city and country, do not read the papers so freely as their English confederates; and any absurd story started by designing parties is orally transmitted from parish to parish, not gaining in veracity as it does in bulk. The story to be heard from the large majority of the French is this, but it is hard to translate it so as to do justice to the narrators. Mr. Cartier has fattened up well dining with the Queen. She forgave the reward once offered for his head, and has sired him (*la circe*, waxed him). He says, "My Queen, you expend much for your soldiers in Canada, allow me I shall make to fight the Canadians, and I shall divide with *la belle Reine*." Every Canadian fully believes that his sixteen days drill will be with a hod at the Point Levi fortifications. Depend on it this is the true cause for the skeddadle. VOLUNTEER.

LETTER FROM A COLPORTEUR IN THE BACK WOODS.
(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)
DEAR SIR,—In view of the great efforts to be made in order to attract the tide of emigration to our country, I am constrained to write to you offering a few remarks thereon. In the first place I would ask: Is the offer of a free grant of land, such as our own farmers reject as being unfit for cultivation, any kindness to a poor man desirous of emigrating from the old country? I think it quite the reverse. Many a family in the old country has been saving up for years, striving to form a precious fund on which they confidently rely to better their condition by emigration. It is perhaps their last effort; for, should it fail, they have no other prospect than wretched pauperism before them. The individual or the Government that takes advantage of their lack of information and experience in order to mislead them to failure and ruin, is surely deserving of blame. What heartless barbarity is this that we are about to engage in! Our back country is notoriously unfit for the emigrant. How many have already tried it and failed, the failure too often involving many cruel privations, sickness, and even death. Let us not increase the dreadful catalogue.

And secondly, if the action of our Government be deserving of reprobation, do we not by our silence become participators in it? Is it not our bounden duty to lift up the voice in behalf of those who may be misled. There can be but one honest answer: "Whatever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them." HUMANITAS.

REMARKS.
There is no point in which greater mistakes are made by old country people, than the selection of land. We have known a new cleared lot produce splendid crops for the first two or three years, but which, after seven or eight years cultivation, showed nothing but stones. This,

however, was much better land than a great portion of that found along some of the government roads, which would not, we are informed, produce even the first two or three crops. Each lot should be honestly described in the survey, and marked fit or unfit for settlement. And emigrants should get all the necessary information plainly and faithfully stated in printed pamphlets, concerning soil, climate, distance from market, state of roads, and other points of the first importance for them to know. It is no trifling injury to send a man and his family to a rocky lot far back in the woods, where they will have to undergo unspeakable toils and hardships, and, after losing some of the best years of life, have to leave it in a state of destitution.

TRICHINIASIS.
(To the Editor of the Witness.)
Sir,—The letter of your correspondent Dr. Trenholme so abounds in inaccuracies and misstatements that it is hopeless to attempt to correct them. When I asked him to examine my specimens on Wednesday last, he declined, and stated "that he had no wish to see them," which I believe was quite true. The existence of the Trichina, however, is "no poetical illusion, but a natural fact," of which I believe every member of the "Microscopic Club" was convinced on Monday evening last, by the careful examination of my specimens, and by comparing them with mounted specimens from Germany, England, and America. Any unprejudiced person may also be convinced by examining the set of 4 photographs, which may now be obtained at Messrs. Notman's and Inglis', which place the matter beyond a doubt. Truly yours, &c., J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., F.O.S., For 12 years lecturer on Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence at the Royal Infirmary school of Medicine, Liverpool, Hon. Member of the Liverpool Microscopical Society, and Hon. Secretary of the Montreal Microscopic Club.

"A FEW MORE LAST WORDS" FROM PADDY.
(To the Editor of the Witness.)
Sir,—If the Queen's succession to the throne, depended *inter alia* on her taking the Coronation oath, can she break that oath and keep the crown?

Does she violate the British Constitution by employing the right of *refusing her assent* to an act passed by the House of Parliament, when that Constitution confers the right as a balancing of power? And must she assent to every act passed by both houses? Has she not sworn most solemnly to prevent the disestablishment or disendowment of the Irish Church—so help her, God! and can any earthly power absolve her from that oath? These questions, now often asked, have not been answered; and if they cannot be answered, be done, but that her Majesty abdicate? which, may God forbid! Yours, AN IRISH PROTESTANT. N. B.—Roman Catholics of Canada, remember your Church has not half the rights to her property as the Church of Ireland.

QUEBEC SCHOOL LAW AND THE SCATTERED PROTESTANTS.
(To the Editor of the Witness.)
Sir,—As far as I can learn, the universal satisfaction expressed both in the Assembly at Quebec, and the whole newspaper press of Lower Canada, rests on the impression that Protestants are to have the "entire management" of their own schools, through the "Council of Public Instruction." Is this impression well-founded, or is it a delusion and a snare? It is with much timidity that I adopt the latter view, for it may seem more than presumption for one individual to stand against all the weight of authority cited above. In the practical working of our Educational machinery, however, we shall not be governed by speeches in Parliament, nor by the comments of the newspaper press, but by the writ on law. And what saith it? In the second section of the new law we read: "And the matters and things which by law belong to the said council, shall be referred to the said committee respectively, in so far as they shall specially affect the interests of Roman Catholic and Protestant education respectively, and in such manner and form as the whole shall, from time to time, be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the report of the Minister of Public Instruction, or of the Superintendent of Education."

It must be borne in mind that the Council of Public Instruction is not, as many have supposed, a new creation, but is a provision of the old code; and whatever were its duties and its powers aforesaid will be its powers and its duties under the new arrangement. The only difference that appears is this, that it will have power to divide itself into two committees, one Catholic and the other Protestant; but I fail to see what advantage we are to derive from that unless the Protestant committee is to have the control of our schools. "Such matters and things only as belong to it" are to be referred to it. And what are they? The Council was created under the 19th and 20th Vic., chap. 14, where their powers, all of the most trifling and paltry kind, are defined, and refer to the appointment of a secretary for themselves; "their own chairman;" "to make rules for the government of the schools;" "to select books for the use of schools;" "but not those having reference to morals or religion;" "to make rules for the board of examiners;" "to register the names of teachers;" "and report to the superintendent."

It will be seen at once that the council has no real powers. It may indeed make rules for the government of the school, but this does not extend beyond the internal government, and it has no power to enforce even this, and all it does is subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, which virtually means the Superintendent. It has no control whatever over the funds, not even so much as to provide a place for its own meetings. What such a body is to do in the way of correcting abuses, and protecting helpless and oppressed minorities, is hard to see. It

is admitted that the Council, when divided, is to have separate powers and jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic and Protestant schools respectively, but only as the whole "shall be defined by orders in Council," and we know not which sort of definition that may be. We know very well, however, that it must be in accordance with the law, and in many ways their powers may be cramped, but cannot be exceeded. It is admitted, also, that the 10th section of the new law, provides expressly "that dissentients shall not be liable for any assessments of school rates imposed by the Commissioners, except for the current year, for debts previously contracted, and levied within six months." But this arrangement can only be reached by the old and vexatious forms for the declaration of dissent, subject to all the quibbles and technicalities of the law, which aforesaid have caused any amount of jealousy and heart burning. According to the last census the population of the Province was 1,110,664, and the adherents of the Church of Rome 942,724; leaving a balance for the Protestant minority of 167,640; of these 24,427 are in the city of Montreal, and 9,632 in the city of Quebec, for whom a little better provision has been made, inasmuch as the Protestant School Commissioners will not be subject to the Commissioners of the majority. But why was not the same principle carried out in the country? The Protestants of Montreal and Quebec are a mere moiety of the whole, a little over 34,000, while the Protestants throughout the country parts number nearly 134,000; and though they may be in the majority in some sections, there are probably a far greater number scattered over the parishes in the minority than what are found in these two cities. The Council as at present constituted will be utterly powerless to help these. It ought to be sufficient for any man in any part of the Province to declare himself an adherent of the Protestant Council to free him entirely from the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners, and that Council ought to have jurisdiction given it over the entire school funds of the Protestants, both public grants and local assessments, and until we get this or something equivalent, there will be no settlement of the question. Yours respectfully, April 9th. J. G.

OUR INLAND FISHERIES.
(To the Editor of the Witness.)
Sir,—A paragraph appeared in a recent number of your widely circulated journal, headed "Inland Fisheries," representing that a meeting of the Fishery Commissioners of the different States had taken place in New York. The statements made by these Commissioners at the meeting established that, the inland fisheries of the States were much in the same condition as our own, that the shad fry were destroyed by millions in the murderous "fish baskets;" and since the gill-net was introduced, all the fisheries wherein it is employed were being destroyed. One speaker asserted that "fresh water fish in the streams and lakes of the State, were being annihilated. It is folly to talk of introducing salmon into our rivers while the gill-net is used." The views entertained by these Commissioners are identically those inculcated year after year by the fish and game protection societies in this Province, where the gill-net is the instrument invariably used in our salmon fisheries. The destitution which has prevailed in different sections of our coasts, is the strongest argument against the use of such engines.

The decline of inland fisheries in the States where so many other resources exist, does not create such misery as failures happening on our coasts, which are unapproachable during several months of the year, and hence the greater need of practical information and sound principles on the part of our fishery officers. The effect of our fishery laws during the last few years, has been to make paupers and mendicants of the coast population; and the Government, the immediate cause of the trouble, finding that these starving people were becoming too clamorous for assistance, sent them a broad hint to evacuate the coasts.

It is not only the American Commissioners who condemn fishing with gill-nets and "basket fisheries;" writers, conversant with the subject in the British Isles, use the most energetic language in denouncing those machines; and as the Dominion Parliament will soon meet, and will probably take up this subject, I would feel obliged for your permission to record the opinions of a few of those writers. Mr. Francis Francis, the author of several valuable works on fishing and fish culture, thus condemns the use of gill-nets: "My opinion of them is, that of all the engines that have been devised for the capture of salmon, they are the very worst, and most wasteful and barbarous, because they not only catch vast numbers of fish, but they kill great quantities which they do not catch, and they seriously injure large numbers, and desperately frighten and drive away from the river many of the rest. No fish can come in contact with them without death, wounds, or a terrible scaring. Such an operation as gill-netting of Salmon in this country (England) certainly would, I think, come under the observation of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and very properly so too; and if I may venture to say so, I think the Fisheries Department in Canada, if it protects such methods of fishing as these, ought to be stigmatised as the society for the preservation of cruelty to animals." The Editor of the *Field*, in commenting on a communication from the Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries, thus remarks: "The questions at issue between the Canadian sportsmen and the Canadian Government, appear to resolve themselves thus: The fish and game club allege that the rivers are seriously injured by the present method of fishing. It is shown that one river in England produces more than the whole of their rivers put together; therefore, there must be both truth and justice in the allegations of the club. That is the broad question which the Government cannot dispute, though they aver that their rivers are improving; but with such results as the above, the improvement can hardly be of a very striking description."

"The fisheries are Government property, and can therefore be managed in any way the Government pleases. A certain method of fishing was found utterly destructive to all our fisheries in England, Ireland, and Scotland. To a great extent we have removed it, and considerable is the improvement which has ensued. The sportsmen of Canada assert that the same method produces the same results in Canada; and we not only believe it, but we know that it must be so. Why then is the system continued? What interest can the Government have in continuing it? The Government nevertheless does continue it; shamefully wastes the public money, and promotes the destruction of the fisheries. Sir Wm Jardine, the eminent English naturalist, in a report on the salmon fisheries of England and Wales, laid before the House of Commons in 1861, asserted:—'That these engines were opposed to the whole aim and spirit of the fishing laws; that they were baneful to the fisheries, not only on account of the number of fish they destroyed, but also because they scared and drove them away to sea, when they came in shoals seeking the rivers, thereby exposing them to be injured and destroyed in a variety of ways.'"

The use of those engines was consequently forbidden by the Legislature in the British fisheries, and the following figures show the result in a single market:—In 1862 the number of boxes of salmon, containing 1 cwt. each, brought to Billingsgate market, was 454; in 1867 the quantity was 2,405 boxes. Cannot our Minister of Marine and Fisheries do something like this for our rivers, instead of destroying them with gill-nets and brush weirs? Yours F. W. G. AUSTIN. *Megantic*, 1st April, 1869.

BIRDS.
(To the Editor of the Witness.)
Sir,—I see from several correspondents of the *Toronto Globe* that there has been some difference of opinion as to the identity of the Canada canary or yellow bird (*fringilla carduelis*) some supposing it to be identical with the lesser red-pole (*fringilla linaria*), and others that, except in color, it is the same as the English goldfinch (*carduelis elegans*), both of which views are, in my opinion, incorrect. I presume the reason why the yellow bird and the lesser red-pole were supposed to be the same is that, they are often during winter mixed together in large flocks, continuing so all winter, but in spring separating,—the red-pole going north to breed, while the yellow bird remains and breeds in Canada West. They seldom or never make their nests till late in the season, after the seeds of thistles and other weeds are ripe, on which the young are fed in the same manner as the canary (*fringilla canaria*) feeds its young.

The yellow birds gather together in much larger flocks than the goldfinch, and are more nearly allied to the siskin (*fringilla spinus*), which also mixes with the lesser red-pole in large flocks in Europe during winter. There being no pines in this part of the country, they are seldom visited in winter by the pine gros beak; but the rosebreasted gros beak is a regular visitor, and remains and breeds here often, if not always.

A friend in Guelph writes me they are importing thirty pairs of house sparrows this spring to keep down the insects, and I see from the papers that 1,000 pairs were imported to Philadelphia; so that before long, unless shot as other birds are, they will be plentiful in this country. These efforts are praiseworthy, but perhaps the sparrows will become too plenty ere long, as they have already become in Australia, where they are destroying the grape crop in some places, owing to their great numbers.

Again, why should we go to the expense of importing House Sparrows, when we have so many purely insectivorous birds in this country, which, if properly protected, would serve our purpose (except perhaps in large cities) equally well, or better than the sparrow, and would not be so destructive to fruits and seeds. We have a law at present which prohibits destroying the eggs, or killing any kind of insectivorous birds, and in fact all kinds of birds, with a few exceptions, till after the 1st of August. Why they were permitted to be killed after that I cannot see. Let the prohibition be for the whole year, and have the law strictly enforced, and we will soon have abundance of birds in every way suited to our wants.

The Legislature of Michigan are acting correctly in this matter, as you will see by the following extract:— "A wise and much needed law for the protection of 'game' (animals and birds) and insectivorous and song birds, passed the lower branch of the Michigan Legislature on Monday, and will undoubtedly get through the Senate without material change. It enacts that elk and deer shall only be captured or killed during the months of September, October, November, December. The same provision applies to all game birds, including snipe, woodcock and ducks, while the latter must not be killed at any time by swivel or punt guns, or disturbed in any way at night; nor shall the eggs of any of the game birds be taken or their nests be interfered with. No quail can be killed until the month of October, 1870, and thereafter only during the months first mentioned. The penalty for a violation of either of the above enactments is \$50 fine or 30 days' imprisonment. Insectivorous and seed-eating birds other than game birds, such as the robin, thrush, lark, bob-o'-link, oriole, martin, swallow, woodpecker, cherry-bird, whip-poor-will, night-hawk, screech, yellow-birds blue birds, wrens, etc., and all song birds are protected at all seasons, as also are their eggs; and the taking or destroying of either incurs a severe penalty for each bird or egg. Pigeons can only be shot at a distance of half a mile from any nesting place under a penalty of from \$5 to \$50."

Let our Local Legislatures at their next sessions pass similar laws, and our woods, groves, orchards, and gardens, will be soon alive and vocal with delightful warblers, and insects will be kept in bounds. J. D. *Windsor*, April 5.

Contemporary Press.

THE ELECTION LAWS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(From Boston Journal.)

If our legislators were inclined to profit by the experience of their British cousins, they might find, in what is going on in the British courts, some very valuable hints concerning the practicability of securing purity of elections by means of legislative enactments. The law passed at the late session of Parliament, entitled the "Corrupt Practices Act," is now being enforced throughout the kingdom, with the most astonishing and beneficial results. Briefly, the law may be described as an act which provides that a seat in Parliament, obtained by bribery or corruption, direct or indirect, or by intimidation, shall be vacated; and which takes from Parliament the power of trying cases of contested elections, and places it in the hands of certain judges detailed for the purpose. The cases are tried in the towns where the elections were held, and where the evidence can be easily obtained; any one can institute a suit, upon depositing security for the costs, should the trial result in a failure to establish bribery or intimidation; the judges do their duty faithfully, and as the provisions of the law are extremely stringent, convictions under it are easily obtained. Out of seven or eight cases which have been tried, one only resulted in the member being allowed to retain his seat. The others were found guilty of a violation of the law, either by themselves or by their agents, and not only deprived of their seats, for which, in some cases, they had paid as high as £7,200, but are made ineligible to office for ever.

In the trial of these cases the Judges laid down, in advance, certain principles which were to guide them in construing the law. In the first place, they announced that they should hold that under the new law an election was void if it could be proved that any agent of the successful candidate had been guilty of bribery in his behalf. From the moment that bribery occurred, the candidate was disqualified to sit in Parliament, and all votes given for him were thrown away. Secondly, they held that every person authorized by a candidate to canvass for him, was an agent; and that the principal was to be held responsible for his agent's acts—so that although the candidate might give to the agent the most positive instructions not to bribe, if he did bribe the candidate became a person who could not be elected. This was the case at Norwich, where Sir Henry Stacey was unseated. The Judge said that he believed Sir Henry had not expended a shilling on bribery himself, and had given strict injunctions that no bribery should be practiced on his side. But one of his agents, on the day of the election, drew £200 in half sovereigns from a bank, and with them bought the votes of citizens at ten shillings each, and Sir Henry lost his seat. Thirdly, the judges laid it down that if an organized system of bribery can be proved to have existed, although it cannot be traced either to the candidate or his agents, the election is void. The whole election, in this case, "is nullified, because it has been conducted in a tainted atmosphere." Fourthly, if there has been general intimidation, although it may not be proved that the candidate had anything to do with it, the whole election goes for nothing. It will not help the matter any if it can be shown that the candidate would still have a majority even if all the votes obtained for him by bribery or intimidation were not counted. "For the majority can only return a number if the election itself be rightly held; and the election is not rightly held if there has been general intimidation or bribery."

It is not surprising that with such rulings as these, and with incorruptible and fearless judges to enforce them, the trials, as far as they have progressed, should have resulted as they have, and that terror should have fallen upon the 80 or 90 members of Parliament against whom petitions have been presented which are yet to be tried. The law even forbids the practice of "treating"—giving food or drink for the purpose of obtaining votes—and the judges construe this provision also very stringently. The English journals say that under these constructions of the new law there is scarcely a member in the House, representing a large constituency, who might not be unseated. For so habituated had the people become to bribery in all its forms at elections, that in the late canvass there was scarcely a borough in which more or less of it was not done. The evidence in five of the eight cases which have been tried is astounding. At Bradford, the successful candidate, Mr. Ripley, started out with the best intentions in the world. He gave all his agents the most stringent orders to abstain from all bribery and treating, and forbade them to make a single illegal expenditure. Then he opened a credit for his chief agent at the bank, and sat down to await the result, "asking no questions." The result was that the agent drew out £7211; "Bradford ran with beer," 164 public houses and club houses were thrown open to all comers; free tables set from morning to night; a club to "neutralize" the Irish voters, who were opposed to Mr. Ripley, was formed; and the election was carried for him. Imagine his disgust when Mr. Baron Martin informed him that the very first glass of beer which was given by one of his agents to a voter made it impossible for him to be elected, and that all the rest of the beer had been drunk in vain. In Dublin, where the famous son of the famous brewer, Sir Arthur E. Guinness, was one of the successful candidates, the bribery was conducted in a magnificent fashion. When a voter had "plumped for Guinness," he left the poll, and presently he "met a man." The "man" gave him a ticket and told him to go to No. 30 Dame street. Arriving there he met another man, who directed him to go up stairs. He entered an empty room where he saw no one; but a panel in the wall opened, a hand came forth, took his ticket and returned to him an envelope, sealed up. Not a word was said—but when he left the place and opened the envelope, he found in it a £5 note. This thing was done all day long, and £5 notes were plenty in Dublin that night.

It is not possible for our legislators to take some hints from all this? Open Bribery is not yet practiced to any great extent at our elections—but how many of them are carried by fraud, corruption and treating, we need only to consult the late elections in New York to ascertain. Suppose it was enacted that bribery, corruption,

fraud, and intimidation should vitiate all elections at which they were practiced, and that the trial of suits under the law should be had, not before a committee of Congress or a State Legislature, but before a judge of the United States Court. How long would the frauds practiced in New York in November endure such a scrutiny.

THE ARMY PRAYER UNION.

The annual meeting of the officers belonging to the Army Prayer Union took place at Captain Trotter's 13, Connaught-place, Hyde Park, on Saturday afternoon. We regret to say that Captain Trotter was prevented from presiding on the occasion by the state of his health. His place was ably filled by General Russel, who is in command at Dover.

There was a numerous attendance, and the proceedings were deeply interesting. It was touching to note the presence of officers of all ranks—from that of the veteran general to that of the almost youthful ensign—and of all branches of the army. Sunburnt and weather-beaten countenances in some cases told of the length and fatigues of foreign campaigns; silvered locks and thoughtful expression bespoke in others men who had grown venerable, but not weary, in the best of services; and the glow of health and vigour which shone in the faces of a third class evidenced that now, as of old, "the young men of the princes of the provinces" will be prepared to carry on the warfare with spiritual foes in the British army. In all there was the thorough heartiness of tone and bearing which bespoke the Christian soldier—a manifest feeling of brotherhood, knit together not only by ordinary comrades ties, but by the best and closest of bonds, oneness in Christ.

After the opening devotional exercises, Colonel Rowlandson read some portions of Scripture, and then spoke practically but briefly on the greeting of the saints that were "of Caesar's household," pointing out that these "saints" must have belonged to the household of the tyrant Nero. He dwelt on the sufferings which must have fallen to their lot, and thence passed to the consideration of the lot of professing officers and soldiers, and of the soldiers' wives. The difficulties besetting the career of all such were immense, but the power of Christ, and that alone, was sufficient to sustain them.

General Russel mentioned that 315 invitations to the present meeting had been addressed to officers known for their Christian profession, and that similar meetings were being simultaneously held at Gosport and Aldershot.

A succession of fervent prayers preceded and followed these addresses. Among the hymns sung was one which General Russel said was known throughout America as "The British Soldier's Hymn." It is No. 124 in "Hymns of Prayer and Praise." (Morgan and Chase), and commences—

Hark! 'tis the watchman's cry,
Wake, brethren, wake;
Jesus our Lord is nigh,
Wake, brethren, wake.
Sleep is for sons of night;
Ye are children of the light;
Ye are the glory bright;
Wake, brethren, wake.

In verses 2, 3, and 4 the refrain ran "Watch, brethren, watch," "Work, brethren, work," "Pray, brethren, pray." The concluding verse was—

Now sound the final chord,
Praise, brethren, praise!
Thrice holy is our Lord,
Praise, brethren, praise!
What more befits the tongue
Soon to lead the Angels' songs,
While heaven the notes prolongs?
Praise, brethren, praise!

The interesting proceedings were closed with the benediction by the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, Senior Chaplain to the forces, Woolwich.—London Christian Times, 19th March.

MR. JOHN STUART MILL ON EMIGRATION.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sir,—The enclosed letter from Mr. John Stuart Mill was received in reply to one addressed to him, enclosing a proof of my proposition for an emigration system. Mr. Goschen's declaration in Parliament is important and suggestive. Has it come to pass that the government of England is so considerate of the welfare of the poor, as to arrange for their expatriation to an alien country, in preference to this or other colonial portions of the Empire? Or, are the advantages of the United States, and perhaps of the Australian Colonies, so persistently and successfully laid before the Home Government and people, that they do not believe that Canada offers equal inducements to industrious immigrants.

If the Home and Dominion Governments would but agree to change the route of the Intercolonial Railway, from the "long" to the "short route," and expend the money so to be prudently saved in building 150 miles of railway and opening 300 miles of water communication between Fort William and Red River, what a field would be opened up for the people who are in such a "miserable state" at home. Less than half the amount to be saved by changing the route of the Intercolonial Railway would make the route from Fort William to Fort Garry passable in three days.

The Pacific Railway, along its whole length to Salt Lake, passes through no such country as that which is ready for the ploughman to the west of Fort Garry. Yet the overflowing tide of human life and energy "running over" from Europe, and skillfully piloted along those never ending lines of railway, are covering those western prairies with our kindred who could with equal facility be guided to the banks of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine. Brigham Young has done more to people his arid country beyond the Rocky Mountains, than has been accomplished directly by the successive Governments of Western Canada within ten days sail of Liverpool. Your obedient servant,

G. LAIDLAW.

Toronto, April 1st, 1869.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 8th ultimo, with its enclosures respecting a plan for systematic emigration to Canada. The time is very favorable for the reception of such a plan in this country, as attention has of late been called in an unusual degree to the miserable state of the English agricultural laborers, and to the possibility of making emigration available for their relief; and Mr. Goschen, the new President of the Poor Law Board

has declared in Parliament that the subject is under his consideration, with a view, however, to the United States, rather than to Canada.

It would be highly desirable that the promoters of your plan should enter into direct communication with Mr. Goschen, and that he should be enabled as soon as possible to judge what amount of assistance the Canadian Government may be willing to offer towards the cost of the emigration.

I am, dear sir, yours very faithfully,
G. Laidlaw, Esq. J. S. Mill.

ENGLAND, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. Tribune modestly proposed some time ago, that England should offer her British North American colonies (with their own consent) to the United States, as a settlement of the Alabama claims, and a solatium for their wounded honor in the alleged hasty recognition of Southern belligerent rights. To this article a leading paper called the Anglo American, said to be edited by a British officer, says that its views "are in accordance with the opinion of no small section of the English people," and adds, "we verily believe the evil will be what the Tribune suggests." Upon this hint the Tribune gives another long article, in which, after quoting many passages from British writers and British speakers, which seem to favor its views, it enters into an argument, some parts of which are about the coolest thing we have yet seen. This argument we copy because Canada is the party chiefly interested in the question thus raised, and ought to know all that is said about it:—

The three classes in England—the aristocracy, the merchants, and the people—may each look at the matter of settling the American question in a different light; and yet it is not impossible that they may all reach the same conclusion. All alike must recognize the philosophical truth, that elementary principle in international statesmanship, that "unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations," especially when they recall the terse language of President Grant's message, and reflect upon the precedents which England has set and which America may be compelled to follow, or picture to themselves the possible results of a war with this Republic. The aristocratic class in England has not heretofore been unwilling to drift into war on slight provocation. They have spent freely the blood and treasure of the country to protect what they called the liberties of Europe, and even to preserve in the East what Burke called "the disgusting barbarism of the Turks." Many of the most powerful of their order were ready, during our Rebellion, to involve England in the risks of war to secure the erection, upon the ruins of American Freedom, of an empire with Slavery as its corner-stone and the Slave-Trade as its principal commerce. But to-day a war with the Republic would be a war of ships, and perhaps the Irish question would claim a place in their calculations. The Irish have been described as "looking to the West and grasping hands with the great Republic"—and the Green Isle might add but little to the strength of England in the contest, even though no fears were felt that its chronic insurrection would result in permanent revolution. The American question, however, is one that chiefly concerns the English nation; and, as Bright has said, the "nation in every country dwells in the cottage," and that English nation which, with the downfall of our Rebellion, is rising to power, and becoming conscious of its strength, knows well from past experience that while in war the aristocracy reap the honors, it is the people who bear the burdens. A majority of the English people during our rebellion sympathized with the North and Freedom. They never cheered John Laird when making war upon American commerce. They knew that we were fighting the battle of equal rights against privilege and oppression; and when the "Alabama" seized the ship "George Erskine," as she was returning from her friendly errand of carrying bread to the starving operatives of Lancashire, the workmen of England knew instinctively on which side in the contest were their interests and their sympathies. If this English nation, however wanting in land or wealth—for half the land in England is owned by one hundred and fifty men, and half the soil of Scotland by a dozen more—if this part of the English people are satisfied that a great wrong has been done to us, they will insist upon an ample reparation. They will presently see that such a wrong was done in the recognition of the Rebels as belligerents at sea, in that the small courtesy of waiting one single day for the arrival of Mr. Adams, representing the Government of Mr. Lincoln against which the Rebellion was directed, and when the Rebels had no ports and no prize-courts as required by the usages of civilized warfare, so that England led the way in authorizing the Confederate pirates to strew the ocean with burning wrecks.

No suggestion such as that of the Times, that the only question was: Did war exist or not in America? can blind the honest English mind to the fact that their Government dispensed with the usual condition of ports and courts of prize, and thus established an international precedent, which creates a naval warfare akin to piracy. They will see further that, whatever apology can be found for the escape of the "Alabama," in the illness of Sir John Harding, or in a misconception of the weight of the evidence submitted by Mr. Adams, that illness and misconception afforded no apology for the conduct of the Government, after it had acknowledged her wrongful escape as an English pirate, "a scandal and reproach," and after it had, by issuing orders to seize her in one or more of the Colonial ports, admitted that it was their right and their duty thus to arrest her piratical career. They did not adhere to that honest policy, but, changing their ground, they assumed that she had been converted into a Confederate ship-of-war when she hoisted as sea the Confederate flag; and, so far from seizing her when she entered the Colonial ports, she was allowed to use them at pleasure in her crimes against American commerce, being welcomed and assisted by the Colonial authorities. There is no intelligent child of the English people but what can understand, even though the aristocracy should fail to compass the idea, that this conduct of the British Go-

vernment in reference to the iron-clads, after their illegal equipment, and wrongful escape, and piratical burnings, involved not as a negligence but acts of war. We cannot doubt the increasing anxiety of British merchants, as they realize the character and extent of the precedents established by the conduct of their Government, not simply in reference to the recognition and rights of belligerents without a port, but in reference to the rights of neutrals to afford facilities to privateers fitted out in violation of law. Supposing England ready to assent to the annexation of the Canadas, would such a step be agreeable to the colonists? Upon this point we find some information in a late number of the Albion (March 27), which contains a letter from a Nova Scotian on American institutions. He declares that a large Annexation party exists in Canada, and that in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia such a party not only exists, but is increasing in numbers. After referring to the various objections which have been urged to annexation (and some of them are ingeniously taken), the writer says: "It is not going beyond the truth to say that in all that contributes to the material prosperity, the wealth, the strength, and the real greatness of any nation, the United States have made a progress which has no parallel in the history of the Christian era. I hold that all this is due in a great measure to the excellence of American institutions." He goes on to refer to the governmental reforms now making in Great Britain, by which more honor and greater responsibility are being delegated to the people, and asks whether in this we do not see a high tribute to the American people. He compares the late Presidential election with Universal Suffrage, when on the 3rd November the great American "mob" deposited their votes "without the loss of a life, or the shattering of a pane of glass," with the English elections, and the extraordinary precaution to quell riots and disturbances in Manchester, Birmingham, Belfast, Bristol, and other places. The writer concludes with a tribute to the resources of Nova Scotia, the enterprise, thrift, and intelligence of its people, its unrivalled geographical position, its superior mineral resources; and yet, with all these natural advantages, there is, he says, no single State in the American Union which has not far outstripped Nova Scotia in material progress, increase of wealth, of population, and all that contributes to national greatness. He adds, emphatically, that if Nova Scotia had been for fifty years a State in the Union, she would have occupied a leading and controlling position in the Union, and that it is these facts that are inclining Nova Scotians to promote annexation by all legitimate means in their power.

The tone and arguments of this article show that the subject is engaging the serious thought of the Canadian Provinces, and that the new era of prosperity which, with the election of Gen. Grant, is opened upon the American people, now freed from the curse of Slavery, and assured of the stability of their institutions, has awakened a new and intense desire among our northern neighbors to escape from the anomalies, disadvantages, and dangers of their Colonial dependence, and link their destinies with those of the Great Republic. It may be that increased strength and unanimity will be given to that desire, should they learn that their consent to immediate annexation will repay in large measure their debts of gratitude to the mother country by solving the problem which has thus far defied the efforts of diplomacy, and assuring an honorable and permanent peace between Great Britain and America. Should England and the Canadas thus assent to annexation, the only remaining question, beyond the arrangement of details, would be whether the American Government, and the American people whom it represents, would cordially accept it as a full and final settlement of their existing claims. Some of our citizens, native and adopted, might prefer war to any settlement, and might argue that in case of war we should not only humiliate England by ceasing the Canadas but snatch from her merchants their commerce by privateers that should rival the "Georgia" and the "Alabama," but we believe that a very large majority of the American people would meet such an advance to reconciliation on the part of England with the same magnanimity that has marked their conduct towards the South, and accept the cession of the British sovereignty on this Continent as an ample reparation to the national honor.

In such an event, the clouds that threaten to obscure the future would fade before the dawning of a new and real friendship between England and America, based upon common interest and mutual honor, and where a voluntary and magnanimous reparation had obliterated the memory of a mighty wrong, and buried the ravages of the iron-clads in the grave of Slavery and the Rebellion. What nobler pride could swell the bosom of an Englishman than that which should be aroused by so happy a conclusion to her colonial policy in the New World? It would be the full realization of the picture drawn by Bright, in contrast to that presented by the crooked and immoral policy of men by whom he was surrounded, which aimed at the division of our Republic and the perpetuation of the blight of Slavery in a territory forty times as large as England. "I have," said the great Commoner, with courageous faith, "another and a brighter vision before my gaze. It may be a vision, but I will cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North in unbroken line to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer waters of the Pacific main; and I see one people, and one language, and one law, and one faith, and over all that wide continent the home of freedom for the oppressed of every race and of every clime."

THE ROYAL ASSENT.

The following is the official list of Bills assented to, in her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, at the closing of the session of Parliament on Monday the 5th inst., at Quebec:—

- An act for continuing the Legislature of Quebec in case of the demise of the Crown. An act to provide for the administering of oaths to witnesses, in certain cases, for the purposes of the Legislature. An act to supply the place of the Speaker of the Legislative Council in certain cases. An act for securing the independence of the Legislature of this province. An act to change the limits of the counties of Josephette and Bertier. An act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of parliamentary papers. An act to amend the act passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty. An act to repeal chapter thirty-two of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting the destruction of wolves. An act to incorporate the town of St. Germain de Rimouski. An act to incorporate "la Maison St. Joseph du Sault-au-Roccollet. An act to incorporate the society called the "Société Bienveillante de St. Jean Baptiste de St. Joseph de Lévis." An act respecting inquiries concerning public matters. An act to enable the fabrique of the parish of Notre Dame de Montreal, to remove the bodies buried in the old catholic cemetery of Montreal, and to enlarge the new cemetery of Notre-Dame des Neiges. An act to incorporate the Brothers of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul of Montreal. An act to incorporate the Quebec and Gosford Railway Company. An act to amend the law respecting Jurors and Juries. An act to incorporate the society called "Le Cercle de Quebec. An act to incorporate "the Protestant institution for deaf-mutes and the blind. An act to incorporate the Canadian Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. An act to incorporate the Levis and Kennebec Railway Company. An act to amend the Joint Stock Companies' general clauses act. An act to amend the joint stock companies incorporation act. An act to incorporate the association called the Association St. Pierre de Sorel." An act to authorize Olivier R. Bitaillon to alienate certain real estate, belonging to Marie Eléonore Isabelle Macdonald, his ward, as usufructuary. An act to incorporate the Union St. Joseph de Sorel. An act to incorporate the society called the Union of St. Joseph of Notre-Dame of Hull. An act to incorporate the English workmen's benefit society of Montreal. An act to extend the provisions of chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, intitled: "An act respecting municipalities and roads in Lower Canada. An act further to amend the game laws of this Province. An act to incorporate the St. Maurice lumber and land company. An act to incorporate the Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships, and Kennebec railway company. An act to incorporate the St. Francis Valley and Kennebec Railway Company. An act to reduce the capital stock of the St. Francis mining and smelting company of the township of Cleveland, Province of Quebec. An act to amend the laws respecting bazars and lotteries. An act respecting the sale and management of public lands. An act to incorporate "the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company." An act to incorporate the Mississippi River Improvement Company. An act respecting the St. Lawrence Warehouse Dock, and Wharfage Company. An act respecting vehicles used for winter roads. An act to amend chapter 77, of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting the Court of Queen's Bench. An act respecting Railways. An act to incorporate the Montreal Infant School Association. An act to provide for the formation and encouragement of Colonization Societies. An act to incorporate the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of the city of Quebec. An act to incorporate the Missisquoi Junction Railway Company. An act to amend the act incorporating the South Eastern Counties Junction Railway Company. An act to incorporate the Richelieu Drummond and Arthabaska Counties Railway Company. An act to amend the act respecting the Bar of Lower Canada. An act to incorporate the St. Francis and Yamaska Rivers Improvement and deepening Company. An act to amend the act to incorporate the Chambly Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company. An act to explain chap. twenty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. An act to amend act 23th Victoria chapter seventeen relating to Life Assurance. An act respecting the hiring of Fishermen, and the recovery of their wages. An act to authorize and confirm a sale of certain improvable property by the Society of the Montreal General Hospital. An act to authorize the sale of part of the immovable property substituted by the will of the late dame Ann Jones, widow of Henry Corse. An act to amend the act incorporating the St. Patrick's Hall Association of Montreal. An act to amend the act incorporating the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge. An act to incorporate the Montreal sailor's institute. An act to amend the act of the late parliament of Canada, intitled: "An act to incorporate the board for the management of the temporalities fund of the Presbyterian church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland." An act respecting the cadastres made in virtue of the consolidated seigniorial act, and the renewal deeds posterior to the said cadastres. An act respecting the legal profession in this province. An act to amend chapter 37 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, and also acts 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 40, of the statutes of the late Province of Canada, respecting registration and the books kept by registrars. An act to authorize the rector of the parish of Montreal, and the incumbent and church wardens, for the time being, of St. George's church, in the city of Montreal, to sell or hypothecate certain real estate to said church belonging. An act to quiet the title of John Platt to certain real estate possessed by him under the will of the late John Platt. An act to provide for the holding of the Circuit Court in the County of Wolfe. An act to amend chapter nineteen of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, in respect of the holding of burial grounds by religious congregations. An act further to amend the acts relating to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly railroad company. An act to amend the laws respecting Education in this Province. An act to incorporate the society of the Montreal Hospital for Sick Children. An act to repeal the act to incorporate the Canada Marine Insurance Company. An act respecting District Magistrates in this Province. An act to amend the Quebec Interpretation Act, and the act thirty-first Victoria, chapter twenty, entitled: "An act to encourage Settlers." An act to amend chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. An act to amend the law respecting the constitution of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, and the Procedure therein. An act to amend the act respecting the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly, and to change the limits of the Cos of Chateaugay and Napierville. An act to explain the seventh section of the act twelfth Victoria, chapter one hundred and

thirty-six, respecting the incorporation of the Roman Catholic Bishops of this province. An act to incorporate the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec. An act to explain the act sixteenth Victoria, chapter 263, intituled: "An act to incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Michel." An act respecting Reformatory Schools. An act respecting the Department of Agriculture and Public Works. An act for the encouragement of certain colonization railways. An act to amend the law respecting tavern keepers, hawkers, pedlars and billiard tables. An act to divide the municipality of the county of Rimouski, into two separate municipalities. An act to divide the second registration division of the county of Rimouski into two registration divisions. An act to amend article 2,260 of the Civil Code as respects fees due physicians. An act respecting Industrial Schools. An act respecting the authentication and custody of Registers of Civil Statutes. An act to give authenticity to certain writings. An act to amend the acts relating to the corporation of the city of Montreal, and for other purposes. An act respecting the indemnity to members of the Legislature, and the salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. An act respecting the Bascan Bridge. An act to continue for a limited time certain acts the several acts therein mentioned. An act respecting the security to be given by Officers of the Province of Quebec. An act to amend the act 31 Victoria, chapter 32, respecting the Fire Marshals for the cities of Montreal and Quebec and to change their names of office to that of Fire Commissioner. An act to render valid certain acts and documents executed in the district of Gaspe and to provide for the closing of inventories in the re-enrollment division of St. Anne des Monts. Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, addressed His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and presented for His Excellency's acceptance a bill intituled: An act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the eighteen months ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and for other purposes connected with the public service. To this bill the Royal assent was signified.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Among the Choctaw Indians there are sixteen Christian churches, 1,100 communicants, and 1,500 Sabbath School children. A correspondent of the Dublin Evening Mail states that a Roman Catholic, who had up to his death refused to remove his children from a Protestant school, was buried on Sunday at Drumree, county Westmeath, and that on Wednesday night following his coffin was taken out of the grave and left exposed. It was in this county that Mr. Antkell, the station-master, was shot, after being denounced from the altar.

The day-schools of the Connexion continue to reflect great credit on the system of training pursued at Westminster. The reports of the Government inspectors are generally most favorable, and the percentage of children coming up to the required standard is in many cases exceptionally high. The difficulty experienced some time ago in securing suitable teachers has been overcome, and there seems every probability that the educational work of the Methodist body will be maintained in thorough efficiency. Some of the Sunday-schools have during the past year proved to a considerable extent nurseries for the Church.

WESLEYAN.—Increased effort has been put forth of late to secure the attendance at chapel of the parents of children taught in such institutions, and since the extension of the Wesleyan day-school system, this work has been the more easy of accomplishment. A meeting of parents has just been held at Bridlington Quay, at which over 400 persons were present, and addresses of a religious character were interspersed with singing and music.

YOUNG BLOOD IN THE CHURCH.—The young people of Spring street church celebrated the seventh anniversary of their Sunday evening prayer meeting on 21st ult. This prayer meeting had its origin in the little room of a poor colored woman, and was begun by two young men, one of whom—Mr. James Yerrance—was present at the anniversary. It grew in numbers until the room was too small to hold it, and in the following March it was transferred to the lecture room of Spring street church. Here it steadily increased, and has for several years been attended by regular audiences of from four to five hundred. The late anniversary was well attended, and an interested audience of six hundred persons parted reluctantly after being together for two hours. Rev. J. D. Wilson, the former pastor, and Rev. William Aikman, the present pastor, made the closing address.—N. Y. Evangelist.

RECAPITULATED AT MR. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.—At the last annual meeting the usual report of the various departments of work carried on by this vast congregation, were read. These show that, during the past year, the weekly offerings in the boxes at the door, for the support of the Pastor's College for educating young men for the ministry, amounted to £2,000, or nearly £40 per week, a large proportion of which has always been in pence. For the same object donations have been received to the extent of £1,300 more. For the relief of poor members £770 were contributed at the communion table; and a sum of £6,600 expended for the erection of almshouses for the aged. For Sunday and ragged schools, tract and other societies, the collections made produced nearly £1,000; and a sum of £1,760 was lent to other churches for the erection of chapels in which to worship. Contributions for Stockwell Orphanage, about £7,000. All these amounts are in addition to the rents received for the seats, and make in all the sum of upwards of £30,000.

FRAN HYACINTINE.—The French ecclesiastical world has been simply interested of late in the views expressed by a Carmelite friar, Pere Hyacinthe, on the Bible and Church. He seems to be one of that class of French liberals who hold, or have held, the anomalous positions of members and mere priests of the Romish Church, who have hearts and heads which do not find room in the narrow cell or the dark cloister. Listen to what his view is of an infallible Church and Papey. He says that the Catholic Church does not possess the gift of inspiration; that the Jewish Church, from the Prophets to the Apostles, has been the only mouth inspired by Jehovah. After refusing, as he seems to think, the olumny that the Church forbids the reading

of the Bible, he says that, although no one venerates the doctors of the Church more than he does, he cannot give them a place alongside of the book. Give me the book, the inspired book, he exclaims; let me lean on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets. Let us take the book from the Divine hand and meditate on it with our intellect, and devour it in our hearts, and then we shall be masters of the world; the world will listen to us because we shall speak with the lips of God. Oh! that God's spirit would "speak one word that is unspoken" and "break one seal that is unbroken" to such a grasping soul.

THE ENVELOPE SYSTEM.—This new system has been given to that substitute for the pew-rent system which secures an income for the church by taking a written pledge from each attendant on the sanctuary that he will give a certain sum each Lord's day toward the support of the Gospel. The seats are of course free under this arrangement. It has of late years been adopted by St. James' Episcopal church, Milwaukee, Wis., and of the result the Gospel Messenger says:—"Since the introduction of the Envelope system into St. James' church, Rev. J. Wilkinson, rector, the annual income from the church, containing only 78 pews, has for the last three years averaged nearly \$3,000. The pledges ranged from 10 cents to \$10 per Sunday. The people once trained in the system of joining their prayers and their alms, as an act of worship, will give for any other object with the same free and ready liberality. Evidence of this is afforded in this parish by their raising and paying out within the last fourteen months over \$38,000, without selling or leasing a foot of the new church, or even having resorted to a fair or any other expedient." Two of the Presbyterian churches of Newark, N. J., are following this plan with good success, securing an adequate income and perceiving no diminution in their contributions to benevolent objects.—Am. paper.

MUNICIPAL BEQUESTS.—Mr. Thomas Crowley, for many years engaged in trade in Birmingham, who died at the commencement of the month of March, has bequeathed the following legacies:—To the Baptist Missionary Society, £1,000; Baptist Home Missionary Society, £1,000; Baptist Building Fund, formed in 1824, £1,000; London Missionary Society, £500; the Home Missionary Society, £500; Birmingham Town Mission Society, £1,000; Birmingham and Midland Building Fund, £500; Baptist Irish Society, £300; National Society for Aged and Infirm Baptist Ministers, £1,000; Particular Baptist Society, £300; British Bible Society, in London, £360; Colonial Mission Society, £500; Birmingham General Hospital, £500; ditto; to Accident Fund, £200; Queen's Hospital, £1,000; General Dispensary, £300; Deaf and Dumb Institution, £1,000; Blind Asylum, £500; Eye Hospital, £500; Homoeopathic Hospital, £300. In January of the present year the deceased gave to trustees the sum of £10,000 for the establishment of a Girl's Orphan Asylum, in the hope that his fellow-townsmen would aid in the support of such an institution, and he has, by will, made a further bequest of £1,000 to that Orphanage. Mr. Alderman Manton, as the friend of the deceased, in making known these bequests through the Birmingham paper of yesterday, says:—"At a very early age he entered Birmingham, with the obligation to rise either by his own exertions, or remain poor for life. The trade to which he was apprenticed—packing-case maker—was not one to afford much scope for genius. Nevertheless, he brought to it industry and energy, and he prospered."

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The secretary of a burial society at Lancaster has absconded, after having defrauded the members of a large amount by returning persons as dead who were still alive, and thus obtaining the funeral donation paid on the death of a member. The society, which met at a public house, with the landlady as treasurer, had 4,000 or 5,000 members, and during the last fifteen months the defaulting secretary has, so far as is at present known, received £137 by his fraudulent representations.

Mr. Watkin Edwards, the official assignee in the English Court of Bankruptcy, who managed to turn the information which came to him in his official capacity to such valuable account, with the great banking firm of "Overend, Gurney & Co." has been dismissed by the Lord Chancellor. The ground taken for the dismissal, was, as far as we understand it, that no public officer, whose duties it was presumed will require all his time and attention, has a right to devote any portion of these to the performance of duties undertaken for his own personal gain.

THE CONVENT SCANDAL.—It is reported that steps have been taken to reopen the convent scandal case. The Tablet says that the expenses of the defendants alone will amount to £6,000; and an appeal has been made on their behalf to the Roman Catholic community.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—A colliery accident has occurred in the neighborhood of Stourbridge, (Eng.) which, it is feared, may result in the loss of 13 lives. A sudden inrush of water took place at one of Earl Dudley's pits, and rose to a height which shut off all escape by the shaft. Ten men and three boys were in the pit at the time, and it is surmised that they have either been drowned or suffocated from the stoppage of ventilation.—English paper.

JOHN BRIGHT AS A CABINET MAN.—The experiment of putting so independent and intrepid a statesman as John Bright into a cabinet of the ordinary construction was something like planting an oak tree in a flower pot. Either a dwarfing process or a breakage was likely to ensue. In Mr. Bright's case, it is yet uncertain what the result is to be, though there are rumors, apparently well grounded, that he has found his position very uncomfortable. The best of relations personally subsist between himself and Mr. Gladstone, but the general policy of the Cabinet on matters outside of the Irish Church question does not command his support. It has leaked out that he has made several suggestions which have been overruled rather sharply. Instead of concealing his differences with his colleagues according to official courtesy, Mr. Bright has more than once proclaimed them publicly. On one occasion he declared that he was not responsible for the extravagance of the Government in a particular direction, inasmuch as his advice had been rejected, and he urged his hearers to persevere in a course which

amounted to a condemnation of the Cabinet of which Mr. Bright formed a part and whose responsibility he shared. This is shocking to all ideas of British decorum, and any man of less stamina than John Bright would have been crushed by the inflexion. The best friends of Mr. Bright in this country as well as in England have always doubted the expediency of transferring him, at this time of life, from his natural sphere in Parliament to the confinement and routine of the Cabinet. But the political exigency seemed to require the sacrifice, for Mr. Gladstone had to conciliate all sections of the Liberal party in order to overthrow the Conservatives and do away with the Irish Church. Nor will any harm come from the experiment with which he is identified. The qualities which apparently unfit him for Cabinet usefulness are those which constitute one great source of his political influence, so that if it should turn out that he cannot bring over the Ministry to his views, he will withdraw and resume his commanding place in the House of Commons, where he will give the Liberal party his support on most of its measures, without embarrassing it with his official opposition as to the rest.—American Paper.

RELICS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—An interesting bequest to the Queen was despatched on Saturday from Wislaw-house to Windsor Castle, which Her Majesty, from her acknowledged love for Scotland and everything Scottish, will, no doubt, highly prize. It would appear from a letter written and left by the late Lord Belhaven that the relics of which the bequest is composed were placed at the disposal of the Queen, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her acceptance of them. Relic No. 1 consists of a cabinet made of ebony, richly ornamented in front with designs in tortoiseshell, height 5ft. 2in., width 4ft. 2in., depth 1ft 9in. The front opens with folding doors. In the centre also are two small folding doors, which on being opened reveal a small recess, with tessellated pavement and roof with side mirrors. The inner folding doors are also surrounded with drawers. The Scottish Queen brought this cabinet with her from France on her return to Scotland to begin her eventful career. This souvenir of the ill-fated Mary must, therefore, be some 300 years old, but it is in wonderfully good preservation. Queen Mary presented it to the Earl of Mar. The Earl afterward made a gift of it to a favorite grand-daughter, who married one of the ancestors of the late Lord Belhaven, and the cabinet has continued in the possession of the Belhaven family ever since. Relic No. 2 is a purse (the work of Queen Mary's own hands), beautifully wrought with a crown, sceptre, and sword, in gold, with the words "God save King James." Relic No. 3 is a piece of unleavened bread, to which no authentic history is attached, but traditionally understood to have been a fragment of what Queen Mary had used when participating in the solemn rite of her religion. There is also a lock of Mary's hair, which is of a light color. The original letter addressed by the late Lord Belhaven, placing these interesting souvenirs at the disposal of the Queen, was locked up in one of the drawers of the cabinet. Her Majesty commissioned Mr. Matheson, of the Board of Works, to superintend the packing of the precious relics, which were duly forwarded to Windsor Castle, per Caledonian Railway, on Saturday night.—North British Mail.

UNITED STATES.

Cincinnati is to be presented by one of her citizens with a beautiful fountain, costing \$80,000.

An experienced hunter in Swanton, Vt., has killed one hundred and seventeen foxes since snow fell last fall.

Gov. Bullock of Georgia was a compositor in the Herald office at Utica, New York, a few years ago.

Oregon papers have found a fresh topic for discussion. Two neighboring journals are waging a fierce war on the right of a State to secede from the Union.

The Virginia Herald says the rapid immigration from the North and West is already changing the entire population in some sections of Spotsylvania and Caroline.

The Express says that private equipages can now be hired in New York by the mouth-gilded harness, monogram, door and brass-buttoned coachman included.

John Madner a book-keeper at Watertown, N. Y., lately embezzled \$7,000 from his employers. He had bought a mill in Canada, and had deposited the stolen money in a Canadian bank to pay for his purchase. He admitted the theft and returned the funds.

A Leavenworth paper says one of the evidences of the mighty march of Western civilization is exhibited in the action of the Kansas Legislature at the late session, in appropriating \$1,400 for tobacco for the Penitentiary prisoners, and \$300 for preaching them the Gospel.

A bunch of matches, of the ordinary kind, lately ignited by the sun in a drawer in an office at Brattleboro', Vt. The combustion took place just as the occupant of the office was going out. Had it occurred a few minutes later there would have been another "mysterious case" of fire.

The Pennsylvania coal miners are in convention at Hazleton, trying to devise a plan for raising prices. They contend that there is already a surplus of coal, and they contemplate adopting a plan whereby the mines shall be worked a certain number of months in the year, and the rest of the time remain idle.

There are now sixty-six vessels en route to Great Britain from San Francisco, with cargoes aggregating 1,700,000 sacks of wheat, besides eight vessels for domestic Atlantic ports with 168,000 sacks of wheat, and ten vessels for Rio de Janeiro with 51,000 barrels of flour. The California flour and wheat now afloat for China and other countries aggregate 2,300,000 sacks of wheat, valued at \$4,000,000.

The 62,000 Chinese in California are nearly all enrolled in six clubs, corresponding to the six districts from which they came. When an immigrant ship arrives, the agents of each club go on board and take charge of those who come from their district. The immigrant is boarded and lodged until he finds employment. All Chinamen who are sick or in want are also provided for by the clubs.

Capt. George Brooks, a full-blooded negro, who, as master of the James M. Waterbury, with a black crew, has just returned from a success-

ful voyage to the coast of Africa, is the first man of his race who ever received a certificate from the American Shipmasters' Association that he is a capable and approved ship-master. A movement has been started to present him a first class chromoméer as a token of good will.—N. Y. Tribune.

BRITISH AMERICA.

A number of young men, chiefly from the eastern part of Hinchinbrooke, left this week for California and the Western States.

It is said fifth section of the Intercolonial Railway was awarded to Messrs. Berlinguet & Huot, of Quebec City, for the lump sum of \$350,000, or at the rate of \$13,307 per mile.

John Waldron, a farmer of St. Thomas, C. E., going into the bush with his little son was killed by the falling of a dead branch on his head.

We learn from a French paper that Mr. Roger McGuire, farmer of St. Athanase, aged 68, when returning from Ierville to his house, three miles distant, in the last great snow storm, turned up a wrong road and was lost in the snow. His body was found on Wednesday last.

The hegira of Frenchmen from Canada continues. St. Alban's (Vt.) Messenger of Tuesday says:—"Last night twelve carloads of Frenchmen passed through here, and an equal number are expected over the road to night. An agent of the new factory at Hancock, N. H., is now in Canada after six hundred.

A fine specimen of the great sea serpent that has been so often seen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the last twenty years, we learn from the Charlottetown, P. E., Island Herald, was killed and captured on the 3d inst, off St. Peter's, by Mr. Wm. Henderson and his son. It is said to be 23 feet 9 inches long, and its largest circumference about 29 inches; color dark brown.

The Pictou, N. S., Standard says that on the first day of January last, there were living in that county, eight persons, each of whom had reached a hundred years of age, and whose united ages amounted to 817 years; of these one was 105, one 104, two 103, two 101, and two 100 years each. It also states that for the past fifty years, or within the recollection of the person from whom the information is received, there has every year, on an average, one person died who had attained the age of 100 years.

The Halifax Colonist wants to annex the State of Maine to the Dominion of Great Britain. It points out very clearly that the people of that State would be far better off if they could be rid of their present heavy burthen of debt, and once again be able to engage in shipbuilding as in the old times before the war. The Colonist shows that Portland, the most important city in the State, was built up by the Grand Trunk Railway, and that if it became a British port it would soon rival Boston in wealth and importance. If the people of Maine desire to share with us the enjoyment of British institutions they will be warmly welcomed; at the same time we would not wish to say anything which might wound their national pride or self respect.

A gentleman has informed the Witness that the parish of St. Helen, which formerly numbered 250 inhabitants has now only 27, the rest having gone to the United States. According to a recently discovered theory of the Minerve, this must be considered as a happy event. The 223 unfortunates who have thus expatriated themselves, have done so simply to make room for others, and the money which they would have absorbed will go to enrich their fellow citizens who are not willing or unable to follow them. We cannot see why, if this is the case, the government should be guilty of such folly as to send an agent to Europe for the purpose of sending us new citizens to impoverish our present population. Truly the editors of the Minerve are great economists.—Pays.

A MONTREALER AT CAMBRIDGE.—We observe that Mr. E. David, of Montreal, son of Mr. M. E. David, passed in the first class before the University Examiners at the Lent term.—Herald.

MILITARY.—The Secretary of State for War has notified that the control system shall be established in this command on the 1st June, 1869. After the 19th inst., St. Johns will cease to be a cash accountant's station, and all payments for army services there will be made by the Military accountant, Montreal.

ABSCONDING MERCHANT.—We learn from the Huntingdon Gleaner that Alexander Third, the sole representative of Third & Co., who have been carrying on business there since last Fall, has absconded, leaving a number of creditors in Montreal, and liabilities to a large amount. The stock having been mostly disposed of the assets are trifling.

DIAMONDS.—The St. John News has a story of a gentleman finding a bright stone near Truro, Colchester County, last fall, which was taken to the United States. A piece of it was sold for \$6,000, and after changing hands several times it realized \$10,000. The remainder of the stone—a piece "said to be sufficient to cut out a diamond larger than the world-renowned Koh-i-noor"—is still held by the original finder.

THE LATE JAMES BELL FORSYTH.—It is with feelings of regret we record the death of a much respected citizen of Quebec—James Bell Forsyth, Esq. The deceased gentleman was 68 years of age, and was one of the last of our old Lower Town merchants. He was a truly public-spirited citizen, ever ready to apply his energy and intelligence to the promotion of useful enterprises, whether local or provincial; and for this as well as the courtesy and gentility of his demeanor, he will be long missed from our community.—Quebec Gazette.

HEGIRA TO THE UNITED STATES.—Emigration to the United States from these parts shows no signs of abatement. Scarcely a day passes that does not witness the departure of large numbers of Canadians of various origins, though mainly of the French extraction. Sixty French Canadians left last week by the Vermont Central R. R., en route for California, and on Monday twenty-three from the Parish of St. Athanase took the same conveyance for Colorado and Montana.—St. Johns News.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM LIVER.—A telegram received from St. Hyacinthe gives an account of the death of Timothy Pigeon, Notary Public, of St. Hilaire, which occurred on Wednesday last. The deceased had been drinking and in a state

of helplessness had wandered on the Railway track between Souzans and St. Hilaire station; and lying down across the rails, a freight train passed over and crushed him to death. The deceased was only 36 years of age. An inquest was held next day by a Deputy coroner and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

SOCIETY OF CANADIAN ARTISTS.—From the first annual report of this society it appears that the Society was organized in December 1867. The members are all artists by profession, and their object, the forwarding of the interests of art and artists throughout the Dominion. The first exhibition took place in December last, the works contributed being 146, of which 62 were in oil, 81 water colors and three original models in plaster. Twenty-four of the pictures were sold. An Art Union in connection with the Society was held, which distributed 17 pictures at a cost of \$494, Chromo's to Subscribers at \$437.31, the expense of management in addition showing a loss of \$3.66.

THE POST OFFICE.—A very large increase has taken place in the money order business of the post office here as compared with last year. For February 1869 the amount paid out here was \$51,629 against \$42,616 in the corresponding month of 1868. The post office orders issued here are always much less than those paid here, as merchants in the country use this means of remitting their indebtedness. The fact that, despite an unfavorable winter for business, the amount remitted by this one channel has increased \$10,000 in one month, indicates the tendency of trade towards this city. The amount of orders issued from the office in 1868 was \$7,158, in 1869 \$7,435, showing a total increase in the past month's post office order business both ways over the corresponding month of 1868 of \$9,260. The savings bank deposits in February were \$8,716 and the total number of depositors 909.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

All Methodists, whether male or female, are allowed to vote on the question of lay representation, which comes up in all churches of that denomination this year.

Col. Gowan, the American who raised the vessels sunk by orders of the Russian Government, in the entrance to the harbor of Sevastopol, to keep out the allied fleet, is going to try to raise the Spanish treasure vessels sunk in Vigo Bay by the English in 1702.

Planters in all parts of Texas are actively engaged. Corn is generally planted, and a great deal of it is already up. A larger breadth of land will be put in cotton than any year since the war. The freedmen have generally gone to work, and there is less complaint of their idleness than usual.

Pope Plus IX., in a letter, invites all "Christian mothers and daughters of Mary" to form a league against the doing up of *chignons*, and the arranging of tresses several times a day which occupies the time that should be devoted to religious duties, pious works and family affairs.

The blessed golden rose which the Pope sends every year to some favored and virtuous Sovereign, and which has been bestowed on Queen Isabella, received the benediction as usual in the present season of Lent; but it appears there is now no Sovereign child of the Church in sufficient favor to merit this sacred gift.

DEATH FROM THE STING OF A BEE.—Mr. Samuel Perkin, of Beardon, in the parish of Boyton, near Llanecoston, has met with his death under the following circumstances:—Deceased, in moving a hive of bees, broke the comb. He subsequently went to look at the bees, when one of them stung him in the neck, on or near the jugular vein. He immediately felt faint, and died in 15 minutes.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE ESTATES.—Mr. Locke King introduced his Bill for distributing the landed estates of intestates as personal property is distributed, without opposition. Mr. Beresford Hope, however, gave notice of his intention to move its rejection on the second reading. The chief feature of the debate was the disposition on all sides to speak of it as introducing a change that would not have any material effect on large landed properties, and Mr. Gladstone's admission that the present law as to intestate landed estates was not the best, and needed some change "in the direction" at least of Mr. Locke King's motion:—whence we argue that the so-called law of primogeniture is on its death bed.

THE SACRED COLLEGE.—According to the *Annuario Pontifico* for the present year the Sacred College consists of six cardinal bishops, forty-three cardinal presbyters, and eight cardinal deacons, so that there are at present fifteen cardinals, C. Alameda Brea, is 88 years of age, and the youngest, Lucian Bonaparte, 41. The number of patriarchs in the Roman Catholic Church is twelve, archbishops 139, and bishops 723. Besides these there are 36 archbishops and 198 bishops in *partibus infidelium*, five ecclesiastical missions, 23 prefectures and 157 vicariates. Of the embassies at Rome the largest is that of France, which consists of an ambassador, three secretaries and nine attaches.

TRUTH APPEARING IN THE DARK!—The Parisians display great ingenuity in showing their political opinions without unpleasant consequences to themselves. On a recent occasion, one of the "Conferences," now so much the fashion, was held at the Theatre de L'Ambigu-Comique, on "The Phenomena of Light," a subject one would have thought about as unpolitical as could well have been chosen. The lecturer, in order to demonstrate certain theories, proceeded to enlarge some photographs of celebrated persons. This being done by means of a strong magnesium light, all the theatre, except in the immediate neighborhood of the operator, was in almost total darkness. The audience could be heard, not seen. The portrait of the Emperor was received with a storm of hisses and cries of "A la porte!" "Vive la Republique!" "Il s'en ira bien!" &c. That of the Empress met with a worse reception, if possible, than her husband's. On the other hand, the portrait of Maximilian was received with cheers and cries of "Qui l'a trahi?" Maximilian, as a bystander remarked, probably owed his popularity to the fact of his having been shot. The operator, like a prudent man, soon brought his experiments to an end; and when the gas was turned on, the "agents" were very busy looking about, but of course every one looked intensely loyal.

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THE WITNESS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

An extraordinary article on Britain, the United States, and Canada, will be found on another page.
The fire in the Albion coal mines, N. S., is reported to be extinguished.
The Levis and Kennebec Railway Company has organized. Hon. Mr. Blanchet, speaker of the Local Assembly has been elected President.
Young Fosbrooke, of Sorel, who was accidentally wounded by the discharge of a fowling piece, is now considered out of danger.
Earl Granville has announced in the House of Lords, that the Hudson Bay Company had agreed to cede its territorial rights in British North America to the Crown, on the terms proposed.
Col. Gagy has made a sensation in Quebec by a lecture some days since, in which he heartily denounced Confederation and the powers that be, federal and local, and declared for annexation.
Mr. Easton, since leaving Montreal, has visited several towns and cities in Ontario, where he has addressed large audiences and given great satisfaction. When last heard from he was in Guelph, where he lectured on three successive evenings.
The temporary suspension of the ferry-steamers' trips at Quebec, laid up for one day for repairs, has revived the lively canoe-crossing. It is said that 80 men with 15 canoes earned that day \$130, quite a rich haul for the poor and hardy fellows in these hard times.
Mr. Joly has raised himself head and shoulders above his conferees in the Quebec Legislature, not only by the able and sensible way in which he watched over public business throughout the session, but by his refusal to accept of more than the indemnity he thought right for his expenses at Parliament.
Two young men, Joseph and Louis Blonin, who had been employed as servants in the Quebec Seminary, and afterwards dismissed, have been detected stealing clothes and other articles belonging to the pupils. A large amount of goods supposed to have been stolen by them have been found at their residence. They have been arrested, one in St. Roch's, and the other on the Island of Orleans.
The Government of New Brunswick has introduced a bill for the prevention of bribery, intimidation, and corrupt practices at elections. In so doing they have adopted the principle of the law recently passed in the Imperial Parliament, whereby election cases are decided by Judges of the Superior Court. This law will, probably, before long, be adopted in all British Colonies.
The Connecticut State election has resulted in a Republican victory by a small majority. The State went for Grant last November, but for some years past has elected a Democratic Governor. The present Republican triumph ensures the ratification of XVth Amendment by Connecticut, which has hitherto been considered doubtful.
A colored man and ex-slave named Charles M. Wilder, has been confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, at a salary of \$3,200. This is the first instance of a former slave being nominated to a United States office, and that office being in the capital of a State which was erewhile the hot-bed of slavery, makes the fact the more remarkable and significant.
Another French Canadian paper has made its appearance in Manchester, New Hampshire the Ami du Peuple. There are now nearly as many French papers devoted to Canadian readers in the United States as in our own Province. This must undoubtedly be due to their being relieved from a certain pressure on crossing the lines.
The Italian Government is going to reduce the number of bishops in the Italian peninsula from 256 to 80.
Cardinal Cullen has addressed a letter to the Irish clergy urging them to educate their people against Fenianism, and into the duties of good citizenship, and thus to aid Mr. Gladstone in obtaining ameliorations, which will do so much to spread harmony and contentment throughout the land.
The choice of ex-King Ferdinand, of Portugal, by the Spanish Cortes, as King of Spain was probably with a view to the union of the two kingdoms; but he has refused the crown, doubtless, either through fear of the Pope, or unwillingness to sanction the principle of revolution and popular choice.
Tuesday, the 20th instant, which will be the centenary of Napoleon the First, will, the French papers state, be celebrated at Orléans by grand demonstrations. The Emperor and Empress will be present on the occasion, accompanied by Prince Napoleon and Princess Matilda. It is thought that the greater number of the members of the Bonaparte family will proceed to the island, which was the birth-place of Napoleon, to do honor to the occasion.
The conduct and language of the Fenian convicts in England and Ireland, who have been released by the clemency of the government, have been so thankless, and even threatening, that the government seem to have become aware of having committed a mistake in setting these men at large again. They construe their release into an admission that the government were in the wrong, and that they dare not retain them so as to suffer their full sentence. The effect of these two mistaken ideas is, that the remainder of these prisoners are likely to be detained, and the full rigor of their sentences carried out.

WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

A public meeting is to be held here, for the purpose of taking into consideration the lately imposed duty of five per cent. on imported books, levied as a protection to the Canadian printer. This seems to be a sort of counter-move, on the part of booksellers, against the recent petition, from this city, to allow Canadian publishers to issue reprints of English copyright works on payment of 12 1/2 per cent., the rate imposed on the introduction of American reprints of these works.
On Wednesday evening the closing lecture of the session of the Presbyterian College of Montreal was given in Erskine Church by Rev. J. M. Gibson. On the same evening there was a velocipede masquerade in the Crystal Palace, and on Thursday evening a skating tournament in the Victoria Rink. Miss Maggie Elwood, the celebrated skater from Brockville, was at the latter place, and her skating was very much admired. There was also, on Thursday evening, a well attended social reunion of the Young Men's Christian Association, open to the public, held in the Hall of the Mercantile Library.
The trials at the March Term of the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) are going forward, but none of them have, as yet, been of much interest. The man Mendon, whose skull was fractured in the recent Hermit street assault-case died on Friday morning in the General Hospital. The inquest is being held, with but little prospect of discovering to whom his death is due.
On Saturday evening there was a grand velocipede masquerade in the military school. On Sunday evening there was an illumination of the Catholic Churches, schools, &c., and many private dwellings in the city, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's ordination.
On Monday afternoon, in the Victoria Skating Rink, there was a skating competition between non-commissioned officers and privates of the garrison. On the evening of the same day, at a meeting of the Mercantile Library Association, it was resolved to take steps to induce ladies to become members of that institution. Great numbers of carts, and a yet greater number of men, are still being employed by the Corporation, in the removal of snow from the streets. Crossing still continues at the river, in which there has been a rise of 18 inches within the last ten days, but for the last three days it has been nearly stationary.
MAPLE SUGAR.—In the district of Quebec they have begun making maple sugar and every thing promises a large produce. Mr. Leclaire, of Dorchester County, has been making 100 lbs. per day from the beginning.
REPEAL LEAGUES are being everywhere formed in Nova Scotia, and Judge Marshall has declared to the people of Hants, that the election of Mr. Howe will only be the signal for a more vigorous agitation than ever, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
OMINOUS.—Paris appears to be in an uneasy state. Republican meetings are held which are dispersed by the police who make many arrests. This is very like the beginning of trouble among a people so excitable and so long held down as the Parisians.
AMERICAN PREPARATIONS.—The United States is fitting out iron-clads with all expedition, whether to watch the turn of affairs in Cuba or some other object is not made public. Reverdy Johnson, who has been so pacifically inclined, is said to be recalled from England; and President Grant may be about to communicate his already announced views on the "Alabama" question, to the British Government.
COLENSOHN IN A NEW QUARTER.—The Pays draws attention to a very singular expression in the London Correspondence of the Nouveau Monde, the organ of the Catholic clergy. In speaking of the Chinese missionary question, the writer says that "it is not by means of gunpowder that Christianity will force its way among a people whose origin goes back thousands of years before the Mosaic date of the foundation of the world." This is the paper which was so hard on "the little Colenso of Beaver Hall."
COPYRIGHT.—The Americans themselves perceive the hardship of the position in which Canadian publishers are placed, in regard to reprints of British copyright. The Boston Advertiser says:—"The printers and publishers of Montreal, after bearing for a long time, without complaint, the unequal and oppressive workings of the British Copyright Law, have held a meeting to petition for a change." It adds, however, "it is true that the Montreal papers frequently republish serial novels copyrighted in London, and poems which have the same nominal protection, but of course they do so at their peril."
A TIGHT PLACE.—The Pays says that the Dominion Ministry are in a quandary how to fill the vacancies in the Cabinet. The Upper Canada wing has lost two members, Messrs. Howland and Blair, and if Sir John A. McDonald puts in Tories he breaks the agreement with the Upper Canada majority; if he puts in Reformers they can't be re-elected. He has already been refused by several Liberals. The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says there is little or no preparation for the meeting of the Legislature, now so near at hand, and assigns as a reason the frequent absence of Ministers from Ottawa, or rather the rare appearance of most of them there.
THE CLAIMS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—The rate at which Canada is to purchase Mr. Howe and Nova Scotia, appeared to us pretty high. But Newfoundland, seeing the willingness of our Government to be fleeced, appears to be asking even more. The allowance of 80 cents per head would give the Newfoundland Government an income of \$104,000; but they want the Dominion, if we understand their claims aright, to

assume local expenses to the extent of \$206,154 annually, and to supply the local government with a revenue of \$408,922 besides. The whole being equal to nearly \$4.80 per head of the population, instead of 80 cents.
THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.—The Meschacabe, a French paper, quoted by the Pays, has an article reviewing the historical progress of American prestige, as manifested by the sayings of great statesmen at different epochs. In its view the Napoleonic idea of "natural boundaries" is soon to be carried out in America by the annexation of Canada to the United States; and then nothing will be able to counterbalance this mighty power but the creation of a similar organization in Europe. It is therefore proposed that the old nations should wake up at once from their monarchical sleep, and that France should take the initiative in the inauguration of the United States of Europe.
THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.—The Bishop of Montreal has written a long letter from Rome upon the Canadian Zouaves there, giving them the highest praise as soldiers and Christians. They astonish the European Zouaves by the frequency with which they make their communion,—not being contented with once a year at Easter. The following passage in the Bishop's letter should surely awaken Roman Catholics themselves to a sense of extraordinary deviation from the New Testament:—"An excellent book, "Our Lady of the Soldiers" (Notre Dame des Soldats), of which I have given a copy to each of them, will nourish, I hope, the true devotion to Mary which they sucked in at their mother's breasts."
NAMING OF POST-OFFICES.—A country merchant recently sent a considerable order to Montreal, dating his letter B——. His post-office was B—— Station, but the invoice was posted to B——, and was in consequence not received by him for more than a week. Meanwhile, concluding that his order had not been filled, he sent the same to another house, and paid to them the money which he had promised to his first correspondents, who were therefore obliged to wait a month for money which they should have received immediately. This illustration shows one of the difficulties arising from the mode of naming post-offices here used, a difficulty which would be wholly avoided by giving station post-offices new names. In some railways in the States, the stations have names of their own if only a little way removed from the towns for which they were built.
PRESBYTERIAN.—The union between the Free P. Churches of Scotland, which appeared so near a year or two ago, is likely to be indefinitely postponed by the vehement opposition of Dr. Begg, Professor Gibson, and a strong minority; but the English churches of the same connections which are ready for union, do not see that they should be subject to a similar postponement. An unexpected difficulty has, however, arisen in their case, in a proposal made by the English U. P.'s, to include in the proposed union the Scotch U. P. Church,—the United English Church, however, to have separate jurisdiction. This proposal, which in one point of view appears unobjectionable, would in another point of view be a sort of swallowing up of the English Presbyterian Church, which is identical in a great measure with the Scotch Free Church.
IN MEMORIAM.—Exactly a year ago on Wednesday the news of the assassination of the late Hon. Mr. McGee astounded this city. The angry hatred of him, which had been long and fiercely boiling in the breasts of many since his last election, at length found vent from the muzzle of the revolver fired by Whelan, and the orator, the statesman, and, above all, the peacemaker, was no more. But justice overtook his murderer, who, for the atrocious deed, has since paid the forfeit of his life, without a murmur against the righteousness of his sentence; and the faint halo which, to some minds, might seem for a moment to circle round his name has faded away for ever. A chastened feeling seems to have come over even that small portion of the community who were supposed to have active or passive sympathy with the assassin, and now the shade of his great victim looms up large and solemn on the imagination as we seem to behold him gazing upon us from the awful quietude, and sacred distance of the dead. Not without benefit, then, to the living may have been his taking off, if it shall have shown to such misguided men as Whelan, the true nature of the hostile feeling entertained against the person, and, perhaps, yet, to the memory, of one whom both Canada and Ireland must ever regard with mingled regret and pride. Even murder itself will not have been unaccompanied by some compensation, if it shall have utterly destroyed amongst us the rotting roots of malicious party strife, which have shown themselves capable of bearing such hideous and fatal fruit.
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE EDUCATION BILL.—The amendment to this bill, carried in the Council on Saturday, is evidently correct in principle and beneficial in practice. It subjects all property owned by religious and charitable corporate bodies for revenue purposes, and leased for secular uses to assessment for the support of schools. This amendment is not only just, but the bill as it stood might, as we recently showed,

lead to the most absurd results. A city wholly owned by religious corporations as Montreal was, and may again be, would have no school taxes at all. Nevertheless, justice and reason are not the questions at issue in any conflict with the Church. It is merely the will of the hierarchy that is to be ascertained and obeyed, or at least that has been pretty much the case hitherto. As, however, all the assessments on the immense properties of the corporations of the Church of Rome would go to schools under the management of the same Church, and Protestant corporations have little or no property to tax, it is clear that this question is a family one for our R. C. brethren to solve among themselves,—though Protestants can scarcely be expected to refrain from voting right on any question before them. Our timid Protestants in the Lower House, indeed, generally voted against the same amendment, probably for fear of losing the bill altogether, which was, of course, a possible contingency. We rejoice, however, to see that all parties have given in to the reasonableness of the amendment, which was promptly concurred in by the Lower House.
Notwithstanding a few defects, which we hope to see amended in future sessions, it must be allowed that education in Lower Canada will receive a great impetus from this, upon the whole, liberal and just act.
THE HUDSON BAY NEGOTIATION.—The Minister publishes in full the letter of the Canadian Ministers in London, to the Secretary for the Colonies, dated 8th February last, a document which occupies six closely printed columns. In this letter, our Ministers, Sir G. E. Cartier, and Hon. Mr. MacDougall, review the history of the whole question with its legal aspects, and then present the following as their conclusions:—
1st. The actual property and cash on hand of the Hudson Bay Company, according to their own showing, as valued by competent persons, (apart from their so called territorial rights), amounted to £1,393,569 at the time when they sold the whole property and territorial rights for £1,500,000 to a new company. It is clear, therefore, that their own valuation of these territorial rights was just the difference between these two sums, or £106,431; instead of the £300,000 which the British Government proposes, and which is to be supplemented by a twentieth part of the territory settled for 50 years. There is, however, another view still more striking of the value of these rights. The new company made its capital nominally £2,000,000, divided into £20 shares, which are selling for some time back at £13 10s., at which rate the whole concern, property, rights and all, would be worth £1,350,000, or £43,569 less than the company's valuation of its property in 1863. At this rate the territorial rights are worth just that sum less than nothing. The Canadian Ministers would be willing to take either of these measures as the value of the so-called territorial rights, and leave the Company all its property actually occupied, but give no share of land in future settlements.
If these terms are declined by the Company, the Ministers demand, in the name of the Dominion of Canada, a transfer of all the British territories west and north of Canada not held by the H. B. Co. under the charter granted by Charles II.
THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—This is the title of a very readable and instructive book of 474 pages, just issued in handsome style by Mr. John Lovell, of this city. The author is Mrs. O. M. Day, of Waterloo, whose grand parents were among the first settlers of the Townships, and who has derived from her own relations and other early settlers much original information concerning their difficulties and hardships when there were no roads, inns, churches, schools, stores, or mills within a long distance of many of the first settlers.
The book is divided into three parts,—the first being a compendium of the history of Canada from its first discovery to the present day, and of the constitution under which we now live. The second and most interesting part gives a history of the country now known as the Eastern Townships from the time when it had no population except the Algonquin or Abenakis Indians (since called the St. Francis Indians) to the erection of Townships under the British Government. This was for the most part the work of the administration of Gov. Robert Shore Milnes, in the beginning of this century. These Townships were laid out at first for associations of emigrants from the United States who removed to Canada either to escape from the revolutionary troubles or on account of their loyalty to the British Government, or to better their condition by getting good land gratis. The mode of forming these associations and getting the grants of their respective Townships is well described, and the names composing each company are given from the Provincial Registrar's office in Quebec; among which we find nearly all that have been distinguished in the Townships since.
Part third is a sort of gazetteer of the Townships, giving in brief the present condition of each of them, with any incidents of interest concerning it, and notices of the leading families in it.
Mrs. Day deserves credit for the compilation of a book of so much information and interest, which will doubtless meet with a ready sale at the moderate price of one dollar.
NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—We copy the following notice from the April number of New Dominion Monthly:—"Last number completed the third half-yearly volume of the New Dominion Monthly, and we look back on the

eighteen months of its existence with almost unmingled satisfaction. Nobly has it been sustained by contributions from the literati of the Dominion, and very respectable has been its subscription-list. For the extension of that list, we must rely in future on the kind recommendations of present subscribers, as we cannot now send specimen copies far and wide, except at the additional expense of prepaying postage; and the low price will not afford commissions to canvassers. The only thing we regret is, that we printed from October last to January inclusive, the 8,000 copies which were necessary for the previous year, in the expectation that the old subscribers would generally renew, and that as many new subscribers would come in as would replace any that fell off,—an expectation that was not realized. Our circulation fell to 5,000, and, though it has gradually crept up again, and now stands at nearly 6,000, yet 2,000 of each of the four months in question, or 8,000 in all, were left on hand. Of these we have already circulated about half, gratuitously, and a few more may yet be needed for new subscribers; but there are two or three thousand copies to spare of the months above indicated, which we will be happy to give in parcels of say fifty or one hundred assorted, to any parties who will undertake to circulate them. School teachers for instance, who would be willing to present a copy to each family of children attending their schools, will get what number they want by remitting a cent each to prepay the postage.
We also ask attention to the following offer. We will send gratis the volume of the New Dominion Monthly, from October to March inclusive, bound and post-paid, to any one who remits us \$3 for three subscribers for one year, beginning with this month."
PARASITES.
A correspondent of the Gazette sends to that paper an extract from a recent number of the British Medical Journal. The extract refers to a portion of a Westphalian ham that had been sold in London, and of which the Medical Journal speaks as follows:—"The slice is about one inch square and one-third of an inch in thickness, weighing considerably less than half an ounce. It could readily be swallowed as a single mouthful. The muscular fibres have a glistening, fresh, carnosus look, their transparency strongly contrasting with thinly scattered fat masses, with tendinous and aponeurotic fibres and more especially with a number of small cysts, most of which lay beneath the cut surface. These cysts, of which we have removed no less than 20 without breaking up the slice, contain each of them a larva of the well-known pork tapeworm, better understood as the Cysticercus cellulosus. On microscopic inspection the latter were found to be alive, their characteristic hooklets, suckers, and corpuscles being all well formed. As we have probably not removed more than half the number of these vesicles present in this precious morsel, it would be safe to say that the "mouthful," if swallowed in the condition in which we received it, would give rise to the formation of more than 30 tapeworms in the intestinal canal of the person who ate it."
Alarming as the above may seem, perhaps our pork and ham eating readers ought not to be too ready to eschew that kind of food. Only let them see that it is thoroughly cooked. We understand that a heat of about 220, either from boiling, roasting or frying, infallibly destroys these ugly and dangerous creatures. At the same time we would advise all to avoid buying, or partaking of, any pork that appears to be diseased, and not to eat of any particle in a raw state, a practice to which some persons have a propensity.
EMIGRATION.
The people of England, and its Government also, seem to be awaking up to the necessity of organizing an extensive system of emigration from Britain to her colonies. Meetings on the subject are being held in London, and elsewhere, these meetings being composed of workmen, who are addressed by gentlemen who seem to have their confidence and who have more or less studied the subject of emigration, both in its bearings on the mother country and the colonies awaiting to receive her surplus population. At one of those meetings lately held in one of the most populous of Metropolitan districts, the Hon Wm. McDougall, minister of Public Works, Ontario, directed the attention of those present to the Saskatchewan and the North West. The Government of the Confederation were, he said, desirous to get permission to organize and establish English institutions there,—to open up in fact, that beautiful country to emigrants from Great Britain. Australia and New Zealand are distant, but they seem to have strong attractions for English emigrants. The chronic distress in the east end of London, along with the depressed state of things in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire will probably press this question on to a practical solution; and powerful influence will be brought to bear on the British Government for assistance. Ontario is bestirring itself to attract immigrants to itself, being about to send out an agent to Britain, whilst some of the Upper Canadian towns and cities are exempting manufactories from taxation. It is not unlikely that some arrangement may be come to between the Home, and certain of the Colonial Governments, whereby an amount of assistance to a certain class of intending emigrants may become a settled national policy. Still we are of opinion that the best

settlers, and those likely to do the best, are those who come out on invitation, and perhaps by the assistance of relatives and friends who have preceded them, and probably have a situation ready for them to occupy on their arrival.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

The Cuban affair seems to be settling by the logic of events the "Alabama" question. The position of England towards the Southern States has been in the eyes of all Americans an unpardonable offence, on which it was useless to reason. How completely, however, their unalterable views fall to the ground in the face of the simple reversal of the position—"Yours was the ox and mine the cow." Horrid was the sympathy of Englishmen with a movement which was to prove Republican institutions unstable, and wicked their acts of kindness to the Southerners to which that sympathy led! Beautiful, on the contrary, is that noble outgushing of sympathy with the "patriots" who are now throwing off the yoke of a state which promises to be a free monarchy, and exceedingly natural the marks of favor shown to the Cubans! No American but sympathized with the stubborn determination of Mr. Seward to mix up with the "Alabama" question what he was pleased to term "the unseemly haste" with which the South was accorded the rights of a belligerent power. Yet, still earlier in the movement, and, so far as we know, unasked, the American Senate proffers its sympathy to these rebels—we beg their pardon—these patriots. In fact who was there to ask the favor? The Southern States had not only seceded by States, but had actually organized themselves into a Confederacy, and after war had been made upon them. England recognized the existence of an organized belligerent power. How different from the semi-barbarous and unorganized insurrection in Cuba. From the beginning, American sympathy has been out-spoken and unreproved; and whether wise and kind or not, they certainly have a right to express their sympathy as they wish. The insurrectionary flag of the Cubans was set up on the American steamers plying to Havana. The American filibustering expeditions have been glorified in editorials and pictures, and in every way that it could be unofficially done, Spain, in its day of weakness, has been weakened in its efforts to maintain the integrity of its own dominions. Perhaps the time is not far distant when the Alabama question may be settled on its own merits, as between reasoning peoples, instead of being perplexed and confused as hitherto, by the follies of an angry populace which would not permit its leaders to be just.

THE SABBATH AFTERNOON RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At a recent meeting, a gentleman who had been travelling in Canada West, gave an interesting account of a large Sabbath School which he had visited, where all, or nearly all, the scholars were members of a Band of Hope connected with the school. It is needless to add that the Superintendent was a temperance man, as all Superintendents of Schools should be. What a mighty influence for good on the future lives of the scholars and the welfare of society would such an organization in every Sabbath School exert!

Last Sabbath, Rev. J. T. Byrne gave reasons that induced him, when first entering the ministry, to take the temperance side of the drinking question,—reasons, the validity of which he had never since seen occasion to doubt. He said nearly all intemperance grew out of invitations to drink. Men would rarely form drinking habits if they had to drink alone; but when one and another invited a youth to drink, and he invited them in return, such habits were formed very rapidly and resulted very disastrously. He earnestly dissuaded all from inviting others to drink, or accepting invitations.

A gentleman from Oatcook described the progress of the temperance cause there as very satisfactory, and said the Good Templars had recently got hold of the last soaker in the village. Several speakers alluded to the terrible and tragic end of Mr. Towle. It was asked, why such haste to conclude an inquest by merely ascertaining that the deceased died of drinking? Why not find out if there was any blame to be attached to any one? Here was a respectable, educated stranger virtually robbed of his money, his character, and his life, and every one seemed perfectly satisfied when it was ascertained that all this was the result of drinking at the bar! Then again, who, but one engaged in the liquor trade, would let the remains of a guest who had died in his house be shuffed just as he died, clothes and all, into a box and sent off without a mourner to follow the bier.

A gentleman said he had never so fully realized the force and meaning of that passage of scripture "At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder," as when he looked into that box-like coffin at the cemetery, whither he had gone to see the last rites performed for the deceased and to transfer the body into a better coffin. The serpent's bite was death, and so at the last was that of intoxicating drink.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The gloom which has so long overshadowed the commercial community of this city, does not appear to be dissipated by the progress of events. An increasing number of failures marks every month as it passes on, and on every hand there is a depressed anxiety as to what the future may bring forth. The city is evidently passing through a period of purgation, and it may be that concerns which have managed to bolster themselves up on credit in spite of insolvency, will yet have to succumb. When, however, this

process is ended, trade and finance will be on a healthier footing than before, and every interest will be the better for it. The remedy is to be found, to a large extent, in a diminished volume of imports, and general business, both of which have evidently overgrown our means. To buy less, to reduce stocks, to give less credit, to live more economically, is the remedy for embarrassments in a community, just as it is for embarrassments to an individual. The same principles apply to both, and they may be enlarged still further, and will be found true when applied to a nation. Matters in the west seem little better than here. Every week brings out a long list of insolvents, and though many of them are traders of the weakest description, who never ought to have been in business at all, there are too many in the list who have hitherto been in good credit, and maintained a fair position. Produce, too, has tended so steadily downward, that it has been impossible to operate in it without losses. Many parties have bought at prices far higher than those now current, and have to face losses in realization which in some cases may strip them of all. Farmers in some localities have foolishly held on to their wheat, and now have no hope of getting more than about half the price that was current at this time last year. They have thus deprived themselves of meeting their store bills, and the consequence is that storekeepers in turn cannot meet their engagements. All this produces a feeling of depression, both in the agricultural districts and the towns,—the only relief to the sombre picture being in the good prospects of the lumber trade.

As is usual at a time like this, and especially in view of banking legislation during the coming session, we have abundance of letters in the papers on the subject of the currency. It is an old story that has all but died out in England; but there are a few people silly enough to believe it here, that an irredeemable currency, fluctuating in value from day to day, would be the panacea for all our troubles, and that under its influence panics and distress would be unknown. It is sufficient in this connection to say that, wherever such a system has been tried, it has become utterly wearisome and unbearable, and has been got rid of again and again at the most costly sacrifices. Others fancy that a government currency would remedy the evil, and they have the folly to make comparisons between Canada and Australia to bear out their argument. The circulation of Australia, as we showed not long ago, is far higher than that of Canada, and the deposits in the banks of Canada are very low as compared with those of other countries; therefore, say some theorists, there is something rotten in our monetary system. Now the circulation of Australia, like that of Canada, is a bank circulation, and the banking system prevalent there is almost an exact counterpart, in its leading features, to that which we have here. It is plain, therefore, that it is not the difference in their monetary system, but in the greater volume of business done in Australia that produces the increased circulation of that colony. And as to a government circulation making money plentiful, it is the most extraordinary delusion that could enter the mind of man. Let us see what common sense says about the matter.

There are two ways in which a bank can get its notes into circulation, the first by paying them out in exchange for the notes of other banks deposited with it, the second by lending them on discountable paper. It is obvious that the first does not increase the general volume of the currency at all, for if one note goes out, another has come in. As to the second, it is plainly a banker's interest to lend as much money as he can, i. e. to put as many of his notes into circulation as he can. This is the very life of his business. It is a matter of instinct with him. It is as much a banker's desire and pleasure to lend his bills as it is a merchant's to sell his goods. A banker never needs any spurring to this duty; on the contrary, universal experience proves that the danger lies in the opposite direction. The desire to make as much money as he can by lending his bills, often impels a banker to lend when he ought not, that is, to issue bills when he ought to keep them locked up in his vaults. A little experience of the evil effects of this will soon teach him a lesson, and warn him to be on his guard against the temptation. He will soon find out a fact, which is universally true, but is very little appreciated and understood, viz., that no notes can remain in circulation beyond the legitimate requirements of business. If he lends his bills when he ought not to lend them, they will not stop out,—they will not add to the volume of the currency at all, but they will return back on his hands for redemption.

The desire to lend, however, is in constant operation, for without lending money he cannot live; and this is the natural and absolutely efficient remedy against that bugbear of the ignorant, viz.: contraction of the banker's caprice. No one can study the operation of business at all, without perceiving that to place the issuing of the bills in the hands of banking corporations, is not only the method which has been followed in England and Scotland for generations, but is precisely the way to insure the largest amount of money being made available for the wants of the people. But, on the supposition that all currency is issued and redeemed by the government, the question at once arises: How is the issue to be made? If the government issues them directly, it can only increase the volume of circulation in two ways. It may lend its notes over and above the amount loaned by the banks. What sort of people is the government to make loans to, and what office of

the government is to be entrusted with this business? Any man of sense can see in a moment what the result would be if attempted, viz., that the government would speedily have a mass of assets on its hands in the shape of bad debts, and, moreover, that any increase in the circulation would only be temporary. The other way is precisely that in which the great danger and certain mischief of all government currencies lies, viz., it may use its own notes for the purpose of meeting its own expenditure.

Now, we know how difficult it is to keep the expenditure of the government within bounds, even when it has all to be provided for by taxation. All government expenditure tends to extravagance. It is so every where; it has always been so, and nothing but the difficulty of getting money can keep that tendency in check. What then may be expected when the government can meet its expenditure by simply issuing its promises to pay. The circulation would increase rapidly enough, there can be little doubt of that; and for a time, so long as extravagant expenditure was going on, the notes would keep afloat. But the reaction would come at length, just as it did after the Grand Trunk expenditure, the circulation would be redundant to an enormous amount, and nothing could save it from depreciation. Then the government notes of Canada would be precisely like those of the United States, they would vary in value from day to day; and, so far as human foresight can see, they might come in process of time to be worth nothing at all.

The other way in which Government notes might be circulated, would be through the medium of the banks. The operation of this would be that the banks would have no more of their own notes to lend or pay out to their customers, and they would have to call in and get payment of all the loans now represented by notes. That is, they would have to make their customers pay up an amount equal to the present circulation, and after that they could never lend their notes again. Whether it would make money plentiful for the banks to call in loans, and refuse further accommodation, is a question that can easily be answered. Customers of the banks would soon find it out, and unless they could get the government to lend them the money that will replace bank notes, they would mostly be in a position no honest man likes to driven to.

It is vain to think of any kind of tinkering with the currency as a remedy for scarcity of money. We may depend upon it that of good money—that is, money which is equivalent to gold—there is as much in circulation as the country requires. If the currency were to depreciate there would undoubtedly be more of it, but what of that? There will be no more real money than there was before. A gallon of milk may easily be converted into a gallon and a half by mixing it with water, but there would be no more nutritious matter than at first. A depreciated currency simply means milk and water instead of milk. That is the whole thing in a nut shell, and all experience shows that the temptation to water the milk on the part of governments is irresistible.

The true remedy for financial difficulties is to produce more and spend less. The reason why Canada is backward as compared with Australia, is that she produces less per head of the population. Why is one part of Canada more prosperous than another? It is because it produces more! Take two tracts of country, each fifty miles square, containing about four of our counties; let the one tract have fertile land; cleared farms, and be peopled by intelligent and hardworking settlers; it will produce grain, wool, pork, animals, and other crops to the annual value of so many millions, and a large amount of money will be constantly in circulation, and a large amount be on deposit in the banks all arising out of production.

Let another tract be of poor land, just emerging from the forest, sparsely settled and badly cultivated at the best. It produces not one tenth part of what the other tract would. How much money would circulate there, and how much be deposited in the banks? The question answers itself. The same thing is evident if we consider the question from another point of view. Let there be the same amounts of products, but owing to other influences, let the prices for those products be doubled. The money value of everything is increased, and it is at once evident that far more money will be in circulation, far more money be deposited, and far more general business may be done.

Everything, it is certain, depends on production; and what we have to do in Canada is, to make the country produce more,—more grain, wool, pork, timber, lumber, oil, and what not, is what we want. Then we should have more circulation, more deposits, more business and more wealth; but every other way of improving our position is, in plain terms, moonshine.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

The Auditor's statement of the condition of the banks was not completed until the last week in March, and the statement for February is somewhat out of date now. We therefore present it, with the usual comparison between the previous month, and the previous day last year, but without further comment.

Auditor's statement of the condition of the Banks of Ontario and Quebec on 28th February, 1869:—

Table with columns for Capital authorized, Capital paid up, LIABILITIES (Circulation, Deposits, Due to other Banks), ASSETS (Specie and Provincial Notes, Due from other Banks, Notes of other Banks, Notes discounted, Government Securities, Landed or other Property, Other debts).

The circulation of Dominion notes are as follows: March, \$4,081,000; February, \$4,096,000; March, 1868, \$4,193,000.

THE NEW DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONEY FOR SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

(From La Minerve)

The old system of dividing public money for Superior Education was according to the classification or merit of the Institution, and not according to population. But as soon as the revenue is reckoned by an equal sum per head of the whole population, the granting of a greater sum per head to Protestants than to Catholics would be to give Catholic money for Protestant schools.

The Local Government, therefore, had to take this into account when its chief revenue is 80 cents per head of the population (obtained from the Dominion Government.)

The following figures will show the state of the case. By the old system of distribution the Protestants and Catholics of Montreal received the following amounts:—

Table showing Catholic and Protestant education funds in Montreal, including McGill University, High School, and various churches.

The proportion for Quebec is nearly the same. The figures are as follows:—

Table showing Catholic and Protestant education funds in Quebec, including High School, Morris College, and various churches.

The total grant of \$68,205 was divided as follows:—

Summary table for Montreal and Quebec showing Catholic and Protestant shares.

Thus the Protestants of Montreal receive 160 per cent. more than they have a right to, and the Protestants in the whole country receive double, or 100 per cent. more than their legitimate share.

By his bill, the Hon. Mr. Chauveau re-establishes the proportions as follows:—

Table showing the proposed distribution of public money for education in Montreal, Quebec, and the Province.

It is true that by the new arrangement, the Catholics will receive for common schools of Quebec and Montreal, nearly \$8,000 or \$9,000 less; but they will receive \$10,000 more for superior education.

REMARKS.

There are some points well worthy of serious consideration in the above statement. In the first place, the allowance of eighty cents per head is in lieu of the customs and excise duties collected by the Dominion Government, and it is notorious that the English speaking part of the population pays a much larger sum per head into this revenue than the French. It is therefore a mere assertion to affirm that if they got a larger amount per head out of it, they would be getting Roman Catholic money.

2d. So far as we can judge from the above statement, instead of getting a larger, they are getting a smaller amount per head for superior education. In proportion to population they should surely get a larger amount than about one-sixth.

We certainly do not want any R Catholic money appropriated by law to Protestant education; but neither do we wish to see Protestant money handed over to the priests' schools, and this is done whenever public money is divided according to population.

Perhaps La Minerve will permit us to ask what are the Roman Catholic institutions of higher education, which are to get more than five-sixths of all the money appropriated for this purpose. Let us have a descriptive catalogue of them! We have one college in Lower Canada worthy of the name of a university, and only one. What is its share of the whole? If it gets all that is set down for Montreal together, it will only get \$2,405 out of \$68,205. Can Mr. Chauveau look at these figures of the Minerve without a blush? and what does Mr. Dunki think of them? And what are the kind of colleges among whom the great bulk of the money is to be distributed? Are they not ecclesiastical schools, taught by ecclesiastical persons, in which the effort is rather to stifle thought and circumscribe knowledge, than to promote either?

We have heard from reliable sources in the Townships, that some of the so-called R. C. superior institutions of learning there were got up for the mere purpose of catching public money, and in no degree fulfilled the conditions for which that money was given. If this was the case where they came into competition with Protestant institutions, what must have been the character of those in the French parishes? We are jealous about R. C. Colleges drawing public

money ever since we knew that a grant was drawn for Sandwich College for a number of years after it had ceased to have any building, any professors, or any students.

We have every desire to see education flourish in all departments among our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, and would not be very strict in keeping their institutions within their equitable allowances; but there was a great deal of good sense in the old way of distributing according to the class and merit of the institution, rather than by the head of the population, and we feel some curiosity to see what is the money estimate of the comparative merits of Laval University, Quebec (dedicated to the Immaculate Conception), and McGill University, Montreal.

MONTREAL PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

The closing lecture for the present year of this Theological Institution, was given last week by Rev. Mr. Gibson, in Erskine Church. The lecture was open to the public, and a large number of persons attended. Rev. Prof. McVicar conducted devotional exercises, being assisted by Rev. Mr. Wardrop, of Ottawa, Chairman of the College Board. Rev. Mr. Gibson then delivered his lecture, which was upon the subject, "The necessity of Exegetical studies as a preparation for the work of the ministry." The lecture was a very elaborate and thoroughly exhaustive discussion of the subject, and yet was so practical as to interest all present. The Rev. Prof. D. H. McVicar made the following statements:—

Christian Friends,—I am happy to say that through the divine goodness, the session which has just closed has been in every respect a prosperous one. The number of students in attendance was 18, besides five others who have given in their names as candidates for the office of the ministry; thus making a total of twenty-three. The subjects taught were systematic Theology, Apologetics, Exegetics, Homiletics, and Moral Philosophy. The lectures in Exegetical Theology were delivered by my esteemed friend, Rev. J. M. Gibson, M. A.

The diligence and success of the students have been highly satisfactory, of which they gave full proof in the written examinations which closed last week. Through the kindness of friends of the College in the city, twelve Bursaries of the value of from \$50 to \$62, were offered for competition. Some of these Bursaries were awarded for essays upon subjects of vital importance, and others upon written examinations in Theology, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, English Literature, and certain departments of Natural Science.

The following are the results of those competitions:—

- 1. Cote St. Church Sabbath-School, \$62 for Eloquence,—awarded to J. C. Cruickshank.
2. R. Anderson, Esq., \$50, Essay on Presbyterian Church Government; and, 3. Mrs. P. S. Ross, \$50, Examination in Hebrew,—both awarded to C. C. Stewart, B. A.
4. Peter Redpath, Esq., \$50; Homer, Virgil, Euclid, Algebra, and English Literature. Awarded to R. Whillans.
5. A. Robertson, Esq., \$50; Horace, Cicero, Xenophon, Hamilton's Metaphysics, and Macintosh on Ethical Science. Awarded to R. Whillans.
6. George Rogers, Esq., \$50; Sophocles, Peralat, Stewart's Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Mechanics, and Hydrostatics. Awarded to D. H. MacLennan.
7. Second best Essay on Presbyterian Church government. Awarded to F. McLeod.
8. John Watson, Esq., \$25; The best analysis of Gal. i. to iv. Awarded to G. Munro.
9. A. Walter, Esq., \$50; Essay on Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Awarded to D. D. MacLennan.
10. W. King Esq., \$50; Apian, Horace, Euclid, Algebra, and English Literature. Awarded to W. J. Dey.
11. A. McGibbon, Esq., \$50; Thucydides, Tacitus, Mansel's Metaphysics, Heat, Hebrew Grammar. Awarded to R. McKensie.
12. John Redpath, Esq., \$50; Systematic Theology, Exegetics, Apologetics, and Homiletics, awarded to J. Wellwood.

It will be observed that Messrs. C. C. Stewart and R. Whillans gained two Bursaries each but received the money only for one, the second passing to the next student in the order of merit, and further that competitors were examined upon certain selections from the authors named. Through the liberality of friends here and elsewhere we shall be able to offer for competition next session at least 14 Bursaries, one or two of which are designed to induce young men to give particular attention to the study of the French language. We are specially indebted to the late John Redpath, Esq. for a donation of \$1,000 to this fund which will yield two Bursaries annually, one of which has been competed for this session.

As the fruit of the zealous efforts of the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Toronto, on our behalf, the Scottish Reformation Society of Edinburgh, has offered two prizes, to be awarded on written examination on the principal tenets of Romanism and Protestantism; and Joseph Mackay, Esq., has generously doubled the value of these prizes, making the first, \$50, and the second, \$25. During the winter season efforts were made to increase our Theological Library. The following are the names of donors, and the number of volumes presented by each:—

A. McGibbon, Esq., 16; Messrs. Carters, N. Y., 13; Jas. Moodie, Esq., 8; Rev. J. Crombie, 2; Thomson & Duff, 6; Jas. Couper, Esq., 29; John Watson, Esq., 1; Rev. A. Kemp, 40; J. S. Evans, Esq., 27; Jas. Roy, 17; Rev. T. Wardrop, 1; W. McMaster, Esq., 3; Rev. Dr. DeSola, pamphlets and 4 vols.; Rev. A. Young, 3; D. Mackay, Esq., 2; Rev. Dr. J. Hubbert, over 260, and purchased 44 volumes, making a total of 423 volumes, and ten dollars from D. Guthrie, Esq., Advocate, Guelph, Ontario; also a donation of \$5 from a member of Erskine Church. One work, Fleury's Church History, in French, 37 volumes, magnificently bound, the gift of J. S. Evans, Esq., is of peculiar value in the Popish question. The total amount of the Endowment Fund is \$25,449; and the College Board have resolved upon its immediate increase, and to request the Synod in June to grant leave to the Board to engage next session, two additional lecturers in Theology. The Senate and College Board desire to express their grateful thanks to all who have so generously contributed to the Bursary Fund, the Library, and the Endowment of the College.

Family Reading.

CHRIST—OUR "ALL IN ALL."

I need no other plea, With which to approach my God, Than His own mercy, boundless, free, Through Christ on man bestowed. A Father's love, a Father's care Receives, and answers every prayer. I need no other priest Than one High Priest above; His intercession ne'er has ceased Since first I knew His love. Through that my faith shall never fail, Even when passing death's dark vale. I need no human ear In which to pour my prayer; My great High Priest is ever near; On Him I trust my care. To Him, Him only, I confess, Who can alone absolve and bless. I need no works by me Wrought with laborious care, To form a meritorious plea, The bliss of heaven to share. Christ's finished work thro' boundless grace Has there secured my dwelling place. I need no prayers to saints, Beads, relics, martyrs' shrines, Hardships, 'neath which the spirit faints, Yet still, sore burdened, pines. Christ's service yields my soul delight, Easy His yoke, His burden light. I need no other book To guide my steps to heaven, Than that on which I daily look, By God's own Spirit given; And this, when he illumines our eyes, "Unto salvation makes us wise." I need no priestly mass, No purgatorial fires, My soul to aneal, my guilt to efface, When this brief life expires. Christ died my eternal life to win; His blood has cleansed me from all sin. I need no other dress, I urge no other claim, Than His imputed righteousness; In Him complete I am. Heaven's portals at that word fly wide; No passport do I need beside. —Charlotte Elliott, author of "Just as I am."

LADY NOEL BYRON.

The following graceful sketch of the life of Lady Noel Byron is taken from a forthcoming volume of Biographical Sketches, by Miss Martineau. These sketches were originally contributed by the author to the London Daily News at the time of the death of the eminent persons whose lives they commemorate. Leyoldt & Holt, in this city, are the publishers of the work in this country. The sketches are presented to the public unaltered by any annotations of the author. We have space for only extracts from the sketch of Lady Byron. She was born in 1792; married in January, 1814; returned to her father's house in 1816; and died on the 16th of May, 1860. When the only child of Sir Ralph and Lady Milbank was born, it would have been considered a strange prophecy if any seer had told how that infant should be in character simply a good and true woman, without any genius or any remarkable intellectual qualities, without ambition or vanity, and yet that she should twice become an object of deep interest to the English people.—her name on the tongues of millions, and her merits discussed, once with party heat, and again, after a lapse of more than forty years, with the warmth of well-grounded popular gratitude. Such, however, has been the lot of that quiet, beneficent, true-hearted Englishwoman, Lady Noel Byron. Her life began with sunshine; then it was shaken by a fearful storm, which clouded the rest of her life; but she, sitting in the shade, sent a multitude into the sunshine, and patiently wore away the last two-thirds of her life in making others happier than she could be herself. While everybody assumes to know Lady Byron's history, none but her intimate friends seem to have any notion of her character. The chief reason of this is that Lord Byron gave forth two irreconcilable accounts of it; one when he first lost her, and another when it suited him to set up a case of incompatibility of temper. The long tract of time over which she has passed since his death, would have settled the matter in all minds if Lady Byron had desired that it should. But she desired only quiet; and it is by her benefactions that the chief part of her life has been recognized and will be remembered. Her childhood was spent for the most part at Seaham, in Durham, where Sir Ralph Milbank's estate was situated. She preserved such love for the place, up to her latest years, that a pebble from its beach was an acceptable present to her. She was carefully reared, and, for the time in which she lived, well educated. When Lord Byron first offered to her, she was, in her girliness, evidently taken by surprise. She refused him, but desired not to lose him as a friend. When he offered himself again, she knew nothing (how should she?) of the profligate spirit in which the deed was done. Moore's account, in his "Life of Byron," of the way in which the second proposal was brought about, and the circumstances under which the letter was dispatched, was the first that most people knew about it. When that book came out, every one saw how wise and how good was the silence which the injured woman had preserved. Her enemies were then convicted on their own confession. To say nothing of what the women of England felt, there was not a man with an honest heart in his breast who did not burn with indignation over the shameless narrative of how the trusting, admiring, and innocent girl, whom the poet had wooed before, was now made sport of among profligate jesters, and deliberately proposed as a sacrifice to the bare chances of the libertine's self-restraint.

What her father was about, to permit his child to enter into such a marriage, seems never to have been explained. The less his child knew of Byron's moral entanglements, the more vigilant should her father have been over her chances of domestic peace; and the more generous she was sure to be about the poverty of her lover, the more should her parents have taken care that she should not leave them for a home which was to be broken into by nine or ten executions in the first year. Never was a young creature led to the altar more truly as a sacrifice. She was rash, no doubt; but she loved him, and who was not, in the whole business, more rash than she? As long as others called him insane she was glad to do so too; and when she left him for her father's house, she regarded him as mad. When Dr. Baillie and other physicians whose opinions were asked (not by her) declared him sane, she still abstained from acting on her own impulses or judgment. As the published correspondence made known, the case was submitted, in an anonymous form, to Dr. Lushington and Sir Samuel Romilly; and the unhesitating decision of these two great lawyers and good men was that the wife—whoever she might be—must never see her husband again. When they knew whose case it was, they did not swerve from their first judgment, but declared that they would never aid or countenance Lady Byron's return to her husband. Yet she loved him to the last with a love which it was not in his own power to destroy. She gloried in his fame; and she would not interfere between him and the public who adorned him, any more than she would admit the public to judge between him and her. As we have said, her love endured to the last. It was her fortune which gave him the means of pursuing his mode of life abroad. He spent the utmost shilling of her property that the law gave him while he lived; and he left away from her every shilling that he could deprive her of by his will; and what the course of life was which he thus supported, he himself has left on record. Yet, after all this, the interview which she had with his servant after his death shows what a depth of passion lay concealed under the calm surface of her reserve. It will be remembered that when Byron knew himself to be dying he called to his man Fletcher and desired him to "go to Lady Byron, and—" Here his utterance became unintelligible, till he said, "You will tell her this;" and Fletcher was obliged to reply, "I have not heard one syllable that you have been saying." "Good God!" exclaimed the dying man; but it was too late for more. Fletcher did "go to Lady Byron;" but during the whole interview, she walked up and down the room, striving to stifle her sobs, and obtain power to ask the questions which were surging in her heart. She could not speak; and he was obliged to leave her. Since that time there have been many who have believed and said that no one person in England was doing so much good as Lady Byron. It was not done, as her husband gave out, by attending charity balls or dispensing soups, and blankets, and maudlin sentiment. Among the multitude of ways in which she did good, the chief and the best was by instituting and encouraging popular education. We hear at present (and glad we all are to hear it) much about the teaching of "common things;" but years before such a process was publicly discussed, Lady Byron's schools were turning the children of the poorest into agriculturists, artisans, seamstresses, and good poor men's wives. She spent her income (such as her husband left of it), in fostering every sound educational scheme, and every gem of noble science and useful art, as well as in easing solitary hearts, and making many a desert place cheerful with the secret streams of her bounty. This one child of a happy home grew up almost unconscious of anything beyond it. In her youth she found herself suddenly the subject of the world's conversation, if not of the interest of all England; and she could not but know, when dying, that, notwithstanding her love of privacy, and the steadfast silence of a long life, she would be mourned from end to end of the kingdom; and that her death would create a sensation wherever our language is spoken, and would be referred to with tenderness in all future time, when popular education, and the power of woman to bless society with all gentle and quiet blessings, engage the attention of lovers of their kind.—N. Y. Observer.

SPHERE OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTER.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER IN A SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.

[After showing that a Christian minister should rebuke social evils and commercial immorality, the preacher goes on to say that political immorality must not be overlooked.] It is an evil day when patriotism is considered to be too foul for a minister. It is an evil day when the formation of the laws is considered to be a business in which righteous men should not dabble. It is an evil day when the appointment of magistrates and of the chief officers of the commonwealth is considered to be so discreditably that an honorable and pure-minded religious man should not have much to do with it. It is an evil day when the policy of the state, which carries with it the welfare of the whole mass of men—their joy or their sorrow, their weal or their woe—is such that a man of a pure heart can not touch it. And I say that, as long as I love my country, as long as I love the old commonwealth, as long as I am joined in equal fellowship to every man whose heart beats for pleasure or for suffering—so long I am concerned in all these things; and so long I will be concerned in them, and so long I will speak, in and out of prison, in and out of the pulpit, and in and out of papers; rising up or sitting down, going out or coming in. Therefore, if men say, "What do you

understand of the mechanism of politics?" I say, "I am not an engineer. The machinery of politics I know little about; but I know what courses tend toward everlasting rectitude. I know what courses tend toward intelligence. I know what courses tend toward liberty. I know what courses make men out of men, and what courses make slaves out of men." And I know these things better than men do who dabble in politics. For, when a man puzzles in the mud, when a man forgets God, and forgets country, and forgets manhood, that he may go down and mould in the lower parts of the earth his nefarious plans, I know more than he does, because I stand out in the upper light. And if he says, "You do not know what I know," that is the reason I know more than he does, and am better qualified to be a teacher of rectitude in public affairs than if I had stultified my moral sense, and blinded myself to the interior elements of public political life. Ah! it is possible for a man to go through the furnace that Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego went through; but woe unto the man who goes into the furnace if he has not the faith of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego! Woe be to the man that goes into the fire until "the form of the fourth" is seen walking with him! Woe be to the man that goes to Albany or Washington unless the Lord goes with him! Do you say, "Is not this strange to be talking on a Sunday night and in a church about these things?" What then do you not believe that the young men are corrupt? Do not you believe that the young men are perverted in their ambition? Do not you believe that the bottom is falling out of honesty? Do not you believe that men are falling as far from patriotism, as he fell from virtue, who, "Nine times the space that measures day and night To mortal men," was hurled, "With hideous ruin and combustion, down To bottomless perdition?" And is there to be nobody to say anything about these things? Have you a church that is like a boy's toy? and am I to stand and play on my trumpet for the amusement of the nursery? Am I to see humanity damaged to its very core; am I to see the nation shaken to its deepest foundations; am I to see God's cause in imminent peril, and must I remember that I am a minister, and not talk about these things? Is that your idea of a minister's business? Is that your idea of fidelity on the part of a minister? Was that the course that made Isaiah and Jeremiah what they were? Was that the course that made Paul what he was? Was that the course that made martyrs and confessors? Was that the course that made every reformer who was hated in his own age and worshipped in the ages that followed? Do you say that it is not my business to regulate public affairs? I tell you, it is the business of every man to whom God gives the opportunity, the understanding, the courage, and the impulse; and it is my business. And if the centurion says, "I would rather believe the ship-master and the owner," and he goes out, and will not take my advice, it will not be long before I shall have the chance to say to him after the desolating storm, "You ought to have heard my words." There is a remarkable illustration of this whole matter carried through and enacted in the matter of slavery. For years and years God's teachers in the North declared what was the terrific effect of slavery upon political economy, and people would not believe it. They declared what was the effect of slavery upon personal morals and manhood in the South, and men would not believe it. They declared what was the effect of slavery upon personal morals and manhood in the South, and men would not believe a word about it. They declared what the effect of slavery must be upon the master and the slave; and men would say to them, "You live at the North, and do not understand this matter. Why do not you go South and find out the facts in the case?" We said, "We know the tendency of slavery, and we know the tendency of liberty. We know that in a condition of slavery, a man is ignorant and degraded, and that he cannot be anything else. We know, on the other hand, that there is nothing like the prosperity which springs from liberty." And this battle went on: we saying that slavery was violating every law of society, and every element of God's moral truth; and they declaring, "Your testimony is not worthy to be taken. You are not acquainted with our affairs. You do not understand the working of slavery as well as you would if you were in the midst of it." Now the great drama is played out to the fifth act; and who was right? Who was wrong? Did we not have in the war overwhelming evidence of the evil effects of slavery upon a community? When the pressure came, how the South, with its institution of slavery, was smashed like an egg-shell! And the North, with her free labor, and the training which free labor gives, went into the struggle and came out stronger in every bone, and muscle, and nerve than when she went in. And we are better able to-day to go into such a conflict than we were at the beginning to go into that one. And how has the South come out? Lying along the ground, panting, poor, impoverished, utterly wretched and ruined! Are these the influences of slavery upon political economy? And yet men would not believe that slavery did not make communities rich. It was sucking out the blood of the people; and the war has proved it. Men said, "Slavery does not injure the master;" but did it not turn the hearts of fifteen States full of men away from as good government as ever kindly permitted them to ride it? Did it not breed treason—and the treason of savagery? And in the process of the war did it not prove that what we call honor was scarce, and that what we call barbarity was rife, and diffused far and near? I hold that it is not possible to bring up a

generation of men familiar with slavery, and accessory to it, and have them honest and honorable and incorrupt. I appeal to facts, and put it to you: If in the end slavery did not prove itself utterly weak, and if the communities where it existed were not crushed to atoms when the stress of war was brought to bear upon them? But more than any thing else, it was said that we did not understand the nature of the slave. It was declared that he loved his master so much that he would not take his liberty; and then, in the very next breath, it was said that, if he were given his liberty, he would turn round and kill his masters, and wallow in their blood. What are the facts? Although during the war there were districts where there were a thousand black men to one white man, they patiently staid at home, without lifting a finger of violence, and attended the crops, and cared for the family, and performed every duty of their station, when they knew they had the power in their own hands; and yet, when the joyful proclamation of liberty came, with the power to enforce it, in a moment was there found one single man who disclaimed the boon? Was there found, from the old, praying, white-headed patriarch to the new-born child, one that did not leap for liberty? Yet they said they understood their slaves better than we did. We told them that emancipation would be ennobling to the slave. They said it would leave them worse than it found them. And who were right, they that lived among them, or we that stood at a distance from them and judged them by the average of human nature, and the general principles of God's moral government? It was said, "If you free the blacks, they will be so lazy that you can not do any thing with them. They will need somebody to take care of them." But it is the confession of all men that, in all those regions where there is distress in the South, the most prosperous class are the blacks. In the malarial portions of the South, the blacks are the most prosperous class. It was the testimony of Dr. Sears that, in the administration of the Peabody Trust Fund, the most of it was used for the establishment of Normal schools for the whites in the various States of the South, because it was felt that the most destitute and ignorant class must be taken care of first! And it is true in many parts of the South. Besides, everywhere there is an appetite for knowledge in these men that people said were brute beasts. And there is a natural tendency now to industry, just as fast and as far as they see that it is safe for them to amass property for themselves. And they are almoners of bounty to the whites in not a few cases. Thousands of masters and mistresses are to-day the pensioners of their old slaves, who keep them from starvation. And who knew the nature of these people best, those that were inside of the sphere of slavery and came in contact with it, or those that were outside of its influence, and judged of it by general moral principles? It was declared that they were a cowardly set; and when it was proposed to make soldiers of them, it was pronounced to be in vain to attempt it. But when soldiers were made of them, and in the battle-charge those men ran away from them who had despised them before, I think they occupied their time in repenting of that heresy, and admitting that there might be some courage in a "nigger," after all. I think this is one of the most remarkable cases that ever came into the world, to show that not they that are in business or in any department of it, are the best judges of it, so far as it has relation to collateral interests and general questions of morality.

SELECTIONS.

— Foolish fear doubles danger. — Avoid hackneyed expressions. — Our wealth is often a snare to ourselves, and always a temptation to others. — The Scripture is a river of truth and love that flows from God. KEEP ON PRAYING.—"Do you think," I ask, "that the Lord will let me see, in this life, the salvation of the souls for whom I pray?" "I cannot say as to that. When I was a child in the Sabbath School in the old country," she continued, "my faithful teacher used to say: 'I have prayed too much for my class for one of them to be lost.' I was a thoughtless girl at the time, and remember wondering at it and thinking it a very self-confident remark. She was so sure. 'I shall have them all, she would say; 'I shall say to Christ at the Judgment, Here am I, and the class thou hast given me.' "And were they all converted?" I asked. "Yes, she did not live to see it; but my eyes have seen it—the last of the sixteen gathered into the fold." YOUNG PREACHERS.—Apprentices at any business are not preferred to journeymen or experienced craftsmen. A young physician, with his fresh diploma making him an M. D., is desired by few families to minister to their diseased bodies. Cases in court, involving property, reputation or life, are not intrusted to pettifogging boys. And yet pulpits and pastorates, involving the care of souls, are too often clamorous for incumbents without experience, fresh from the schools, with a half dozen sermons manufactured from class essays or compositions. All must be young before they can have the dignity of years; all must practice before they can be adepts in their vocation; all therefore are entitled to a chance to acquire experience. But let them be allowed to grow before putting them at tasks to which they are unequal. Let the older foster and encourage them; and let them not be unduly anxious to displace and supersede the older. Let all work together without envy, and without jealousy. Let the old never forget that they were once young, and the young anticipate the period when they too may be old.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BE SOMEBODY.

Dear children, many of you who read this little paper are poor, and, I doubt not, often feel sad and discouraged. Sometimes your teacher talks to you about being smart and ambitious, so that, when you grow up, you may be somebody; and, while you listen, you wish you could be all they are thinking of; but deep down in your heart is the feeling, after all, that it's of no use for you to try; for you have no one to help you, and how can you expect to be anybody? Now, I should like to tell you a story of one who was once as poor as you, and of what he became when he grew up. Little Johnny Kitto, of whom I shall tell you, was a poor, ragged, hungry little fellow, who had a drunken father and a very unhappy home. His mother loved him; but she had so many mouths to feed, and so little to put in them, that, when Johnny was four years old, she made up her mind to send him to his grandmother's to live. This old grandmother was a good woman; though she, too, was poor. She taught him to read; and as she had but one book, the great family Bible, she taught him to read in that. He lived with his grandmother six years; and then she was taken sick, and they both had to go back to Johnny's home to live; and he had to go to work with his father, who was a mason. But, with all his hard work, he found time to read and write. He fixed up the garret for a study, made a shelf for his books, and got an old table and chair; and every moment he could spare from his work he spent there, trying to learn, so that he might be somebody by and by. One day he was carrying bricks to the top of a house where his father was at work, when his foot slipped, and he fell thirty-five feet to the ground. Poor Johnny! He was taken up for dead and carried home; and for two weeks he took no notice of any one. After that, however, he grew better; but the fall had so injured his head, that, ever after, he was deaf: he never heard a voice or sound again. This, you will see, added to their troubles; for what could a poor and deaf boy do? The sorrowful mother did not know; and at last the child was sent to the workhouse. In the workhouse he found friends, just as Joseph did in the prison; for he was well-behaved and obliging, and did the light work they gave him to do as nicely as he knew how. The keeper was kind, and lent him books to read; and God was his friend. Johnny loved God, and prayed to him, and was contented and happy. The keeper thought so much of his little deaf boy, that he talked about him to others; and some gentlemen became so interested in him, that they raised money, took him out of the workhouse, and sent him to school. Then he went into a printing office, where, by his diligence and uprightness, he earned a good name, and made many friends. When he grew up, he became a writer, and published many valuable books. One is called, Kitto's "Pictorial Bible;" and another a "Bible Cyclopaedia,"—a sort of dictionary of the Holy Word. You see, he was a dear lover of God's Holy Word, and tried to explain it so as to make it interesting to others. He had a good wife, and a family of children; but he never heard their merry voices. Now he is in heaven, an angel, where the deaf hear, the dumb speak, and the blind see. Didn't the little, hungry, ragged Johnny come to be somebody? And so may you, if you love God, and seek his favor and help, and try to improve every advantage you have.

RIDDLES.

No. 468.

- 1. A wound. 2. A member of the human body. 3. A wanderer. 4. A tune. 5. A part of milk. The initials of the above indicate the first part, and the finals the second part of a compound word indicating a fruit.

No. 469.

I have but one eye, and that without sight, Yet it helps me whatever I do; I am sharp without wits, without senses I'm bright, The fortune of some, and of some the delight, And I doubt not I'm useful to you.

No. 470.

My first appertains to the body of man, My second belongs not to me, Any more than to you, but I've hit on a plan, We can claim it between us you see. But long to mankind may my uses be vain, And whole suits of my total uncalled for remain.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

- No. 465.—Shuttlecock. No. 466.—A yard measure. No. 467.—Greenland.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 737.

Who was called to leave his own land for a strange country? No. 738.

What country are we commanded to seek? No. 739.

How did the high priest present the names of the children of Israel before God? No. 740.

When is water first mentioned in the Bible? No. 741.

What vision had Paul in Troas? ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

- No. 732.—Psalms 78:26-29. No. 733.—Ex. 4:2-4. No. 734.—2 Kings 4:38-41. No. 735.—Num. 17:6-9. No. 736.—Num. 22:28-30.

The Miscellany.

LITTLE FEET.

Little feet so glad and gay,
Making music all the day,
Tripping merrily along,
Filling all my heart with song,
Well I love your music sweet;
Patter, patter, little feet.

Sometimes anxious, I would know
Just what way these feet must go;
Praying oft that all be fair,
Nor thorns nor roughness anywhere;
That flowers may spring their steps to greet:
Patter, patter, little feet.

But then I think that some have trod,
Through thorns and briars, nearer God;
Though weak in faith, still I would dare
To offer up the earnest prayer,
That Christ would choose what'er is meet:
Patter, patter, little feet.

I press them in my hands at night,
And kiss them with a new delight,
Believing that, where'er they go,
My tender Lord will lead them so
They'll walk at length the golden street:
Patter, patter, little feet.

—Exchange.

CHRISTIAN WORK.

(Concluded.)

MISSIONS IN FURTHER INDIA.

The American Baptists, from the time of Dr. Judson's arrival in Burmah, until very recently, have been the only evangelists of this semi-civilized empire. The *Baptist Miss. Herald* writes concerning them:—

The chief stations are six in number. In connection therewith, fifteen native churches have been formed, containing nearly 700 members. Nine missionaries give themselves to this department; besides their wives, three or four ladies devote their energies to the diffusion of knowledge and the word of God, of whom Mrs. Ingalls has signalled herself by her self-denial and her devotedness to the work, visiting the people in their jungle homes, and living for months together in the very bosom of native society.

It is, however, among the Karens that the greatest triumphs of the Gospel have been won in Burmah. Few missions in any age are so remarkable as is the Karen mission, for the rapidity with which the Gospel has spread among the people, and for the liberality shown by the converts in its maintenance. More than ten years elapsed after his arrival in Burmah before Dr. Judson became acquainted with the existence of these interesting people. The conversion of a Karen slave, employed in the Temple of Rangoon, first brought him into contact with them; and it was by the efforts of this slave that the Gospel was then carried to his countrymen. The Karens, for the most part, lived in villages separated from the Burman population, though subject to the King of Burmah, by whom they were held in bondage of the most bitter kind. They did not, however, accept the Buddhism of their oppressors; but preserved their own ancient and singular traditions,—traditions wonderfully like the early narratives of the Old Testament. They were not idolaters, though they were held in great fear by the supposed existence of injurious demons. They were sighing for deliverance from the yoke that oppressed them, and this they first found in the word of God. Subsequently temporal deliverance also was granted them, on the overthrow of the Burman power by the East India Company.

Our space will not allow of any extended notice of the Karen Theological Seminary, containing fifty-eight students preparing for the ministry of the Word; nor of the translations of the Scriptures, and other numerous and useful works which the brethren have accomplished. In all these labors our brethren have displayed the highest ability, and the blessing of God has been very largely vouchsafed.

Four missionaries are engaged in the country of Assam, a portion of the presidency of Bengal, and four labor among the Teloogeois in Southern India. Till of late the Assam mission has been a discouraging one; but last year a remarkable work of grace broke out among the Garos, an aboriginal tribe of the district, occupying the hills to the south of the Brahmaputra. The men first converted appear to have heard the Gospel in the first instance from the lips of our own missionary, Mr. Bion. Subsequently they received more information from the native preachers, till at length one of them began to announce the glad tidings to his countrymen. The missionary, Mr. Bronson, visited them, and, after due examination and inquiry, not fewer than twenty-six were baptized at one time. The work thus commenced continued to grow, and now more than seventy Garos have put on the Lord Jesus.

A similar blessing fell upon the Teloogeois mission. Converts were multiplied, the churches were strengthened, and new stations were opened and supplied with teachers. The members of the churches now number 140; last year they were only forty-six.

INTERVIEW WITH THE KING OF BURMAH.

The Rev. J. E. Marks, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has a letter in the *Mission Field*, describing an interview with the king, which has been most satisfactory in its results.

On Monday, October 12th, we had our first interview with the King of Burmah. I went to the palace (which seems to occupy about one-eighth of the city, and is fortified by a stockade) with Capt. Sladen and the Kulla Woon. On reaching the steps we all had to take off our shoes, and then walk a considerable distance to the apartment in the garden where the king was receiving. We entered the room, in which were very many of the Burmese high officials and ministers seated on the floor. We too seated, or rather squatted ourselves down. In a few minutes the king came in attended by a little boy, one of

his sons. The king is a tall, stout, thoroughly Burmese-looking man, about fifty-five years of age. He had on only one garment, the pulso or beautiful silk cloth, covering him from his waist to his feet. He reclined on a velvet carpet, near which the little prince placed the golden betel-box and water-cup, and then reverentially retired. As the king entered every Burman bowed his head to the ground and kept it there. His majesty, according to his usual custom, took up a pair of binocular glasses, and had a good stare at us. He then asked if I was the English Poon-gyee? when did I arrive? how old was I? &c., &c. He then asked what requests I had to make to him, assuring me that all was granted to me before I spoke. I said that I had four requests to make:—1. Permission to labor as a missionary in Mandalay. 2. To build a church for Christian worship according to the use of the Church of England. 3. To get a piece of land for a cemetery. 4. To build, with his majesty's help, a Christian school for Burmese boys. With regard to the first, the king said very courteously that he welcomed me to the royal city; that he had impatiently awaited my arrival, &c., &c. I was to choose, with Captain Sladen's advice, a piece of land for a cemetery. That with regard to the church and schools his majesty would build them entirely at his own cost. I told him that the Bishop of Calcutta liberally offered £100 towards the church. The king replied, "It is unnecessary, I will do it all myself." He directed me to prepare the plans, adding that the school was to be built for 1,000 boys. The king said that it was his wish to place some of his own sons under our care, and he sent for nine of the princes, fine, intelligent-looking lads of about ten years of age, and formally handed them over to me. He handed me a hundred golden pieces (worth £50) to buy books, &c., for the school. The king talked about his high regard for Captain Sladen, whose word he could so implicitly trust; of his desire to do all the good in his power, and especially to be friendly with the English. He asked me whether I would procure machinery for him from Europe. I said that, with every desire to oblige his majesty, I must decline all commercial or political business; that my province was, simply that of a religious teacher. The king was evidently pleased at my answer. The interview lasted over two hours; his majesty concluded by inviting my boys and myself to breakfast in the palace on the following day. He kindly accepted the presents of beautifully bound books which the Calcutta Committee had been good enough to forward to me for him.

THE NEW CHICAGO TUNNEL.

Mr. T. D. Stetson gives an account of a recent visit to the Chicago Tunnel. He says that some confusion had existed in regard to the tunnel at Chicago. There were two tunnels in that city. One extended under the lake two miles, and was full of water. Through this the city obtained pure water from a point in the lake beyond the influence of the sewerage and filth of the city. But this was not the tunnel he intended to talk about. The other tunnel was under the Chicago River, and was a practical success. This was an interesting topic, now that a tunnel under the East River is talked of. The Thames tunnel had been a success to a certain extent. Foot-passengers pass through, but as yet no carriage-ways had been used. But in Chicago carriage-ways were in actual use under the south branch of the Chicago River. This was the only instance where carriages actually drove through a tunnel under a navigable river. This tunnel, at the crossing of Washington St., Chicago, had been made as an experiment, instead of building a drawbridge, such as is found on every other street, crossing the river. A great deal of shipping passed through this river, and over the tunnel. The river was not deep,—about 14 feet at the point in question. The depth of the tunnel was 13 feet. It consisted of three arches, two for carriages and one for foot passengers. It was lighted throughout with gas. The width of the river was 220 feet. The tunnel was not constructed by tunnelling, in the ordinary meaning of the word. A coffer dam was built, so that one side of the river might be jumped at a time, that navigation might not be interfered with. The tunnel was cut out as a ditch, from the top, and then walled up and arched over. An arrangement had been made for keeping the tunnel dry by a well sunk in the middle, leading to a sewer, which conveyed the water to one side of the river, where it was pumped out. The interior of the arch is of brick, the sides are stone. Bituminous cement on top of the brick, concrete, on that, and flagstone still above, forming the bed of the river. The top of the tunnel is nearly on a level with the bottom of the river.

In regard to tunnelling the East River from New York to Brooklyn, people had generally an idea that it was to be done by laying an immense iron tube on the bottom. In tunnelling in the ordinary way under this river, two very unmanageable materials would be found in the way—quicksand and rock. This was very different from the materials met in tunnelling the Thames. There they had simply to cut through a stiff blue clay. There was a similar bed of clay under Chicago. The speaker enumerated the usual difficulties met with in tunnelling. The Chicago Tunnel was a practical success. It was 220 feet across the river, and the entire length of the tunnel, to secure a proper grade, was 1,600 feet. Stairways admitted foot passengers at different points. The specifications called for ventilation, but the current of the air through the tunnel was quite sufficient, in fact was complained of as being too strong. The grade was one foot in 16. The width of the tunnel was about 30 feet. Mr. Edmund Ferguson presented a model of a section, for an iron tunnel to be laid on the bottom of the East River. The shape is oval, and the pressure sustained by arches and pillars of iron. The shell is double, and made of iron plates firmly riveted, and water-tight. These rec-

tions are to be laid down one at a time, and the connection made under water. Each end of the section is closed until the connection is made with the preceding section, when the partition is removed, and so on across the river. Several gentlemen spoke highly of the apparent feasibility of the plan. Mr. Ferguson estimates the cost, including land rights and other contingencies, at \$2,500,000.—*Tribune*.

THE GREAT SHOSHONE FALLS OF IDAHO.

In its descent over the elevated plains of Idaho, about 400 miles from whence it takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, Snake river forms the great Shoshone Falls. The river here runs through a narrow, rocky gorge, which widens and terminates abruptly in precipitous cliffs, the summits of which are about 1000 feet above the level of the rapids, and so steep that the traveller can descend at only one point—an old Indian trail, its numerous windings making it about a mile in length. The rapids form a series of cascades, ranging from thirty to sixty feet each in height, and just below them the river, in one unbroken mass, leaps two hundred and ten feet into the bottomless pit below. The course of the river at this point is almost due east and west; the contour of the falls is that of an irregular horseshoe, and their width, following the course of the water, is at least four hundred yards. Although the river is not quite as wide at this point as the Niagara river, the falls are higher and quite as beautiful. The most complete view of the falls, including the river above and below the rapids, cliffs, and surrounding scenery, is obtained from Lookout Point, a narrow cape of rocks projecting from the main bluff about three hundred yards lower down on the river than the falls, so narrow that two persons cannot walk abreast. The first object which attracts attention is Eagle Rock, a perpendicular pillar of rock about one hundred feet in height, rising from the midst of the rapids fifty yards from the south bank of the river, and almost overhanging the main cataract. Upon the topmost peak of this rock an American eagle has built his eyrie, a fitting home for our noble national bird—long may he live to occupy his unique and romantic abode! Just above, and about the centre of the cataract, is Ballard Island, a small rocky island covered with cedar and juniper trees. Several smaller islands, to the right and left of the large one or Ballard Island, add to the beauty and picturesqueness of the scene. The Two Sentinels—two huge rocky pillars—are one on the north, the other on the south side, overlooking the falls, and reminding one of grim sentinels at their post.

The Shoshone Falls, as a whole, will compare favorably with Niagara. In beauty and wildness of scenery, the Shoshone cannot be surpassed. Niagara excels in magnitude only.—*Oregon Statesman*.

THE TORONTO MAGDALENE ASYLUM.

In no year since the establishment of the Institution have the results been so satisfactory, and the managers have consequently been much encouraged to persevere in their endeavors to rescue some, however few, from vice and infamy; for, after all our success, it is only for the very few we can speak. Hundreds are every day treading the downward and soul-destroying path, and that with a determination of will which, if brought to bear on any honest line of life, would ensure comfort and respectability. Often have the committee to contend with this obstinacy, more particularly among those classed as "left of their own accord." After being in the "Home" for a few weeks, a strong desire and determination to go out! and "do better for themselves"—as they term it—come over them, and no entreaties or appeals to their former experience of failure, or of the impossibility of their getting a respectable place, without recommendations or decent clothes, make the least impression; and the managers are obliged to open the door and let them go to almost certain ruin. And, most probably, in a few days they are in the goal, bitterly regretting they did not remain in the "Home," and yet perhaps, to do the same thing a few months afterwards. And still we feel and know from experience, that it would not do to refuse to admit them again, for we have found in several instances that the good has been done, or at least shows itself after they have been in perhaps for the third or fourth time.

We have also some pleasing things to tell about former inmates who have been doing well for years.

In a letter from Mrs. Dr. Burns (who is now in Scotland) to our Treasurer, she says: "When I was in the north I had a call from one of the former inmates who was sent home. Her case was one of painful interest. I don't know if you will remember it, as it is many years since. S. J. is the name; she is doing well, and her aunt, a most respectable woman, called with her to express unitedly their gratitude for the kindness which had been shown to her. Thus bread thrown upon the waters may be found after many days." Another lady has received several letters from one who was with her for some time as a servant, and who, on the girl's father expressing a desire to take her home, travelled some distance into the country to deliver her safe into his hands. The last letter contained a certificate of church membership, and was a most pleasing communication.

The following extract is from a letter written by a lady to whom we sent one as a servant, in September, 1865, and in whose family she remained, serving them most faithfully, till a few months previous to the date of this letter, viz: September, 1868. "Knowing the great interest you have felt and still feel in E. M., I have great pleasure in telling you that she is now, through a kind Providence, provided with a good and pleasant home for the remainder of her days. She was married on the 16th inst. at the Wesleyan Parsonage, to a very worthy man, who

had often been employed by us, and is a most steady and industrious workman."

Another girl, whom we had sent to a minister's family, stayed a year with them, and then took her mother (who had also been an inmate of the "Home," and had kept her first place for two years and a half), and found the daughter employment close at hand. Three months ago we heard from her mother of her marriage. The mother has given two donations of \$2 and \$4 respectively, as a mark of her gratitude to the managers. Another has given \$11 in three years; another \$6 in two years; another \$9, and another \$10; all from the same motive. Surely these are most encouraging proofs of the good that is being done by means of this institution.—*14th An. Report.*

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

—A singular case is reported in one of our exchanges: Forty years ago a blooming young girl of sixteen married an old man of sixty for his money, expecting that he would soon die and leave her a wealthy young widow. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and last week the lady died at the respectable age of 56—leaving a husband aged 100 and four children to mourn her loss.

PAINFUL DISCLOSURE.—Chewing gum is made of gum arabic, gum tragacanth, rosin, and fat. The latter, being too dear, is obtained from the bodies of hogs, cats, dogs, and other animals found dead in the streets of the city. How do you like that, boys?

BOGUS NEWSPAPERS.—Just before the last Parliamentary election in England, a newspaper was started at Windsor to serve the interests of the Tory candidate for that place. It was a fraud from the start; having no circulation, and no visible means of support except a liberal allowance of Government advertisements. It was even an illegal publication, its proprietor having failed to comply with the law of registration. When it was discovered that this make-believe journal had been fed from the public treasury, the affair was deemed so scandalous that it actually staggered public credulity. We manage such things better in America. What would the British public think of our *New York Transcript*, and similar swindles, which are not only established for the sole purpose of drawing pay for Corporation advertisements to which they are incapable of giving publicity, but are owned by the very officials who vote the public money to sustain them? *N. Y. Tribune*.

OUR SQUIRRELS AND THEIR ENEMIES.—Of this most beautiful, active, and graceful of all the furred denizens of our woods and plains, there are no less than sixty known varieties, and the number will probably be increased when our Pacific possessions are more fully explored. To the sportsman east of the Rocky Mountains, the most interesting species are the gray, the fox, and the pine squirrel, called on the tide-water of Maryland and Virginia, the cat squirrel. The gray squirrel frequently migrates in vast numbers, and is then very destructive to the corn crop. To such an extent did their depredations reach in the colony of Pennsylvania, in the year 1749, as to excite the alarm of the authorities, and a bounty of three pence was offered for squirrel scalps, and the colonial treasury was depleted to the extent of £8000, and nearly rendered bankrupt, 610,000 scalps having been paid for in a single year. In view of this great fecundity, it is fortunate the squirrel has so many enemies, and probably the least destructive of them all is man. The black snake, ascends to his nest, and at one fell swoop will destroy a whole litter; the rattlesnake we are told, will paralyze poor Bunny by the glitter of his eye, and draw him on, an unresisting victim, into the jaws of death. But the owl is his greatest and most destructive enemy, as toward the close of day he flits on noiseless wings through the darkening wood and bounces on his unsuspecting prey. The red-tailed hawk is another of his foes, but he is an open enemy, and wages war magnanimously.

THE COCKATRICE.—A correspondent of the *London Field* asks, "Can any one tell me what a cockatrice is, such as we read of in the Bible and in old legends?" To which the editor of that journal replies: "The cockatrice of the Bible is a very different thing from the fabulous creature of which we read in legends and heraldic books. It is a great misfortune that our venerable translators of the Scriptures put in several places the names of imaginary creatures where the sacred writers speak of real ones. These errors are of course due to the slender knowledge of natural history which was current when the English version of the Bible was made. Cockatrice is the proper name of an imaginary flying reptile, the offspring of a cock and a serpent. The figure assigned to it in heraldry may be seen in works on that subject. It was supposed to have the power of killing by means of its breath, or even by its look, and hence we read in Shakespeare of 'the death-darting eye of cockatrice.'" With regard to the Biblical animals a few times called cockatrice in our version, there is some difficulty. In the first place two Hebrew words are so rendered, and therefore two kinds of reptiles may be meant. There is the word *Tziphoni*, out of which the Greeks concocted the monsters Typhon and Tiphone. This occurs in Isaiah xi. 8, lxx. 5, Jer. viii. 17, as "cockatrice;" whereas in Prov. xiii. 32, it is translated "adder." A short form of the word *tephah*, appears as "cockatrice," in Isaiah xiv. 29. The word *epha*, also, for which "viper" is put in the text, is once represented in the margin by cockatrice." To know what has been said about these words recourse must be made to some good Bible Dictionary, or to such a work as the excellent "Natural History of the Bible," by Mr. Tristram. Mr. Tristram thinks the yellow viper is the reptile indicated; others that it is the sand viper, &c. There is no doubt that the Hebrew terms denote venomous serpents, and that the names are descriptive of their hissing, but how to identify them with any particular species is one of the many difficult problems in Biblical zoology."

AGRICULTURAL.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

As soon as the buds seem to indicate that the sap is in motion, let the "gummy trees" be transplanted without delay. But, whatever may be taken up, great care should be exercised to protect the roots from sunshine and drying winds. Fruit trees are often allowed to lie in the sun for half a day or more; and frequently they are transported a long distance without any protection around the small roots. It is of eminent importance that the roots of all trees and shrubs should be protected as long as they are out of the ground; and it is also important to transplant as soon as practicable after they are taken up.

Another thing of very great importance is to retain, if possible, a tap-root to every tree, shrub, and vine. It is a habit of all kinds of trees, ornamental, fruit, and vines, to send down a tap-root; and whenever some means have not been devised to prevent the tap-root from growing, there will always be a tap-root.

Many years ago, some visionary fruit growers promulgated the erroneous idea that the tap-root should be removed when a tree or vine is transplanted. And it was even recommended that a large flat stone be placed beneath each tree and vine, to prevent the tap-root from striking deep into the earth, on the theory that the influence of a tap-root was pernicious to the growth and future healthfulness and productiveness of trees of all kinds, as well as vines. Nurserymen learned, that by thrusting a sharp spade beneath growing trees that were to be transplanted the next season, so as to sever the tap-root, several lateral roots would be sent out horizontally, which would aid in maintaining the life of the tree, for one year after its removal, manifold more than a tap-root. Therefore, it was recommended to cut off the tap-root in all cases. But a long experience has proved, in the most satisfactory manner, that this system favored those who had trees to sell, rather than purchasers, as severing the tap-root stimulated the production of laterals, for one season. These laterals maintained the life of the tree, or vine, for one or two years, when all danger was thought to be over. Therefore, the nurseryman received his pay. But, after a year or two, such trees as had been deprived of the tap-root, began to decline, especially in dry weather; and the cause of such decline was shrouded in mystery. Hundreds of fruit growers have learned, at a costly rate, that when the tap-root is severed, we interfere with the habit of the growing plant or tree. Thousands upon thousands of fruit trees of all kinds, grape vines, expensive evergreen trees, and particularly nut-bearing trees, have been transplanted, after the tap-root was severed, have lived and grown a trifle each year, for a few years, and then appeared to be affected with some disease, which prevented the usual luxuriance and productiveness. The tap-root was gone. If the root were not essential to the thrift and life of a tree, nature would not have made that tree or vine to send down such a root.

Practical fruit growers are waking up to the importance of this subject; and purchasers are beginning to see their error. Many of our Agricultural editors, who once relied upon interested persons when they said, "Let the tap-root be cut off," now take sides with the backwoods man, who contends that the tap-root is essential to the life and health of the tree, as it goes down deep into the earth to supply the growing stem with moisture and mineral matter, during the dry season of the year when the lateral roots cannot find half so much moisture as escapes from the leaves. Therefore, every tap-root should be retained, as perfect as practicable, and be encouraged to grow. A large hole should be made with a crow-bar, several feet deep, where the tree or vine is to stand, and a lateral root, when there is no tap-root, should be encouraged to grow in the hole.

The idea that when roots strike deep into the subsoil, the influence will be attended with pernicious consequences, is a palpable absurdity. But because the glaring error was promulgated as an incontrovertible fact, credulous beginners accepted the error and adhered to it.

Colman's *Rural World* says: To be successful, when trees come into bearing, they need long roots, and will go down into the damp clay, to keep life and vigor in the trees, through our long summers of intense heat and dryness." *The Western Farmer, the Working Farmer*, and many other papers, now reiterate the importance of retaining and encouraging the tap-root to grow deep into the subsoil. Such roots go down after mineral matter and water. And they find both, when the surface roots cannot accumulate one atom from the soil.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—Vermont farmers have learned the art of getting five hundred pounds of butter a year from a good cow.

—Many an unsightly slough-hole in the fields, if sodded, and seeded by young willows to catch and keep the rainfall, would make a capital reservoir of water for the use of stock. It is frequently done in England.

—A farmer, who has had large experience in feeding cabbage and turnips to cows, says his practice is to feed immediately after milking—never before—and he has never been troubled with the milk being flavored. He also says he feeds turnips whole, with the tops on, as there is no danger from choking when fed in this way.

—Lime water is most beneficial, for an occasional drink to fowls. It is a preventive of many diseases, and assists the formation of bone and eggs. It should be prepared as follows: Pour over quicklime some warm water, and when the lime is slacked and settled, draw the clear water off, which can be kept for a considerable time. The lime will be useful for whitewash.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, April 8.—Advices from Madrid give a report that Marshal Serrano, President of the Council of Ministers, and Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, are about to resign, and that a Directory is being formed to take control of the Government.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Commons this evening, Hon Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual Budget in the explanation of which he said the ministry proposed to deal separately with general expenditures, those for the Abyssinian war. The estimates made by the Hon. Geo. W. Hunt, his predecessor in office, were £73,000,000 while the receipts were £72,500,000, leaving a deficit of £500,000 which had to be met this year.

Mr. Hunt, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Lowe, said the reduction in the estimates was due to the efforts of the late Government in making the army and navy more efficient.

After a long and desultory conversation, the usual resolutions of leave to bring in the Budget were agreed to.

PARIS, April 9.—The amount of specie in the Bank of France has decreased 10,000 francs since last week.

LONDON, April 9.—All the press but the Standard approve of the annual budget.

In the House of Lords the bill introduced by Earl Russell authorizing the creation of life Peerages was read for the first time. Earl Granville announced that the Hudson Bay Co. had agreed to cede its territorial rights in British North America to the Crown on the terms proposed.

LONDON, April 11.—The Pope's jubilee was celebrated at Rome with great splendor. The Pope said mass at St. Peter's, and a Te Deum was sung in presence of the Cardinals, the foreign ambassadors, notabilities from all parts of Europe, and an immense congregation. In the evening the city was illuminated.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Thursday, April 15.

The weather has, upon the whole, been pleasant and fine since last week. The snow is gradually disappearing, but the thaw has been retarded by frost at nights. The snow roads being broken up, wheel vehicles are now taking the place of sleighs. The river ice is also so bad as to be too dangerous to cross. Thermometer at 7 a.m. 32° above zero.

Greenbacks bought at 25 to 00 dis., and sold at 24 1/2 to 25 1/2 dis. Silver bought at 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 dis., and sold at 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 dis. 5-20's sold at 114 to 141.

Flour.—But little business was done to-day, the feeling in the market is somewhat easier. Receipts, 1,500 barrels. Supers. selling at \$1 60 to \$1 75. The latter figure only for choice bakers' brands.

DAY GOODS.—This trade may be divided into two branches, viz.: that of Imported Goods and that of Domestic Manufactures. The first and largest branch is not buoyant this spring. March has been a poor month, as compared with last year, and April does not appear to be going to make up for it. The whole importation this spring, however, is less than that of last spring; and if, as well-informed parties anticipate, the sales be only about two-thirds of last year's, the stock left will not be much greater, and the country will be in a better state. It is not believed that the dullness this year is on account of any diminution of purchasing power in the country, which is in a sound condition, but on account of an accumulation of stocks. Notwithstanding the feeling of depression which we have described, importers generally are doing fully as well as they expected, and a fair business has been done both through travelling salesmen and buyers visiting the city.

Canadian tweeds, which are now an important staple, have not been manufactured to the same extent for this spring's trade as formerly, and sales have been good in proportion to stock. These goods are now so well got up and so cheap that parcels have been sent to London and sold for the Australian market at a paying profit. The failure of a dry goods house in London, Ont., is announced (Messrs. Whan & McLean), but their heaviest liabilities are understood to be in Scotland.

MEN'S CLOTHING.—This business has been pretty fair this spring so far, and we learn that increasing attention is being paid to get up goods suitable for all classes of the community, and for boys as well as men.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is nothing very remarkable to note in this business, which is going on in a steady quiet way. The stocks of manufactured goods prepared for this spring have not been so large as usual, owing to some over-doing of the business last year, but it is expected that they will meet the demand. The losses by bad debts have been unusually heavy, however, and two of our wholesale boot and shoe houses have been obliged to suspend this spring.

COMPETITION FOR WESTERN TRADE.—A great effort was made in New Orleans last year, we know not with what success, to reduce all charges and commissions on receiving and selling shipping produce at that port, and a canal was projected which was to take vessels to sea by a short cut of a few miles, instead of the present intricate and costly river channel of 150 miles. Should these plans be carried out, there is no doubt that a greatly increased share of the produce of the Northwestern States would seek that route to the seaboard and Europe. In consequence, perhaps, of this Southern effort to attract business, there has been a corresponding move at Buffalo and New York to diminish elevator and other charges on grain, and to facilitate shipment at the latter port; and now we see by the report of the last meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, that the diminution of charges is very properly engaging the attention of that body.

The great natural outlets for the north west (which is the granary of the world) are the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence; and an artificial one which is more used than either of them, is found in the Erie Canal. Railroads, of which there are four or five great through lines, are also doing a large share of the business; but there is work for all these competing channels of communication, each of which will, doubtless, do its best to obtain a preponderating share of business.

FINANCIAL.—The Bank of Montreal has sold to some extent; opening at 145 1/2, and settling down to 144 1/2. British opened strongly at 105 1/2, at which rate some sales were effected; closing at 105. Ontario were offered more freely, and have sold at par and 99 1/2. City have declined to 102, at which considerable amounts have been placed, continuing to be offered at the same rate, with buyers at 101 1/2. People are better, having sold at 108 1/2. Merchants are the turn upward; the sales have ranged from 107 1/2 to 107 1/2, and are now held for 107 1/2. Toronto are purely nominal, no transactions being reported. Jacques Cartier have sold at 109 1/2 and 109 1/2, and Mechanics at 97 1/2. Gore dull at 40 to 41. Quebec would bring 101 1/2; holders asking 102. Nationale would bring 108, but there are no shares offering. Eastern Townships are procurable at 1/2 prem, 1 dis. being the views of buyers. Commerce are quiet and unaltered. There is a better feeling in the market for Royal Canadian, sales were made at 77, but there are none now to be had under 80. Richelieu have changed hands at 108 and Canadian Navigation at par and 1/2 prem., closing at 101. Gas is scarce and wanted at 133. Mining Stocks are very quiet, a few shares of Huron Copper Bay sold at 35c. Governments are in demand, but there is only a small amount offering. Dominion would readily bring 106. Other securities are nominally the same as quoted this day week.—Montreal Herald

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The dullness that has so long characterized this branch of trade has somewhat abated, and there is now renewed activity, with a moderate demand for such goods as are suitable to the Spring trade. Stocks are running down; some staples are scarce and difficult to buy, although prices have not notably advanced except Tin Plates, which are some 25 cents per box dearer. The advance in price on this article in England has been fully 4s sterling per box since November last. Bar and Block Tin have advanced still more, equal to £45 stg. per ton within the same period. This will still further stiffen prices here. In Sheet Hardware a fair business is doing, but prices are not quite satisfactory. The Spring importations will not be heavy, yet they will be quite equal to the wants to the trade.—Herald

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.—Beef.—The market during the week was well supplied, and there was a brisk trade in the prime animals for home consumption and export. Mr. John Wilson, drover, bought a car load of steers for the Montreal market, at 4 1/2 c per lb., live weight. Mr. J. Britton bought 16 choice cattle from Messrs. Dryden, Anderson and Howard all of Whitty, at \$8 per 100 lbs., dressed weight. A large number of drovers passed through yesterday, on their way to Elora and Guelph cattle fairs, where large purchases are likely to be made. We quote prices in this market per 100 lbs., dressed weight:—1st class, \$7.50; 2nd class, \$6 to \$6.50; inferior, \$5. Sheep.—The market has not been well supplied during the week; the supply being unequal to the demand. We notice a sale of a car load of sheep bought by Mr. Welsh, drover, at \$4 63 per 100 lb., live weight; also a sale by Messrs. Gooderham & Worts of 120 choice sheep and lambs, on private terms. Spring Lambs.—Have been in plentiful supply. We quote:—1st class, \$3 to \$3.50; 2nd class, \$2.50; 3rd class, \$2 each. Calves.—There has been a scarcity of first class, with a large supply of inferior. So many of the latter were offered that several could not find a market, and had to be taken home. We quote:—1st class, \$8; 2nd class, \$4 to \$5; 3rd class \$2 to \$2.50.—Globe

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE MARKET. MONTREAL, April 9

Men's Calf Boots.....\$2 75 to 3 25 do. Kip do.....2 50 to 3 00 do. Thick do.....2 00 to 2 40 do. Heavy Brogans.....1 25 to 1 40 do. Calf do.....1 40 to 1 60 do. Heavy do.....0 90 to 1 10 Boys' Heavy do.....0 80 to 1 00 Youths' do.....0 80 to 1 00 Women's Split Boots.....0 90 to 1 00 do. do. Buff.....1 10 to 1 20 do. do. Prunella Gaiters.....0 75 to 1 50 do. do. Balmorals 1 00 to 1 75 do. do. do. do.....1 25 to 1 40 do. do. Kid do. Sewed, 1 50 to 2 25 Misses' do. do.....1 25 to 1 75 do. do. Pegged do. 1 00 to 1 25

REMARKS.—A fair though not active demand continues, and a general disposition prevails among manufacturers to curtail their operations as the season advances, so that no overstock may be expected and a healthier tone in the trade will probably be produced.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—APRIL 13. Cattle, Extra, none; First quality, \$8 00 to \$9 00; Second and Third, \$7 50 to \$8 50; Milch Cows, \$20 00 to \$25 00; Extra, \$35 00 to \$40; Sheep, \$5 00 to \$6; Extra, \$8 to \$9; Lambs, \$2 50 to \$4; Hogs, Dressed, \$9 00 to \$10; Hides, 8c; Pigs, \$1 00 to \$1 20; Tallow, 5 1/2c.

REMARKS.—Market dull and very few cattle required.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Hemlock Spanish Sole, Waxed Upper, Grained do) and prices in cents.

REMARKS.—No change in prices. Dullness still prevails. JOHN DUGGALL & Co., 474 St. Paul street.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS. The attendance to-day was very small, and the quantity of produce limited to the island, with the exception of a few who crossed the river at Longueuil this morning with a small quantity of farm seeds, maple sugar, syrup, &c.

Table with columns for item names (e.g., Flour, country, per 100 lbs., Oatmeal, Indian Meal) and prices.

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

MONTREAL, April 13. FLOUR, per. brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, none; Extra nominal, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Fancy, \$4.65 to \$4.75; Supers from Canada Wheat, \$4.55 to \$4.60 nominal; Strong Supers from Canada Wheat, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal), nominal; City brands of Super. (from Western Wheat) nominal; Canada Super. No. 2, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Fine, \$3.90 to \$4; Middling, \$3.60 to \$3.80; Pollards, nominal; U. C. Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.25 per 100 lbs. City brands, nominal. The market remains very quiet, with only a limited demand. Several 100 barrel lots of Superfine were taken for local consumption at from \$4.65 to \$4.70 for Strong brands—and \$4.60 for ordinary. Extra in retail lots sold at \$5.00 fine at \$4, and Middlings at \$3.89.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Nominal at \$6 to \$6.20, according to quality. WHEAT, per bushel of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, nominal; Red Winter nominal; No. 2 Chicago Spring, nominal. PEASE, per 60 lbs.—Nominal at 90c to 92c. CORN, per 56 lbs.—Only a retail business doing.

OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—May be nominally quoted at 45c to 46c. BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Nominal at \$1 to \$1.10, with occasional parcels of choice bringing higher rates. RYE, per 56 lbs.—Purely nominal at 75c. to 80c.

BUTTER, per lb.—Prices wholly nominal at 20c to 22c for good to choice. CHEESE, per lb.—Quiet; 14c. to 14 1/2c. LARD, per lb.—Quiet at 16 1/2 to 17c. PORK, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Firm; Mess \$27.75 to \$28.25; Thin Mess, \$24.50 to \$25. Prime Mess and Prime nominal.

MEATS, per 100 lbs.—First Pigs, \$5.50 to \$5.52 1/2, according to tares; Seconds \$4.80 to \$4.85 nominal; Thirds, \$4.25 to \$4.30. First Pears \$5.55 to \$5.60.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—No. 1 Wheat quiet and moderately active at \$1.12 1/2 in store; No. 2 Wheat at \$1.07 1/2 in store; receipts, 7,000 bushels; shipments, 10,000. No. 2 Wheat \$1.11 buyer month. Flour dull and unchanged. Mess Pork firm, \$30 to \$30.50.

CHICAGO, April 13.—No. 2 Wheat easier at \$1.06 1/2 in store; receipts, 0,000 bush.; shipments, 22,000 bushels. Corn firmer at 51c. in store; receipts, 47,000 bush.; shipments, 30,000 bushels. Mess Pork firmer at \$30.75.

BIRTHS. DENNIS.—In this city, on the 6th, the wife of C. R. Dennis, of a son. MCCUTCHEON.—In this city, on the 5th instant, Mrs. David McCutcheon, of a daughter. WENGER.—In this city, on the 6th inst., the wife of Charles Wenger, of a son. ROGERS.—In this city, on the 4th instant, Mrs. John Rogers, 281 Dorchester street, of a daughter, still-born.

BROWN.—At 8 Hamilton Drive, Glasgow, Scotland, on the 21st ult., Mrs. William Brown, of a daughter. STURGEON.—At Martintown, Ont., on the 27th inst., Mrs. J. Sturgeon, of a son. STEWART.—At Alexandria, Glengarry County, Ontario, on the 28th March, the wife of P. A. Stewart, of a daughter.

SMALL.—At 45 City Councilor street on the 11th inst., Mrs. E. A. Small, of a daughter. MINTO.—In this city, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. Hector M. Minto, of a daughter. LEEMING.—In this city, on the 11th instant, the wife of Mr. Thomas Leeming, of a son. GIBSON.—In this city, on the 9th inst., at 109 Wellington street, the wife of William T. Gibson, of a daughter.

MARRIED. DUNLOP, DALY.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Joshua Fraser, Esq., at St. Andrew's, Orlerly, Ont., Clerg., 75th Highlanders, to Elizabeth Lucy Daly, of Montreal. CUSHING, MACDUGALL.—In Zion Church, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., Lemuel Cushing, Jr., Esq., Advocate, to Ellen M. Macdougall, all of this city.

TREW, KIRKUP.—On the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. Howard, B. Trew, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Jane Kirkup, widow of the late R. Kirkup, Esq., of this city. No cards.

DIED. SPRINGLE.—On Saturday morning, the 10th instant, Frank, beloved child of James H. Springle, aged seven years. HIGGINS.—In this city, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Higgins, aged 61 years. CALDWELL.—In this city, on the morning of the 10th instant, Emily Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Caldwell, Esq., aged three years and seven months. CLARK.—At Hochelaga, April 9th, James, infant son of James Clark, Esq., aged three months and six days. MILLAN.—On Thursday, 8th instant, Michael Millan, aged 67 years. MINTO.—In this city, on the 11th inst., the infant daughter of Mr. Hector M. Minto. SCANLAN.—At 97 Guy street, on the 12th inst., Patrick, youngest son of Michael Scanlan, aged two months and 16 days. CAMPBELL.—On the 11th instant, at the Montreal General Hospital, after a short illness, Christina, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Campbell, farmer Grenville, P. Q. TORRANCE.—Yesterday evening, 9th inst., at St. Antoine Hall, of congestion of the brain, Isabella, daughter of the late Benjamin Torrance, Esq., aged 14 years. DRISCOLL.—On the 9th instant, in this city, in the 38th year of his age, Edmund, fourth son of Henry Driscoll, Esq., the latter formerly senior Assistant Judge of the Superior Court, and for some time Assistant Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada. SCOTT.—In this city, in the St. Andrew's Home, on the evening of the 6th inst., William Scott, nephew of Mr. Walter Scott, aged 61 years. LOMER.—At Lubeck, Germany, on the 18th ult., Edwiga Angel Lomer, daughter of Gerhard Lomer, Esq., of this city, in her 79th year. DISTRIN.—On April 7th, of heart disease, Edward Holditch Distrin, aged 22 years and 7 months. MURPHY.—On the 5th instant, Jane Amelia Perry, wife of P. S. Murphy, of this city. DAVIDSON.—At Cote St. Paul, on the 4th April, Mary Edith, the beloved wife of John Davidson, and eldest daughter of the late James S. McCaughey, aged 2 1/2 years and 10 months.

Advertisements. CHEESE BANDS, specially manufactured, different widths, for sale. LEWIS S. BLACK & THOM, McGill street.

WANTED, a Principal for the Huntingdon Academy; also, a Female Teacher for the Primary School. Apply to Rev. JAMES WATSON, Huntingdon, Que. WANTED, an experienced Proof Reader, of either sex, of good education and general reading. A practical Printer preferred. Apply to the proprietors of the WITNESS. s.w.w.

ANY PERSON able to give information respecting Mr. E. BRYANT, supposed to come from Brighton, England, will confer a favor by addressing Box 227, Post office, Montreal.

A STORE CHANCE.—A large Store doing a good business and an excellent Farm for sale, situated in one of the best localities on the Ottawa River; terms very reasonable. City property taken in part payment if required. For full particulars address A. B., Box 33, P.O., Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In re, ISIDORE BERNARDIS, Insolvent.—On the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.—ISIDORE BERNARDIS, per J. ROBILOUX, his Attorney, et licent.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT WORK, "FALLEN PRIDE," pronounced her best story. Price, 50 cents. For sale by C. H. KIRBY, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, 399 Notre Dame street.

INFORMATION TO TRAPPERS how to successfully catch the fur-bearing animals; also, how to make the best scents to draw them to the traps. Price, one dollar. Sent promptly by mail to all who apply; register your letter Address P. P. PENNOCK, Esq. P.O., Ontario.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF 594 HORSES. BY ORDER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. TO BE SOLD IN CANADA.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT will Sell by Public Auction at the following Military Stations, on the days herein announced, viz.: At the ARTILLERY BARRACKS, LONDON, on FRIDAY, 7th May next. At the CAVALRY BARRACKS, TORONTO, on TUESDAY, 10th May next. At the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS, MONTREAL, on TUE-SAY, 18th May next.

IN ALL 594 CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES, Belonging to the Corps proceeding to England. At London, 70 ARTILLERY HORSES. At Toronto, 228 CAVALRY and 85 ARTILLERY HORSES.

At Montreal, 130 CAVALRY and 130 ARTILLERY HORSES. The whole of these Horses are trained and in splendid working condition; amongst them are many IMPORTED ENGLISH MARES, very valuable for breeding.

So large a number of Good Horses to be POSITIVELY sold should not be lost sight of by dealers, stock breeders, and others. A deposit on each Horse will be ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED from each purchaser. The Horses will be on VIEW on the two days preceding the sale, at the above-mentioned Barracks.

Terms CASH, payable in Gold or in Canadian Bankers' Funds, before delivery. For further particulars, enquire at the Commissariat Offices at Montreal, Toronto, and London. Sale to commence each day at TEN o'clock.

COMMISSARIAT. 81 Notre Dame street. Montreal, 20th March, 1869. By order of the Senior Commissariat Officer JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer for the Montreal sales.

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

LEATHER DEPARTMENT. In this department we sell all descriptions of Leather on Tanner's account; and keep Hides and Cod Oil. In both departments our experience and connections secure for consignors the best prices of the market, whilst our charges are moderate, and our settlements prompt.

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

MONTREAL LINSLED OIL MILLS. The subscribers now offer for sale, LINSLED-OIL AND OIL-CAKE, W. SMITH & BRO., 17 William street.

Advertisements.

SPRING DRY-GOODS WHOLESALE.

The subscribers have received and opened up the bulk of their new stock, comprising all the novelties of the season. Buyers are invited to examine their large assortment of SPRING AND FANCY DRY-GOODS before making their purchases. TERMS LIBERAL. GEORGE WINKS & CO. ALBERT BUILDING, Corner McGill and Bonaventure streets.

JAMES BAYLIS IMPORTER OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, 110 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, 110.

Has just received, by late steamers, a choice assortment of TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS, which he still offers at reduced prices; also, a choice lot of ENGLISH and AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, and a new style of WINDOW-SHADE, very suitable for summer.

JAMES BAYLIS, 110 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, 110.

EPILEPSY. EPILEPTIC CURE, prepared by J. GARDNER, Chemist, Montreal. The wonderful effect the taking of it has in preventing the fits should induce ALL subject to the above sickness to use it.

For Sale at GARDNER'S BAKING-POWDER DEPOT, 375 Notre Dame street, and at the EAST-END DRUG STORE, 211 and 213 Notre Dame street, corner of St. Gabriel street, in bottles at 3s., 5s., and 15s. each.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. TOTAL ASSETS.....\$17,003,025. PREMIUM REVENUE.....\$4,788,278. THE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, as well as the FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES, issued by this first-class English Company, are protected by LARGE RESERVE FUNDS, and the personal responsibility of all Shareholders.

MODERATE IN RATE. PROMPT IN PAYMENT. LIBERAL IN SETTLEMENT. G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, Montreal.

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

J. G. PARKS, Photographer, NEW ROOMS, 81 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, FIRST-FLOOR 1868. Albums, Stereoscopic and Card Views, Frames, &c., at reduced prices. No charge for siting over. Photographs taken six days in the week, rain or shine; but remember to bring the Babies early in the day. Don't forget the place, 81 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 9 HOSPITAL-STREET, MONTREAL, Importers, send carriage free on receipt of the Cash, or payable to Express on delivery. Four 5lb. Packages, two 12lb. or one 25 lb. and Half-chests, Everybody speaks well of the Tea. Common Congou—Broken Leaf, 5c.; Fine English Breakfast, 50, 60, and 65c.; Fine Souchong, a rare English Breakfast Tea, 75c.; Japan, good, 50 to 55c.; Fine, 60 to 65c.; Very Fine 75c.; (Green Tea), Young Hyson, 5c.; Fine, 60 to 65c.; Very Fine, 65c.; Gunpowders, 7c.; Everybody speaks well of the Tea, equally cheap; quality considered. Beware of Pedlars offering Teas in small quantities, as from this establishment. s.w.w.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of Canadian and United States' Mails. Winter arrangements, 1868-9. This Company's Lines are composed of the underequipped first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built, double-engine, Iron Steamships:—

PRUSSIAN.....3000 tons. Building SCANDINAVIAN.....3200 " " Capt. Graham GREASY.....2700 " " Capt. Wylie AUSTRALIAN.....2700 tons. Capt. Wylie NESTORIAN.....2700 tons. Lt. Dutton, RNLI. PERUVIAN.....2900 tons. Capt. Ballantine. MORAVIAN.....2650 tons. Capt. Brown. HIBERNIAN.....2431 tons. Lt. Smith, RNR. NOVA-SCOTIAN.....2390 tons. Capt. Aire. NORTH AMERICAN.....1781 tons. Capt. Barclay DAMECUS.....1800 tons. Capt. Trecks OTTAWA.....1831 tons. Capt. Archer ST. DAVID.....1650 " " Capt. Watt ST. GEORGE.....1468 tons. Capt. Jones ST. ANDREW.....1432 " " Capt. Scott ST. PATRICK.....1207 " " Capt. Ritchie NEWCASTLE..... " " Building

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

NOVA-SCOTIAN.....March 27th HIBERNIAN.....April 3rd NORTH-AMERICAN....." 10th MORAVIAN....." 17th AUSTRALIAN....." 24th PERUVIAN....." May 1st

Rates of passage from Portland: CABIN.....\$70 to \$80 STEERAGE.....\$25.00 THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail between the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of winter navigation.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. For freight or other particulars, apply to H. A. ALLEN, corner of Youville and Common streets, Montreal.

TERMS. "DAILY WITNESS" \$3 per annum, or \$4 delivered in town, —id. each. "MONTREAL WITNESS" (semi-weekly), \$2 per annum, —id. each. "WEEKLY WITNESS" ready on Thursday, \$1 per annum, —id. each.

Advertisements inserted in any of these editions at the rate of 7 cents per line first insertion, and 4 cents each subsequent insertion.

The "MONTREAL WITNESS" is printed and published by JOHN DUGGALL & JOHN BENTLEY DUGGALL, Proprietors, 128 Great St. James Street.—Bruce head of Drummond Street.