ADVERTISING TERMS.
Daily Witness, 10c. per line first insertion, and all after insertions on inside pages.
5c. per line after insertions on outside pages.
Tri-Weekly and Weekly, 10c. first insertion; 5c. each subsequent insertion.

Montreal Witness,

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

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
Daily Witness, Delivered in Montreal, $4.00;
Mailed to Subscribers, $3.00......
Tri-Weekly, $2.00; Weekly, $1.10. } Postage paid
New Dominion Monthly, $1.50..... } by publishers.
Canadian Messenger, 30c..........

VOL. XXX., NEW SERIES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875. No. 88.

HARRY BLOUNT.

BY PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

CHAPTER XXXV—(*Continued.*)

What a scene presented itself to Harry when he was thus suddenly brought from dreams to realities! Dark and wild realities indeed they were! The sail was flapping about and was already slit open by the violence of the wind. "We must get the sheet free!" he shouted, and they did get it free, but once liberated from the cleat it wriggled out of their hands like a live eel and was over the bulwark in an instant, whipping the water, and tying itself into inextricable knots. As for the sail, it was now rent in several places and flapped about with a noise like pistol-shots. The "Alaria" was now going simply before the wind, with her head to the wide Atlantic.

"We must get that sail down, if we can," said Greenfield, "and just send for it with nothing but the storm jib. Can you get it down, Harry? I daren't quit the tiller."

Harry went to the halyards and managed to lower the gaff, but the sail gave him infinite trouble and knocked him about dangerously; at one time nearly pulling him overboard. At length he managed to get it all in on deck, but it was so torn as to be of no use till it could be mended, and he had neither time nor skill to mend it.

"There's nothing for us now," he said, "but to go wherever the wind pleases, and it's taking us farther and farther out into the Atlantic Ocean."

"Well, we needn't despair. The yacht is all right yet. See, she goes more pleasantly now! That jib seems to lift her more up, whereas the trysail was driving her under water. The big waves seem to slip from under us. I think we're safer than we were."

"Yes, but we're getting farther and farther out, and the waves get bigger and bigger!"

"Calverley told me the east wind never lasts long on the west of Scotland, so we shall have a west wind very likely in a day or two, and then we can come back again. We'll rig up a sort of square-sail. Anything will do with a fair wind. All I'm beginning to be afraid of is meeting with some vessel in the dark. Look at the compass. Don't you see the wind has changed its direction? It blows now very much more from the north, and we shall be driven right into the track of the American vessels. The lantern at the mast-head doesn't quite satisfy me. It looks as if it wanted trimming. We need a good light more than ever."

Harry looked up at the lantern and saw that its light was getting dim, so he lowered it at once on the deck. He took it into the cabin to trim it, and in trimming, extinguished it. There was no light in the cabin (a great mistake), and Harry could not find the matches, so he came on deck to light a small candle-lantern at the binnacle, a most foolish thing to do as the sequel will show. Before Greenfield had time to say "don't," our hero had opened the binnacle to light his candle when a gust of wind extinguished both and left them in total darkness.

"You shouldn't have done that," Greenfield said, "the matches are in the cabin in a box on the shelf in the little cupboard."

Harry went down immediately to seek for them and found the box, a large one, but the only box of matches on board the "Alaria." At the instant when he took it in his hand there came a terrific sea which swept clean over the deck and carried Greenfield off his legs. He caught at something, which proved to be the mast, and clung to it for his life, without which he would have gone overboard. The water rushed down the companion ladder in a heavy cascade and immediately flooded the floor of the cabin. The violence of the shock at the same time threw Harry off his balance and made him fall against the wainscot, when he instinctively opened both hands, and every lucifer match they had on the "Alaria" fell into the swill of salt-water about his feet.

The situation was now really critical, the waves had grown to an awful size, towering like opaque black mountains behind the little yacht, and threatening to engulf her. Not a star was visible in the densely-clouded heaven, but lights of another kind began to be visible, and these only added to the disquiet of our two young friends. They were the lanterns of ships at sea which were battling with the tempest in their own way, and able to contend against it with the knowledge of experienced captains and the strength of sufficient crews. Greenfield's heart sank within him as he perceived this new source of danger. "We are approaching the track of the American ships," he said, "and we may possibly get run down as we have not a spark of light to show where we are."

Nor was this fear a groundless one. The lights grew more and more distinct, and at length the red and green lights of an approaching steamer were visible in vivid color. It was scarcely possible to affect the movements of the "Alaria" with the rudder when she had no sail on her but a storm-jib. It seemed as if out of that wide trackless ocean the steamer was choosing exactly the very line which would place the little "Alaria" precisely in her path. The lights grew more and more brilliant and shone like two baleful stars.

"I wish those colored lights were away," said Greenfield, "I don't like them!"—still they grew and increased, until at length the sound of the paddles could be heard about the waves, and the steamer bore down directly upon the "Alaria."

She was a huge Atlantic liner, before whose sharp, thin cutwater, the strongest yacht in England would have gone down like a fishing-boat. A hundred passengers were in her splendid saloon, comfortably warmed, brilliantly lighted, thinking only of themselves, and trying to pass the time in amusement or conversation so far as the motion of the ship would let them, but never once imagining the possibility that she might send two fellow-creatures to the bottom unseen, unheard, and unlamented! The man on the look-out, however, with that keenness of sight in the gloom; which sailors acquire by practice, had a vague fancy that he distinguished something, and passed a cry to the steersman, who, by a turn of the wheel, made the ponderous mass of the vessel deviate a little from its course, and that little saved the "Alaria." The huge paddle passed close to her, churning the sea into foam, the bubbling water left a whitened track, and that danger was over!

CHAPTER XXXVI—A MEETING ON THE GREAT DEEP.

After the "Alaria" had escaped from the steamer, her crew fully realized the danger of being at sea in the night-time without a light; but about an hour afterwards rose a fragment of a moon behind the clouds, so that a gray light was diffused over the tumbling waves. This light was merged very soon, and very imperceptibly, into the other light of dawn, so that it was daylight before our adventurers were clearly aware of it. At length the clouds were caught here and there by a tinge of reddish yellow amongst the prevailing slate-color, and glimpses of blue sky began to be visible at intervals. Several large ships were in sight, but at great distances; however, it was easy to see with the glass that they were sailing under very little canvas.

It is dreary at all times to be on the deck of a vessel between two and three o'clock in the morning, when the night has been stormy, and the sky is still charged with the jagged clouds of tempest; but it was especially dreary for Blount and Greenfield, who were still scudding with nothing but their storm-jib, exactly in the opposite direction to that which they would have willingly followed, and who had already begun to feel the physical hardship of their position. As there was no fire in the galley of the "Alaria," nor any practical means of lighting one, the boys could neither warm themselves nor prepare anything warm for breakfast, and although they were in the summer holidays, a night of wet and exposure had left them physically very chilly and miserable. They did not lose courage, however, but hoisted a signal of distress, in the hope that some ship-captain might observe it with his telescope, and bear down towards them. The waves were still extremely high, yet the "Alaria" rose and fell with them like a sea-bird that sits upon the water, and as the wind did not increase, but showed signs of abating, for it now lulled itself at intervals, the two boys began to hope that the worst of their perils was over, though it was still a very serious matter to be out on the Atlantic Ocean.

They went on in this way till it was nearly noon, getting as good a breakfast as they could manage under the circumstances, but feeling very tired and sleepy, so that the world of waters seemed hardly real to them, and they felt like people in a dream. A little before noon, however, Harry being at the helm at this time, Greenfield went below, and reappeared on the deck with the sextant in his hands.

"I am going to take an observation," he said; "Calverley put me up to it, and I think I shall be able to find out where we are, for the sun is visible enough behind the clouds."

Tolerably prepared by Calverley's lessons and aided by some good and clear works on navigation, Greenfield succeeded in taking an observation for latitude, and also in finding the longitude, by a comparison of the time where they were (ascertained by observation) with the Greenwich time given by the chronometer in the cabin. He was rather long about his calculations, but they came right in the end, and gave very nearly the true result, which was lat. 56.10, long. 12 west. A reference to the map of Europe showed that this was two degrees of longitude to the west of Ireland, and two hundred miles from South Uist, and as much from Isla, which was now very nearly in their own parallel of latitude.

"We're a good long way from the land!" said Harry; "and every minute takes us nearer to the middle of the Atlantic. I wish we could hail a ship! We might then put a crew into the 'Alaria,' and feel sure of saving her. I shouldn't like the Calverleys to lose their new yacht, they were so fond of her."

"And I shouldn't like Mrs. Blount to lose her grandson," said Greenfield; "she is so fond of him!"

Then they both laughed, the first time they had laughed for hours—it was a laugh of returning hope.

"As soon as ever we get to land somewhere, I'll send a telegram to the old lady."

"Better send it to somebody else—to Mr. Masham for instance, for him to bear the good news to her."

"And to think that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is perhaps only just under us, or only bit south of us, and we cannot get at it!"

Greenfield was sweeping the horizon with his glass, and said nothing; but seemed for a moment very much interested in something at a distance. At last he exclaimed, "I say, Harry, there's a yacht, a schooner yacht; she's too pretty to be a merchant ship. She's beating to windward, and coming in our direction really, though she seems to be sailing away to the south."

"Must I steer so as meet her?"

"I rather think the best way will be to keep along just as we are. She's on her port tack now. When she gets on her starboard tack, she will cross our course again."

The schooner kept a long time on the same tack, but eventually, to the great satisfaction of the crew of the "Alaria," came round on the other. The "Alaria" herself was going towards the schooner at a considerable speed, so the distance perceptibly lessened.

At last Harry said: "The wind blows from us to them, it would carry sound well, I should think, and we've a brass cannon on board. Let us fire it, and see!"

Neither Harry nor Greenfield had ever fired a cannon in his life, except little toy ones; however, they were nothing daunted by the size of the brass gun on the "Alaria," which, though small enough relatively to those of a man-of-war, was like a thirty-ton gun in comparison with the tiny artillery of their experience. Greenfield being now at the tiller, Harry immediately set about loading the cannon, having first quickly removed its cover of painted canvas, and went down below for a cartridge. There were blank cartridges and ball cartridges too (only a few of the latter). He selected one with ball, and excused the choice to Greenfield by remarking that it would do no harm to anybody, and would make "a bigger thunge;" by which he meant a louder report.

"The "thunge," as he called it, was loud enough, for it astonished the artilleryman himself, and shook the very bones of his head. The man at the helm could not help jumping, and poor little Minimus, who had been confined for his own safety to the little cabin, rushed in alarm to the bolted door, under the impression that the strange voyage had culminated in a catastrophe. The ball tore away through the upper part of two or three distant waves, then buried itself in the water for ever, and sank slowly through two miles of depth till it got to the bottom. This bit of artillery-practice rather amused Master Harry, so he expressed his conviction that it would be necessary to fire several times, in order to attract the attention of the yacht. In this way he fired five shots, and the consequence was that the schooner, instead of making long tacks, as before, made short ones, that the "Alaria" might not be discouraged. Finally, a puff of smoke came from the side of the schooner, and some seconds afterwards, the report of her gun reached the "Alaria," but not a loud report, on account of the direction of the wind.

"I think we're all right this time," said Harry, "but it's a pity not to fire off all the cartridges we have. It's very good fun. I wish we'd such a jolly cannon at Bilsbury Grange. What thungesit does make!"

Half an hour later, they were sufficiently near the schooner to examine her in detail. She was a splendid vessel of 180 tons, and her name was the "Estrella." She came in the most stately manner up into the wind, and just when her tight flat sails were quivering in stays, a boat was lowered, a life-boat, which was rowed in capital form by six smart sailors in the direction of the "Alaria." This boat was under the command of the "Estrella's" mate, who acted as coxswain. He was very soon on board the "Alaria", and in answer to his questions, heard a rapid account of the adventure.

"His lordship will be happy to see you, young gentlemen, on board the 'Estrella,'" said the mate, "you can row, of course, so we will leave four able seamen on board your yacht to take care of her. They'll be able to manage her. We can take anything you may want in the boat; any clothes, I mean."

Harry and Greenfield accordingly went below for their things, and the portmanteaus were soon transferred to the life-boat, as was Minimus, still in surprise at the succession of adventures, yet not dissatisfied at being taken out of his prison.

On board the yacht, the first person who spoke to them was the owner, a gentleman of short stature, with gray hair, and a keen, thin face, good-natured looking, yet a little imperious. He was dressed very simply, and quite in nautical fashion, in dark-blue pilot cloth. As the mate reported what he had done on board the "Alaria," and what he had found there, he used the words "my lord" and "your lordship" rather frequently, so it appeared that the old nautical gentleman was a nobleman, but the boys did not hear his name. He received them with the very greatest kindness of manner, said how glad he was to be of use to them, and gave orders that they should have a cabin to themselves. "Have you dry clothes?" he asked, to which the boys answered that they had some in their portmanteaus, so with the help of the valet, and hot water, they soon presented themselves in the state cabin, looking very clean and happy.

Harry had no notion of such a cabin, and indeed, this one had been intended by the owner of the "Estrella" much less for his own pleasure than for the reception of ladies on short pleasure cruises. It was panelled with frames of carved ebony, the panels themselves being covered with yellow satin, on which were embroidered various elegant and fanciful designs in dark purple silk. Tiny niches were reserved in the panelling, and occupied by statuettes in bronze. The sofas were covered with satin, like that upon the walls of this abode of luxury, and lamps were suspended from silver brackets (each of them a work of art) fixed in the carved ebony. All the accommodation on board the "Estrella" was on a large scale, and her state saloons were fit for royalty itself.

The owner came very soon into this floating drawing-room, and said, "I've sent two more men and the second-mate on board the 'Alaria.' They have already got her mainsail up, and she is sailing very close to the wind. She will have no difficulty in keeping company with us, for a cutter always sails closer to the wind than a schooner, and the 'Alaria' seems to be an excellent vessel of her kind. But however well the cutter may sail, you two are my prisoners, and must remain with me till we get to Liverpool."

Dinner being announced, they went to a remarkably comfortable state dining-room in carved oak and green velvet, and here they were joined by the captain of the yacht, who had been a lieutenant in the royal navy. There were no guests but our two young friends.

"Now, I want you to tell me the whole story of your adventure more at leisure, but first excuse me if I ask for your names. I see the Alaria belongs to Mr. Calverley; are you sons or relatives of his? I should scarcely take you for two brothers." Here the young gentlemen gave a brief account of themselves. When it was finished, their host's countenance was over-clouded by an expression of great sadness. "I wonder," he said, "whether you are related to the Blounts of Bilsbury Grange. I knew the last Mr. Blount, of Bilsbury, to his great misfortune, for he went abroad, at my request, to be of use to me, and both he and his wife unhappily perished in the steamer which was to have brought them back to England."

"I am his only son, my lord," said Harry, "and you must be Earl Wymondeswold."

The Earl looked at Harry with an expression of such astonishment that it appeared to be mingled with dread, as if he had just witnessed something supernatural. Then he held out his hand to Harry, and said, "This gives me at once so much pleasure, and so much pain, that I cannot say more on the subject now. All I feel able to say is, that I have never been aware that your father and mother had left a child behind them in England. I knew that they had none in Spain, and saw, from the list of passengers lost in the 'Gaudalquivir' that they had no infant with them. I called on your grandmother at Bilsbury soon after the event. She was at home, but sent to say that she was too unwell to receive me, and I felt that the sight of me could not be otherwise than very painful to her, so I did not call again. Hence my ignorance about you. Had I known you were living, you would not have required this strange adventure to find me."

From that moment, the Earl did not treat Harry as a friend, but as a son. He asked all about his education, and about what he intended to do in after-life. Nothing of all this was lost upon the servant who waited at the little dinner-table, and an hour afterwards it was known to every man in the forecastle, with the usual exaggerations, so that Harry found himself treated with the very greatest deference by all on board the "Estrella."

(*To be Continued.*)

A BOY SAVES A TRAIN.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of Saturday, 3rd inst., has this interesting story:—

Last Tuesday the Cincinnati day express, going east, left Connersville on time, and was flying on its way at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, when approaching a bridge over a river a few miles from Connersville the engineer noticed a small boy in the middle of the track motioning wildly with his arms. The heavy rains for several days before had caused the man at the throttle no little anxiety, and in a moment it flashed over his mind that the bridge, but a very short distance ahead, was at least damaged by the freshet. With one hand he reached for the whistle, and with the other he reversed the engine. The train employees heard no ordinary stopping signal in the keen, short whistle, and in a moment conductor, baggageman, and all the train employees were helping the regular brakemen wind the chains that were perhaps the only hopes of saving the lives of all on board. The train was stopped within a few steps of where the bridge once rested on the abutment. The structure had been washed entirely away, and had it not been for the boy the entire train would have gone into the river, as the bridge was just at the end of a curve, and so hidden by trees that its disappearance would not have been noticed until too late. As soon as the passengers had gotten over the shock the full realization of their danger had caused, a search was made for the boy. He was found sitting down off to one side of the track, shaking as if he had a chill so badly was he frightened. Every one on the train flocked around the brave little fellow, who said he was eleven years old, and almost crushed him in their joyful anxiety to even touch his body. He innocently said he did not begin shaking until he sat down, thereby showing that not until he had seen the train stop in safety did his nerves give way. He said his name was Davis and that he lived near by, pointing to a farm-house. He was on his way home from a neighbor's when he discovered that a bridge had been washed away since passing an hour previous. He remembered the down passenger train, and knowing it was about time it came along, hurried up the track to give warning. He had only arrived at the spot where he was noticed by the engineer when the train came along. One of the passengers, an elderly Quaker lady, gave him five dollars, which he was reluctant to accept, although the conductor informed her that the officers of the road would reward the boy. The following day Superintendent Williams arrived at the scene, and hunting out the hero, gave him what money he had about him, some twenty dollars, with the promise that whenever he wanted anything at all, he should apply to him.

NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY.

LEGAL OPINION ON THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA BONDS.

Messrs. R. Laflamme, Q.C., and P. Aylen, on request of the Municipal Council of the County of Ottawa, have given a formal legal opinion as to whether the Corporation could be compelled to sign debentures to the amount subscribed.

On the 12th June, 1872, the Ottawa County Council authorized the Warden to subscribe to twenty thousand shares in the above railway on these conditions:

1. That the said subscription should be payable in debentures of the Corporation of the said County of Ottawa of one hundred dollars each, payable twenty-five years after date, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, on the first January and July of every year.

2. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars as the work of the railway progresses within the said County of Ottawa, such payments not to exceed fifty per cent. of the value of work done and materials furnished on the line between the boundary of the County of Argenteuil and the village of Aylmer, and not to exceed three thousand dollars on any one mile thereof. Such payments on account shall be made monthly as the work progresses, upon the certificate of the Company's engineer, which may be verified, if required by the Corporation, by an engineer to be elected by the municipal council of the said county.

3. To complete the said railway on or before the 1st December, 1875.

The Company is insolvent. They have not paid any of the proprietors through whose lands the road passes. None of the stock subscribed has been *bona fide* paid by the shareholders, and it is absolutely impossible for the Company to complete the road for the 1st December, 1875.

The Company caused a writ of *mandamus* to be issued, ordering the Warden and Secretary Treasurer to sign debentures to the amount of $150,000; and also instituted an action in damages for $500,000 against the Municipal Council for their refusal to issue the debentures requested.

THE LEGAL OPINION.

1. That the Municipal Council is not bound to issue the debentures and to deliver them to the Company. If the amount of stock required to be subscribed was not *bona fide* subscribed to the amount fixed by the charter, the Company cannot exact the accomplishment of the obligation of the Municipality. The default of paying the owners the price of the land deprives the Company of any right to the road; they have virtually no road. Any and every one of the proprietors is entitled to recover his property, remove the works and efface the road. Adding to this the insolvency of the Company, there remains no security whatever, even for the existence of a road.

2. The condition that the road will be completed (in running order on or before the first of December next, 1875), and the utter impossibility to have it done within this period, coupled with the insolvency of the Company, would alone justify the Council in withholding the debentures.

3. If the Court held the Council bound to grant the debentures, the Railway Company cannot in law obtain any damages from the Municipality beyond the interest at six per cent. on the amount the Company would be entitled to obtain—from the date of the formal demand. There is no principle of law so clearly, so positively and so universally established.

4. We consider that the *mandamus* and proceedings taken by the Railway Company against the Municipality altogether unfounded. The issuing of these debentures is not a subject for a *mandamus*. It is a matter of contract; the law provides and secures to the Railway Company the ordinary and usual remedy of an action to have the municipality condemned to pay the amount or deliver the debentures.

DEATH OF LADY FRANKLIN.

The news of the death of Lady Jane, widow of Sir John Franklin, was not unexpected. For many weeks she suffered much, and on several occasions it was announced that the end was near. Her anxious spirit took its flight last Sunday. In the United States, in Great Britain, indeed, throughout the civilized world, her memory will long be held in reverence for the devoted and unceasing labors in endeavoring to rescue her husband imprisoned in Arctic ice, and to ascertain all that could be known regarding his fate. The deceased was the second wife of Sir John Franklin, and she was married to him at Liverpool, on the 8th of March, 1828, shortly after his return from his third Arctic expedition. She was the daughter of John Griffin. Lady Jane accompanied her husband to Tasmania, of which he was appointed Governor, and there she ably seconded the efforts of her husband in improving the condition of the colony. On the 19th of May, 1845, Sir John sailed from Sheerness in command of the "Erebus" and "Terror" to endeavor to discover the North-west passage. It was intended that the expedition should return in 1847; but no news was heard of it in 1848. Lady Franklin became alarmed for the safety of the vessels, and with all the earnestness and anxiety of a noble woman's love she created a sympathy in Great Britain and America which led to the equipment and dispatch of several search enterprises, among which may be mentioned the expedition fitted out by the late Henry Grinnell, of New York, but all of these adventures failed in the object of their quest. At last the mystery was solved by Captain McClintock in 1859. In a cairn at Point Victory, on May 6th, a slip of paper was found, stating, among other facts, that "Sir John Franklin died on the 11th June, 1847." Lady Franklin now abandoned all hope that her husband was alive. Henceforth she devoted her life to public and private charities, and to collecting all the intelligence she could about her lost husband. Among her last acts was taking leave of the captain of the "Pandora," the vessel lately fitted out to endeavor to collect all the relics of the ill-fated expedition in which her brave husband perished. It will also be remembered that a week or two ago she requested the prayers of the people of America. There is a touching heroism about the career of Lady Jane Franklin which will ever form a page of deep interest in the history of Arctic discovery.

THE STRANGERS NOTE BOOK.

CANADA TRADE AND CANADA MORALS—THE GROWTH OF BRITISH PROSPERITY IN THE DOMINION—THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER—A NEW FASHION OF THE ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

MONTREAL, July 8.—The Canadians have, even among themselves, a very high reputation for always complaining about business being bad. However brisk trade may be, and however large profits a citizen of the Dominion may realize, he will never avow that he is doing a good business. Such being the inherent proclivity of the race, it can be easily imagined how high lamentations are running now, when trade seems to be less active. I say *seems*, because it is not so actually, though people believe it to be so. Competition has immensely increased of late years, and this—reducing both the profits and the amount of business of every individual member of the trading community—makes everybody believe that trade is dormant. Nobody takes into consideration that where five or six years ago there were one or two establishments of a given kind, there are five, six and ten now. Montreal, for instance, has now as many as seven regular transatlantic lines of communication, instead of the only Allan line of a few years back. The city has now six hotels instead of two. It is the same with banks, dry good stores, and every branch of trade, commerce, and industry. All these establishments are not only subsisting, but making profits, and their proprietors accumulating fortunes. The profits of every one of them are not so large as they might have been before, and fortunes are possibly not made so rapidly; but the mere fact of there being any profits at all under so severe a competition shows that, far from declining, trade must be constantly growing.

These letters are already dull enough without my rendering them duller still by introducing statistics; otherwise the collation of annual reports on the home and foreign trade of Canada (which I have been courteously supplied with by the Secretary of the Board of Trade) would have furnished excellent proofs that, at all events so far as this country is concerned, trade has been during the last twenty years steadily and immensely increasing. There are many branches in which the exports and imports have doubled within three or four years; others are now ten times larger than they were twenty years ago; while none has less than doubled within that period of time. Let us take a few instances at random and in round figures:

Cheese shipments from Montreal amounted in 1869-70 to less than 6,000,000 pounds; they exceed 20,000,000 pounds now. There were not fully 100,000 barrels of flour shipped from this port in 1855, while the shipments to-day are very close to 1,000,000 barrels. The increase in the export of wheat was in the same proportion; while the export of corn rose from 150,000 to over 3,500,000 bushels, and so on. And it must not be forgotten that these figures refer to the port of Montreal only, and that in the rest of Canada commercial progress is going at about the same ratio.

Another proof that the complaints concerning the slackness of trade are not well justified lies in the speedy growth of this city as well as of all the towns of Canada. I drove last night for more than two hours through suburbs, a considerable portion of which was nothing but one continuous swamp some five years ago. Comfortable houses and pretty little cottages are growing like mushrooms all around the old city, extending it to very imposing dimensions.

As I pointed out, however, in previous letters, the French population of Canada has but a small share in the increasing prosperity. They lack enterprise and energy, and hoard up coin with the usual avarice of French people of common extraction, and thus allow the wealth freely to flow into the safes and pockets of the British portion of the population. The richest men here are the Scotch and the English; next come the Irish. The Germans and the Jews are few, but almost all of them are very wealthy. The proprietor of St. Lawrence Hall is considered to be the richest German in the city. He entered the house some twenty years ago as a waiter, soon became a bar-keeper, and somehow or other made in that position the $200,000 which were necessary to buy out his employer. It must be said, however, that the standard of wealth is here considerably lower than either in England or in the States. A capital of $250,000, for instance, is considered a large fortune, and property represented by figures with more than six zeros is but of rare occurrence. The richest man in Canada seems to be Sir Hugh Allan, the senior partner of the Allan Steamship Company, a very plain-looking, square-built, middle-sized Scotchman, with a full gray beard. He is said to be worth several millions, and to have begun his career as an errand boy.

As in all countries with a comparatively low standard of wealth, property is here much more equally distributed than either in England or in the United States. Everybody seems to have something, and the paupers and beggars to be met with are very few indeed. On the other hand, the display of luxury is also incomparably smaller than in any country of the same size and wealth I have seen yet. The whole train of life here has a stamp of parsimony, almost of shabbiness about it, which, combined with a kind of gloom and natural dulness spread all over the Dominion, makes a sojourn here anything but a pleasant pastime for a stranger.

Morals run very high in Canada—if not public morals, at all events domestic morals. It is not positively claimed by the Canadians that the average amount of swindling, cheating, and political and general jobbing is much larger here than in any other country, but it is emphatically asserted that both women and men are incomparably more virtuous than anywhere else. Whether this is or is not correct, I am unable to tell. Some reasons have been given in a previous letter why conjugal fidelity and domestic virtues in general look as if they were more solid among the French of Canada than among the French of France. Of the private life of the Anglo-Saxon population here I have seen too little to express any opinion. To judge, however, from the information supplied by some of the young American and English residents here, it would seem that the Canadians are rather inclined to exaggerate their own virtues. The city being comparatively small and everybody knowing everybody else, a strict observance of the eleventh American commandment, "Don't be found out," seems to be particularly imperative here.

With reference to the question of inebriation my information is also not particularly exhilarating. Drinking places are numerous and well patronized, imbibing being indulged in freely. The bar at my hotel alone is said to clear $30,000 yearly profits. But as the Canadians remark, a great deal of the intoxicating liquors absorbed should be charged to the account of the exceptionally rude climate. It is probably to the severity of the climate, too, that the sad fact of some of the Canadian ladies indulging in the use of spirits should be attributed. Considerable discretion is, however, used in the exercise of this indulgence by either sex. The drinking places are all more or less masked. *Screens, double doors* and glazed windows everywhere protect the thirsty customer. There are also special apertures made in some cases (some like the little hole in a stage curtain) to give people a chance to avoid meeting those they don't like to meet. A father can thus escape falling upon his son, or a son upon his father, a debtor upon his creditor, and so on.

The disgraceful sight, however, which the British Islands present on every step, of women entering public drinking places, is not to be seen here. They tipple on the quiet, mostly at home; though some of the "ladies" have organized a private bar of their own in the back parlor of a Berlin wool store in St. James street. They come there—some of them driving in carriages—for the purpose of shopping, and have at the same time their "hooker" or their "horn" of whiskey, as it is called here, and a little town gossip besides.

Be it increasing sympathy for Canada or increasing dislike to the United States, a new fashion seems to have been lately spread among a certain class of British travellers to avoid visiting the States. I have several times come across British newspaper and magazine articles demonstrating that the route from California *via* Montreal is by far more interesting and pleasant than by way of New York or any of the American ports. I thought it was mere patriotic arguing; but about a dozen English travellers have arrived at our hotel within the past few days, showing that the Montreal route is really growing in popularity. Almost all these travellers had made a tour round the world *via* Suez Canal, India, China, Japan, and, on reaching San Francisco, went straight through to Niagara Falls to take a steamer at Toronto. They argue that the really curious part of the United States is the West, and that they don't care for seeing any of the Eastern American cities, which, in their opinion, are but rough and loose copies of the originals they have left at home.

It may just be possible that the chances of a sail down the St. Lawrence presents some particular attractions to them, and has something to do with the selection of the route. At all events, they seem all delighted with this portion of the trip. But I must confess that I am utterly unable to share the enthusiasm the great river provokes in the bosoms of the majority of those who come to see it. To my mind, the only attraction of the St. Lawrence is its immensity. Of beauty of any other kind there is not the slightest trace. The sameness and the flatness of the shore landscape are simply dismal, and to any real lover of river scenery who has seen the Rhine, the Danube, or the Hudson, the far-famed St. Lawrence must in the long run appear very much like a voluminous collection of common-place sermons by the side of the "Divina Commedia" or the "Paradise Lost." Even the celebrated rapids present little interest beyond a purely retrospective one, referring to the pluck of the Indians who first attempted to "shoot" them. Any person that has had an opportunity to cross the bar at the mouth of the Adour, will find the St. Lawrence rapids mere child's play.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DOMINION NEWS.

QUEBEC.

—A French immigrant was drowned while bathing in the St. Francis river near Sherbrooke, on the 15th instant.

—The population of the town of Sherbrooke is given at 7,451, being an increase of nearly sixteen per cent. during the past year.

—The rate-payers of the municipality of South Winslow, County of Compton, held a meeting recently to consider the subject of paying the tax imposed for aid to the St. Francis and Megantic International Railway, and, according to the correspondent of the Sherbrooke *Gazette*, "passed a resolution to contest any further payment for the Railroad By law No. 37, as it is discovered, among other discrepancies, that we are paying railroad tax on $30,000 more than we were ever valued in the municipality, which raises our tax on the railroad by-law to 7¼ mills (not including sinking fund), while the law only provides for five mills on the dollar."

ONTARIO.

—Galt beat Guelph at chequers a few days ago.

—$7,500 are being spent in improving Port Stanley harbor.

—The municipality of the Township of Barnston have refused to grant liquor licenses.

—Bradford, South Simcoe, is about erecting a new Town Hall, the old one being altogether too small.

—The Flyaways and Athletics of Ottawa City challenge the best junior base-ball club of the Dominion of Canada.

—Inducements are being held out to the Ancaster Woollen Mills Co. to start their projected works at Strathroy. The company want a bonus of $10,000. It will be remembered that their buildings at Ancaster were destroyed by fire a short time ago.

—In addition to the Queen's Park Toronto a few months ago, acquired a park of about 200 acres west of the city. Not satisfied with these there is a rumor afloat to purchase the Necropolis property of about 128 acres for a park in the East End.

—Extensive preparations are being made for the Ontario Provincial Exhibition of 1875, which will take place on the Ottawa Show Grounds on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th of September next. The world is invited to compete, and it is confidently expected that the exhibition will be the most successful ever held in Canada.

—The melancholy death of the late Albert Prince, ex-M.P.P. for Essex, who was drowned while bathing on Thursday last, has already been noticed. Deceased was second son of the late Col. Prince. In the general election of 1871 Mr. Prince was returned to the Local House, in which he sat until the dissolution in January, 1874, after which he retired into private life.

—On 25th July, 1814, the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought and won by detachments of the following regulars:—The 89th, 103rd, 104th, 8th King's, Royal Scots, Glengarry Light Infantry, 19th Light Dragoons, and Canadian Militia, under the command of Major-General Riall in the fore part of the day, and under Lieut.-Gen. Drummond the latter part of the day, continuing until twelve o'clock midnight, when the Americans under Generals Brown and Scott had to retreat to Chippewa. The anniversary of the battle being on a Sunday the York Pioneers and their friends intend holding a grand pic-nic on Monday, the 26th inst., on Queenston Heights, to commemorate this eventful day in Canada's history.—*Toronto Mail.*

SCHOOL EXAMINATION, KIRK HILL, ONT.—The half-yearly examination of School Section No. 3, east, Lochiel, Glengarry Co., was held in the School-House, on July 15th. A number of parents were present, besides visitors from other sections. The examination was opened by a few explanatory remarks by the excellent teacher, Miss Annie McLeod. The pupils showed remarkable progress. They were examined by the teacher and by Mr. John E. Campbell. Mr. Campbell, who has had considerable experience in teaching, thoroughly examined the school, and said that he never attended an examination where the pupils acquitted themselves better. The examination was closed by the pupils singing a beautiful piece of music. Immediately afterwards, all repaired in procession, headed by the celebrated piper, James Fraser, to a beautiful grove on Mr. Malcolm McCuaig's farm, where a large crowd was gathered to enjoy a pic-nic. After partaking of refreshments, the people assembled around the platform. Malcolm McCuaig, Esq., was called to the chair, and several dialogues and recitations were given by the pupils, who also rendered some beautiful pieces of vocal music. A spelling match between the pupils of the school then came off, and Maggie A. McMillan was declared victor. Speeches were then given by Messrs. J. D. Campbell and John E. Campbell. The proceedings then closed.

LOWER PROVINCES.

—The imports at St. John, N.B., for the year ending June 30, 1875, were only $642,725, against $1,079,997 the year before.

—Two young men named Thomas Ferguson and Edward Fordham, who saved a daughter of Dr. Black, of Dartmouth, from a watery grave, were presented on Thursday evening last by the doctor with a silver watch and chain and a photograph of the young lady whom they rescued.

—At the Marine examination concluded in Halifax, on the 8th inst., before the Board of Examiners—Capt. P. A. Scott, R. N., Chairman—the following candidates passed as masters: Charles M. Marvin and Isaac Hilver, of Halifax; William M. Lockhart, of Windsor; and Abner McDonald, of Pictou. As mate—John T. Liscomb, of Sydney.

—During a recent thunder storm a house in Cambridge, N.B., belonging to James Reid, was struck by lightning, which passed down the chimney, ran along the stovepipe to the stove, where it turned round a teapot, passed to a pair of boots lying on the floor, tearing off the sole from one of them, and escaped by the window, shattering some of the panes, but without injuring any of the inmates.

—At Miramichi, last Monday, Mr. Blake, a stevedore, was fired at while asleep on a sofa in a boarding-house, but, fortunately, the shot missed him. Another attempt to kill him was made at Chatham, a short time before, by dropping a heavy block of timber on him from a ship on the stocks by which he was standing. It is supposed that the attempts were made either because he is an Orangeman or because he will not employ men belonging to the Laborers' Club to work for him.

—There was quite a scene last Sunday on the occasion of a funeral of a man recently deceased, whose obsequies were appointed for that day. At the house, when the undertaker attempted to close the coffin, the sister of deceased interfered and declared that he should not. Placing her arms around the coffin she gave vent to pitiful cries, and implored that her brother might not be taken from her. Firmly but kindly she was removed from the room, though not without some difficulty. Then the lid was screwed down, the coffin removed to the hearse, and the cortege moved off. When the cemetery was reached another scene ensued, for it was found that the woman, frenzied with grief, had driven to the grave yard, and was waiting the arrival of the corpse. When the coffin was lowered into the grave she attempted to jump in after it, and upon being restrained by one of the mourners she struck him a blow in the mouth which caused him to stagger. Others caught hold of her, and held her while the grave was being filled up, after which she was led from the yard and taken home.—*Halifax Herald.*

MANITOBA.

—The citizens of Winnipeg, without owing a very large debt of gratitude to the Dominion at large, have nevertheless not been behindhand in celebrating the 1st of July in the heartiest manner possible.—*Nor-Wester.*

AMERICAN NEWS.

—Six colored novices recently took the white veil at Savannah, Ga.

—The *Tablet* of New York puts its opinion of Protestantism into the following passage: "All this [*i. e.*, the sacrifice of the mass] is thrown aside by that hell-born 'ism' whose only dogma is a protest, and whose only worship is to listen to a fellow-creature talk. Throughout all its Protean forms its only worship consists of sermons, as they call them, and that only once in seven days, sparsely garnished with irreverent addresses to the Deity and religious songs, much as a leg of mutton is by a skilled cook, with carrots and turnips carved into fantastic shapes, with a frill of curled paper on the extremity of the bone by way of a benediction. The testimony of all the ages is rudely stuffed down the throat of time by a miserable parody of the Christian religion, which made its noxious appearance in the middle of the second thousand year of the Church," &c., &c. It is sometimes said that Romanism becomes liberalized by its contact with American institutions. That may be so, but the liberalizing influence has hardly yet reached the New York *Tablet.*

—A coldblooded murder is reported from Georgetown, Colorado. The Pelican Mining Company brought out some claims on the Dives, and thereby damaged another company, one of whose members, Jackson C. Bishop, resolved to have satisfaction. Jackson overtook on the road to a neighboring town Mr. Jacob Snider, banker, and a stockholder in the Pelican Company. Both men were mounted on good horses, but Snider was unarmed, while Bishop carried a revolver. Then ensued a race for life, which is thrillingly described in the papers. Snider's was the best horse, and he distanced Bishop; but in turning into the door of a barn to seek shelter, he was stopped by a buggy standing across the entrance. Before he could dismount Bishop had reached his side, knocked him from the saddle with a blow of a pistol, and then, while the unfortunate man lay with one foot still in the stirrup, Bishop fired. Snider never moved afterwards—death was instantaneous; and the murderer, with a profane yell of triumph, "loped" leisurely up the road, unfollowed, and at last accounts had not been captured.

A GREAT CITY'S NEED.—By a majority vote the citizens of Boston have decided to provide a series of extensive public parks around the city. Driving avenues will probably be constructed over the Back Bay lands to parks which will be laid out near the Chestnut Hill reservoir.

GROWTH OF A NEW BUSINESS.—At the recent convention in Philadelphia of the Packers of Canned Goods, it was stated that the business of packing fruits, vegetables and meats in hermetically sealed cans now requires a working capital of $20,000,0000, employs 50,000 persons, and uses 100,000,000 cans a year.

SEEING DOUBLE.—The Roman Catholic Vicar General Quinn, in his petition to the Board of Education of this city, claimed that 30,000 pupils were in actual attendance in his parochial school. A careful census since made of all the parochial schools in the city, Protestant as well as Romanist, sums up the exact number at 15,656.—*N. Y. Christian Weekly.*

MISCHIEVOUS.—The corporation of Yale College has undertaken to abolish the sophomore secret societies. The *New England Journal of Education* commends them for this step, declaring that for the past ten years they have been simply hotbeds for nursing corruption in every form. It strongly urges them to abolish every secret society in college, giving as a sufficient reason that "the secret society system, as developed at Yale, is a most damning blot upon the fair fame of the college."

CRIMINAL, NOT VENIAL.—Dr. H. J. Bowditch, President of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, in a special report on Inebriate Asylums, discards as sickly sentimentalism excuses for drunkenness on the plea of inability to resist temptation, and recommends that as the drunkard deprives himself of reason, he should be held responsible for the crime of drunkenness, and in most cases be deprived of his civil rights just as are the idiot, the insane, and the high criminal.

A COW KILLED BY A SNAKE.—A valuable cow belonging to Mr. Jewell at the Bay died from the effects of a bite received from a venomous snake last Saturday. The cow wandered off from the pasture and went to some marshy land near the lake, and while eating the grass the snake got into her mouth. In a few minutes the poor beast became frenzied and ran into the lake, but was chased out of the water by several people who witnessed her antics. She ran to the barnyard, and after being there a few minutes she fell dead. Soon after dying, a striped snake, three feet in length, crawled out of her mouth, which proved to have caused her death.—*St Albans, Vt., Messenger, July 12th.*

THE ICELANDIC ERUPTIONS.—By a letter from Iceland to the New York *Sun*, it appears that much as the Icelanders love their land, many will have to emigrate or perish, because of the great eruption. Olafsson says several districts of the best part of Iceland are destroyed; ashes lying so thick that it is estimated that 15,360,000,000 bushels of ashes have fallen on an area of 21,000 square miles. There are lava heaps at the spots of eruption as much as 14 miles long and from 500 to 1,000 fathoms broad. From another source, a newspaper published at Akureyri, in the north of Iceland, during the explosion, we find that the noise of the boiling of the craters could be clearly heard twenty miles away; and an intense red glare filled the sky at night. The writer describes the lava as thrown in a compact column some 300 feet high before breaking, accompanied by a bluish stream which expanded and whitened, and rose straight into the air many hundreds of fathoms in spite of a strong wind blowing.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

JUVENILE IMMIGRANTS.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—Thousands of the readers of the WITNESS will doubtless be interested in learning a few particulars relative to the party of juvenile emigrants from Glasgow, who arrived by the SS. "Waldensian," at Quebec, on Friday, 2nd inst. The total passengers numbered 150, viz: 12 cabin, 13 intermediate and 125 steerage; of the latter are the party above referred to, 47 boys and 18 girls, from the age of 5 to 16 years. They hailed from the Orphan and Destitute Children's Homes, Glasgow, established in November, 1870, through the efforts of Mr. Wm. Quarrier, of that city, and since sustained by voluntary contributions, which are regularly published in a leading Glasgow newspaper and included in the annual reports. The report of 1873 shows an account current of expenditure of £1,561 16s 9½d; the report of 1874 shows expended, £1,526 9s 6¾d, equal to about $7,600 annually. This represents the maintenance, clothing and education of an average of 100 children per annum, besides the outfit and passage money of those of them who have emigrated—a large sum certainly, but supplied, hitherto, as needed, by the same almighty power which fed Elijah in the wilderness. The foregoing figures refer exclusively to the homes of the boys (Cessnock House) and the girls (Renfield street), both connected with Miss Macpherson's distributing homes at Knowlton, Belleville and Galt, Canada, for emigration purposes. There is another establishment, also under Mr. Quarrier's management, well worthy of mention, viz:—The Orphans' Home and Mission Refuge, the report of which shows for 1873 an expenditure of £350 14s 7d, and in 1874, £445 12s 8d. This during the year 1873 gave a night's shelter to 2,075 children, and in 1874 to 2,702, being an average of between seven and eight per night. Besides many poor widows have been assisted pecuniarily, some to bury their dead; others, young and old, have had their way paid back to their friends, or to districts to which they belonged, and some deserving persons have had their rents paid. More accommodation, however, was found to be necessary on account of the increasing destitution. Mr. Quarrier proposed to erect a new building, viz, "A Boys' Lodging House and Night Refuge for Homeless Children," &c, at an estimated cost of £3,000. No sooner was the proposition made known to the public than the amount was at once subscribed by two ladies in Glasgow, who expressed a "desire to do something in memorial of one who has gone to the better land, and at the same time to help the perishing little ones." Another great and more complete work is contemplated by Mr. Quarrier, and that is, the erection of "Cottage Homes for the orphans of Scotland." The plan contemplated for the Cottage Home, is to buy about twenty acres of land near Glasgow and to build thereon ten cottages to house 300 children, with school-rooms and workshop accommodation, each cottage to accommodate from twenty to thirty children, with a man and his wife to act as father and mother at the head of each household, with play ground and other appliances attached to each cottage, with a school-room in the centre; also general workshops and a small farm to be worked by the boys, the father of each family to be able to teach a different trade, such as tailor, shoemaker, joiner, baker, &c.; the mother to do the work of each household with the assistance of the children. The sum estimated for purchasing land and building the cottages will be about £20,000 or $100,000. Of this sum about $25,000 have been subscribed. Such is the noble work sought to be accomplished by this estimable servant of Christ, and the facts quoted will afford some idea of the good done and work already performed through his instrumentality. He says in last year's report:—"During the last three years all that we have wanted for feeding, clothing, and educating, the 260 children taken into the Homes has been sent in *answer to prayer*. We depend on God to move the hearts of His people to supply all our need." His faith and implicit reliance in the divine promises encourage him to go forward confident of continued aid from the same never-failing source. He further says, "The dirty and over crowded streets and lanes of the city have, as before, been the scene of our labors, and from them we have gathered many a rough but precious jewel, which will, we have no doubt, shine brightly in the crown of our blessed Saviour. The Night Refuge for Homeless Children has been continually open, and it has proved a real blessing to hundreds of destitute boys and girls, who but for it, would have to wander the streets all night, seek shelter in some stair or close, or, in order to obtain the needed amount to pay for a night's lodging in one of the abominable lodging-houses, have been tempted to put forth their hands and take what did not belong to them. We deeply sympathize with those unfortunate boys and girls who are continually brought before our magistrates for theft, knowing how sorely they are tempted; and we firmly believe that, had there been some means of providing for those children, many of those who are now suffering a term of confinement in the reformatories, &c., would have been saved from this disgrace, and now be in a respectable position in society. Every case that comes under our notice is carefully enquired into; the suitable ones are taken into the Homes in order to be trained for future usefulness: some are sent to the Shoe-black Society; situations have been obtained for others of them, and we are thankful to say that those placed in such situations have, as a rule, turned out well."

Thus it will be seen that those rescued are not criminal, but destitute or neglected children; but who, unless they had been so rescued, would have gone on to swell the ranks of vice and villany, and crowd our penitentiaries and jails. Yet it is from amongst those that this happy band of well-fed, well-clad, and well-trained children were taken, who sailed from Glasgow in the "Waldensian" on the 15th of June, 1875, accompanied to the wharf at Mavisbank by the other children of the Homes, and an immense crowd of friends and well-wishers. Theirs the smiling faces and cheerful voices from which rang out those sweet, inspiring anthems and parting songs. It was to see them and return their cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, and bid them "God speed," that thousands lined the south shore of the Clyde and the vessels a long way down. They are the party just arrived at Quebec, looking so healthy and active and happy—ready to become citizens of the Dominion; to be planted and grow up in the country as if they were native Canadians. How changed! Let their photographs witness! Well may they say—"Our lines have fallen in pleasant places." Surely a blessing cannot fail to rest on Mr. Quarrier and all connected with him in this work and labor of love. At Greenock, passengers and crew were inspected by the Government officials. All passed muster; anchor weighed, and the steamer proceeded to receive passengers from Belfast; anchor cast in Belfast Lough, opposite Carrickfergus, early on Thursday morning. The tender arrived shortly before noon with the (20) Irish passengers, who were speedily transferred. Anchor again weighed, and away northwards past Rathlin Island and Innistrahul, out on the broad Atlantic before evening. Next day was fine, and a good run made—235 miles up to noon. With Saturday came a change in the weather: strong head-wind; consequent pitching, rolling and sea-sickness. Sabbath brought no improvement; the log up to noon (24 hours) only records 81 miles, in the same latitude and longitude, which shows over 300 miles on the last trip homewards. Many of the passengers and a few of the children were laid up. Divine service was not publicly held as intended; but the children's usual religious services were engaged in. These were daily held after breakfast and tea, and were generally conducted by the Rev. Mr. Topping, chaplain of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, who accompanied the party, assisting Mr. Atcheson, Superintendent of the Homes, and under whose supervision they have been since first established. Mr. Topping, along with the ordinary exercises of singing, Scripture reading and prayer, introduced, by way of illustration, interesting stories, of which he knows an inexhaustible number. Those exercises, earnest, simple, yet impressive, were also listened to, morning and evening, with much interest by passengers, as well as some of the officers and crew, and will not likely soon be forgotten. The seed thus sown will in due time bring forth good fruit. Considering the short time Mr. Atcheson has had the boys under his care, and what they formerly were their training is admirable, and so is their general conduct. Obedience, truthfulness, good feeling towards one another, politeness, and a desire to be useful seem the leading traits in their character. Too much cannot be said in praise of those who, out of the charity and benevolence of their hearts, have voluntarily and gratuitously rescued and fed and clothed and trained those neglected ones, and fitted them to become useful members of society. Now mark how carefully, thoughtfully and liberally their outfits are provided: A strong wooden trunk, with lock and key each. Contents—Top coat, two summer suits, a winter suit, Sunday suit, straw hat, two pairs boots, four pairs stockings, four shirts, four pocket handkerchiefs, cap, box of collars and tie, boot-laces, needles, thread and buttons, brush and comb, bible, hymn-book, Pilgrim's Progress, writing case, paper, pens and ink, pocket-knife, and temperance pledge card. This is exclusive of the suit worn on board. The girls are equally well equipped, and furnished with the many *et ceteras* which are required to make up the feminine wardrobe. Indeed, but few of the children of ordinary emigrants coming to Canada, have such complete outfits. Again their sleeping and eating accommodations on board the steamer were superior. The main steerage, capable of berthing over 150 adults, was occupied exclusively by themselves—the boys on one side—girls on the other. The chief steward, Mr. McCrae, attended at every meal to ensure proper distribution. Four of the eldest lads acted as waiters, assisting the steerage steward.

The supplies were plentiful at every table—steerage, intermediate and cabin—with the exception of "wines and spirituous liquors," which could not be obtained on board except for medicinal purposes, as the Messrs. Allan have very wisely decided to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drink on all the steamers of the Glasgow line. This is a praiseworthy step, and will be appreciated by the sober portion of the travelling community. The youthful emigrants, who are all members of the Band of Hope, were delighted to feel in the very commencement of their new journey through life, they were in a "Temperance Ship," and to be told that in Canada temperance principles were rapidly gaining ground; and that they had a fellow-passenger, who had frequently led their singing exercises, Mr. A. Begg, who is engaged in establishing a temperance colony in Ontario, where no strong drink will be sold, and where some of them may yet become worthy settlers. The people of Canada, to whom are entrusted the future of those young folks, have a great responsibility therewith. Very much must depend on the example, conduct and management of those who may be their employers. It will be their interest and duty to see that the moral and religious training imparted in those "homes" be continued and every virtue cherished and strengthened. Facilities for daily washing were arranged at the top of the stair, convenient to their berths. The use of a bath-room was also allowed, where each boy and girl was thoroughly washed a day or two before landing. Miss Melndoe, who accompanied Mr. Atcheson in charge of the girls last year, consented to act in a similar capacity again this season. She devoted much time and personal attention in having the children properly washed and their hair combed—a duty not the most pleasant, yet faithfully performed by this excellent, kind-hearted young lady. On the main hatch were tem-

porary seats erected, where the children gathered before meals and for morning and evening worship and instruction. While the weather continued stormy, nearly a whole week, there was not much enjoyment on deck, yet the youngsters got along wonderfully well. Those who were sea-sick soon recovered, and the few who were otherwise indisposed were restored to health by the skill and attention of Dr. Thompson, whose genial manner speedily made him a favorite with all the passengers. As the second Sabbath came round the weather moderated. We had been greatly delayed with strong head winds and fogs. During the gale it was necessary that the engineers should be continually on the watch at every plunge of the steamer, to keep the screw from "racing" when out of the water by cutting off steam. On entering the fog, Capt. Stephens exercised the greatest care, remaining on deck all night and the greater part of the day—engines moving "dead slow," and the dreary fog whistle frequently sounding. This caution, though irksome to passengers who knew not the danger, was very fortunate in our case, for on the fog rising an immense iceberg was discovered right in our course, not far distant. Over forty icebergs were counted from the deck, either of them large enough to have sunk the steamer if run against at full speed. Such a magnificent sight is seldom witnessed, even by those who cross the Atlantic often. Away to the horizon, all around, were floating calmly those monuments of the Arctic regions, glittering in the morning sun, white as the purest marble. They were of all shapes—those nearest ever varying as the steamer passed. Some were like old, ruined castles or cathedrals; others like distant mountain peaks and glens. Everybody was delighted. It was well worth coming the 1650 miles we had made towards Canada to see such a grand panorama. The Sabbath bell now called the passengers to worship in the cabin, which was filled, Rev. Mr. Topping officiating; collection for Seamen's Home, 13s. Mr. Topping again preached in the afternoon in the steerage. Tuesday brought us up to Cape Race and out of the region of icebergs, but the fog again closed down. Wednesday took us past the Bird Rocks and along the coast of Gaspé. Thursday, passed Father Point. This was a busy day. Many letters were written to friends left behind, and preparations made for debarkation. Friday forenoon brought us to the desired haven—Quebec, the juvenile emigrants looking even better and stronger than when they left Glasgow. They and the other passengers will not soon forget the somewhat lengthy, but, on the whole, pleasant passage in the "Waldensian,"—nor the cautious captain, civil officers, kind and skilful doctor, attentive stewards, good cooks, liberal table, and the general harmony which prevailed during the voyage.

On arriving at Quebec Messrs. Stafford and McLaurin gave every attention towards forwarding the party to Miss Macpherson's "Home" at Belleville, where they will remain a few days until engaged or adopted by the surrounding community.

Yours, &c.,

PASSENGER.

All persons are warned against paying subscriptions to the WITNESS, *or any other publication, to persons they do not know, unless such persons are able to show the clearest possible evidence of being authorized so to collect.*

Montreal Witness

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE CONTRACTS for enlarging the Welland Canal have been given out.

TURKISH TROOPS have been ordered from Bosnia against the Herzegovinian insurgents.

WIFE MURDER and a case of lynching are reported from Philadelphia and Memphis.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY will, it is said, grant military furloughs on a large scale next year.

AN INTEMPERATE SHOEMAKER, formerly of Brantford, has committed suicide at Buffalo.

MAJOR FULTON won a cup which was being competed for by the American team alone, at Wimbledon, scoring 133 out of a possible 150.

THE PAN PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL has agreed that an alliance of all the Reformed Presbyterian Churches in the world shall be formed.

QUEBEC HAS EFFECTED A LOAN for two hundred thousand pounds sterling on favorable terms in the London money market.

THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH LINE is to be extended to the Maritime Provinces and connected with the Direct United States cable.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT proposes to send an embassy to England relative to the murder of Mr. Margaray.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON has been won by Captain Pierce of the North Devon Rifles.

MR. CUSHING, ex-M.P. for Argenteuil, who was unseated in the Election Court, has been disqualified. He will appeal to a higher Court.

THE FRENCH REVENUE for the last six months shows an increase over the same period in 1874 of about $16,000,000, customs giving about $4,500,000 of the amount.

TWO BAVARIAN ULTRAMONTANES, a nobleman and a journalist, have been sent to prison for six and eleven months respectively for treasonable utterances.

A GUELPH BOY WAS KILLED while visiting some friends in the country, by being thrown off a load of hay, and the waggon wheels passing over him. He survived only a short time.

ONE MAN WAS KILLED and another very seriously injured by becoming entangled in the tow line of a vessel at Quebec. The fault is said to have been with the tug.

YORKSHIRE, LANCASHIRE and some adjacent counties in England have been visited by heavy rains, and in some places rivers have overflowed their banks for many miles.

THE COTTON TRADE of Lancashire is in an unsettled state as a rupture with the operatives is looked for owing to their refusal to accept the masters' terms, fixing the rate of wages.

THE ST. PETERSBURG INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE in reference to the re-adjustment of the war code has been given up by Russia, which officially announces its intention of withdrawing the proposal.

MUNIFICENT GIVING has had an instance in the heading of a subscription list by several gentlemen of London with $125,000, the object being to erect a building for the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE LOWER CLASS OF ROMAN CATHOLICS have been displaying their usual tolerance towards those who leave their faith, by attempting to mob Father Gerdemann, of Philadelphia, but they were fortunately prevented by the police.

THE INLAND COUNTIES OF ENGLAND continue to suffer from heavy rains. At Leicester and other towns there are inundations. In many places, gathered and growing crops have been destroyed, and railroads are interrupted in all directions.

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE have rejected another amendment aimed at religious liberty. Partizans of the Church of Rome seem determined to leave no stone unturned to secure the former proscription of the Protestant religion.

THERE IS A GLOOMY FEELING in the British cotton trade caused by a rapid decline which is forcing weak holders to clear off their stock. Labor troubles are rife also, and some action on the part of the Oldham operatives will, it is said, result in a general lock-out.

MESSRS. ALEX. & WM. COLLIE, East India merchants, of London, who recently suspended payment, have been arrested and committed to Newgate prison for having obtained $1,000,000 from the London and Westminster Bank on false pretences, by means of fraudulent bills.

TWO WIFE MURDERS are reported. One Bennett of New York beat his wife so severely on Sunday that she has since died, and Wm. Pangburn, of Bangor, Me., aged eighty-two years, killed his wife aged sixty-one, on Saturday night, but claims to have done the act while dreaming of fighting a bear.

A DESPERATE FIGHT took place in Escambia County, Ala., between two families, a father and two sons on each side. Five of them were killed outright and the sixth received a charge of buckshot in his side, which must cause death. Both families are said to be of Indian origin, and they had an old feud.

THE PAN PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL has met in London, delegates from Canadian churches being present. The object of the meeting is to demonstrate the unity of belief among Protestants, to arrange mission work, to concentrate the influence of the Church upon educational and social reforms, and to organize resistance to infidelity and religious intolerance.

PRESENT APPEARANCES indicate that the dissolution of the French Assembly will be postponed, as the Right Centre, a small party which has been acting with the Left or Republicans, is breaking up, which will leave the latter in a minority of thirty-one. The postponement of the dissolution would make the application of the new constitutional laws problematical as a new policy would have to be begun.

THE CARLISTS deny that Gen. Dorregaray or his troops have entered France. Gen Campos has invested Urgel, an episcopal town amongst the Pyrenees, sixty-seven miles north-east of Lerida, where the Carlists last reported Gen. Dorregaray to be, and about fifteen miles from the frontier. The Bishop of Urgel is a prominent Carlist partizan of whom a good deal was heard at one period of the war. Four thousand Carlists are said to have been captured since the first of July.

CONTRADICTORY NEWS is received of the civil war in Spain. A Madrid official despatch says that Gen. Dorregaray has been wounded and has taken refuge in France, while the Carlists claim that he has concentrated the whole Carlist forces, it is to be supposed those in Catalonia, and entered the Province of Lerida in the west of Catalonia, in about a direct line between Barcelona and Saragossa. The Carlists also assert that the Alfonsists have retreated from Vittoria, and that several Carlist divisions are in pursuit of them.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE as detailed by the Mormon Bishop, Lee, was accomplished by thirty Mormons and a large number of Indians decoying the emigrants from their entrenchments by a flag of truce, when all were murdered except seventeen children. Brigham Young when he heard of it deplored the transaction and said that it would bring disaster on the people. It is some satisfaction to know that Brigham Young was not in any way responsible before the deed was committed, and it is to be hoped that the present proceeding will result in full justice being meted out to the guilty parties.

THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BILL, a Government measure, is meeting with opposition from Conservatives in the House of Commons. The bill recognizes the right of tenants in England to compensation for unexhausted improvements in case of their losing the farms which they have held, but is permissive in its action, as a clause providing for freedom of contract permits landlords to place their estates outside of the working of the bill by giving certain notice. Tenants were supposed to be much opposed to the freedom of contract clause, and landlords did not like to admit the principle of compensation for improvements on account of a fear as to where it would end, but it was not supposed that the measure would meet with any decided opposition as it was introduced in the House of Lords, and after a full discussion with a large attendance seemed to proceed pretty smoothly.

THE RELIGIOUS LIBERTY PRINCIPLE in the new Spanish Constitution has been confirmed, an amendment in opposition to it having been voted down in the Constitutional Committee by twenty-six to seven. A Santander telegram, however, states that the recent detention of Protestant books there by the customs authorities, is believed to be part of a coercive scheme to force active Protestants to leave Spain, the Madrid Government hoping to conciliate the Papal Nuncio and the Moderates by this underhand persecution, while apparently pursuing a liberal policy in regard to public worship. Military precautions against a Republican uprising are being taken, and if the above is a correct surmise as to the character of the policy of Alfonso's Ministers, they will certainly be needed.

THE NOUVEAU MONDE, after some preliminary abuse of Mr. Doutre, is opening up the Guibord case once more by quoting the opinion of some Catholic review, of similar principles to its own, in favor of its own side of the question. As the matter has already been decided by the highest Court of the Empire it is a miserable subterfuge to attempt to reopen it up by such discussion. Just let the *Nouveau Monde* say plainly that while it is willing to acknowledge the Sovereign's authority to prosecute the adherents of its Church for tithes and other ecclesiastical dues, it repudiates the right of the same authority to compel it, on the other hand, to perform its duties towards its adherents. Why should not the collection of these ecclesiastical taxes also be left to the ecclesiastical courts that Rev. Father Rousselot says Mr. Doutre should have applied to instead of the civil tribunals? Why should the Sovereign's authority be used to squeeze poor *habitants* for the benefit of the Church while the latter defies such authority? It is not very dignified for the Queen of a great empire to be made to occupy such a submissive position in this Province. Let Church and State be separated and each mind its own affairs.

ULTRAMONTANE AIMS ILLUSTRATED.

We have been hearing a good deal lately of the right of the Roman Catholic clergy to interfere in politics—to use the pulpit as a hustings, the confessional as an electioneering agency, and to consign to perdition all and sundry who do not vote as they direct, by following which tactics they have secured a precarious success to the Ministry and earned the gratitude of certain pliable Protestants and their organs. What we have seen already is nothing, however, to what may be expected when the Ultramontane regime that has been thus inaugurated becomes further developed. A look round the world will show us plenty of specimens of the blessings in store for us under its reign. Take, for instance, the notable effects of recent clerical interference in politics in San Miguel, a town of 40,000 inhabitants, in the Republic of Salvador. The Roman Catholic Bishop was not allowed to have a pastoral hostile to the laws read in the churches, and discontent prevailed among the population on account of some new regulations apparently prohibiting dealers from selling outside a new market place. This was a fine opportunity for clerical fulmination, and a priest was found equal to the emergency. By means of a violent sermon on Sunday the 20th June against the constituted authorities, he succeeded in raising the mob, who, recruiting themselves by a general jail delivery, proceeded to massacre the garrison and a number of respectable citizens, winding up by setting fire to sixteen houses with kerosene—a fitting illumination for such piously originated work. How much further these followers of the "one only true Church" might have proceeded in their clerically inspired demonstrations it is not easy to say, as a British ship of war put in an appearance and helped to spoil their game before the town was entirely destroyed, so that besides the murders they were only able to destroy and pillage to the amount of $1,000,000. The Church it seems, although very powerful, does not enjoy its full liberty in San Salvador, which is under a Government that in Quebec would be called Gallican; the President of which, after quelling the outbreak, has been shooting the participators in it, has arrested the priest, Palacios, and declared the country in a state of siege. The Church, however, did all that was possible for her devoted children, as it is reported that on the bodies of some of the dead rebels were found dead-head passes addressed to the Apostle who is fabled to act as tyler at the door of heaven, and which read:—"Peter: Open to the bearer the gates of heaven, who died for religion." These were signed by the bishop of San Salvador, and sealed with the official seal of the Diocese; so there is little room left for doubt that this Sunday evening's work was to a certain extent foreseen and encouraged by the pious bishop. Considering that the Church had the Government against it, it made a pretty vigorous display of its power; but what might it not do in a country like this, for instance, where the Government is its creature and very humble servant? The prospect is enough to dazzle any Jesuit.

Meantime those who do not belong to the Church of Rome in this Province will, we suppose, have to extract what comfort they can from the assurances of her organs, and those of her Protestant political allies, that though the country is to be ruled in her interests under the Syllabus, it is not intended to put its exterminatory clauses in operation against Protestantism or other "false worships," as Bishop Bourget's organ calls them. It is true that under this system the followers of "false worships" have no other guarantee for their lives and liberties than the forbearance of the Romish Church, and that there is little encouragement in either past or contemporary history to place much reliance on this forbearance, but it seems all that is left for heretics in this Province. Possibly they may have no worse treatment to suffer than what is stated as being meted out to their brethren in Spain, whom the Government and the priests by underhand persecution are endeavoring to drive out of the country in the high-minded endeavor to please the Pope. Some might be inclined to call such proceedings the essence of baseness, but that would be because they follow a "false worship," as in the "one true Church" nothing is held to be bad that may in any way contribute to her power and prestige.

A PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

The small-pox would seem to be in the eyes of not a few of our French-Canadian populations one of the "institutions" of their nationality about whose maintenance so much is said. The unanimity of the three or four hundred that assembled at Papineau Market last Sunday in resolving to maintain this "institution" intact and to oppose vaccination and all other sanitary measures that might in any way interfere with its free spread, was truly a piece of phenomenal patriotism rarely seen in these days. Alderman Roy, who said he knew nothing about the matter, but only considered that citizens should if they chose be allowed to take the small-pox and communicate it to their neighbors, and who bravely declared that he would stand up for their rights in this matter, was a fit chairman for such a meeting, and must have been highly gratified with the "laughter" that greeted the reading of the by-law where it provided precautions against the small-pox, and the "shame" and "disapprobation" that followed any allusion to expense. Mr. St. Pierre, advocate, was more pretentious. At the request of "a number of persons of great respectability" (pity he did not mention some of their names) he studied the question last winter and had come to the conclusion that medical science, outside the Coderre school, had fallen into grievous error, that small pox was to be preferred to vaccination, which was one of those detestable foreign innovations, and that pock-marked people were a class to be envied—a matter on which he may claim to be an authority, seeing he is so marked himself. Some unappreciative persons might be inclined to tell Mr. St. Pierre that a little learning, especially of the medical kind, was a dangerous thing, but the meeting readily swallowed all the small-pox sapiency he had spent the winter in absorbing, and which he now poured forth for their benefit, remarking that the name of Dr. Coderre (who doubtless gave him a little coaching) was one that "could be mentioned without a blush." Among his astounding discoveries was one to the effect that "consumption had spread in the country since vaccination was established," and, as he acutely remarked, "consumption was more frightful than vaccination." The cause and effect do not seem very clear here, but it is a great discovery, and it is to be hoped Mr. St. Pierre will let the world know when he makes any more of the same sort. We should not wonder to see a rush from the legal profession into the medical one in view of such "Big Bonanzas" as this of Mr. St. Pierre's. Of course after his luminous expositions it was vain for Doctors Larocque, Dubuc and Carpenter to plead in favor of vaccination. The meeting would none of them, and resolutions antagonistic to the health by-law and the enforcement of vaccination were carried.

It is to be hoped, however, for the sake of the most vital interests of the city and country, that the authorities will not yield an inch to this opposition, growing out of besotted ignorance and prejudice, fomented by self-seeking demagogues, quacks, and charlatans. The very existence of society demands that those composing it be compelled to conform to rules of health, so as not to endanger their neighbors. Even if they were to cut off their own noses or perform some other act of self-mutilation, the law would probably interfere, although by so doing they would not necessarily injure their neighbors; how much the more, therefore, is interference called for when they insist on making themselves nurseries of loathsome disease for propagation all over the city. Let Dr. Coderre and his school and Mr. St. Pierre take themselves, their followers and their small-pox to some desert place, removed from intercourse with other people if they choose, and there bury each other to their hearts' content; but the people of Montreal who do not choose to risk their healths or lives are determined that they shall not be allowed longer to fatten the cemeteries with so terrible a disease, and will call on the Board of Health to disregard all opposition and be prepared to back them up, if necessary, in enforcing the by-law. We see in England how certain of the "Peculiar People," who believe it sinful to call in the aid of doctors in cases of sickness, have been punished for putting such a doctrine into practice. Let the "peculiar people" here who keep up the small-pox scourge be dealt with likewise. It is suggested that if the Catholic clergy were to act with a little vigor here in urging on their flocks, both as a body and individually, the benefit and necessity of vaccination, a great deal of good would be accomplished and they would build up a title to the gratitude and esteem of all classes of the community.

By the last weekly returns twelve deaths, all of Catholics, are set down to the small-pox—a mortality in one week from this scourge that scarcely occurs in London in one year. Besides this we must take into account the suffering and disfigurement endured by those sick with it, whose life has been spared. How long is this commercial metropolis to be compelled to exhibit such a loathsome picture to the rest of the world?

MR. GLADSTONE PLEADING FOR THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

On the first of this month the Public Worship Regulation Act, for putting down Ritualism in the Church of England, as Mr. Disraeli described it, came into operation, and simultaneously there appeared in the *Contemporary Review* an article by Mr. Gladstone entitled, "Is the Church of England worth Preserving?" The answer to this and the general scope of the article, which is defined as little more than a recapitulation of his speech on the Public Worship Bill last year, are contained in the following "conclusions" of his article:—

"I. The Church of this great nation is worth preserving, and for that end much may well be borne.

"II. In the existing state of minds, and of circumstances, preserved it cannot be if we shift its balance of doctrinal expression, be it by an alteration of the Prayer-book (either way) in contested points, or be it by treating rubrical interpretations of the matters heretofore most sharply contested on the basis of 'doctrinal significance.'

"III. The more we trust to moral forces, and the less to penal proceedings (which are to a considerable extent exclusive one of the other), the better for the Establishment, and even for the Church.

"IV. If litigation is to be continued, and to remain within the bounds of safety, it is highly requisite that it should be confined to the repression of such proceedings as really imply unfaithfulness to the national religion.

"V. In order that judicial decisions on ceremonial may habitually enjoy the large measure of authority, finality, and respect which attaches in general to the sentences of our courts, it is requisite that they should have uniform regard to the rules and results of full historical investigation, and should, if possible, allow to stand over for the future matters insufficiently cleared, rather than to decide them upon partial and fragmentary evidence."

Mr. Gladstone does not enter into the question of the desirability of a State Church, but seems to confine himself solely to pleading on behalf of the Church of England, and appealing for moderation on the part of both Ritualists and anti-Ritualists, so as to abate the internal dissensions that are rending the Church and imperilling its existence. He earnestly deprecates the confusion of ritual and doctrine—that for instance, any doctrinal significance should be attached to a clergyman's turning to the east, in celebrating the communion, showing his back to the congregation, wearing certain vestments, &c. The difficulty here seems to be that the Ritualists, while saying that such practices are nothing in themselves, hold that as symbols of a spiritual faith and dogmatic beliefs they are matters of life and death; in brief, as their opponents contend, they are a teaching of Romish doctrines by means of dumb show. The Church of England has never been completely and finally defined, and the result is that, as Mr. Gladstone says:—

"We have within it men who build, or suppose themselves to build, their religion only upon their private judgment, unequally yoked with those who acknowledge the guiding value of Christian history and witness; men who believe in a visible Church and men who do not; men who desire a further reformation, and men who think the Reformation we have had already went too far; men who think a Church exists for the custody and teaching of the truth, and men who view it as a magazine for the collection and parade of all sorts of opinions for all sorts of customers. Nay, besides all this are there not those who, with such concealment only as prudence may require, question the authority of Holy Scripture, and doubt or dissolve into misty figures even the cardinal facts of our redemption enshrined in the Apostles' Creed?"

In these circumstances mutual concession and toleration are earnestly recommended, as any attempt to set the act violently to work might cause a split which the Church could not survive. This looseness of doctrine and form of worship, however, is used as an argument against the Church by the large body of the people, who, though outside her pale, are seriously interested in its affairs, and who have the right to enquire why the nation should be committed to the support of a Church which shelters so much latitudinarianism. The most liberal estimate of the number of adherents of the Church of England sets them down at fifteen millions, leaving eighteen millions of dissenters of all kinds. In the midst of such a majority more or less hostile to her it is evident that the only chance for the Church is to take firmer hold on the great Protestant principles that actuate the mass of English people. Mr. Gladstone's advice is kindly meant no doubt; the charitable spirit in which he approaches the vexed question of Ritualism does him honor, and no one would dare, after his vigorous onslaughts on the Roman Church, to say that he was tainted with inclinations towards the latter. It is, however, a fair question whether his strong attachment to and love for the Anglican Church does not render him a little blind towards the doings of some of its clergymen when he tries to persuade us that there is no serious effort being made by them to Romanize the Establishment. Cardinal Manning and his associates know better, and we have seen enough of the fruits in the number of proselytes that Rome has secured from the English Church through these Ritualistic practices. The London *Telegraph* says:—

We see no ground for all the apprehensions as to the working of the new Act, which are indicated by this exhaustive article of the ex-Premier, and by other signs. We are asked to believe that, from this day forth, the Church of England has come under the lash of a new and harsh enactment. But no jot or tittle of the law of the land is altered. The Public Worship Act lays down no novel rule of ritual, doctrine, or discipline for laity or clergy; the old law of the Church remains exactly the same. But it does establish a new, simpler, and improved system of judicature for ecclesiastical causes: "the head and front of its offending hath this extent, no more."

The question has, however, already been raised as to the seemliness of having the forms and even the doctrines of a Christian Church thus defined by law, and the plea advanced in explanation, that it is a necessary adjunct of its position as a State Church, seems to condemn the whole system. Meantime it is significant to find Mr. Gladstone thus coming forward to declare that the Establishment is not in a position to bear purgative medicine.

THE LATE GENERAL DUFOUR.—General William Henry Dufour, of the Swiss army, whose death was lately reported, was the military instructor of Napoleon III. and the respected companion of the most celebrated commanders of the French and Russian armies. He was eighty-eight years of age, and has long been known as a soldier of a high order. At one time Louis Napoleon was enrolled as a Swiss soldier. When Louis Philippe demanded the surrender of the Emperor of the French, General Dufour commanded the troops that were to protect his pupil in case of hostilities. What was the precise amount of instruction given to the late Emperor of the French is not stated; but there is no doubt that the son of Hortense profited by his teachings; but even those who called Louis Napoleon, before 1848, a crack-brained fool, always admitted that his knowledge of some branches of military science was of no mean standard. General Dufour was a celebrated writer on tactics, much esteemed all through Europe, especially in France. He was born in Constance, September 15, 1787, and learned his military trade with Napoleon I., in whose armies he distinguished himself. He was the director of the artillery school at Thun, and he suppressed the civil war of Sonderbund in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the federal army. This civil war was due to the reactionary policy of the Ultramontanes, who in one canton, the Valais, where Roman Catholics were in the majority and universal suffrage prevailed, provoked the Liberals to war, defeated them, ruled with a strong hand and actually forbade the celebration of Protestant worship within the canton. In Lucerne where the Jesuits had their headquarters they were even worse, for they so persecuted their political opponents that they had to leave the canton. After vainly endeavoring to get the Diet to act, and to expel the Jesuits from the country, the Liberals determined to use force and organized bodies of men called Free Corps, which invaded the Catholic cantons, but were defeated. The latter in turn formed a league called the Sonderbund for defence against the Free Corps. The country was now fairly roused, but after much revolutionary agitation, a majority in the Diet declared the Sonderbund illegal, and decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits. A civil war ensued in which the forces of the Sonderbund were defeated by the federal army, the leagued cantons made liable in all the expenses of the war, the Jesuits expelled and the monasteries suppressed. Clean work was thus made of a set of dangerous conspirators, and Switzerland has enjoyed peace ever since.

NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY.—It will be seen by an article published to-day that Mr. Laflamme, Q.C., Montreal, and Mr. P. Aylen, advocate, Ottawa, whose opinion was asked by the Ottawa County Council in regard to whether, under the circumstances in which the Northern Colonization Railway is now placed, the Council is bound to deliver to the Company the debentures for the stock taken in it by the county; whether, if legal proceedings should result in establishing that the Council was bound to hand over these debentures to the Company, the former would be held in damages for delay, and to what extent, and whether the proceedings now pending against the municipality and its officers at the instance of the Company, to compel delivery of said debentures, are founded in law. On all these points the opinion of Council is against the Company, and supports the Council in its resolution to refuse to issue the debentures. Both the action of damages and the *mandamus* proceedings taken by the Company are declared unfounded. The service of the process on the Warden in Montreal is declared illegal; and the Council are recommended to contest the proceedings without delay, as otherwise the plaintiffs may proceed by default. It is to be feared the further construction of this railway is going to be postponed indefinitely, unless its promoters can find some other resource than municipal grants for supplying themselves with funds. It is reported that the aid of the Government will be asked on its behalf in this crisis; but it is stated that no more such aid will be granted. Possibly the conclusion of the matter may be that the Dominion Government will have to purchase the line as it stands, and finish it as a link in the Canada Pacific.

— We have taken no trouble to answer certain foolish statements in the *Gazette* with regard to the WITNESS condoning the atrocious conduct alleged against Mr. Cushing's friends at the November election in Argenteuil, but it seems that one at least of its readers whose letter appeared in its columns Wednesday has been completely, we almost think willingly, led astray. The hideous state of things pictured in the evidence with regard to that occasion cannot be condoned. At the proper time we condemned it, and we have certainly not even hinted at excusing it. It was, we presume, on the shocking developments with regard to that election that Mr. Justice Johnson has founded his judgment. What we did say was that the *Gazette's* report had led us and all its readers into the error that after the experience gained on that occasion, Mr. Cushing's friends had followed a similar course of conduct at the succeeding election, —a thing which a fuller report of the evidence shows to be a misrepresentation. The letter which we inserted was in answer to our remark, based on the above error, to the effect that Mr. Cushing could not, with his present over-zealous friends, hope to be elected in a way that would not render him obnoxious to the law.

— The report of the Canadian Parliamentary Committee upon the work of Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye, forming as it did a very complete reply to the report of Mr. Doyle, English Poor House Inspector, who came out to investigate the work of these ladies, and who found many faults with them, has been reprinted, on motion of Lord Shaftesbury, among the papers of the English Parliament. Its effect upon the English press, so far as we have seen, has been to remove all doubts which may have been suggested by Mr. Doyle as to the suitableness of these agencies, as now carried on, for the work of removing the most hopeless portion of the English population to a land of hope and prosperity, where the great majority of them have every reason to look forward to success in life.

QUEEN MARY.

A DRAMA BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

(Canadian Copyright Edition. Toronto, James Campbell & Son; Wm. Drysdale & Co., Montreal.)

Our preceding sketch of this Drama ended with the close of Scene the Second of the first Act, where Cranmer's arrest was intimated. Scene the Third opens at St. Paul's Cross, where a priest, Father Bourne, is preaching a Romish revival to a crowd. De Noailles, the French Ambassador, is among them, plotting mischief in the interests of his country, by means of his man Roger, who has been dropping papers in the palace where the Queen was likely to pick them up, with such sentences as these, "There will be no peace for Mary till Elizabeth lose her head;" "Long live Queen Elizabeth." This emissary is now, disguised as one of the crowd mixing with them and inciting them to such cries as would be calculated to enrage the Queen and endanger Elizabeth's life. In the racket that ensues the preacher is only heard by fragments.

Bourne.—and so this unhappy land, long divided in itself, and sever'd from the faith, will return into the one true fold, seeing that our gracious Virgin Queen hath —

Crowd.—No pope! no pope!

Roger (*to those about him, mimicking Bourne*).—hath sent for the holy legate of the holy father the Pope, Cardinal Pole, to give us all that holy absolution which——

First Citizen.—Old Bourne to the life!

Second Citizen.—Holy absolution! holy Inquisition!

Third Citizen.—Down with the Papist. [*Hubbub.*

Bourne.—and now that your good bishop, Bonner, who hath lain so long under bonds for the faith—
[*Hubbub.*

Noailles.—Friend Roger, steal thou in among the crowd,
And get the swine to shout Elizabeth.
Yon gray old Gospeller, sour as midwinter,
Begin with him.

Roger (*goes*).—By the mass, old friend, we'll have no pope here while the Lady Elizabeth lives.

Gospeller.—Art thou of the true faith, fellow, that swearest by the mass?

Roger.—Ay, that am I, new converted, but the old leaven sticks to my tongue yet.

First Citizen.—He says right; by the mass we'll have no mass here.

Voices of the Crowd.—Peace! hear him; let his own words damn the Papist. From thine own mouth I judge thee—tear him down.

Bourne.—and since our Gracious Queen, let me call her our second Virgin Mary, hath begun to re-edify the true temple——

First Citizen.—Virgin Mary! we'll have no virgins here—we'll have the Lady Elizabeth!

[*Swords are drawn, a knife is hurled and sticks in the pulpit. The mob throng to the pulpit stairs.*]

Courtenay, the Earl of Devon, who with his mother, the Marchioness of Exeter, is present, and who is very popular, interferes to protect the priest, and Noailles and his man artfully divert the wrath of the crowd upon a train of Spanish servants, "Birds of passage come before their time."

In Scene IV.—London—a room in the palace, we are introduced to the Princess Elizabeth. The gay Courtenay, who hoped to marry Queen Mary, but has been rejected for Philip, enters and soliloquizes:—

Courtenay.—So yet am I,
Unless my friends and mirrors lie to me,
A goodlier-looking fellow than this Philip.
Pah!
The Queen is ill advised: shall I turn traitor?
They've almost talked me into it: yet the word
Affrights me somewhat: to be such a one
As Harry Bolingbroke hath a lure in it.
Good now, my Lady Queen, tho' by your age,
And by your looks you are not worth the having,
Yet by your crown you are.

Seeing Elizabeth, the idea occurs of paying his suit to her and linking himself with her fortunes. The Princess is very prudent, however, and while indulging in good-natured raillery at her cousin's expense, says nothing to commit herself. She protests herself utterly submissive to the Queen.

Courtenay—Well, I was musing upon that; the Queen
Is both my foe and yours; we should be friends.

Elizabeth.—My Lord, the hatred of another to us
Is no true bond of friendship.

Courtenay.—Might it not
Be the rough preface of some closer bond?

Elizabeth.—My Lord, you late were loosed from out the Tower,
Where, like a butterfly in a chrysalis,
You spent your life; that broken, out you flutter
Thro' the new world, go zigzag, now would settle
Upon this flower, now that; but all things here
At court are known; you have solicited
The Queen, and been rejected.

Courtenay—You did me wrong.
I love not to be called a butterfly:
Why do you call me butterfly?

Elizabeth.—Why do you go so gay then?

Courtenay.—Velvet and gold.
This dress was made me as the Earl of Devon
To take my seat in; looks it not right royal?

Elizabeth.—So royal that the Queen forbad you wearing it.

Courtenay.—I wear it then to spite her.

Elizabeth.—My Lord, my Lord;
I see you in the Tower again. Her Majesty
Hears you affect the Prince—prelates kneel to you—

Courtenay.—I am the noblest blood in Europe, Madam,
A Courtenay of Devon, and her cousin.

Elizabeth—She hears you make your boast that after all
She means to wed you. Folly, my good Lord.

Courtenay—How folly? a great party in the state
Wills me to wed her.

Elizabeth—Failing her, my Lord,
Doth not as great a party in the state
Will you to wed me?

Courtenay—Even so, fair lady.

Elizabeth—You know to flatter ladies.

Courtenay.—Nay, I meant
True matters of the heart.

Elizabeth.—My heart, my Lord,
Is no great party in the state as yet.

Courtenay.—Great said you? nay, you shall be great
I love you,
Lay my life in your hands. Can you be close.

Elizabeth.—Can you, my Lord?

Courtenay—Close as a miser's casket.
Listen;
The King of France, Noailles the Ambassador,
The Duke of Suffolk and Sir Peter Carew,
Sir Thomas Wyatt, I myself, some others,
Have sworn this Spanish marriage shall not be.
If Mary will not hear us—well—conjecture—
Were I in Devon with my wedded bride,
The people there so worship me—Your ear;
You shall be Queen.

Elizabeth—You speak too low, my Lord;
I cannot hear you.

Courtenay—I'll repeat it.

Elizabeth—No!
Stand further off, or you may lose your head.

Courtenay.—I have a head to lose for your sweet sake.

Elizabeth.—Have you, my Lord? Best keep it for your own.
Nay, pout not, cousin,
Not many friends are mine, except indeed
Among the many. I believe you mine;
And so you may continue mine, farewell,
And that at once.

Enter Mary, behind.

Mary.—Whispering—leagued together
To bar me from my Philip.

Courtenay.—Pray, consider.

Elizabeth (*seeing the Queen*).—Well, that's a noble horse of yours, my Lord.
I trust that he will carry you well to-day,
And heal your headache.

Courtenay.—You are wild; what headache?
Heartache, perchance; not headache.

Elizabeth (*aside to Courtenay*).—Are you blind?
[*Courtenay sees the Queen and exit. Exit Mary.*]

Lord William Howard, afterwards Lord Howard and Lord High Admiral, a Catholic and Elizabeth's uncle, a patriotic Englishman, and watchful for his Royal nieces' safety, while loyal to the Queen, enters here.

Howard.—Was that my Lord of Devon? do not you
Be seen in corners with my Lord of Devon.
He hath fallen out of favor with the Queen.
She fears the Lords may side with you and him
Against her marriage; therefore is he dangerous.
And if this Prince of fluff and feather come
To woo you, niece, he is dangerous everyway.

Elizabeth.—Not very dangerous that way, my good uncle.

Howard.—But your own state is full of danger here.
The disaffected, heretics, reformers,
Look to you as the one to crown their ends.
Mix not yourself with any plot I pray you;
Nay, if by chance you hear of any such,
Speak not thereof—no, not to your best friend,
Lest you should be confounded with it. Still—
Perinde ac cadaver—as the priest says,
You know your Latin—quiet as a dead body.
What was my Lord of Devon telling you?

Elizabeth—Whether he told me anything or not,
I follow your good counsel, gracious uncle.
Quiet as a dead body.

Howard.—You do right well.
I do not care to know; but this I charge you,
Tell Courtenay nothing. The Lord Chancellor
(I count it as a kind of virtue in him,
He hath not many), as a mastiff dog
May love a puppy cur for no more reason
Than that they twain have been tied up together,
Thus Gardiner—for the two were fellow-prisoners.
So many years in yon accursed Tower—
Hath taken to this Courtenay. Look to it, niece,
He hath no fence when Gardiner questions him;
All oozes out; yet him—because they know him;
The last White Rose, the last Plantagenet
(Nay there is Cardinal Pole, too), the people
Claim as their natural leader—ay, some say,
That you shall marry him, make him King belike.

Elizabeth.—Do they say so, good uncle?

Howard.—Ay, good niece!
You should be plain and open with me, niece.
You should not play upon me.

Elizabeth.—No, good uncle.

Here Bishop Gardiner, the Lord Chancellor, interrupts to inform Elizabeth that the Queen desires her withdrawing to Ashridge or some other country house, the reasons for which Her Majesty would communicate herself. Elizabeth pretends that this is merely a forestalment of her own desires in order to be able to pursue her studies, and the wily Churchman, who has his match in the Princess, withdraws with flatteries on his tongue.

Howard.—See,
This comes of parleying with my Lord of Devon,
Well, well, you must obey; and I myself
Believe it will be better for your welfare.
Your time will come.

Elizabeth.—I think my time will come.
Uncle,
I am of sovereign nature, that I know,
Not to be quelled; and I have felt within me
Stirrings of some great doom when God's just hour
Peals—but this fierce old Gardiner—his big baldness
That irritable forelock which he rubs,
His buzzard beak and deep-incavern'd eyes
Half fright me.

Howard—You've a bold heart; keep it so.
He cannot touch you save that you turn traitor;
And so take heed I pray you—you are one
Who love that men should smile upon you, niece.
They'd smile you into treason—some of them.

Elizabeth—I spy the rock beneath the smiling sea.
But if this Philip, the proud Catholic prince,
And this bald priest, and she that hates me, seek
In that lone house, to practise on my life,
By poison, fire, shot, stab—

Howard—They will not, niece.
Mine is the fleet and all the power at sea—
Or will be in a moment. If they dared
To harm you, I would blow this Philip and all
Your trouble to the dogstar and the devil.

Elizabeth—To the Pleiads, uncle; they have lost a sister.

Howard—But why say that? what have you done to lose her?
Come, come, I will go with you to the Queen.
[*Exeunt.*

In Scene V.—a room in the palace—we first make acquaintance with Mary and seem to hear the key-note of the whole drama.

Mary, *with Philip's miniature.* Alice, a lady in waiting.

Mary (*kissing the miniature*).—Most goodly, King-like, and an emperor's son,—
A king to be,—is he not noble, girl?

Alice.—Goodly enough, your Grace, and yet, methinks,
I have seen goodlier.

Mary.—Ay; some waxen doll
Thy baby eyes have rested on, belike;
All red and white the fashion of our land.
But my good mother came (God rest her soul)
Of Spain, and I am Spanish in myself,
And in my likings.

Alice.—By your Grace's leave
Your royal mother came of Spain but took
To the English red and white. Your royal father
(For so they say) was all pure lily and rose
In his youth, and like a lady.

Mary—O just God!
Sweet mother, you had time and cause enough
To sicken of his lilies and his roses.
Cast off, betray'd, defamed, divorced, forlorn!
And then the King—that traitor past forgiveness,
The false archbishop fawned on him, married
The mother of Elizabeth—a heretic
Ev'n as she is; but God hath sent me here
To take such order with all heretics
That it shall be, before I die, as tho'
My father and my brother had not lived.
What wast thou saying of this Lady Jane,
Now in the Tower?

Alice—Why, madam, she was passing
Some chapel down in Essex, and with her
Lady Anne Wharton, and the Lady Anne
Bowed to the Pyx; but Lady Jane stood up
Stiff as the very backbone of heresy.
"And wherefore bow ye not," said Lady Anne,
"To him within there who made Heaven and Earth?"
I cannot and I dare not, tell your Grace
What Lady Jane replied.

Mary.—But I will have it.

Alice—She said—pray pardon me, and pity her—
She hath hearken'd evil counsel—ah! she said,
The baker made him.

Mary.—Monstrous! blasphemous.
She ought to burn. Hence, thou! (*Exit Alice.* (No—being traitor,
Her head will fall: shall it? she is but a child.
We do not kill the child for doing that
His father whipt him into doing—a head
So full of grace and beauty! would that mine
Were half as gracious! O my lord to be,
My love, for thy sake only.
I am eleven years older than he is.
But will he care for that?
No, by the holy Virgin, being noble,
But love me only; then the bastard sprout,
My sister, is far fairer than myself.
Will he be drawn to her?
No, being of the true faith with myself,
Paget is for him—for to wed with Spain
Would trouble England—Gardiner is against him;
The Council, people, Parliament against him;
But I will have him! My hard father hated me;
My brother rather hated me than loved;
My sister cowers and hates me. Holy Virgin,
Plead with thy blessed Son; grant me my prayer;
Give me my Philip; and we two will lead
The living waters of the faith again
Back thro' their widow'd channel here, and watch
The parch'd banks rolling incense, as of old,
To heaven, and kindled with the palms of Christ!

JESSE POMEROY—The confessions which were made by Jesse Pomeroy—which were published months ago—which, it is now alleged, he recants, were made to Chief of Police Savage and Uncle Cook, the Chaplain of Charles street jail. Pomeroy confessed to killing Katie Curran to Chief Savage and also to Uncle Cook, and subsequently wrote and handed Uncle Cook confessions acknowledging the killing of both Katie Curran and the Millen boy—and these documents, or rather the one relating to Katie Curran, was admitted as part of the evidence on which he was convicted. The confession relating to the Millen boy was ruled out as irrelevant to the case, Pomeroy being indicted for the murder of Katie Curran only. Upon being informed that Pomeroy recants these confessions, Chief Savage says he thinks it is very likely!—*Boston Journal.*

L'INSTITUT CANADIEN.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

I.

This institution has played an important part in the intellectual and political history of the people of this province during the last thirty years, and as it has a close connection with certain passing events which are destined to become historical, it may be of interest to notice a few of the more salient points which have marked its rise and progress up to the present time.

ITS FOUNDERS.

On the evening of the 17th December, 1844, a number of young men assembled in a room on Little St. James street and organized a literary society, to which they gave the name of "Institut Canadien." Their object was to cultivate a pure spirit of patriotism, to obtain instruction, and by discussions and essays to prepare themselves for the honorable activities of life. Full of the ardent and generous enthusiasm of youth, and inspired with a fine ambition to acquire distinction for themselves and their country, these young Canadians adopted as their motto the noble words,

"ALTIUS TENDIMUS,"

and selected for their coat of arms the figure of a bee-hive, with the words beneath, "Travail et Concorde."

The following is the first list of officers elected by the Institut:—

President, A. C. Nelson; 1st Vice do., P. R. Lafrenaye; 2nd Vice do., Joseph Laurin; Recording Secretary, A. Gerin Lajoie; Assistant Recording Secretary, M. Allard; Corresponding Secretary, O. Morin; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, E. Malhiot; Treasurer, Ed. Fournier; Librarian, L. Racine; Assistant Librarian, L. Delorme.

Before this time there was not a single French public library in Montreal, or reading room where French papers could be seen. The Institut very soon became the centre of the activity, intelligence and talent among the young men of the city, and at their weekly meetings they publicly discussed the important questions of the day, and listened to the reading of a carefully prepared essay by one of their number. In a little volume, published in 1855, we find reprinted the essays of four of the members, viz., of Messrs. Joseph Doutre, J. B. E. Dorion, C. E. Laberge and P. E. Lafrenaye, in which are eloquently set forth large and liberal views of society, government, commerce and kindred subjects. It is easy to understand how free discussion among the members along with varied reading and studies, should have developed

GENEROUS AND LIBERAL IDEAS,

and a wider view of many public questions. The Institut increased so rapidly in popularity and influence that it began to excite the jealousy of the clergy. The latter could not bear to see so important and intellectual a movement going on independently of themselves. As they beheld the growing intelligence and power of these young Canadians, left to the unfettered exercise of their own minds, they began to tremble lest the sceptre of intellectual authority they had been accustomed to wield should depart from their hands. That a number of individuals should unite to form a mutual improvement society, and for the pursuit of knowledge, without they, the clergy, being present to direct and control the members, seemed to them a circumstance fraught with the gravest dangers to their own supremacy over the minds of those persons composing the Institut. Moreover this intellectual *renaissance* was spreading all over the country, and nearly every town and large village had its Institut, fashioned after the original one in Montreal. The flower of Canadian youth were making a common movement towards higher and better things. This spectacle, so cheering to the heart of the true patriot, was witnessed by the clergy with dismay, and they resolved to extinguish the Montreal Institut and its numerous offshoots throughout the Province. The work which they set themselves to do was to stifle one of the noblest impulses that ever arose among the Canadian people, and one which if it had been encouraged, would have by this time raised the French-Canadian race to a far higher plane among peoples than that which it now occupies. Well may the Canadian patriot and lover of his race mourn when he sees how far the Romish Church was successful in arresting this movement so bright with promise, and in folding once more around the people the mantle of intellectual darkness and spiritual tyranny.

NEW INSTITUTES FOUNDED.

It has been shown that the idea of the Montreal Institut extended to other places in the country. In 1852 similar societies had been formed in Quebec, St. Rochs, Three Rivers, St. Johns, St. Athanase, Joliette, Chambly, Cohoes, N.Y., Sorel, Berthier, and L'Assomption. At a later period there were over one hundred altogether in the Province, of which about sixty obtained Acts of Incorporation. The Montreal Institut was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1852, 16 Vic., chap. 261, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Doutre. Article 2 states that "L'Institut-Canadien has for its object to extend and develop a taste for science, art and literature." The names of members forming the Institut as incorporated were:—Joseph Doutre, C. F. Papineau, L. Ducharme, V. P. W. Dorion, A. Cressé, W. Prévost, A. Tellier, S. Martin, A. A. Dorion, J. G. Barthe, P. Mathieu, J. A. Hawley, R. Laflamme, Joseph Papin, Emery Coderre, J. W. Haldimand, P. R. Lafrenaye, F. Cassidy, Louis Ricard, Eugène L'Ecuyer, and C. Loupret.

To show the ability of many of its members, and how closely the history of the Institut is connected with that of the country, it may be mentioned that at a meeting of the Institut in 1854, addresses of congratulation were presented to fourteen of its members upon their election to seats in Parliament.

OPPOSITION OF THE CLERGY.

The various institutes throughout the country were receiving a small annual grant from Parliament, and the public, except the clergy, universally looked upon them with great favor. The first movement of the clergy directed against the Institut, was to raise the question of nationality. They secured, by their influence, the adoption of a rule by the St. Jean Baptiste Society that none but French Canadians or those married to a French-Canadian lady, could become members. In the case of the late Francis Cassidy, who though of Irish birth, was a member of both societies, this rule was not observed; but when it was desired to make Mr. Cassidy President of the Institut, it was found necessary to alter the constitution so as to open the doors to all nationalities. This aroused the anger of the clergy, who then more openly expressed their opposition to the Institutes in Montreal and smaller towns. As one means to compass their downfall they opened

RIVAL INSTITUTIONS

entirely under clerical control, to which they gave the name of Instituts Nationaux. Many of these societies never had any real existence except on paper, but under these false pretences they succeeded in obtaining grants from Parliament for several years. By these means, and by the exercise of spiritual terrors, they succeeded either in extinguishing all the societies outside of Montreal, or in securing entire control over them and altering their character.

L'Institut Canadien, of Montreal, held out nobly, and struggled long and bravely against the persecutions of the clergy. Its success had been such that in 1857 not less than 700 members contributed to its maintenance, and it had long since procured commodious premises for its meetings and library on Notre Dame street, where it is now established. In 1858 the clergy determined, if possible, to destroy the Institute. As rivals to this they had already three institutions of their own,—the Sulpicians had formed the Cabinet de Lecture and Cercle Littéraire, and the Jesuits, L'Union Catholique, where members had access to libraries and reading rooms gratuitously or at trifling cost. They attempted at first to induce the members of the Institut to exclude from their number those who did not profess the Catholic religion, and then to exclude from their reading-room the WITNESS and the *Semeur Canadien.* After protracted debates, which lasted several weeks, the victory remained with those members who were desirous of maintaining the integrity of their constitution in regard to the equality of creeds and origins, and their liberty of reading all organs of public opinion.

ATTACK UPON THE LIBRARY.

Then a system of calumny was organized in order to represent the library of the institution as containing several books of an immoral character, and finally some leaders in the interest of the clergy, circulated through the city a written declaration containing those calumnies and soliciting signatures to a resignation of the members in mass. The effect was the withdrawal from the Institut of 150 members at one time, and the foundation of the Institut Canadien Francais, with the view of taking away from the Institute those who had personal sympathies with the 150 retiring members, but had objections to putting themselves under the exclusive tutorship of the clergy. This new institution, though apparently founded by laymen, has been kept in existence by clerical subsidies and countenance.

Since 1858 the French-Canadian young men who had almost all enrolled under the banner of the Institut Canadien, have been divided among that institution, and the three clerical societies above named. The Institut Canadien could not but lose some of its efficiency under

the active and unceasing persecutions of the clergy, and the rivalry of so many institutions supported by rich corporations.

Efforts were made to show the clergy that the only ground on which they avowedly persecuted the Institut, namely, the pretended immorality of their books, was unfounded. A deputation waited upon the Bishop of Montreal with a catalogue of their books, offering to purge their library of any book that should be indicated to them as immoral. His Lordship kept that catalogue six months before him, and when the deputation went back to have an answer, His Lordship returned it without indicating a single work as being immoral.

Notwithstanding that the Bishop was unable to point out any book as immoral, he maintained the pastoral prohibition and religious penalties he had decreed against the members of the Institut, which consist in the refusal of sacraments, even *in articulo mortis*, and a threat of refusal to bury any one dying a member, in a Catholic cemetery. This action of the Bishop gave rise to what is known as the Guibord Case, a history of which we intend to give in a subsequent article.

Many members of the clergy acknowledged the justice of the remaining members of the Institut, but they were obliged to submit to the dictates of their superiors, and they continue to enforce the penalties imposed by the pastoral letter of 1858. By the action of the clergy and the existence of the three rival literary institutions above mentioned, the number of members were reduced in 1867 to about 300, of which only 150 were in a position to pay their annual subscriptions.

WORK OF THE INSTITUT.

On the 17th of December, 1866, the twenty-second anniversary of its foundation, the Institut inaugurated its new and spacious building at 111 Notre Dame street, where it now remains. Previous to this date, the Institut had erected a magnificent monument in the Roman Catholic cemetery to the memory of those Canadians who lost their lives in the troubles of 1837-8.

When Prince Napoleon was in Montreal in 1861 he visited the Institut, and as a mark of his sympathy with their cause, he presented the library with a large number of rare and beautiful books, valued at $2,600. The Emperor Napoleon had already given the Institut some very beautiful statues valued at $1,000.

WIDENING OF THE RUPTURE WITH THE CLERGY.

In proportion as the Bishop became more severe in his treatment of the members of the Institut, and more intolerable in his demands, the members, on the other hand, became bolder in their resistance. Those who had seceded were feeble and timid spirits who had not the courage to avow their convictions, while those who remained composed the true *élite* and the true manhood of the original society. They freely, yet always respectfully, canvassed the action of the Bishop and clergy, and advocated religious toleration and freedom of thought and speech. At the celebration of the anniversary of the Institut in December, 1868, Hon. L. A. Dessaulles delivered an address on tolerance, in which he advocated with great force that simple Christian charity which Christ taught in His sermon on the mount. This gave great offence to the Bishop, who had the "Annuaire" for 1868, in which the address was published, condemned by the Index at Rome. On that occasion also Horace Greeley addressed the Institut, giving utterance to these words:—

"For the true Liberal, in the century in which we live, there is but one country, the world; but one religion, love to God and man; and one patriotism, to benefit and elevate the human family. We have for adversaries, tyranny, ignorance, superstitution, and everything which oppresses or degrades."

On the same occasion Mr. A. Geoffrion, an eloquent young lawyer and member of the Institut, gave an address in which he said:—

"It is not to be forgotten that young men have always been feared by whoever seeks to dominate either in the political or religious world. It is the age of noble and disinterested aspirations; the age when no selfish interest imposes silence on the conscience, the age, finally, when man has not yet learned to wear a yoke."

Such sentiments as the above were published in the "Annuaire" under the sanction of the Institut, and served to render the book an object of horror to the clergy.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Owing to the widening of Notre Dame street, the Institut had been obliged to demolish its first edifice and rebuild at a loss of some $4,000. From this and other causes the Institut became financially embarrassed, and in 1867 a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and an appeal made to all who loved freedom of thought and speech, to assist in keeping up its usefulness. Nearly $8,000 was subscribed in response to this appeal, about one half coming from English Protestants.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

The general election of members of the Local Legislature of Quebec took place on Wednesday of last week. Whatever the result in the constituencies which have not been heard from, the majority of the Government is so very slender that, reasoning from an Ontario standpoint, we should anticipate its speedy downfall. But the politics of Quebec are peculiar. The influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, which was brought to bear very strongly in favor of the Conservative party at the election, will be thrown into the scale to support the Ministry, the waverers strengthened in their allegiance and the Opposition menaced with spiritual terrors by the clerical allies or rather masters of the Government, until probably a sufficient number will be whipped in to give a good working majority to the party in power. There is probably no civilized country in the world where the priesthood possess such uncontrolled power or use it so tyrannically as in the Province of Quebec. The party names of Conservative and Reformer there possess a living significance, but one very different to that supposed to attach to them here. Quebec Conservatism is simply Ultramontanism in its most virulent form, and though not a few so-called "Reformers" are equally priest-ridden, nearly the whole of the Liberal and constitutional opposition to spiritual tyranny and arbitrary clerical pretensions and interference in civil matters, will be found in the Reform ranks. A striking proof of the influence of party names and associations is the sympathy of Ontario Tories, mostly of ultra-Orange proclivities, with the priest party of Quebec, merely because they choose to fight under the name of "Conservatives." The Conservative press of Ontario, with hardly an exception, have taken the side of the Land Swap Ministry throughout the contest just closed, and are now trying to figure out a majority for them. If we did not know how completely even intelligent men are led by mere phrases, and how few people are capable of distinguishing between words and facts, we should be greatly surprised at finding any journal in Ontario, excepting those under Catholic control, willing to support the Quebec Ministry.—*Toronto National.*

PROSPECT OF A BRISK FALL BUSINESS.

From the strong upward movement in the grain trade the New York *Herald* augurs an early cessation of the long season of stagnation: A large proportion of the heavy purchases of grain which have had so stimulating an effect, and have made the market so buoyant in the dullest season of the year, is in supply of French orders, proving that the destructive inundations in the south of France are the source of this movement. Similar disasters in Hungary and on a smaller scale in England justify the expectation that a larger proportion of the food of Europe will be supplied by America than in any former year. Wine growing was by no means the chief occupation of that large portion of France which has been devastated by the floods. Although the culture of the vine is widely diffused in France, its chief seat is a belt in the middle region, between the north and the south. Only four per cent. of the productive land of France is devoted to the vine, and the great valley of the Garonne is chiefly given to cereals and other articles which served for food. Vines which are raised on the hillsides are not so much exposed to the destructive effects of a mighty inundation as the food crops which cover the lower lands. Every kind of crop used for human subsistence having been swept away in the valley of the Garonne, the great body of the inhabitants will live mainly upon bread made of materials grown on other soils, and although their poverty will compel them to use maize, rye and barley, the draining of the other parts of France of the cheaper grains will create a general increased demand for imported wheat to supply their place. Besides supplying a large part of the food of England, as we have always done of late years, we shall also this year supply quite a large proportion of the food of France, while the deficient crops of Hungary will create a demand which will absorb much of the wheat exported from the ports of the Black Sea, divert it from the markets of Western Europe, and thus incidentally increase the demand for American grain. The prospects of the foreign grain market stand thus:—The English demand will be rather greater than ordinary; the French demand, which is new and exceptional, will be very large; and the supply from Russia, which has always been the chief competitor of the United States in the European markets, will be partially diverted to supply the deficiency in Hungary, which suffers like France, through in a lesser degree. The prospects of our grain trade were never better than they are this year, and the impulse to general business could not possibly be more opportune.

INTERESTING CASE.

ARREST OF TWO PATENT RIGHTS' MEN.

On Monday High Constable Bissonnette, on the information of Mr. Ferdinand Bayard, patent rights dealer in this city, took into custody Messrs. Jno. W. Post and D. MacMartin, business managers of the "Canadian Gas Lighting Company," whose office is in the rear of No. 159 St. James street, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The specific charge as given in Bayard's deposition is that the prisoners, Post and MacMartin, whose occupations are given as engineers, sold to deponent on the 5th of October last the patent rights of the following articles:—"John W. Post's automatic gas lamp and meter," "The Byron Sloper Water Gas Generator," and "The Henry Wellington street lamp burner," the patent rights for which articles were subsequently sold to the Canada Gas-lighting Company in this city. Bayard asserts that he paid for these patent rights the sum of $5,550, which is the amount he alleges to have been taken from him under false pretences. A list purporting to be that of the directors of the Canada Gas-lighting Company, of which Messrs. Post and MacMartin are the business managers, is made up of the names of some of our most prominent citizens and shrewdest business men. Among others are the names of the Hon. Charles Day, President; Judge Charles J. Coursol, Vice-President; the Hon. John Hamilton, Messrs. Robert Mitchell, W. M. Rice, A. B. Stewart, Wm. Angus, T. E. Foster, and Frank Bond. As it was late Monday night when the business managers were arrested they spent the night in custody, but endured their incarceration during that period with resignation, notwithstanding the fact that they breakfasted somewhat late Tuesday. On being brought before the Acting Police Magistrate on Tuesday they were admitted to bail on each of them providing two securities for $1,000, and giving his own personal security for $2,000. Messrs. T. E. Foster and Robert Mitchell are the two sureties. The parties arrested deny the charges *in toto*, and state that the preliminary investigation will result in their being made right before the public.

THE ST. AUBIN SCANDAL.

Some further details which are published in the French papers concerning the St. Aubin affair which the Land Swap organ tried to manufacture into a first-class political scandal—it is good at scandals—make it evident that those who interfered in behalf of the deserted wife were made to appear in a very false light by this paper. It is stated that St. Aubin's misconduct was notorious at Ottawa, and that his wife was forced by his ill treatment to leave him and return to her father, Mr. Rheaume. The Hon. Mr. Langevin, out of a feeling of humanity which did him credit, felt it his duty to interfere and oblige Mr. St. Aubin to leave in the hands of the accountant of the House the sum of $50 a month, out of his salary of $1,400 a year, for the support of his wife and children, which allowance was continued for some time. The parties seem to have come together again and again separated. On the last separation, Messrs. Fournier and Thibadeau were appealed to by the wife's friends to try to effect an arrangement similar to that made by Mr. Langevin—an appeal few in the circumstances could have refused. The Speaker was appealed to and agreed, but with a consideration towards St. Aubin which the latter scarcely deserved, he reduced the allowance to $40 a month, and stipulated that it be sent to the wife by the husband himself. St. Aubin, it is alleged, accompanied his first remittance to his wife with gross insults, and later on refused to continue the allowance. It was then that the Speaker ordered the Clerk to send the money himself. St. Aubin rebelled at this, began to insult every one, and ended by drawing down upon himself his dismissal. It is a distressing case.

THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

ITS PRESENT POSITION.

The Quebec *Chronicle* states the contractors for the North Shore Railway have begun to lay the track from the Palais out into the country, with the intention of completing the first ten miles of the Quebec section as quickly as possible, so that construction trains will be enabled at an early date to run over this most important part of the work. Information received from special reporters sent over the line between Quebec and Three Rivers enable it to state that everything is being pushed forward with considerable vigor while the financial and commercial depression is taken into consideration. Day laborers are employed on all the heavy portions of the road, especially the heavy cuttings east of Three Rivers. The piles, masonry, iron for superstructure, dressed stone, &c., for the completion of St. Anne's Bridge, are all delivered. The Cherrotierer Bridge abutments are all but ready, while the stone dressing in the quarries at Portneuf and Pont Rouge has been actively resumed. The Cap Rouge Bridge, superstructure and all is in position; the masonry of the bridges Aux Pommes and River Noir are far advanced towards completion. From Cap Rouge to Champigny there are one hundred and fifty men employed in grading the track and the western abutment of the bridge at the latter place is completed. The foundations at the eastern side are excavated and in readiness to receive the dressed masonry, which is ready to be put in. The iron work for all the bridges has been delivered, and the greater portion of the timber for the superstructures is in readiness, when the abutments are erected. The sleepers are being delivered daily, so as to be on hand when wanted. The fencing is completed between Three Rivers and Quebec, and the entire grading between these two places is accomplished throughout three-fourths of the entire distance, and it must be borne in mind that the heaviest works are those which are the most advanced as during the entire winter the labor has been incessant, leaving only the light work to be done which only requires a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether to carry out in a few weeks. While expressing unbounded satisfaction with this progress the *Chronicle* shows that this railway, in common with others, is feeling the financial pressure by appealing to the Government to lend it prompt and energetic aid and calling upon the Quebec Corporation to lose no time in handing over to it the assistance they promised.

A GIRL OF SPIRIT.

A MONTREAL ROMANCE.

A few weeks since a lady residing on Cass avenue became minus a cook, and forthwith proceeded to advertise for one. The day following the insertion of her advertisement the lady was agreeably surprised by the appearance of a smart, good-looking girl, dressed in becoming style, and not lacking in good looks and evident breeding, who applied for the place, somewhat to the astonishment of the lady herself. However, she was accepted, and entered immediately upon her duties as cook. If never before that family subsisted upon well-cooked food, they had no reason to complain after the new girl took possession of the kitchen. Such joints, roasts, steaks, soups, excellent coffee, in fact everything calculated to please the most fastidious epicurean taste, the treasure of a girl sent up day after day.

Not alone this, the apparent refinement of manner, correct conversation, and general appearance carried by this strange serving-girl reasonably attracted considerable attention and enquiry, to all of which the maiden paid no attention whatever, but kept her own counsel and performed her work in an extremely satisfactory manner. A few evenings since the family attended some amusement at the opera house, leaving the girl alone at the house. Returning half an hour earlier than they expected, the family were surprised to hear proceeding from the parlor the most delicious strains of music, and wondered who the performer could be, as, judging from the quality of the music and its superb rendition, none but a master hand was its producer. Entering the house without noise, the family proceeded *en masse* to the parlor, where, to their surprise, they found the unknown musician to be none other than the new cook.

After this display—it being impossible to further conceal her identity—the girl disclosed the facts as to herself.

It appears she was a resident of Montreal, where she resided with her father, who is a man of large wealth and first class social standing, beside being an ex-member of Parliament. The old gentleman is one of the obstinate sort being thoroughly English, and used to ruling his family with an iron hand. According to the good old English custom, he, a few months since, selected what he termed an eligible match for his daughter, who, like a sensible girl, did not propose to be thus sold or given away to the highest bidder, and having a mind and will of her own, decided the matter at once by packing up her duds and leaving home. Thanks to a practical domestic education received from her mother, long since dead, the daughter was able to obtain both shelter and employment. She did not relish the work particularly, but it was the best she could do, and she would'nt "marry that odious man for all the world," so she determined to make the best of it and await the turn of events. The kind lady to whom she told her story immediately removed the runaway girl from her menial position and received her as an honored guest. Letters and explanations were forwarded to the stern parent who, regretting his harsh course toward his only child, hastened to Detroit, and yesterday claimed his own. Last evening the pair took their departure, the father giving his word to the good lady who befriended his child that under any circumstances he would not in future interfere with his daughter's happiness. At the request of the lady in whose family this little domestic episode took place, we refrain from publishing the names of the parties connected therewith, though the affair had such a happy ending it seems too bad to lose an opportunity of giving the aforesaid old Englishman a lesson in the shape of publicity of his attempted meanness. Less force and more coaxing was this girl's motto, and her example is worthy of emulation.—*Chicago Times.*

MONTREAL NEWS.

—This is how the *Minerve* hails the judgment in the injunction case, Tiernay *vs.* the Northern Colonization Railway: "We congratulate Mr. De Bellefeuille in having once more vanquished one of the greatest enemies of his Company and who is at the same time that of all the traditions in which the French-Canadian people glory." It is in keeping with the character of the *Minerve* for honesty thus to confound counsel and client in order to give vent to the pious zeal with which it is bursting. The sympathy existing between such a paper and such a company, both striving to their utmost to get a *bellyfull* at other people's expense, it is easier to understand than it is to make out the traditions in which it thinks the French-Canadians glory, unless it means the Pacific Scandal, Beauport Asylum, the Land-Swap and such like.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning a 11.30 John Sheldon, a car-coupler employee on the Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles, was caught between the drawbars of two cars as he attempted to pass between them, while the engine was moving them backwards, to couple on an additional car, and crushed at the groin. He only lived 4 minutes and spoke once. Drs. Rogers and Barnes were immediately sent for, but life was extinct before they arrived.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY.—Mr. Charles Whitlock, formerly a wealthy farmer of Vaudreuil, has instituted proceedings to obtain a separation of *corps et biens* from his wife, Clementine Desjardins. Plaintiff claims to have been worth at one time $60,000 or $80,000, but that relatives of his wife obtained from him goods, money and endorsements, embarrassing his business to the extent that he has made an assignment to Mr. James Tyre of this city. Plaintiff also alleges that an improper intimacy existed between his wife and a young relative of hers named Arthur Gibeault, carried so far as to give rise to public scandal. On the other hand drunken habits and ill-treatment are alleged on the husband's part.

CRICKET—MONTREAL *vs.* QUEBEC.—This match was played last Saturday at Quebec. The interest of the game was well sustained throughout, and ended in a victory for Montreal. The Montrealers received the fullest attention and hospitality from their opponents. The match was played on one of the loveliest spots in the world, in full view of the Montmorenci Falls; this, added to fine weather, music well-rendered, and the abundant presence of the fair, made the match one not soon to be forgotten. "Montreal" was represented by Messrs. Bristow, Clouston, Day, Galt, Gordon, Gough, W. Holland, Merideth, Rendell, Savage and J. Smith; "Quebec" by Messrs. Evetts, Gilmour, Griffith, Hunt, Lavie, Price, Roberts, Short, Torrens, White and Young. We hope the Quebec players will soon return the visit.

OBIT.—The death of the Rev. Dr. Davies, formerly classical Professor of McGill College, occurred in London on Monday. The deceased will be well remembered by the early students of McGill. Tall and somewhat ponderous in person, his manner was kindly and unaffected, and gained at once the respect and confidence of the student. A thorough scholar, but without the slightest parade or ostentation. As a teacher Dr. Davies was earnest and conscientious, and generally successful in enlisting the interest of the student. Among his accomplishments was included an intimate acquaintance with the Welsh language and literature. Dr. Davies left Montreal about 1857 in order to assume a position of dignity in a college in London, England, which as a place of residence was probably more attractive to a gentleman of his studious and scholarly habits than a provincial city. He was succeeded at McGill by the Rev. Prof. Cornish, who still occupies the Classical Chair.—*Gazette.*

WEEKLY MORTALITY.—There were 29 interments in the Protestant Cemetery last week. Under 1 year, 17; from 1 to 5 years, 3; from 5 to 12 years, 1; married men, 2; bachelors, 3; married women, 2; widow, 1. St. Ann's Ward, 4; St. Antoine, 6; St. Lawrence, 6; St. James, 1; St. Mary, 1; West, 1; Centre 1; East, 2; Montreal General Hospital 1; outside city, 6; From England, 4; Ireland, 1; Scotland, 2; Canada, 21; other countries 1. Cholera infantum, 3; scarlatina, 1; diarrhœa, 4; infantile debility, 9; thrush, 1; pneumonia, 1; enteritis, 1; consumption, 3; diphtheria, 1; senile debility, 1; paralysis, 1; convulsions, 1; peritonitis, typhoid fever, 1. There were 139 interments in the Roman Catholic Cemetery. Children under 1 year, 83; from 1 to 5 years, 33; from 5 to 12 years, 4; married males, 5; widowers, 1; bachelors, 3; married women, 4; widows, 2; spinsters, 4. From St. Ann's Ward, 10; St. Antoine, 13; St. Lawrence, 7; St. Louis, 10; St. James, 19; St. Mary's, 30; Hotel Dieu, 2; General Hospital, 3; from other institutions, 2; from outside city, 31. From Ireland, 3; from other countries, 3; Canadians, 133. Died from cholera infantum, 18; scarlatina, 4; diarrhœa, 22; infantile debility, 29; enteritis, 3; consumption, 9; senile debility, 1; paralysis, 1; convulsions, 5; typhoid fever, 5; small-pox, 12; marasmus, 1; accidental, 2; hydrocephalus, 1; dentition, 5; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; not given, 11; still born, 2; dysentery, 1; brain diseases, 2; gastritis, 1; whooping cough, 1; bronchitis, 1; asthma, 1; cystitis, 1; puerperal convulsions, 1; dropsy, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1; mesenteric fever, 1; cancer, 2; cerebritis, 4; measles, 2.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT COATICOOK.—A little boy, six or seven years old, while playing ball on the street at Coaticook, P.Q., on Tuesday, was accidentally run over by a loaded wagon, receiving such injuries that he died within half an hour.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, July 16.

—Greenbacks bought at 12¼ @ 00 dis. American Silver bought at 10 @ 00 dis: British do at 10 @ 00 dis. Small do at 10 @ 00 dis.

P. D. BROWNE, & Co., Brokers.
24 St. James street.

FINANCIAL.—The rapid advance in wheat has caused a better feeling in both financial and business circles. The revival of speculation is shown in the receipts of the Montreal Telegraph Company, which are stated to have been larger last week than in any week for years past. There is no decided change to note in the money market, although the tendency is towards more ease. Sterling Exchange is weaker with little doing. The counter-rate for cash is 109½, but round amounts between banks would hardly bring more than 109¼. A good deal is being done in Documentary Bills at from 108½ to 108¾. Gold Drafts on New York are easier at ⅛ premium for round amounts. Gold in New York was 112⅞ to-day, and Sterling Exchange $4 87. The stock market this morning was quiet but generally firm. Montreal Telegraph and Commerce were slightly higher, but without any business in the last. Merchants was unchanged, and in Royal Canadian there was some reaction. Sales—12 Montreal at 188¼, closing 188½ to 189; 6 Merchants at 101¾, closing 101½ to 102; 23 Toronto at 187, closing 187 to 187½; 111 Royal Canadian at 95, closing 95 to 96½; 25 City Passenger at 185, closing 184 to 186; 550 Telegraph at 156, and 50 at 156¼, closing 156 to 156¼; City, 102 to 103; Jacques Cartier, 25 to 35; Commerce, 128 to 128½.

—Sale since change a small cargo, Canada Spring at $1 30.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The market this morning was again firmer, but there was not much stuff offering and little business reported. Superior Extra ranged from $5 90 to $6 00, and Extra sold at $5 60 to $5 70. Strong Bakers and Fancy sold at $5 50. Superfine was held at from $5 40 to $5 45, but no sales except one or two broken lots were reported. Wheat was higher, cars of Canada Spring in store selling at $1 30. In Coarse Grains there was nothing doing. Provisions are unchanged, and Ashes steady. In Freights, some steamer room to London was let at 6s, but iron clipper tonnage to either Liverpool or Glasgow, has been offering at 4s without business.

FLOUR.—Rcts. 5,044 bbls; Superior Extra, $5 90 to $6 00; Extra, $5 60 to $5 70; Fancy, $5 50; Strong Bakers', $5 50; Spring Extra, $5 40 to $5 45, nominal; Superfine, $5 12½; Fine, $4 70 to $4 75. Coarser grades nominal. Market firmer, with little doing. Sales—200 Superior Extra $5 90, 100 do $5 95; 100 very Choice do., $6; 200 Extra, $5 60 (yesterday p.m.); 200 do $5 70 (yesterday p.m.); 80 Fancy $5 50; 200 Strong Bakers', $5 50; 25 Superfine, $5 12½; 130 Fine, $4 70, 50 do, $4 75, and 700 City Bags, $2 75.

WHEAT.—Rcts. 95,639 bush. Sales 14 cars Canada Spring in store $1.30.

COARSE GRAINS.—Nominal; Oats, receipts, 500 bushels.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, rcts 195 bbls; mess $22; Lard, 15c; Butter, rcts. 284 pkgs., 17½c to 20c; Cheese, rcts 3,665 boxes, 10c to 10¼c; Eggs, 15c.

ASHES.—Rcts 63 bbls.; Pots, $5 12½ to $5 15; Pearls, $6.

FREIGHTS.—The only engagement reported is 30,000 bush steamer to London at 6s per qr., of 480 lbs.

NEW INSOLVENTS—ONTARIO—George Martin, Port Dover; John Cooney, Norwood; Archibald McAllister, Milton West; John McFayden, Lindsay; R. Holmes, Wingham; Jonathan W. Potter, Pembroke; A. G. Murphy, Belleville; John Rasson, Pembroke; Geo. Harwood, Woodstock; Wm. Taylor, Morpeth; Arthur Elliot, Port Hope; E. M. Vincent, Whitby; J. Jacques, Chatham; John Bedford, Thamesville; F. T. Walton, Toronto; C. M. Prevost, Petawawa; John F. Davis, Toronto; Edward Dennis, Toronto; W. H. Bladen, Barrie; William McBroom, London; J. L. O'Flanagan, Buchanan.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

RECEIPTS

For the week ending Monday, July 19, 1875.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.	All kinds.
9,795	97	2,993	20,936	22,402	56,223

The general average of the market to-day estimated at	12 @ —	
Extreme range of prices from	8 @ 14	
The most of the sales are from	11½ @ 12½	

BEEVES.—Trade was less active than for several days past, and it was generally conceded that prices ruled about ¼c per lb lower than at the close a week ago.

MILCH COWS.—Ninety-seven common to choice to fresh cows and springers were slowly worked off, mainly to private parties and outside milkmen, at $45 to $75 each, calf included.

CALVES.—The weakness and downward tendency noted on Friday and Saturday were especially marked to-day, and sales were very slow at a decline of ½c per lb. Ordinary to good milk-fed veals were sold at 6½c to 8c per lb, and fair buttermilk calves at $7 25 to $7 50 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The demand was fair for both sheep and lambs, and fat sheep were firmer and higher, common to prime lots going at 4¾c to 6¼c per lb, and one car-load up to 6⅝c per lb. Lambs ranged from 7½c to 9½c per lb.

SWINE.—Arrivals yesterday and to-day were 67 cars. None on sale alive. Dressed hogs were higher and more active at 10c to 10⅜c per lb.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WATERTOWN UNION LIVE STOCK MARKET

For the week ending Tuesday, July 20, 1875.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

	Cattle.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine
This week	849	2677	....
Last week	878	3537	....
One year ago	559	4072	....

Of sheep and lambs 643 were from Canada.

Prices of Market Beef—A few choice $10 75 @ $11; extra $10 00 to $10 50, first quality $9 50 to $9 75; second quality $7 75 to $9 00; third quality $6 to $7.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen, per pair, from $100, $150, $175 to $240.

Milch Cows and Calves from $35 to $63; extra $65 to $95.

Yearlings $10 to $20; two years old $18 to $30; three years old $28 to $45.

Prices of Sheep and Lambs—In lots $2, $2 50, $2 75 to $3, each; extra $3 25 to $5 50 each, or from 4c to 5½c. per lb.

Spring Lambs 6c to 8¼c per lb.

Veal Calves $5 to $10.

CATTLE—The market for catte was active.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Full prices obtained on Sheep and Lambs. 8c to 8¼c the extreme figure on Lambs. We find this week nearly 700 head of Lambs from Canada, which are the first from that section this season. Hastings, Morse & Co. have just commenced their season, and will probably run in something every week from that section. The market considerably lively

POULTRY—Not any visible change in rates on Poultry. Chickens active at 25c; also a fair demand for Fowl and Turkeys. Fowls, 15c per lb; Turkeys, 18c.—*Boston Journal.*

SHARE LIST.

LONDON, July 7, 1875.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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

British Columbia 6 per ct., April and Oct., 1894	—	—
Canada 6 per cent Jan. and July, 1877-80	102 to 104	—
Do Do 1881-4	105 to 107	—
Do 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug.,	— to —	—
Do 6 p.cent. Mar. & Sept. 1876,	— to —	—
Do 5 per cent. Jan. and July	102½ to 103½	—
Do 5 p. cent. Inscribed Stock.	102½ to 103½	—
Do 5 per cent. April and Oct. Dominion Stock, 1903	105 to 106	—
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July	106 to 108	—
Nova Scotia 6 per cent. 1875	— to —	—
Do 6 per cent. 1886	106 to 108	—
Prince Edward Island 6 p. cent. Jan. and July	105 to 107	—
RAILWAYS.		
£100—all Atlantic and St. Lawrence leased to Gnd. Trunk	100 to 102	—
100—all Do 6 p.c. Stg. Mt. Bonds	99 to 101	—
100—all Do " 3rd Mt. Deb. 1891	96 to 98	—
10—all Buffalo and Lake Huron Preference	6¾ to 7¼	—
100—100 Do. 6 p. ct. 1st Mtg.	98 to 100	—
100—100 Do. 5½ p.c. 2nd Mtg.	94 to 96	—
100—all Can. S. 1st Mtg. 7 p.c. Scrip	— to —	—
100—all European and N. American, 1st Mt. Bds	— to —	—
10—all Glasgow & C. Breton Coal & Rail Co. Lim.	to —	—
100—100 Grand Tk. of Canada.	10½ to 11½	10¾
100—17 Do. New (Provisional Cert.) iss. at 22½	— to —	—
100—all Do. Equipt. Mort. Bds., 1st charge 6 p. ct.	100 to 102	—
100—all Do. 2nd do	97 to 99	—
100—all Do. 1st Preference Stocks	51 to 53	52½
100—all Do. 2nd Pref. Stocks	36 to 38	36¾
100—all Do. 3rd Pref. Stock	17½ to 18½	17⅞
100—all Do. Island Pond Stg. Mt. Deb. Sep.	97 to 99	—
20—all Great Western of Canada	6¾ to 7	6⅞
100—all Do. 5½ do 1877-8	— to —	—
100—all Do 6 per cent. Bonds Payable 1890	89 to 91	—
100—all Do 5 per cent. Pref. con. till 1880	— to —	—
100—75 Do Perpetual Deben. Stk. issued at 90	77 to 79	—
100—all International Bridge 6 p. c. Mt. Bds. Sep.	98 to 100	
100—all Do 6 p. c. Mt. Pref. Share do	98 to 100	—
Secured by Gnd. Trunk of Canada Railway Co.)		
100—all Midland of Canada 6 p. c. Stg. 1st Mort.	— to —	—
100—all N. Rail. of Canada 6 p. c. 2st Pref. Bonds	93 to 97	—
100—all Do. do 2nd do	92 to 94	—
100—all Toronto G. & B. 7 p.c. 1st Mort. Bonds	85 to 89	—
100—all Wellington G. & B. do do	74 to 76	—
BANKS.		
50—all British North American	75 to 77	—
20—all British Columbia	21½ to 22½	—
20—5 Do. New, issued at 2 p.m.	½ dis. ¼ p.m	-
MISCELLANEOUS.		
42—all British American Land	34 to 36	—
16—all Canada Company	95 to 97	—
17—all Hudson's Bay	22½ to 23	22¾
20—5 Trust and Loan Company of Canada	2¼ to 2¾ p.m.	—
12—all Telegraphic Con. and tenance (Lim.im)	24 to 25	24¾
10—6 Vancouver Coal Company	1 to 1½ p.m.	—

News by Telegraph.

WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, July 22.—The attendance at the Wimbledon Meeting to-day is small. The match for the Elcho Challenge Shield is being shot; ranges are 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, and the possible team score at each range is 600 points. The shooting at the 800 yard range has been completed. The English eight scored 575; the Irishmen, 502, and the Scotchmen 498.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

LONDON, July 22, 5 p.m.—The shooting at the second range for the Elcho Challenge Shield is finished. The Irish eight scored 527; the Scotchmen, 511, and the English, 504. Victory for the Irish team is now believed to be certain. The American riflemen are keeping the targets for the Irish and superintending their shooting. There has been a considerable increase in attendance of spectators since this morning; more interest in the match is also manifested.

GOOD FOR THE IRISHMEN.

LONDON, July 22, p.m.—The Irishmen have won the Elcho Shield. Their score was 1506; Scotch, 1503; English, 1502.

THE CANADIANS WIN THE KOLAPORE CUP.

LONDON, July 22.—The Canadian riflemen won the Kolapore prize at Wimbledon to-day.

FROM OTTAWA.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

MILITIA EXAMINATIONS.

OTTAWA, July 21.—The Board of Militia Officers for examination of infantry officers, which has been sitting here for the past few days, will probably conclude its labors to-day.

A GOOD CROP PROSPECT.

Reports from the surrounding country indicate an unusually fine crop this season.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon an elevated tramway running through Mr. Booth's lumber yard gave way suddenly while some teams with waggons laden with lumber were passing over it. There were also some men on it. All were precipitated to the ground, some of the men miraculously escaped, while others were slightly, and one man badly injured. One horse had his hip dislocated, and another his leg broken.

Business is still dull.

THE GEORGIAN BAY BRANCH.

OTTAWA, July 22.—Mr. Walter Shanly has accepted the position of Consulting Engineer on the Georgian Bay Branch of the Pacific Railway. Senator Foster arrived here to-day and left shortly afterwards for Renfrew, from which point he will proceed by the line of the road to French River on a tour of examination. Contractors will probably commence the actual construction of the road before the first of next month.

ALLEGED FIGHT BETWEEN INDIANS AND MOUNTED POLICE.—DUBIOUS STORY.

A sensational despatch was received here this morning from Winnipeg, stating that the Crees and Half-breeds made an uprising near Fort Carleton, and, in an engagement with the Mounted police, killed several of the latter. The story is received with a certain amount of suspicion, as the Dominion Government received two despatches from Governor Morris to-day, in which no mention is made of the occurrence.

REJECTED TENDERS.

Deposits made by parties tendering for Welland Canal contracts, and whose tenders have not been accepted, are to be returned to-day.

PERSONAL.

Lieutenant-Governor McDonald leaves to-day for Toronto. He will not take his final departure from the capital until August.

CONTRACTS.

This morning's *Times* says section No. 1 Welland Canal has been awarded to Denison, Beldon & Co. This firm made a deposit of the five per cent. on the amount of their contract yesterday.

The specifications for railway passenger stations in Halifax have been revised, and new tenders are to be called for.

PERSONALS.

Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant-General of Militia, left last night for the western part of the Province to pass a couple of weeks with his friends.

Prof. Chesseman arrived in the city last night, and it is thought he will at once enter upon his duties as Chief Inspector of Insurance Companies, in accordance with the Act passed last session.

FROM TORONTO.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

THE CANADIAN OIL WELLS CASE.

TORONTO, July 21.—A special cablegram to the *Globe*, dated London, July 20th, says the appeal of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, a former director of the Canadian Oil Wells Corporation, against Vice-Chancellor Malins' decree of June 5th, ordering repayment of £1,000 to the official liquidator of the Corporation, has been dismissed. The Lords Justices in refusing to reverse the Vice Chancellor's judgment, said that in every case where directors have made profit out of their position they must pay to the uttermost farthing.

THE CANADIANS AT WIMBLEDON.

Earl Dufferin, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Carnarvon, Mr. Geo. Brown, Sir John Rose and Edward Jenkins visited the Canadians at Wimbledon to-day and attended Col. Gzowski's garden party, at which 400 were present. The Duke of Cambridge and Earl of Carnarvon made speeches in which they congratulated the Canadian Riflemen, who were paraded for the occasion, on their success in winning prizes.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

Canada will enjoy the benefits of the new International Postal Treaty immediately after Hon. Mr. Mackenzie returns.

POLITICAL RUMORS.

Rumors are rife as to the prospects of Mr. Treasurer Crooks. The *Mail* now states that it is not improbable that he may contest Muskoka in the event of the unseating of Millar.

ASSESSMENT OF STREET RAILS.

The Toronto street railway lately appealed against the assessment of its rails on the streets of the city. The appeal being yesterday brought before Judge Duggan he held that assessment was perfectly legal.

The Directors of the Royal Canadian Bank have called a special meeting of shareholder, for 9th September, to take action with regard to its amalgamation with the City Banks Montreal.

OPERATIONS OF THIEVES.

A. Roseback had his pocket picked of a valuable gold watch about 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Four fellows broke open a boat-house here, stole a boat, crossed over to the Island, broke into a hotel there, made themselves drunk on whiskey and robbed the cash box of its contents, a small sum of money. They were followed by the police, who captured one man named Jas. Flanigan. The others escaped to the city by their boat, which they then set adrift, and which afterwards was picked up minus its oars and considerably injured.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A man, supposed to be a Scotchman named John Reid, was killed yesterday on the Grand Trunk track about three miles east of Port Huron.

THE HARBOR.

The water in the harbor is now 11 feet 6 inches at Queen's Wharf and 7 feet 6 inches in the Gap. Dredging operations have been suspended.

ENCOURAGING RUFFIANISM.

Yesterday evening Mrs. Stone and Emma Muster, two respectable young women, were crossing the Don Bridge when a rough named Wm. McCormac put his arms round their necks and attempted to kiss them. On their repelling his advances, he kicked one of them, also making use of abominable threats. The offender was arrested and brought before Alderman Baxter, J.P., this morning, who let him off with a fine of $5 or thirty days' imprisonment.

THE CALEDONIANS.

TORONTO, July 22.—W. B. Smith, of Philadelphia, has been elected President for the ensuing year of the North American Caledonian Association, and it has been decided to hold a convention there next year.

EXHIBITION.

The Electoral Division Society will hold their fall exhibition here during the week next succeeding the Provincial exhibition. Prizes to the extent of $10,000 will be offered.

RIGHTLY SERVED.

A youth named Wm. Wilson, who attempted to outrage a little girl five years old, about a week ago, was sentenced this morning to three months' imprisonment at hard labor, and to receive thirty lashes with the cat.

IMMIGRANTS.

About 550 Menonnite, and 130 English and Irish immigrants, for settlement in Ontario, arrived here yesterday.

DANGEROUSLY BURNED.

A young lad named Jones, at the fire in Elliot & Co's. Chemical Works yesterday, got some of the blazing fluid on his clothes, which were burned off as well as his skin, from neck to waist. He lies in a precarious state.

SPARROWS.

A number of English sparrows, lately brought out by Mr. Geo. McMurrich, have been let loose with a view to their propagation.

THE CROPS.

All kinds of spring-sowed grain about this district promise to be more abundant than for many years past. Both fruit and root crops are also flourishing, but the potato bug is operating considerably. Hay will be rather lacking in consequence of dry weather last May.

MARKETS.

In consequence of the late advance of rates in England the flour and wheat markets here are greatly excited, and it is utterly impossible to give quotations.

(*Press Despatch.*)

GENERAL ITEMS.

The *Mail* to-day contains a letter from Winnipeg, complaining of bad food at high prices supplied on the Dawson Route, and the incivility and obscenity of the officials.

The charge of embezzlement against J. D. Lewin has been withdrawn on full explanations being offered.

The Caledonian Association delegates, the majority of them in Highland costume, marched in procession to the Toronto cricket-ground this morning, headed by the full band of the 10th Royals and three pipers. The games are now in progress.

About 550 Menonnites arrived yesterday *en route* for Manitoba; they had with them drafts on the Bank of Montreal for about $32,000.

All the Toronto papers speak in gratified terms of Lord Dufferin's speech at the Canada Club in London.

THE ARGENTEUIL ELECTION CASE.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

MR. JUSTICE JOHNSON'S DECISION—MR. CUSHING DISQUALIFIED.

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q., July 21.—Mr. Justice Johnson delivered judgment here this afternoon in the Argenteuil case. He overruled all legal objections raised by respondent's counsel as to sitting in vacation, the insufficiency of the allegations in the petition, the ineligibility of Mr. Owens as a candidate, &c. He then proceeded to animadvert very severely on the testimony of the respondent and his agents, and with unusually severe strictures disqualified Mr. Cushing, and condemned him to pay all costs. Mr. Cushing was present and expressed his determination to appeal from the judgment.

FROM QUEBEC.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

THE GUIBORD CASE.

QUEBEC, July 21.—The conflict of authority between the Civil and Ecclesiastical powers in reference to the Guibord case is causing considerable comment and excitement here. The *Journal* takes ground against Mr. Doutre, in regard to his late letters. It stigmatizes them as an act of folly written in bad style and worse taste, and altogether from a Protestant standpoint.

PILGRIMAGE.

The annual pilgrimage to the shrine of La bonne Sainte Anne takes place on Monday next, and it is said will be entered into with more than usual enthusiasm.

SUCCESS OF CIVIL LOAN.

QUEBEC, July 21.—A Cablegram received last evening from Mayor Murphy announces the completion of the negotiations for the loan to this city of two hundred thousand pounds sterling on favorable terms.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

The Customs have seized a boat load of merchandise which was being landed from the steamship "Nepigon," without having paid duty.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITAL.

QUEBEC, July 22.—Mr. Longmuir, the inspector of hospitals, asylums and prisons for the Province of Ontario, after having made a most exhaustive inspection of the Marine Hospital on behalf of the Dominion Government, returned last night per steamer "Montreal" to the West.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL.

The Council of the St. Patrick's Church and Literary Institute have decided to celebrate the O'Connell centennial by an excursion on the St. Lawrence and a concert.

BLESSING A CEMETERY.

The ceremony of blessing the new cemetery of Levis will be performed on Sunday next by the Archbishop of Quebec.

CHICOUTIMI.

Price is reported elected for Chicoutimi by 600 majority.

THE SMUGGLING CASE.

In connection with the reported attempt at smuggling from the steamship "Lake Nipigon," the agents of that vessel say that the goods alluded to were packages of samples, &c., going to Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie, of Montreal, and it was Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie & Co.'s desire and special request that these packages of samples should be forwarded to them by express immediately the steamer arrived, in order that they might take orders on the samples. In compliance with this desire, Captain Scott very innocently, ignorant of doing anything illegal, gave orders to his mate to have them sent ashore by the boatman.

FROM LINDSAY.

(*Press Despatch.*)

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

LINDSAY, July 21.—A very destructive fire occurred at Millbrook last night about one o'clock. About forty buildings in the business part of the village were destroyed. Both the telegraph offices were burnt. They lay blame to Forepaugh's showmen as they were performing there last night. Loss not yet known, but it will be very heavy.

OTTAWA.

CONTRACTS.

OTTAWA, July 21.—The contract for section No. 1 of the Welland Canal has been awarded to Dennison, Bell & Co; this firm made a deposit of five per cent. upon the amount of their contract to-day.

Specifications for the railway passenger station in the city of Halifax have been received, and new tenders are to be called for.

THE PREMIER.

Several members of the Cabinet received letters from the Premier by the English mail; it is probable the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie will return about the middle of August.

FOUND DEAD.

Last night a man named Doucet, employed in cleaning cars at the Canada Central station, was found dead in his bed; he was subject to heart disease, which is supposed to have caused his death. His wife says she left him in bed yesterday morning in good health and went out to do some work; when she returned in the evening she found him dead.

TORONTO.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

TORONTO, July 21.—This afternoon a private exhibition of Paul Boyton's life-saving apparatus was given at Humber. A man named Quinn put on a suit in less than two minutes and leaped over the side of the steamer. He ate and drank and smoked a pipe while in the water and showed that he could not possibly sink. A man then leaped off the steamer and Quinn immediately paddled to his rescue and carried him with the greatest ease; showing that one person in a suit can easily rescue another.

NORTH AMERICAN CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

The convention of the North American Caledonian Association is presided over by Chief Young, of Syracuse. The Association will meet in Philadelphia next year. The following officers were elected for the current year:—W. B. Smith, Philadelphia, President; Adam Brown, Hamilton, Ontario, 1st Vice-President; Paul Buchanan, Newark, N.J., 2nd Vice-President; J. B. McIntyre, St. Catherines, re-elected, Secretary; Thos. Munro, Hazleton, Pa., Assistant-Secretary, re-elected; Hon. Thos. Waddell, of Pittston, re-elected; John Felton, of Montreal, and Robert Hamilton, Senr., of New York, members of the Committee of Management.

HAMILTON.

A BAILIFF IN A CHURCH.

HAMILTON, July 20.—An unusual scene occurred at the colored people's Methodist Church on Rebecca street, one evening last week; the church was in debt and the creditors caused a writ of execution to be served. A religious meeting was being held when the bailiff came to take an inventory of the property, and when he proceeded to perform his work at the conclusion of the meeting, the trustees put out the lights and ejected the officers into the street. The trustees have been placed under arrest.

LOCK-JAW.

A young man of Flamboro West, Peter Ray, stabbed himself accidentally with a knife last Saturday lock-jaw resulted and his recovery is doubtful.

THE PRESS.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held here to-day, a large number of delegates from all parts of the Dominion being in attendance. The Association convened in the City Hall at 2 o'clock, when the annual message of the President was read, officers elected and the general business transacted. Mr. John Cameron, of London, was elected President; 1st Vice, Charles D. Barr, of Lindsay; 2nd Vice, D. McCulloch, of Hamilton; Secretary and Treasurer, J. G. Buchanan, of Hamilton, re-elected; Assistant Secretary, John McLean, of Toronto. To-morrow morning they proceed to the Ocean House, Burlington Beach, where they lunch as guests of the Mayor. At four p.m. they leave by steamer "Florence," on an excursion to Niagara, and remain over the night.

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

HAMILTON, July 21.—The first general meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company was held in this city yesterday, and was attended by a large number of prominent gentlemen from various parts of the country. The following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs John Winer, George Roach, George Rutherford, Charles Cameron, F P Beckley, A H Hurd, J M Buchan, J A Bruce, William Harris, Dr Vernon, A McCallum, James Reid, Lyman Moore, George Lee, H P Cockburn, of Hamilton; D Thompson, M P, Indians; Hon John Carling, J M McKinnon, Charles Goodhue, London; C E Chadwick, Ingersoll, and Thomas Baxter, of Wellington Square. At the Directors' meeting, John Winer, of Hamilton, was elected President, and Mayor Roach, of Hamilton, and David Thompson, M P, Vice-Presidents.

THE PRESS.

The Canadian Press Association opened its evening session last night at 8.30 p.m. It was decided that the next annual excursion of the Association should be to Philadelphia. Professor Goldwin Smith was elected Essayist for the ensuing year. In returning thanks for the compliment paid to him, the Professor delivered a brief but telling speech, which was heartily applauded at its close. To-day the members of the Association were driven through the principal streets in cabs, and were entertained at lunch by Jas. Turner, after which they again proceeded on their travels. The party reached the Ocean House at the beach at 2 p.m., where they were entertained at dinner by Mayor Roach, a large number of citizens being also present. At 4 p.m. the excursionists embarked per steamer "Florence" for Niagara.

LONDON.

OUTRAGEOUS.

LONDON, July 20.—While the morning express on the G. W. Railway was passing under an over-head bridge between Princetown and Paris, this morning, some scoundrels fired a revolver shot into the rear Pullman car: the ball struck Mr. Laing, bridge inspector, in the hand and glanced off. Fortunately the injury was but a slight flesh wound. Detectives are on the track of some parties that were seen lurking about the bridge at the time of the outrage, and it is expected they will be captured.

WINDSOR.

FIRE.

WINDSOR, July 20.—Last evening a fire took place in this town that for fierceness of heat and magnificence of appearance for the short time that it lasted has probably never been equalled by any fire in this place. The fire commenced in Rice's new frame cabinet factory situated on London street, at about ten o'clock. Almost before any one had discovered the fire the tinder box of a building was in a mass of flames. About ten minutes elapsed before an alarm was rung and almost immediately hose company No. 1 was on the spot. In a short time the other hose companies had arrived and attached a number of lengths of hose to the hydrant. In the meantime the fire had attained an almost insupportable heat, driving the firemen and spectators several hundred feet from the building. Shutters were obtained and the firemen pressed close up to the fire and poured their streams on it; the boards protecting them being on fire on the opposite side to them. The whole side of the building fell out and the flames were driven hundreds of feet into the air. The building on the opposite corner at once burst into flames and it was then expected that portion of the town would be entirely destroyed, the houses being built close together and all of pine. The horsemen, however, exhibited extraordinary bravery, and the volume of water having increased, the fire in the house was shortly put out. The fire in the factory had by this time spent itself, and about 40 minutes after it commenced the work of destruction was complete. The hosemen deserve all praise. The factory and contents were valued at about $7,000, with an insurance of $2,000 in the Stadacona, $1,000 in the Waterloo Mutual, and $2,000 in the Beaver Mutual. The men lost all their tools, but the company saved all their books and papers. The house on the corner was occupied by John Wright, who had an insurance on his furniture of $ the Western of Toronto.

BELLEVILLE.

ACCIDENT.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 20.—A two year old child of Mr. R. S. Young, of Sidney, strayed from home this morning and was playing on the railway track as the morning express going west came along. The engineer saw the child, but before the train could be entirely stopped he was thrown from the track, receiving slight injury.

CLIFTON.

RASHNESS.

CLIFTON, July 20.—To-day as a Grand Trunk down freight train was shunting at this station, a boy named Wm. Rance, son of the late Thos. Rance, of this town, attempted to run through between two box cars, as the train was backing up, but was caught between the coupling beam, and was badly hurt.

ST. CATHARINES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

ST. CATHARINES, July 20.—A fatal accident occurred at Dennison and Belden's section of the new canal near Port Dalhousie on Monday. A large derrick was being hoisted in its place, when by some means it slipped and fell to the ground, falling upon the foreman of the stonecutters named Robert Filson, injuring him severely; his shoulders and several of his ribs being broken, besides being injured internally. He was conveyed to hospital as speedily as possible, but died shortly after. Deceased came from Adams County, New York State, where he leaves a wife and family.

WOODSTOCK.

PORT DOVER AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.

WOODSTOCK, July 20.—An adjourned meeting of the rate-payers was held in the Town Hall last night, for the purpose of eliciting their views in regard to purchasing $20,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway. The meeting was large, and free and full discussion ensued, after which a resolution was passed instructing the Town Council to submit a by-law to be voted on at an early day, carrying out the object referred to.

GUELPH.

FIRE.

GUELPH, July 21.—About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Mr. John Hall's carpenter shop; Dr. McGregor's stables adjoining the carpenter shop quickly caught and were rapidly consumed, but the two horses were saved. The house occupied by Mr. John Bookless next caught fire, but was extinguished before any serious damage was done. Mr. Jno. Bookless loses $500, insured for $200 in the Waterloo Mutual. John Hall's loss is $400, no insurance; Dr. McGregor's loss is $3,000, no insurance.

BELLEVILLE.

STORM.

BELLEVILLE, July 21.—Reports from the Township of Rawdon, state that on the 16th inst. the heaviest rain storm ever witnessed there, broke over that section and prostrated all the grain in the area over which it passed. Two cows belonging to a farmer named Merrick were killed by lightning.

ABERFOYLE.

ROBBERY.

ABERFOYLE, July 21.—The Town Hall was entered by some evil-disposed persons some time between Friday night and Tuesday morning, and the lock on the cupboard belonging to the Aberfoyle Division, Sons of Temperance, forced off, and all their officers' emblems, regalias, and other things, valued at $60, stolen; no clue to the parties that committed the deed.

NAPANEE.

FIRE.

NAPANEE, July 21.—A fire broke out in the cooper's shop of C. Lane last night. The steam engine arrived soon and the hose put in a well soon dried it, and it became necessary to move it, but after removal it was useless having sucked some gravel in the valves. The flames then spread to the barn and completely destroyed it; loss about $1,000; insured in the Citizens' Company.

WATFORD.

WATFORD, Ont., July 21.—This afternoon a fire broke out in Mr. Hungerford's dwelling house, and in a very short time the building was in a blaze. Rutherford's store in the front part of the building, together with J. Campbell & Bros. Banking Office, was almost filled with smoke. The firemen were promptly on hand and got the fire under control. Rutherford's dry goods, millinery, groceries, boots and shoes are in one promiscuous heap in the street. The inside of Campbell Bros. office is completely torn out. Losses all covered by insurance.

BRANTFORD.

BASE BALL.

BRANTFORD, July 21.—The return match between the Crescent Club, of Simcoe, and the Young Canadians, of this place, for the silver cups won at the Simcoe tournament on the 1st of July, was played here yesterday, and resulted in favor of Brantford by nine runs.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Young Ladies' College was held yesterday afternoon in the institution. A large number of gentlemen were present. The President, Mr. Robertson, Manager of the Bank of British North America, reported the finances of the College to be in a very healthy state. The attendance of pupils for the year averaged 90. The report was well received by the shareholders, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the first year's success of the institution.

QUEBEC.

PILGRIMAGES.

QUEBEC, July 21.—The annual Roman Catholic pilgrimage to the shrine of Ste. Anne takes place on Sunday next; the gathering this year promises to be unusually numerous. Lieutenant-Governor Caron intends going, and Archbishop Taschereau will also be present with a numerous body of clergy to celebrate mass. Several steamers are announced to leave the city for the shrine.

The *habitants* of Charlesbourg made a pilgrimage to St. Anne yesterday. They were accompanied by their cure, who celebrated mass at the church.

IMMIGRANTS.

About 1,200 emigrant Mennonites arrived by European steamers yesterday and went west to Manitoba by special trains; four families, however, having measles among them, were quarantined at the Marine Hospital here.

FATAL FALL.

A two year old daughter of Mr. Guilmette, carter, while playing on the gallery of her father's residence to-day, fell to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet; she only survived the fall an hour, having died from cerebral concussion.

HALIFAX.

A SCENE IN COURT.

HALIFAX, July 21.—Quite a scene occurred at the Supreme Court this morning. In the argument of a case warm words passed between opposing counsel, Hon. James L. McDonald and Mr. Otto S. Weeks, which partook of a personal character; the latter, exasperated at a remark of Mr. McDonald, used the word blackguard in connection with his course in the case. The Judges ordered Mr. Weeks to take his seat, and after consultation, fined him $40, which was at once paid, and the business of the Court proceeded.

DEBENTURES.

The Town Council of Picton has accepted the offer for four thousand dollars in six per cent. debentures at ninety, for the City of Halifax loan of thirty thousand dollars for water supply purposes; about one hundred thousand dollars have been offered, some of it under six per cent.

AQUATICS.

There has been considerable excitement to-day over the boat race for one thousand dollars a side. The race was announced for six p.m., but at that hour the weather was so unfavorable that the race was postponed till to-morrow. Some betting took place, odds being given in favor of the Ross-Foley crew.

The Royal Halifax Yacht Club race for the Mayor's Club and flag officers prizes came off to-day; eleven boats ranging from five to twenty tons competing. There was a stiff breeze from the south-west, and a heavy sea outside, but all the yachts went the course from the Club piers to Mars' Rock and back. The race was well contested, the first prize being taken by Mr. Norris' "Cygnet," although "Petrel" and "Squirrel" reached home before her, the difference in tonnage giving the race by time allowance to the first named. Commodore Scott's "Cloud" won the second prize.

PLUMS.

Reports from King's County state that the plum crop will be large, while apples indicate a medium crop. Hay has improved much from the late rains, and oats are looking well.

P. E. I. LANDS.

The Prince Edward's Island Government have appointed Dr. Jenkins as commissioner in the interests of tenants to settle the land question of that island.

KILLED.

Maurice O'Connor was killed near Summerside, P. E. I., on Tuesday, by a piece of timber falling on him from the new chapel being erected.

BIRTHS.

DEBEAUMONT.—At 70 Cadieux street, on the 20th inst., Mrs. A. DeBeaumont, of a daughter.

FOULIS.—At 795 Ontario street, on 20th instant, Mrs. William Foulis, of a son.

WARD.—At 28 Chenneville st., on the 21st inst., wife of H. J. Ward, of a son.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—WHINTON.—At St. George's Church, Montreal, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. James Carmichael, M. A., Joseph Armstrong, to Janet S. M. Whinton, eldest daughter of the late Sergt. Major James Whinton, of Her Majesty's 1st Royals.
No cards.

MCNAUGHTON—MCLEOD.—On Thursday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Elliot, J. C. McNaughton, to Marianne, second daughter of Alex. McLeod, Esq.

SNELLING—NEILL.—In Ottawa, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, J. B. Michaelson, by the Rev. Mark Ami, Mr. George Snelling, of Teignmouth, England, to Jessie Walker, fourth daughter of the late Robert Neill, of Quebec.
Quebec *Chronicle* please copy.

DIED.

COSTEN.—At Lachine, on the 20th inst., Edmund Price, infant son of Thos. Costen, aged 9 months.

DAVIES.—At Regent's Park College, London, England, on 19th July, Rev. Benjamin Davies, LL.D., sometime Professor of McGill University.

DAY.—At 389 Sherbrooke street, on the 20th inst., Mary Elmire Cybelle, infant daughter of Geo. B. Day, aged 15 days.

DAVID.—At Catskill, N.Y., on Monday, 19th inst., Jonas Willard, aged 8 months, infant son of Tucker David, formerly of this city.

DYDE.—At Lachine, on the 21st inst., Chester Holt, infant son of Mr. John S. Dyde, aged two months.

DUFFIN.—In this city, on the 19th inst., John Duffin, aged 87 years.

HOPKINSON.—On 22nd inst., Harriet, infant daughter of Joseph and Agnes Hopkinson, aged 15 days.

HILLMAN.—In this city on the 21st inst., Annie Charlotte, aged 8 months, daughter of Uno Hillman.

LEWINGTON.—On Monday, the 19th inst., Alfred, youngest son of Alfred Lewington, aged 14 years and 10 months.

TROTMAN.—On the 20th instant, Augusta Kate, infant daughter of R. T. Trotman, aged 10 months and 20 days.

VINEBERG.—At 22 St. Lawrence street, on 20th inst., the son of M. Vineberg, aged 6 months and 3 days.

Family Reading.

[For the WITNESS.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

WRITTEN IN 1841.

Two hundred years ago there came from Scotland's storied land,
To Carrick's* old and fortress town, a Presbyterian band;
They planted on the castle wall the Banner of the Blue,
And worshipped God in simple form, as Presbyterians do.
Oh! hallowed be their memory, who in our land did sow
The goodly seed of Gospel Truth two hundred years ago.

Two hundred years ago was heard, upon the tenth of June,
On Carrick's shore, the voice of prayer and psalm, with solemn tune:
"Do good in Thy good pleasure, Lord, unto Thy Zion here;
The walls of our Jerusalem establish Thou and rear."
Thus prayer and praise were made to God, nor dread of Popish foe
Dismayed our fathers in their work two hundred years ago.

Two hundred years ago our Church a little one appeared—
Five ministers and elders four, the feeble vessel steered;
But now, five hundred pastors and four thousand elders, stand
A host of faithful witnesses within our native land;
Their armour is the Spirit's Sword, and onward as they go,
They wave the flag their fathers waved two hundred years ago.

Two hundred years ago, the seed was cast into the ground—
An acorn then—a forest now, with sturdy oaks abound;
Like trees of Eastern clime, each branch to earth bows down its head,
And rooted thus the newborn shoots their forest foliage spread;
And shaking fruit of Lebanon upon our mountains grow
From corn, a handful, scattered there two hundred years ago.

Two hundred years ago, the dew of God's refreshing power
On Oldstone and on Antrim fell, like Israel's manna shower.
The waters of the Six-mile-stream flowed rapidly along;
But swifter far the Spirit passed o'er the awakened throng.
Where'er the fruitful river went, God's presence seemed to go,
And thus the Spirit blessed our sires two hundred years ago.

Two hundred years ago, afar no Gospel sound was known;
The heathen man, unheeded then, bowed down to wood and stone;
But better days have dawned on us,—our missionary band
Are publishing salvation now on India's golden strand:
And to the sons of Abraham our sons appointed go—
To Jacob's race, rejected—scorned—two hundred years ago.

Two hundred years ago was seen the proud and mitred brow,
Frowning on Scotland's envied Kirk, as it is frowning now;
But enemies in Church and State may threaten stern decree,
Her ministers are men of prayer—her people still are free,
Nor threat, nor interdict, nor wile of legislative show,
Shall change the men whose fathers bled two hundred years ago.

Two hundred years ago, o'er graves the bluebell drooped its head,
The purple heather sadly waved above the honored dead;
The mist lay heavy on the hill—the lav'rock ceased to soar,
And Scotland mourned her martyred sons on mountain and on moor;
And still her's is a mourning Church—but He who made her so
Is nigh to aid her, as He was two hundred years ago.

Two hundred years ago the hand of massacre was nigh,
And far and wide o'er Erin's land was heard the midnight cry;
Now Presbyterian Ulster rests in happiness and peace,
While crimes in distant provinces from year to year increase.
O Lord, their bondage quickly turn, as streams in South that flow,
For Popery is the same it was two hundred years ago.

* Carrickfergus, a seaport north of Belfast, Ireland.

[For the WITNESS.

"THE GIFT OF GOD."

AN ACTUAL SCENE—BY ELLA GREY.

I heard a conversation not long since between two farmers in a store. One was a poorly dressed, thin man about sixty years of age; the other a fine, tall, healthy-looking man, and comfortably clothed. The former had bought a plug of tobacco when my attention was drawn to him by his remarking:—"I think tobacco hurts a man more than whiskey."

"Oh! I think not," said the stout man. "I used whiskey all my life until the last three years. I use tobacco still, but it has not the effect upon me that whiskey had. I drank two good farms away before I determined to stop using the stuff, and now I hardly dare trust myself to smell it. I will admit that when I smoke my hand shakes horribly, but I soon get over that."

"Well, I like whiskey, and I believe it to be a good creature given to us by the Maker of all, to be used in moderation of course. Tobacco I use because I can't do without it, but I know it hurts me. Now whiskey is good for me I know; when I am in the harvest field, or at a bee, I can't work without some stimulant."

"I have drunk a quart at a time in the harvest-field, and could work well as long as the stimulating effect lasted, but as soon as that was gone I was worse than if I had never taken it. Since I gave up the liquor altogether, I can do a harder day's work, and feel less fatigue than I did formerly."

"What do you drink then? You need something." "Well I find oatmeal water about the best in the field; we have cold coffee sometimes."

"Slop! I must have the whiskey; I like it and I will have it. Here Mr.," calling to the clerk, "fill this with good whiskey, and I'll call for it in a couple of hours."

That strong advocate of whiskey started for home toward dusk very drunk, and about a mile from town he fell out of the wagon and broke his neck!

The "good creature," the "Gift of God," made a finish of that poor man. *What became of his soul?*

It is often said by the opponents of total abstinence that intoxicating liquor is a "Gift of God." Would a wise and beneficent Creator command "Thou shalt do no murder," and then make that for man's use which so inflames his passions as to in thousands of cases cause him to raise his hand against his fellow-man."

Oh! no! rest assured this poison is a creation of the "Evil One." "By their *fruits* ye shall know them."

THE STORY OF A FELLOW-SOLDIER.

(*By Frances Awdry.*)

CHAPTER IV.

It was on the 13th of September that the "Southern Cross," which had been absent ever since May, reached Auckland, and Mr. Patteson and the boys (who were to be his special charge) took up their quarters in St. John's College. Their lessons were rather difficult to manage, for they came from many different islands, and spoke several languages; but he had a good deal to teach them besides lessons, and you can teach a boy by signs how to wash and dress, and to do other things of that sort, without having to talk much about it.

Fortunately, he was very quick in picking up a language, and could speak it a little in a very short time, but he did not think it safe to teach the boys about God in any language that he did not know pretty well. He was afraid he might make mistakes, and give them wrong ideas about the most important subjects that he would never afterwards be able to get out of their heads. It was never his way to act in a hurry even about the most desirable things; he did not believe good would come of it. The best he could do was to set the boys a good example, and to love them with all his heart until they loved him in return, and then, when he was quite certain he was saying what he meant to say, tell them about God.

They were with him night and day, for the four youngest (from sixteen to eighteen) slept in his room, and when any boy was ill, he used to give up his own bed to him, dressing him in his own night-shirts, and taking a pride in making him comfortable with the few luxuries his sisters had provided for his own use.

As to their health alone these boys were a great anxiety, for New Zealand was a great deal colder than anything they were accustomed to, and they were apt to droop as greenhouse plants would do if left out of doors in the winter. Mr. Patteson had to be always watching them to see that they did not stand about in draughts or lie on the damp ground; in fact, well or ill, he had to be a nurse to them. Many of them were quite young men, but they did not know how to take care of themselves in the least. In their own warm islands they could lie about out of doors all day without getting chilled, and thay did not understand anything about getting cold, or how to guard against it. And what they found so cold was the New Zealand summer; for the winter the missionaries were afraid to keep them there, lest they should all die.

When Mr. Patteson had had them four months he gives an account in one of his home letters, of how he could now teach his Bauro scholars:—

"I really think they comprehend this much; that God who made all things, made man (Adam and Eve) very good and holy. That Adam and Eve sinned, that they did not listen to the word of God, but to the Bad Spirit; that God found them out though they were afraid and tried to hide (for He sees and knows all things); that He drove them out of the beautiful garden and said they must die; that they had two sons, Cain and Abel; that Cain killed his brother; and that all fighting and killing people, and all other sins, came into the world because of sin; that God and man were far apart, not living near. No peace between them, because man was so evil. That God was so good that He loved men all the time; and that He promised to save all men who would believe in His Son Jesus Christ who was to die for them.

"Then I take two books, and say: 'This one is God, and this is man, they are far apart because man is so bad, and God is so good, but Jesus Christ came in the middle between them, and joins them together. He is God, and He is man too, so in Him, God and man meet like the meeting of two men in one path; and He says Himself, He is the true way, the only true path to God and Heaven. God was angry with us because we sinned; but Jesus Christ died on the Cross, and then God the Father forgave us because Jesus Christ gave His life that we might always live and not die. By and by He will come to judge us; and He knows what we do whether we steal or lie, or whether we pray, and teach what is good.

"'Men of Bauro, and Gera, and Santa Cruz don't know that yet, but you do; and you must remember that if you go on doing as they do, after you know God's will, you will be sent down to the fire, and not see Jesus Christ, who died that you might live.'"

Coleridge Patteson had now entered upon the happiest period of his life. His heart was full of his boys, and he did not hunger for a sight of the dear faces at Feniton as he had done whilst he was unsettled.

He did not love his family less, indeed though he never saw any of them again, his love for them seemed only to increase each year, but he had found the work for which he had left them, and he threw himself into it with a heartiness that shut out all idea of sacrifice. Others considered it a hardship that after a tiring day he should sleep on the floor because he wanted his bed for a sick scholar, but it never seemed so to him. Often and often his letters bubble over with indignation because people will suppose missionary life is full of sacrifices; whatever other people's may be, he is sure his is not! He delights in giving little stories of school life, grave or gay. Once he says:

"Our donkey here, a fatally stubborn brute, is an unceasing amusement to my boys. No one of them can retain his seat more than ten minutes, but they all fall like cats, on their legs, amid cries of laughter. The donkey steers straight for some small scrubby tree, and then kicks and plunges, or else rubs their legs against the side of the house, and all this time the boys are leaping about the unfortunate fellow who is mounted, and the fun is great."

The prominent scholar about this time was a boy from Nengonè called Wadrokala. He had been some years under Christian training (for an English missionary had lived and died in Nengonè), and was not only baptized, but a communicant. He had thought a good deal, and one night he said. "I have heard all kinds of words used, Faith, Repentance, Praise, Prayer,—and I don't clearly understand what is the great thing—the chief thing of all? They use the words confusedly and I feel puzzled. Then I read Pharisees knew a great deal of the law, and so did the scribes, and yet they were not good. I am not doing anything good. Now I know something of the Bible. I can write, and I fear very much, I often feel very much afraid that I am not good, I am not doing anything good."

He was talked to, and comforted with hopes of future work, but a day or two later his feelings were quite unconsciously hurt by his being told for fun that he was wearing a shabby pair of trousers, to save the good ones to take home to Nengonè.

He wrote out his remonstrance on a slate. "Mr. Patteson, this is my word. I am unhappy because of the word you said to me, that I wished for clothes. I have left my country. I do not seek clothes for the body. What is the use of clothes? Can my spirit be clothed with clothes for the body? Therefore my heart is greatly afraid. But you said I greatly wished for clothes, which I do not care for. One thing only I care for, that I may receive the life for my spirit. Therefore I fear. I confess and say it to you, it is not the thing for the body I want, but the one thing I want is clothing for the soul, for Jesus Christ's sake, our Lord."

The Nengonese boys had the great advantage over the other boys, that their language was well understood, and some of the Bible had been translated into it. The other languages were hardly yet known even to speak in, and until they began to be written down for the scholars at St. John's College the words had never been spelt or written at all. Mr. Patteson was hard at work all his life in trying to write down what he knew about them, writing short grammars, so that other people might learn the languages for themselves, and making translations of parts of the Bible and Prayer-Book, and of some Hymns, in order that the knowledge he had such a talent for collecting might be of use to others besides himself. It was the work of many years, and cannot be said to have been finished by his death, partly because he had so many other things to do that he could not give much time to the work, and partly because he found anything like teaching or composing very hard work, and could only drive himself to do it by feeling very sure it was his duty. He wrote (and helped to print too with his own hands) a great deal on the subject of languages, as well as translating books into them; but not as much as was expected of him by some learned men in Europe, who could not very well understand what else he had to do besides studying languages. Whatever he did he must be prepared to do with his black boys about. They were never sent out of his room; but they knew how to be silent, and were quite contented to stand by him and see how fast his pen moved, so long as they might be with him.

Wadrokala told his teachers something about the history of his island Nengonè. It was a place with 6,000 inhabitants, and one tribe of priests, the head of which was firmly believed to have the power of striking men dead with his curse. Three of the Nengonese who were at St. John's were the children of a terrible old chief called Bula, who had fifty-five wives, and almost absolute power. If anyone offended him he sent either a priest or one of his sons to kill the man, and bring the body, of which he ate the thighs himself, but gave the rest to his slaves. He was very fond of human flesh, and seems to have made excuses for killing people in order to gratify this most shocking sort of gluttony. He had any one of his wives who offended him, put to death. He killed a young girl because she refused to marry him, and if any one did not come into his presence crouching as it was the custom to do before a chief, the punishment was to be killed and eaten. Every one dreaded old Bula, and when at last he died a natural death, his chief wife was strangled by her own brother, as a matter of course. By the year 1857, when Wadrokala to the story, such horrors had almost ceased in Nengonè, but many of the people were still heathens, and Wadrokala stated that one of his father's wives had been made a cripple for life by a priest's curse, which proved that even the Christians still believed in their power though not in their teaching.

Nengonè was better, not worse off than most of the islands from which the Melanesian scholars came, and a handful of boys brought for six months from an island could do but little towards teaching others, and were in continual danger of falling back themselves into all the corruptions of their old life.

Mr. Patteson gives in a letter to an old friend in England, an account of the first adult Melanesian baptism at which he had assisted:—

"On Sunday, at a quarter past seven in the evening, just as the English world was beginning its Sunday, we had a deeply interesting service. Simeona and his infant boy of four weeks and three days old were baptized. The College chapel was nicely lighted, the font decorated simply. I read the service in Nengonè, having had all hands at work setting types and printing on Friday and Saturday. The Bishop took the part of the service just before the actual baptism, and baptized them both—first, the father by the name of George Selwyn, then the baby by the name of John Patteson. This was the special wish of the parents, and as it is my dear father's name, how could I object? Of course he is my godson, and a dear little fellow he is. At the end of the sermon I added a few words to 'George,' and besought the prayers of the Nengonè people for him and his child."

George Simeona's wife, Carry, a very respectable young woman, had already been baptized and confirmed, so there was every hope that the little John Patteson would be brought up to lead a godly and a Christian life. Besides this couple and their child, there were very few Christians amongst the Melanesians at St. John's. Mark Kainwhat and Wadrokala, and a Christian woman called Sarah, and her child were all—the rest as yet were but seekers after God. Meantime the New Zealand summer was drawing to its close, and the islanders must be taken back into the warmth before winter set in. They would go home again in the "Southern Cross," and then very likely they would come back to St John's for the next summer. If the same did not return there would be others in their place.

(*To be Continued.*)

A *SAVANT'S* CAREER.

The career of Dr. Schliemann, the excavator of Troy, is one which is possible perhaps to a German alone. Though his father seems to have encouraged in him a love for the deeds of Grecian heroes, he did not shrink from apprenticing him to a business which might have developed a German Dickens.

"In the small shop," he tells us," where I was employed for five years and a half, my occupation consisted in retailing herrings, butter, brandy, milk, and salt, grinding potatoes for the still, sweeping the shop, etc. I only came into contact with the lower class of society." Into this shop reeled a ne'er-do-weel ex-student, who, like Porson, poured deep libations to the Muses; and our poor shop-boy spent his few pence on brandy to purchase a thrice-repeated recital of some of Homer's verses, sweet sounding though as yet unintelligible. "From that moment," he adds, "I never ceased to pray God that by His grace I might yet have the happiness to learn Greek." The shop-boy was released from his drudgery by what to some would have brought despair. In lifting a cask he received such internal injuries as to be rendered unfit for work. Starting, at last, as a cabin-boy he was wrecked, and finding himself at Amsterdam without money, feigned illness, for the purpose of getting into the hospital. Thence he was rescued by a friend, who procured him a situation at Hamburg. Of his salary, amounting to £32, half was spent upon study. First came writing; English, which he took to next, he learned so thoroughly in six months that in a letter we lately saw there was no point of style or idiom that could betray its foreign source. But Germany certainly is the land for students. Who, in an English commercial centre, would venture on this course of study? "I never went on my errands, even in the rain, without having my book in my hand and learning something by heart; and I never waited in the post-office without reading." What would be thought of such a lad in Lombard street?

Another half-year sufficed for acquiring French, after which "study of Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese appeared very easy." It took him but six weeks to write and speak each of these languages fluently. We next find Schliemann, in Amsterdam, receiving a higher salary, and learning Russian by himself, as no one in the city knew a word of it. Thinking he would make more progress if he could recite his Russian to some one, he hired a poor Jew to listen to his unknown tongue. The other lodgers, not wishing to study Russian, complained to the landlord, and twice drove the student from his lodgings.

In 1847 he established himself as a merchant at St. Petersburg, where some years were spent in acquiring a moderate fortune. During this period, however, he managed to master Swedish and Polish. In 1856, using modern Greek as a stepping-stone, he applied himself to the language of Homer, and devoted two years to Grecian literature. Arabic was picked up during a journey in Egypt. Ten years of travel, extending from Sweden to Nubia, from Paris to Japan, were wound up by a visit to the Troad.

On the 11th of October, 1871, we find the Doctor fairly at work on the supposed site of Troy, assisted by his wife, a genuine daughter of Athens, "who knows almost the whole of the 'Iliad' by heart."—*Spectator.*

SCIENTIFIC & SANITARY.

THE POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

Dr. Frankland communicates to the Royal Society an interesting resumé of the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed by the British Government to enquire how far the present use of rivers for carrying off the drainage of towns and the refuse of manufactures can be prevented without risk to the public health, or serious injury to such manufactures, and how far such drainage can be got rid of or utilized, otherwise than by discharge into rivers or can be rendered harmless before reaching them. The Commission referred to was the second appointed for this purpose, and began its labors in 1868, at the time when the first Commission, appointed in 1865, was dissolved. This second body finished its work last June, having occupied a little more than six years. Its investigations involved the inspection of river basins, towns and manufactories, and the holding of courts of enquiry in many places, besides the experimental examination of numerous processes for cleansing foul water, and the execution of thousands of analyses. Dr. Frankland, in summing up the subject, of course classifies the mass of polluting matter into organic and mineral, according to its source and character. Under the head of organic matter he names, first, town drainage; second, drainage from the various forms of fibre manufacture (paper, calico, woollen, linen, jute and silk factories). Under the head of mineral matter he names, first, mine waters; and second, drainage from chemical works.

Organic matter occurs in water either in solution or in suspension, whereas mineral polluting matter, according to Dr. Frankland, is nearly always present in a state of suspension, and will, if allowed sufficient time, settle by specific gravity. This statement sounds strange in view of the well known facts concerning the presence of dissolved mineral salts in many waters; but it must be remembered that Dr. Frankland is speaking of "polluting matter," and that the soluble mineral salts are not usually reckoned in that category. Moreover, it is in lakes without drainage, and not in streams, that the mineral salts accumulate in large quantities.

Suspended organic matter is not likely to settle by gravity, and hence, to get rid of this, other means must be resorted to. Organic matter in solution is not only noxious but peculiarly dangerous, because it is often scarcely discernible by the senses. Clear water may therefore be more unwholesome than turbid, if the former contains organic matter and the latter only mineral matter. An illustration occurs to us from our own observation. At the St. Louis water works the main pipe through which the water is pumped from the river has its mouth in the muddy part of the stream which, as is well known, at that point distinctly shows the two rivers, Mississippi and Missouri, flowing together but not yet thoroughly mixed. It was found by experience that the Missouri water, though very muddy, could be easily purified by settling, because its turbid character is due to mineral matter; whereas the clearer water of the Mississippi, which carries more organic matter in suspension and solution, could not be so easily purified.

The favorite theory that polluted rivers cleanse themselves is emphatically disproved by the experiments of this Commission. Dr. Frankland calls it an exceedingly comfortable doctrine, if true, and says it is in great repute among two classes of persons—those who are polluters of rivers, and those water companies which abstract their beverage from points below the outfalls of town sewage. Actual experiment has shown that after a flow of a dozen miles, although, as might be expected, the mineral matter suspended in a stream is considerably reduced, the quantity of organic matter in solution and suspension is the same as at the beginning. The remedies for organic pollution are divided into methods of precipitation and methods of oxidation. A common method of precipitation is the use of slaked lime or lime-water. Most drainage water contains bicarbonate lime, and the addition of caustic lime reduces this bicarbonate, causing a precipitation of the simple carbonate or chalk; and this precipitate mechanically carries down in its fall particles of matter suspended in the water, besides actually exerting a sort of surface attraction which takes out of solution some of the dissolved organic matter and carries it down in company with the precipitate. But this latter part of the process is exceedingly imperfect. Another very common process is precipitation by means of a mixture of alum, clay and an infinitesimal quantity of blood. Other processes employ sulphate of alumina; lime and clay; lime and chloride of iron; or superphosphate of alumina and slacked lime. All these diminish the suspended matter, but have little effect upon organic matter in solution. Moreover, it is found that the material which they precipitate is practically worthless for fertilizing purposes, the ingredients required for fertilizers being mainly left in solution.

Dr. Frankland says the Commissioners believe, as the result of their enquiries and experiments, that the sewage purification of the future will be effected by irrigation, that is, by distributing the foul drainage upon the soil, which by surface attraction removes from it its polluting matter both in solution and in suspension, and delivers it to the roots of growing plants. The only drawback is the difficulty and sometimes impossibility of obtaining sufficient land suitable for the purpose near large towns. It was found that by ordinary irrigation thirty acres were required for a population of 3,000 people. If less land was irrigated more abundantly, the pores of the soil became clogged up and the effluent water was not purified; but by bringing air and drainage water alternately in contact with the soil, a rapid, continuous and satisfactory purification was obtained. This involves a well-known property of porous matter, namely, its attraction for gases, especially for atmospheric oxygen, and the great chemical affinity of this oxygen for organic matter. In this way the organic pollution is not only retained but really subjected to a slow and complete combustion. The process has been carried on for three years at Merthyr Tydvil, where but a single acre of land has been required for each 3,000 of population.

A curious instance of natural purification may be seen in our own country in the Schuylkill River, above Philadelphia, where streams come together, some of which contain sulphate of iron in solution, others bicarbonate of lime. The result is a mutual decomposition producing sulphate of lime and insoluble salts of iron, both of which are precipitated, leaving the Schuykill comparatively pure. The formation of these precipitates may be seen from the banks.—*Christian Union.*



THE COMFORTER'S VISIT TO SICK BESSIE.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AMY AND BESSIE; OR, BEARING ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS.

CHAPTER III.—A LITTLE COMFORTER.

"Why, Bessie dear, crying? Oh, don't cry, don't cry, darling."

Bessie had not heard Amy Joy enter; and the loving arms were around her neck before she was well aware that her little friend was in the room.

Amy waited patiently until Bessie began to dry her eyes, then she said cheerfully:—

"So they've moved you to the window, dear? How nice it is here, isn't it?"

"It does notdo me any good," said Bessie, sorrowfully. "I've been worse since I've been here than I was over in the corner."

"Why, how is that, dear?" asked Amy.

"Oh, it makes me think of going out so," said Bessie; "and I shall never go out again, I'm sure I shan't!"

"Oh, but you must not talk like that, Bessie dear," said Amy; "we don't know how soon you may get better; besides, God does all for the best, you know, darling. Ah!" she added, sorrowfully, "it is easy for me to talk like this. But still it's true, you know, it's true. But now, Bessie dear," and her manner was light and cheerful again, "let me tell you what I have got in my basket. Mother has sent such a beautiful custard for you—for us I mean. For what do you think mother says about it, Bessie? 'Amy,' she says, 'I've made this custard large enough for you both, for I know well enough that Bessie won't eat it unless you eat with her. And mind, Amy,' she says, 'you are to see that she eats heartily; you tell her that I say so.'"

With that up she jumped, and began her preparations. "Let's see, she said; "first of all we'll have the tray," and away she went to fetch it. "Next—Ah! did mother put that cloth in the basket, after all? Oh, yes, here it is," and out from the basket came a nice white cloth.

"What made her send it at all?" said Bessie. Ah! Bessie was brightening up a bit.

"Why, you see, dear," replied Amy, "mother was so afraid of your being troubled about it. 'You may not know where to find a nice clean cloth,' she says, 'and you must not bother Bessie about it; so I'll just put one in the basket ready. Oh, dear mother is such a one to think of things!"

As she said this she tripped lightly into the next room to get the things she wanted; and as she busied herself about them she sang in a sweet, cheerful voice the hymn that she and Bessie loved best:—

"There is a better world they say,
Oh so bright!
Where sin and woe are done away,
Oh so bright!
Sweet music fills the balmy air,
And angels with white wings are there,
And harps of gold, and mansions fair,
Oh so bright!

"No clouds e'er pass along its sky—
Happy land!
No tear-drop glistens in the eye—
Happy land!
They drink the gushing streams of grace,
And gaze upon the Saviour's face,
Whose brightness fills the holy place—
Happy land!

"Though we are sinners every one,
Jesus died!
And though our crown of peace is gone,
Jesus died!
We may be cleansed from every stain,
We may be crowned with bliss again,
And in that land of pleasure reign—
Jesus died!

"Then parents, sisters, brothers, come,
Come away!
We long to reach our Father's home,
Come away!
O come, the time is gliding past,
And men and things are fleeting fast,
Our turn will surely come at last—
Come away!

But how was it that she was so long getting those few things as to be able to sing the whole of that hymn right through before her little task was done? Surely it didn't want all that time to find two plates and two spoons, and to set them ready on the tray. But if not, what was the reason she lingered so long?

Well, the reason was this: "Poor Bessie," she said to herself, "is very low spirited today. I believe the sound of her favorite hymn would do her good."

And Amy was right. As the sweet hymn went on, a calm and happy feeling stole over Bessie's troubled mind, and her fretfulness and murmuring gradually passed away. It seemed to her as though a great change had come over the room since Amy entered it—it seemed so much more bright and cheerful than it was before. And yet the room was just the same; it was only Amy being there that made it seem so different. She was so cheerful, so loving, so pleasant always, that nobody could be anything but happy where she was.

"Now then, Bessie dear," she said, when the hymn was finished, "here is the custard, all ready; doesn't it look nice?" And as Amy sat down there on Bessie's stool the sick child's arms were thrown lovingly around her neck, and that poor weak voice whispered—

"Amy dear, you make me so happy when you come to see me. You are so good, and I'm so cross and wicked."

"Cross and wicked, Bessie! Who says you're cross and wicked?"

"Oh, nobody says so," replied Bessie; "everybody's too good to me to say anything like that—but I am. I was grumbling so when you came in, because I couldn't go out into the fields. But I am all right now, Amy dear. I'm always happy when you come to see me."

Did you see those two glistening drops in Amy's eyes? They were tears of joy, they were. Those words of Bessie's brought more gladness to her heart than a dozen half-holidays in the woods could have done. Oh, Polly Selfe! Polly Selfe! if you had known but half the joy that Amy felt in making others happy you would not have wondered that she was so ready to give up her own pleasure for the sake of her little friend!

How Bessie enjoyed that custard, to be sure! And yet she would scarcely have touched it, you know, if Amy hadn't been there to share it with her. And what a pleasant afternoon those two friends spent together! How merrily they chatted over the little things in which they were interested! Amy had plenty of news to tell—how her brother Fred had gone to the top class in his school; how Mrs. Leaver had her chimney on fire; how Martha Tidey had gone to service; how one of Farmer Tillit's pigs had got into the pond, and been drowned—and I don't know how many other little matters of village gossip, which were sure to interest Bessie. But when Amy came to tell of the kind message the girls had sent, the subject was changed, and they fell to talking of pleasant times gone by; of their wanderings together in the fields and the woods; of the happy Sundays they had spent at school; of the kindness of Mrs. Silverton, their teacher; and then of their favorite hymns.

This led them from talking to singing; Amy, of course, leading and Bessie joining in a little here and there. Then Bessie told Amy how nice it was to hear her sing "Oh so bright," when she first came in, and how she had never thought it so beautiful before. So they sang it over again there, together, and as the soft rays of the evening sun shone upon Amy's face it seemed to Bessie as though God had sent some loving angel to cheer her sickroom, and point her to that happy land of which they were singing. Oh, it was a pleasant afternoon! And how quickly it passed away! Why, here was Bessie's mother returned already!

"Well, you do look happy, my darling!" she said as she came in. "Why, Amy dear, what have you been doing to her to brighten her up like this?"

She did not wait for an answer; but as she passed into the next room to put away her bonnet she murmured to herself, "It's always the same: she's always bright and cheerful when Amy is with her."

(*To be Continued.*)

SELECTIONS.

— A Western Granger has written for some Mardi Grass Seed.

— Nothing is more common, said Voltaire, than people who advise, nothing more rare than those who assist.

— A Pennsylvania man captured a rattlesnake and set about teaching it some tricks. He was on the high road to success when they had to bury him.

— A Chinese young lady is an applicant for a teacher's place in one of the public schools of San Francisco She insists that she can "snatchee small boy bal-headed allee same Melican miss."

— To an ordinary Massachusetts man, his home is now as nothing unless he has hanging behind the stove "the 'riginal flint-lock that grandfather fired the first shot o' the Revolution with."

— The superintendent of a Sunday-school in Washington is an undertaker, and there is some talk of asking him to resign because he makes the children sing "I Would not Live Alway" regularly every Sunday.

— Two clerks were boasting of the amount of business done in their respective establishments. One said their pens alone cost $6,000. The other replied that they saved more than that in ink by not dotting their i's.

— Dickens always believed in spiritualism after asking at a *seance* the attendance of the spirit of Lindley Murray, and being answered by the spectre, to whom he put the question: "Are you the spirit of Lindley Murray?" "I are."

— A schoolmaster who had an inveterate habit of talking to himself was asked what motive he could have in doing so. He replied that he had two good and substantial reasons: in the first place, he liked to talk to a sensible man; in the next place, he liked to hear a sensible man talk.

— A newly employed baggage-master was told to pile up his trunks as snugly as possible in the car, and be sure to put all the checks on the outside. He piled them up, took off the checks, hung them outside the car, delayed the train over its hundred-mile route half a day, and was allowed to return in a passenger coach at three cents a mile.

— People tell the story of a man who called at the house of a neighbor, half a mile from his own house, early in the morning, and after the usual salutation, seated himself on a chair, and on being asked to eat some breakfast, answered, "I don't suppose I ought to stop, for our house is on fire, and they sent me to tell you."

— In Detroit, recently, when a crowd had collected around a boy who had been run over and badly hurt, a man rose up and said: "I'm sorry enough to cry but I haven't time. I want to call your attention to my new patent clothes-wringer, which is warranted to——." At that point he came down on the pavement, several parties stopped on him, and as he was being sponged off in a drug store he enquired, "Is this Texas or Michigan?"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cent. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE, IMPROVED RE-SAWERS, Lath and Picket Machines, Double Action Water Wheels, Cheap Band Saw Machines, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, by JOHN LAMB & SON, Engineers, Mill and Machine Builders, Spark street, Ottawa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAIN BAGS.

The Subscribers hold constantly on consignment a large stock of

GRAIN BAGS,

various sizes and qualities, which they offer to the Trade at low prices.

LEWIS S. BLACK & THOM.
184 McGill street.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for conveyance of
CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1875. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1875.

This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted first-class full-powered, Clyde-built, double engine Iron Steamships:—

SARDINIAN	4100	Lieut. J. E. Dutton R. N. R.
CIRCASSIAN	3400	Capt. J. Wylie.
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt. Brown.
SARMATIAN	3600	Capt. A. D. Aird.
HIBERNIAN	3434	Lieut. Archer, R.N.R.
CASPIAN	3200	Capt. Trocks.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Lieut. W. H. Smith, R. N. R.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Capt. Ritchie.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt. Barclay.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt. Urquhart.
MORAVIAN	3400	Capt. Graham.
PERUVIAN	3200	Capt. R. S. Watts.
MANITOBAN	3150	Capt. H. Wylie.
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt. Richardson.
CANADIAN	2600	Capt. Miller.
CORINTHIAN	2400	Capt. Jas. Scott.
ACADIAN	1350	Capt. Cabel.
WALDENSIAN	2800	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
PHŒNICIAN	2600	Capt. Menzies.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1500	Capt. Myllns.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:—

PERUVIAN	24th July.
PRUSSIAN	31st July.
NOVA SCOTIAN	7th Aug.
POLYNESIAN	14th Aug.
SCANDINAVIAN	21st Aug.
SARMATIAN	28th Aug.
MORAVIAN	4th Sept.
PRUSSIAN	11th Sept.
PERUVIAN	18th Sept.

Rates of passage from Quebec:—

Cabin	$70 to $80.
Steerage	$25.

The Steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail from the Clyde every TUESDAY, and from Quebec about every THURSDAY.

CORINTHIAN,	about	3rd June.
CANADIAN,	"	10th "
MANITOBAN,	"	24th "
PHŒNICIAN,	"	1st July.
WALDENSIAN,	"	8th "

Rates of passage:—

Cabin	$60.
Intermediate	$40
Steerage	$25.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
Berths not secured until paid for.
Corkage will be charged at rate of 2s stg. per bottle to cabin passengers supplying their own wines or liquors.
For freight or other particulars apply—In Portland, to J. L. FARMER; in Quebec, to ALLANS, RAE & CO.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris, to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 25 Quai Voltaire; in Antwerp, to AUG. SCHMITZ & CO., or RICHARD BERNS; in Rotterdam, to G. P. ITTMANN & ZOON; in Hamburg, to W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Bordeaux, to LAFITTE & VANDERCRUYCE, or E. DEPAS & CO.; in Belfast, to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London, to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Grace-Church street; in Glasgow, to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde street; in Liverpool, to ALLAN BROTHERS, James street; in Chicago, to ALLAN & CO., 72 La Salle street, or to

H. & A. ALLAN,
Corner of YOUVILLE and COMMON STS.

THRESHING MACHINES.

We beg to inform the public that our stock of Threshing Machines is large and complete. We wish to call especial attention to our new Railway Power, with Malleable Links, which never break; also a Drag Saw Attachment, that we apply to the side of the power when wanted. Self-Raking Mowers and Reapers, Horse Hay Rakes, &c., &c., all of which are honestly made of the best material, and every art warranted.

For sale at our Factory, Wellington, Prince and Duke streets, Montreal, on liberal terms.

E. & B. P. PAIGE.

HELP TO THE INTERNATIONAL SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS.

FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1875.

Expository Notes on the Book of Joshua, by HOWARD CROSBY, D.D. 12mo. 80c postpaid.
Scheme of Lessons for 1875, 80c per 100. For sale by
W. DRYSDALE & CO.,
232 St. James st., Montreal.

HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL,

VIENNA EXHIBITION 1873.

WM. BARBOUR & SONS, LISBURN, IRELAND, & PATERSON, N.J.

Barbour's Machine Linen Thread, 3 cord, 1 and 2 of spools, strong, smooth, soft, and free from knots.
Barbour's Machine Linen Thread, 3 cord, 200 yards
Barbour's Tailor's Hank Thread, Super. quality.
Barbour's Tailor's Hank Thread, "Standard," full weight and real numbers.
Barbour's Wax Machine Thread, warranted free from knots.
Barbour's Shoe Thread, "Hilden Mills" quality.
Barbour's Shoe Thread, "Standard" quality.
Barbour's Saddler's Thread, 3 cord.
Barbour's Gilling Twine, best, 2 and 3 cord, all numbers.
Barbour's Hemp Wrapping Twine, B., B5, and C. Brown. &c.

To be had Wholesale from Dry Goods, Shoe Finding and Hardware Houses, and sold Retail everywhere.

H. L. SMYTH, Montreal,
Agent for Dominion, 52 ST. HENRY STREET.
ALSO,
Agent for J. & J. BROUGH NICHOLSON & CO., Silk Twist Manufacturers, Leek, England.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY

FOR JULY!!

NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

A Holiday at Lake Beauport.
The Rush to the Palmer River Gold Fields, Northern Queensland.
My Son's Wife.
The Rosebud (Poetry).
A Sketch from Village Life.
"Voices of Sorrow" (Poetry).
The Department of Agriculture at Washington.
How Bennie Bingham Received his Sight (Concluded).
Under the Cherry Tree.
Reminiscences of a Missionary Pastor and Collector.
YOUNG FOLKS:
Flossy's Gold Mine.
The Prince of Anhalt Dessau (Poetry).
Not Bread Alone (Continued).
Work (Poetry).
THE HOME:
How to Make a Living.
True Economy in Care of Children.
Selected Recipes.
LITERARY NOTICES:
Fungi; Their Nature and Uses.
NOTICE:
Reconciled Powers.
ILLUSTRATION
Reconciled Powers (Frontispiece).

Price 15c. per Single Copy.
$1.50 per Annum.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON
PROPRIETORS,
MONTREAL.

WHEN WE REFLECT THAT we derive the material of all the organs and tissues of the body, and our vital force, from our daily food, we readily see why so great importance is attached to maintaining the DIGESTIVE APPARATUS in a vigorous condition to prepare pure blood for repairing the daily waste, building up the worn-out constitution, and restoring nerve power.

Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya,

by invigorating the stomach, promotes nutrition, the central idea in treating OLD LINGERING COMPLAINTS, and all forms of debility.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL ASSETS	$17,095,026.
PREMIUM REVENUE	5,478,278.

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 11 Shareholders.
MODERATE IN RATE, PROMPT IN PAYMENT, LIBERAL IN SETTLEMENT.

G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary, Montreal.

PIANO & CABINET ORGANS.

The Subscriber is now receiving a magnificent assortment of STEINWAY, CHICKERING, DECKER, GABLER, EMERSON and other favorite

PIANOFORTES,

recently selected by himself in New York and Boston, and several entirely NEW STYLE

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

Particular attention is called to the fact that these STANDARD INSTRUMENTS COST NO MORE than the INFERIOR and UNTRIED ones so freely offered in this market. More than TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND of these world-renowned instruments are now in daily use; a plain substantial fact which needs no comment, and shows, unmistakably, the estimate in which these instruments are held by the public.
PIANOS from $300 to $1,400 each.
CABINET ORGANS from $65 to $750 each.
Terms liberal.
JOSEPH GOULD, 211 St. James st.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS is printed and published at Nos. 218 and 220 St. James street, by John Dougall & Son, composed of John Dougall, of New York, and John Redpath Dougall and J. D. Dougall, of Montreal.