

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED AT TOPRAK KALA—THE FIGHT AT ARDAHAN—SHOCKING OUTRAGES UPON CHRISTIANS IN BULGARIA BY TURKS.

A Pera despatch to London says the Russians are falling back from Kars. The Kurds and Circassians are advancing on the extreme Muscovite left from Van to Erivan. A great battle is expected to take place at Toprak Kala. Severe fighting is imminent at Batoum.

A large force of Circassian emigrants, with great stores of arms and ammunition, has been shipped from the Bosphorus for a point upon the Black Sea coast. The expedition will be protected and assisted by two ironclad frigates.

An official telegram from Tiflis states that while General Komaroff was reconnoitering before Kars on the 16th instant the Turks attacked the Russian irregular cavalry. After a stubborn fight, the Turks left 64 dead on the field; two prisoners were captured. The Russian loss was one officer and 20 men killed, and five officers and 54 men wounded.

The following comes from Bucharest:—In the Turkish village of Turtukai, there is a quiet Christian element, though subordinate in numbers to the Turks. On the night of the 16th instant, the latter made a concerted and general attack upon the Christians. Scenes of frightful atrocity took place; the males were put to death, and the women shared the same fate, and the younger ones were brutally outraged. The account given by two Bulgarians who escaped from the town, is horrible beyond measure.

An official telegram to St. Petersburg, from Akakakali, of the 17th, reports that the Russian army, under the command of Ardashan, with 9 guns, 14 killed, and 1 officer and 14 men wounded. Turkish loss considerable.

—Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive, and 6,000 Egyptians, leave for Constantinople to-day (Saturday). The remainder of the contingent will follow later.—10,000 troops left Constantinople on Friday; destination unknown.

—On Friday afternoon the sound of heavy cannon firing was heard in Batoum. It is believed to be the beginning of the great battle which we have been expecting.—The *Invalides Russes*, St. Petersburg, says the Circassian insurgents at Tchetchenchen have again been defeated; the remainder of the band fled to the mountains.

Another railway bridge near Eran has been given way. The Russians have sent 2,000 laborers to repair it, which will require ten days.

LATEST NEWS

CABLE.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN CARLISTS AND LIBERALS.

A conflict has occurred at Sabadell, Catalonia, between some Carlists and Liberals.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING BY EARTHQUAKE.

A Valparaiso despatch to London states that seventeen ships were totally lost and forty damaged by the recent earthquake on the Peruvian coast.

MISSING STEAMERS.

The missing steamer "Sidonian" has been spoken by a homeward-bound vessel, ninety-five miles west of Cape Horn. Another tug has been despatched from London in search of the "City of Brussels," which, it is supposed to have disappeared on the coast.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS—EXCITING SCENE IN THE CHAMBERS—MANIFESTO BY THE LEFT.

President MacMahon in his message proroguing the Chambers, states that he does so to allow emotions to calm, and appeals to the patriotism of all classes to maintain the public peace. The scene in the Chamber of Deputies was one of great uproar. After the message had been read, Gambetta endeavored to speak, but was prevented by shouts from the Right, some exclaiming "Down with the Dictator!" The House adjourned, members shouting, "Vive la République!" In the Senate also there was much confusion. Jules Simon tried to speak, but the President decided the Senate adjourned. At a meeting of the Left, a manifesto to the nation was adopted, defending the Ministry just dismissed, and declaring that the new Ministers have prevented Parliament expressing its reprobation of their proceedings. The manifesto appeals to public functionaries to redouble their zeal on behalf of the liberties of the Republic, expresses confidence that the Republic will come forth from the contest stronger. A hundred Senators of the Left, including Jules Simon and Victor Hugo, drew up a protest against the tactics of the new Ministry in stifling discussion, and declare they will resist any undertaking against Republican institutions. Great excitement exists in Paris and in the provinces, yet there is no excitement in the quarters of the working classes, but large patrols of infantry scour the Boulevards from sunset to sunrise.

AMERICAN.

\$10,000 REWARD.

P. T. Barnum and the father of Charlie Ross issue a card, in Springfield, Mass., offering \$10,000 for the return of the child, pledging not to attempt to discover the identity of persons returning him.

Before the Ways and Means Committee Albany, N.Y., to whom the Supply Bill vote was referred, Architect Edlitz and Superintendent Eaton testified this morning that the capitol could be finished for about \$5,000,000.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

At the session of the general Presbyterian Assembly in Chicago on Friday, committees were appointed and the order of business adopted. The committee appointed to choose delegates to the Edinburgh Presbyterian Alliance in July made their report.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

On Friday evening Mrs. Donovan, of Cleveland, O., after having some trouble with her husband, took her two children, a boy of six months and a girl of two years, went to the river, jumped in, and drowned herself and children. The bodies have been recovered.

SWORN IN.

Daniel H. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of South Carolina, was sworn in in the General Bar, as attorney and counsel of the New York Bar. He produced a certificate of Judge Carpenter, 5th District, South Carolina, that Chamberlain was admitted to the Bar in that State on November 18th, 1868, and is of good standing and moral character.

DISTRESS IN THE BURNED DISTRICTS.

Harrowing accounts reach Watertown, N.Y., of suffering and destitution from the burnt district; in Clinton county 60 families are destitute of everything but the clothing they wear. Food is

being sent from all directions. A large tract of rich farming country was swept clear of buildings, fences, trees and stock; crops that had been put in the ground were destroyed, and the people are utterly destitute, helpless and without resources.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AND THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Secretary Sherman said on Friday that he did not think it necessary to make any formal statement of what he intended to do under the Resumption Act. Whatever is done will be openly done, and communicated first of all to the public; nothing will be done except in strict conformity with law; and no step will be taken except after the most careful examination, and with the sanction of the President. He said he would state to the newspaper press every act done under the resumption law.

FATAL THUNDER STORM.

A severe thunder and hail storm is reported in Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. At Greenfield, Mass., John Hayes was instantly killed by lightning. Several men were knocked down and more or less injured. In Vermont a terrible storm considerably injured vegetation and damaged other property. One of the hail stones measured 5 inches in diameter, another 10 inches in circumference, and a third weighed 10 ounces. In Rhode Island hail-stones fell to a depth of three inches. Houses and mills were injured, and much grass broken.

The plague is decreasing in Baghdad. A rich discovery of gold made at Findley gold mine, near Oshington, Ga., it is said, will assay \$5,000 per ton.

The strike of Brooklyn laborers has been generally successful, most of the employers agreeing to pay \$2 per day.

A special to the Poughkeepsie from Stuyvesant says a tornado passed over there this evening, from west to east, eighty rods wide, destroying fences, trees and telegraph poles.

The St. Louis, Mo., Times was sold under a deed of trust on Friday for \$54,000. B. M. Chambers, holder of \$48,000 of the \$75,000 of bonds of the paper, was the purchaser.

Rev. John H. McConnell (colored), of Memphis, Tenn., delivered an impressive sermon Thursday night, it being the first instance in the United States of a colored man preaching to a white congregation in an Episcopal church.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

LUMBER TRADE.—Nearly all the lumber on the Ottawa tributaries above Pembroke will most certainly stick unless there is considerable rain within eight or ten days. Frederick Ryan, of Ottawa, has abandoned his drive on the Montreal river; Hurdman Bros., on the Kippewa, and Herley & Patten, who are furthest up on the Kippewa, and others have been forced to do the same. The Mattawa timber is coming very slowly, there being only two rafts as yet at the mouth. The water will require to rise two feet on the Kippewa before any of the timber on that river can pass over the slides. Hilliard & Dickson's raft, of 50 cribs of square timber, left Ottawa this evening. Dennis Belair's raft of square and flatted timber, 63 cribs, containing 1,418 pieces, left Ottawa for Lachine on the 16th instant. This raft contains some of the largest hemlock timber seen here for several years, it being 70 feet in length.

DELAYED BY FIRE.—A large quantity of wood and ties was destroyed by fire Thursday afternoon on the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway track near Quebec. The train was delayed one hour, and the loss estimated at \$10,000.

TORONTO.

A NEWSPAPER'S TROUBLES.—The financial difficulties with which the Mail has been so long struggling culminated on Friday in judgment being entered against the company for \$5,000, money advanced by a firm of city brokers; Mr. Patterson, who owns the majority of the shares, is stated to be an endorser for over \$20,000, and is threatened, Mr. Biondani, paper manufacturer, holding a mortgage for the full worth of plant, &c. A meeting of the shareholders has been called for the 30th of May to consider the financial condition of the company, but no apprehension exists that the paper will be discontinued, or any important change made in its management.

QUEBEC.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS are passing a new by-law, levying new taxes. Two boats and steamers of twenty-five tons and under are taxed \$15, and ten cents per ton for each additional ton register over that measure. All goods, wares, and merchandise, including lumber of every description imported into or exported from this port, are to pay one-tenth of one cent, inverse value, all vessels, whether in ballast or cargo, are to pay a duty of five cents per ton. The discharging only a portion of their cargo here to pay in proportion.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—Mr. Senecal, of the Levis & Kennebec Railway, has entered an action in the Superior Court for \$5,000 against Mr. Reid, of London, for malicious seizure.

ST. JEROME.

FATAL HURRICANE.—St. Hyppolite, Q., was visited on Friday afternoon by a fearful hurricane; the Roman Catholic Church (just finished) was blown down, killing two and wounding two carpenters who were working on the inside of the building; also destroying several houses. The killed are two brothers named Boileau, Mr. Boileau, their father, was wounded; the other man's name is unknown.

HALIFAX.

FATALITY.—Rock falling in the new shaft at Sydney mines on Wednesday night killed John Bonner and seriously injured Angus McLennan.

VISITORS.—Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, Archbishop Taschereau, Quebec, and Bishop Fabre, Montreal, have arrived; Bishops O'Reilly, of Springfield, and Hall, of Portland, are expected to-day (Saturday).

FISH BREEDING.—Fourteen thousand young salmon have been placed in the river Phillip, Cumberland County, from the Bedford fish breeding establishment.

THE LICENSE IMPOSITION.—Three Montreal commercial travelers named John McLean, Joseph Morse and James Lear were summoned to the Police Court on Friday for violation of the city ordinance in selling goods without license. Lear said he was about commencing permanent business here and the prosecution was not pressed; Morse pleaded ignorance of the law; did not intend to solicit trade and was let off; McLean did not appear, and a warrant was ordered to issue for his arrest. His counsel says they intend to make the best case of his as they believe the ordinance is unconstitutional.

WINNIPEG.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The fifth annual district meeting of the Methodist Church was held this week. Three young men were recommended. The organization of missions is in a prosperous condition.

GOING HOME.—The Anglican Bishop of Saskatchewan is expected to arrive here shortly en route for England.

THE ICELANDERS.—The Dominion Government has granted \$25,000 to assist the Icelanders. Smallpox is now extinct at Grim, and the people are settling on their own allotments, and putting in crops.

THE PREMIER.—Alderman Alloway has again given notice of motion inviting the Premier to accompany the Governor-General.

FIRE.

About 11 a.m. Friday, a fire broke out in the building used as an examining factory in connection with Messrs. Laidlaw & Co.'s foundry, on Mary street, Hamilton. The firemen were at the spot about three minutes after the alarm sounded. The buildings were very much damaged, but the furnace and contents were uninjured. The loss is covered by insurance.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

METHODISM AND THE REV. JAMES ROY.

Sir,—When Bishop Coleman issued his criticisms upon the Pentateuch and book of Joshua, the Christian sentiment of the world was rudely shocked. Loud complaints were made at what was thought the slowness of the authorities of the Church of England in dealing with a man whose violation of the trust placed in him, and infidel tendencies were but too apparent. Ecclesiastical justice at length weighed the skeptical bishop in her balances, and, being found wanting, he was duly sentenced. The recent brochure of the Rev. James Roy on "Catholicity and Methodism," is, as to form, a smaller work than that of the notorious bishop; it deals with a different subject, but its aim is one with that of Coleman—to strike a blow at the orthodox system of belief. The opening sentence of the preface is not a little amusing. Says the modest author, who appears anxious to inform the world on his title page that he is "Examiner to Victoria University, formerly Principal of the College of the Holy Trinity, and Examiner to the University of Toronto." "This little work is not intended as an attack upon any man's opinions," and yet, in the face of this disclaimer, his book is one sustained attack upon the Methodist Church as it is to-day; upon the doctrinal belief and feelings of every true Methodist, and upon the sentiments of every individual subscribing to the orthodox faith and who may fall to see with Unitarian spectacles.

The alleged catholicity of early Methodism. To prove that Methodism was once catholic, that is, that it allowed the utmost freedom in doctrinal belief, Mr. Roy makes the following assertion: "For three years and more there existed in England an ecclesiastical society whose foundation was catholic, having unity of spirit and aim, and liberty in the individual, lay or clerical, to carry out that aim according to his own conscience, under great general principles." This statement is supported by a quotation from Mr. Wesley's writings, which closes chapter I. This citation, to the mind of our author, was overwhelmingly conclusive. He appears to have supposed that, after publishing such a paragraph from Wesley's prolific pen, every misgiving as to the fact asserted would be silenced, and that all interested would see with keenest sorrow the sad degeneracy of modern times. Is Mr. Roy accustomed to accept as historic facts, or doctrinal truths, statements made upon the authority of one quotation? If so, he is easily deceived. Wesley's prolific pen, every misgiving as to the fact asserted would be silenced, and that all interested would see with keenest sorrow the sad degeneracy of modern times. Is Mr. Roy accustomed to accept as historic facts, or doctrinal truths, statements made upon the authority of one quotation? If so, he is easily deceived.

On June 11, 1739, Mr. Wesley makes this record in his journal: "I received a pressing letter from London to come thither as soon as possible, my brethren in Fetter-lane being in great confusion for want of my presence and advice." (Works, vol. I, p. 188, Eng. ed.) November 7, of the same year, he writes: "At eight o'clock I went to Fetter-lane. We sat on for an hour, and then the great question was spent in dispute; one having proposed a question concerning the Lord's Supper, which many warmly affirmed none ought to receive till he had the full assurance of faith." (Ibid. p. 233.) This dispute in the Fetter-lane society waxed hot on the propriety of using the ordinances of Christianity as channels of grace. The disaffected members, leavened with Moravianism, maintained that they ought not to be so used; that believers were above ordinances; Mr. Wesley stoutly declared the contrary in discourses preached at the time. (Works, vol. I, p. 238.)

In 1740, we find the following entry in the journal: "In the evening I went to Fetter-lane; and at the conclusion of which, having said nothing till then, I read a paper, the substance of which was as follows:—'About nine months ago certain of you began to speak contrary to the doctrine we had till then received. The sum of what you asserted is this:—1. That there is no such thing as weak faith; that there is no justifying faith where there is ever any doubt or fear, or where there is not, in the full sense, a clean heart. 2. That a man ought not to use those ordinances of God which our Church terms means of grace, before he has such a faith as excludes all doubt and fear, and implies a new, a clean heart. You have often affirmed that to search the Scriptures, to pray, or to communicate, before we have this faith, is to seek salvation by works, and that till these works are laid aside no man can receive faith. I believe these assertions to be flatly contradictory to the Word of God. I have warned you heretofore again and again, and besought you to turn back to the law and the testimony. I have borne with you long, hoping you would turn. But as I find you more and more confirmed in the error of your ways nothing now remains but that I should give you up to God. You that are of the same judgment follow me. I then, without saying anything more, withdrew, and did not return for nineteen of the society.'" (Works, vol. I, p. 265.)

Here then, was a disruption of the Fetter-lane society, about a year and a half after its formation, on questions of doctrine. This division was caused by the absence of that catholicity which Mr. Roy claims for the Methodism of that time.

It is historically true that Mr. Whitfield was one of the Oxford Methodists, and that in 1741 differences arose between him and Mr. Wesley on doctrinal points. Wesley's sermon on "Free Grace" was preached at Bristol in the year 1740. It contained the Arminian view of grace in opposition to the Calvinistic view of Whitfield. The latter published a letter in answer to Wesley's sermon, and informed him, March 28th, 1741, that they, Wesley and Whitfield,

"preached two different gospels." Wesley replied that Whitfield "had said enough of what was wholly foreign to the question, to make an open and, probably, an irreparable breach between them."

Here, again, was a rupture Mr. Roy's alleged catholicity would have prevented. The two great leaders of the Methodist movement last friendship for each other, so antagonistic were their doctrinal views. Mr. Wesley firmly believed in certain dogmas which he called "the truth," preached these to his people, spoke and wrote against opposite forms of belief; hence there must have been certain doctrinal standards known to the society as early as 1741, and yet Mr. Roy informs the world the early Methodists "were bound by no ecclesiastical or doctrinal test."

Doctrinal disputes led to the separation of Mr. Cennick and his friends, to the number of thirty-two, from the Kingsley society in March, 1741 (Works, vol. I, p. 281); of the Calvinists from the Methodists in Ainslie, April, 1753, (vol. 2, p. 276.) This question of catholicity relates to "three years and more" from the rise of Methodism; therefore, we need not come down to a later period than the Ainslie secession. If the extracts made from Wesley's writings, during the course of this article, mean anything, they lay bare the historic fact that Mr. Roy's catholicity—that is, license of doctrinal belief—was never tolerated by Wesley. His statements to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Roy's idea of catholicity is a picture of his imagination, at the bottom of which he has written an assertion of his own, and a quotation from Wesley, over four years distant from the period it was taken to illustrate. Early Methodism was catholic in the sense that modern Methodism is catholic. Then, as now, persons might hold peculiar views, providing they did not make them offensive to others by intruding them upon their notice, to the interruption of existing harmony, and to the scandal of the Church.

NOTES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

61 AVE DE FREDELAND, PARIS, 24th April, 1877.

Sir,—Among the signs of the times "Father Hyacinthe," after ten years' absence, appears in Paris to deliver three lectures, by invitation, I believe, of people rather political than religious, but is not permitted by the public authorities to introduce anything upon politics or religion. This, which would be queer with us, is correct in France.

The Republic is the cohesion of the best elements into which the politics of France were broken by the German war, and its consolidation depends upon good order and tranquillity, that at present it is unwise to hazard by any avoidable disturbing cause.

When an ordinary houseless bachelor, marrying an amiable widow with a small income, becomes fat and uncouth, we may say, "Small blame to him!" but when a once barefooted Carmelite nuns appears in boots and broadcloth, with every appearance of good living, many appear shocked by his slick appearance, and think that his departure from his own church would have been more apostolic had he continued his former mode of life, and not become a quiet family man; but in these days when religious pilgrims, instead of footing it with staff and wallet, ride in Pullman cars, put up at first-class hotels, and travel in palaces, we should not be hard upon the preachers. The place selected is the Cirque d'Hiver, a regular circus, or large rotunda with an amphitheatre of seats all round. When used for other than equestrian purposes, the ring is carpeted and filled with seats; it will accommodate four thousand people. Tickets \$1.00, 50c, 40c, 30c, 20c, 10c.

The first lecture, Sunday before last, was on "Respect for Truth." The audience was composed of many literary men of distinction, and representatives of every class in society, making it the best audience intellectually the speaker had ever addressed in Paris. He was well and kindly received, and, with almost all the audience, was still a Catholic, though not permitted to speak from the pulpit of Notre Dame, where I would be glad to say aloud what thousands of priests believe in silence, his boldness of utterance was greeted with unbounded applause, and a perfect union seemed established between him and his hearers. The newspaper press, too, should not be hard upon the preachers. The place selected is the Cirque d'Hiver, a regular circus, or large rotunda with an amphitheatre of seats all round. When used for other than equestrian purposes, the ring is carpeted and filled with seats; it will accommodate four thousand people. Tickets \$1.00, 50c, 40c, 30c, 20c, 10c.

We attended last Sunday his second lecture, "Reform in the Family." The audience, composed of educated people, was a grand sight to behold. There were private carriages at the door with liveried attendants, the owners seated with the crowd within; every seat was filled, and it was stated that the space was not sufficient for one half seeking admission. Mr. Hyacinthe certainly is one of the best speakers, if not the very best, I ever heard, earnest, and at times impassioned, avoiding gesticulation, calm, dignified, and the very attentive audience were rapturous in their applause. I send you a copy of the *Temps* containing a report of the lecture.

It will probably be thought that some other subject would have been more belittling. Pere Hyacinthe, and one who had lectured the week before on "Respect for Truth" might have said many things concerning the family condition of too many in France which do not appear. We applied yesterday for tickets for the third lecture, found that every seat was taken, all had been sold long since. This establishes that the advent of the great pulpit orator is a complete success, and that free thought and free conscience, if nothing else, may benefit from his future labors.

On Thursday last the same building was filled by the anniversary meeting of the French Protestant Sunday-school children, and their friends. In the evening we attended the anniversary meeting of the "French Protestant Missionary Society," held in a large old church, used by a Scotch congregation. The French clergymen present were a fine-looking intellectual body of men. The venerable Dr. Moffatt, father-in-law of the late Dr. Livingston, delivered an address, which was translated sentence by sentence by the Rev. Mr. Monod. Then we had a long sermon by French by one who did not seem to be a Frenchman, and a lady of our party recognized him to be Capt. Malan, so well remembered in Montreal, whom she had met in Singapore, where he was, as ever, earnest in Christian work.

Mlle. Lajeunesse, a native of Montreal, now known by her professional name of Albani, has been the musical star in Paris the past winter. Passing over the extravagant encomiums of the newspapers which can kindly say good things of almost any one, we have the fact that she is the best vocalist that one of the principal opera houses of Europe could secure. She is beyond dispute a vocalist of high order, the best native rank among the highest that Europe has produced. To one who remembers the surroundings of her early home the sight of this modest and graceful Canadian young woman captivates the eye of Paris society and nightly moving a crowd of assembled to thunders of applause, is like one of those tales of Arabian fancy which delighted the young years. Before leaving for London she received \$500 for singing at one of President MacMahon's evening receptions. Such is the power of song in our present material age of trade and commerce.

LET US PRAY FOR A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

Sir,—In almost every newspaper we take up just now we read of the encouraging prospects there are for the growing crops, and the hearts of men, in particular reference to these, seem to be full of hope that the harvest, although a long way off, may be a very bountiful one. We have doubtless been very highly favored this spring, it seems generally, with the very best of weather for casting the precious seed into the ground, but I have failed as yet to see any reference made to the desirability, or I may say duty, of entreating the Lord who can control the elements to send us such weather as shall be not only conducive to the growing crops, but propitious for a rich and bountiful gathering of the fruits of the earth, that there may be abundance for both man and beast.

It might not be amiss did I quite say, on some Sabbath day, in offering up fervent prayer to Almighty God that He may "be merciful to us and bless us, and cause His face to shine upon us, that His way may be known upon earth, and that the earth may yield her increase, and God, even our own God, shall bless us." &c.

Should you think favorably of such, kindly insert this note and oblige an old

May 15th, 1877.

THE SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

We have been requested to republish the following communication which appeared originally in the *Gazette*:

(To the Editor of the Gazette.)

Sir,—Since the troubles in the Sherbrooke Street Church commenced, a great deal has appeared in the public prints, the Church, that is to say the Official and Trustee Boards, have refrained from rushing into print, believing that the authorities of our Church who took the matter in hand were the responsible and competent judges, and I only now ask permission to put you right in regard to your notice of last night's meeting. It was not, as you stated, the usual prayer-meeting, but our regular preaching service which was held, and which, despite the efforts of two of the few disaffected official members of our Church who posted themselves at the entrance of the Church to go to hear the Rev. Mr. Roy at the Parsonage, was largely attended, and, as you stated, the Rev. Henry Meyers highly appreciated. Allow me, through you, to inform the congregation that all the services of the Church will be continued as usual. Sabbath morning the Rev. B. Longley will preach, and in the evening the Rev. E. A. Stafford, after which the Rev. Dr. Douglas will meet the Society and friends. The Sabbath-school will also be held, and the usual week evening services and class meetings will be held in their regular order as heretofore.

The Rev. Mr. Beaudry, of 391 St. Lawrence street, has kindly consented to attend to the duties of pastor until Conference, when we will be permanently supplied.

An Official Member.

Montreal, 17th May, 1877.

HOBBART PASHA ON THE WAR.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—So at last the lance is played out: diplomacy retires on its laurels, and Russia forth to have the task of teaching the Turks how to rule their people. No sooner had the Turks seriously taken in hand the work of reform, when they had promulgated new laws, when they had elected to their newly-formed Parliament representatives of all denominations, and religions, when they had dethroned two Sultans as incapable, when they had dismissed many high officials for corruption, chosen their best men to govern in the Provinces, commenced a system of *gendarmerie*, invited foreigners to join their naval and military schools, &c., than Russia, fearful lest she might forfeit her long and sadly-earned influence over her neighbor, puts her hand round her throat, crying, "Stop! No bad example, Mr. Turk; we shall have our people next asking for a Constitution, and reform. You are going too fast; we are going to force you to reform in our own way, not in yours. We are going to do so by making you throw all your energies into opposition to the work of reform, but in self-defence. After that you are ruined; after your people are driven to desperation, and excited to madness, then we will show you what to do. It may be that you will lose a province or so, but that matters not; never mind treaties. No answer: Fight you must. Everyone has deserted you, so we do against you. We will place you in such a position that you cannot go ahead in the eyes of expectant Europe in carrying out your good intentions."

Sir, this is the true position of affairs, and cleverly has Europe been hoodwinked, cleverly has her persistent enemy played her game. Now we shall see what an opposition will be set on foot by this would-be-instructor in the art of governing; and we shall probably see enough to satisfy even the most rabid humanitarian. Let us have no more raving about fanaticism and Turkish misrule.

The war now so imminent (not actually declared while I write) will be a war waged on one side for aggression and spoliation based on Catherine's dream, the Great East will be on the other, by a nation which is not actuated by fanatical reasons, but which will fight, ay, and fight hard—for the hearts and homes of its people and its honor as a nation. It is a grand sight to see an army and navy such as the Turkish without pay for months—aye, you might say for years—sacrificing all for their country; in a word, the Turkish nation, happy as children and brave as lions. However, thank goodness! they are well armed and clothed, and ready for anything in the way of hard work.

Sir, I have been accused of espousing the cause of the Turks with too great warmth. No man has more openly condemned or more deeply regretted the sad events in Bulgaria. No one has censured the bad system of government existing heretofore more than myself. But I find in history many parallels cases during civil wars, and as I know that there is so much real good in the Turks, I have always urged that they should have a chance given to them, in which case I foresee happy times and a great future for this country. I have seen their history, and have not been through it; but I prophesy fearful results if this war (supposing it to have been declared while I write) is allowed to go on. The Turks ask, with reason, "What does Russia want? Is it guarantees of reform?" "Can we," they say, "begin a strict reform of government by accepting the outset humiliation, in the eyes of the world, to be governed?" The only guarantee we can offer is immediate action, and this we cannot put into practice till we are free, not only from war, but from intrigue. I fear that no guarantee would satisfy Russia. Let Europe guarantee she wants, and look to her own interests while she stands gravely by and sees a brave nation demoralized. But we have not come to that yet. Turkey will prove a hard, a very hard nut to crack. One hears (reports are always magnified) of disturbances here and there even now in the Provinces. How can you expect anything else while every subject of Turkey has to give

almost his last farthing in support of the army and navy!

Your obedient servant,

HOBART PASHA.

Sittaria, London, April 26.

WELCOME TO ST. CATHARINE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Last evening a social welcome was extended to Rev. Mr. Campbell, the newly-called pastor of the St. Catharine Street Baptist Church by the congregation, ministers of other denominations also taking a leading part in the pleasing service. Mr. Joseph Richards occupied the chair. Rev. Dr. Wilkes, who was first called upon by the chairman to address the meeting, in the course of his remarks referred to the growth of the work of the city during the past forty years. The city was already remarkable for the beauty and number of its churches, and he had assisted recently in laying the foundation stone of what appeared would be the Presbyterian Cathedral of Montreal. It would be a poor thing, however, if these edifices were simply to be considered from the standpoint of brick and mortar, and were estimated according to the beauty of their pews and the handsomeness of their decorations, for they should be considered as a means for obtaining something greater and better. It was a blessed thing to use the intellect, the voice and the heart in advancing the Christian work. He heartily welcomed Rev. Mr. Campbell to his new field of labor.

Rev. Mr. MUNRO believed in denominationalism. On such occasions as this speakers were accustomed to boast of the progress of the Christian religion, but there was little cause for so doing when it was considered that the gospel had been preached for eighteen centuries, and there was so much to do. Some time ago at Oxford there were two brother-students, one of whom is now Rev. Dr. Newman, the most able of Catholic divines, and the other, Mr. Francis Newman, a champion of infidelity. These represent the two greatest tendencies of the age to be feared: infidelity and ritualism. As a piece of advice, the congregation he would suggest that they should not ask the minister to wear his "old clothes," but that they should allow him to be himself—to be Rev. Mr. Campbell all through. Let him consecrate his whole manhood to God's service.

Rev. Mr. GORDON had great pleasure in participating in this meeting, although there had been so many meetings of a similar character lately, that they were somewhat tedious. When he took part in the opening of the school room of that Church two years ago had been told of the changes which were about to transpire he would hardly have believed it. Rev. Dr. Wilkes was the oldest Protestant Minister in Montreal, and he (the Speaker) was now the oldest Baptist minister in it. (Laughter.) Words of encouragement should be given their ministers, and "cold water" should not be thrown on them. He felt

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending 12th May, and the corresponding week of last year:—

May, 1877.		May, 1876.	
DAILY.	DAILY.	DAILY.	DAILY.
Monday..... 7 12,908	Monday..... 8 12,383	Monday..... 7 12,908	Monday..... 8 12,383
Tuesday..... 8 12,607	Tuesday..... 9 12,480	Tuesday..... 8 12,607	Tuesday..... 9 12,480
Wednesday..... 9 12,921	Wednesday..... 10 12,580	Wednesday..... 9 12,921	Wednesday..... 10 12,580
Thursday..... 10 12,927	Thursday..... 11 12,580	Thursday..... 10 12,927	Thursday..... 11 12,580
Friday..... 11 12,925	Friday..... 12 12,580	Friday..... 11 12,925	Friday..... 12 12,580
Saturday..... 12 12,231	Saturday..... 13 12,613	Saturday..... 12 12,231	Saturday..... 13 12,613
Total..... 77,512	Total..... 75,370	Total..... 77,512	Total..... 75,370
TRI-WEEKLY.	TRI-WEEKLY.	TRI-WEEKLY.	TRI-WEEKLY.
Total per week..... 7,425	Total per week..... 9,750	Total per week..... 7,425	Total per week..... 9,750
WEEKLY.	WEEKLY.	WEEKLY.	WEEKLY.
Total per week..... 25,000	Total per week..... 27,000	Total per week..... 25,000	Total per week..... 27,000
SEMI-MONTHLY.	SEMI-MONTHLY.	SEMI-MONTHLY.	SEMI-MONTHLY.
Total per month..... 60,000	Total per month..... 65,000	Total per month..... 60,000	Total per month..... 65,000

On Monday, the 14th inst., and during alterations, the Business Office of the "WITNESS" will be found at No. 37 Bonaventure street. Advertisements will also be taken and papers sold at the Montreal Book Room, No. 208 St. James street.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

THE COLOR LINE is beginning to break in what is generally considered one of the most conservative institutions in the Southern States, the Protestant Episcopal Church there. A colored clergyman of Memphis, in Tennessee, has preached a sermon to a white congregation of the Episcopal Church in Chattanooga, and this is stated to be the first instance of the kind in the United States. The policy of President Hayes toward the South may possibly have had a good deal to do with this change. There is said to be a much better feeling between the races in the South since the withdrawal of the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. Tennessee is one of the two States where the change is believed to have been greatest, the other being North Carolina, and it is, therefore, probable that this is an indication of the good which may be expected from his course.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" has long been a reform journal. It needs a little reform itself, since it has lost the veteran journalist who founded it. The drinking saloon in the basement is far too convenient to the editorial rooms in an upper story, and the effects are sometimes visible. It was so in Thursday's paper. What professes to be a short summary of the war telegram is given at the head of the telegraphic column. Readers are told that troops are moving eastward from Guinego, and two inches below the telegram says they took the route to Simlitz, which the map on the same page shows to be west of Guinego, and we are inclined to think the engraver was right and the editor wrong. The next statement is that cannonading has been maintained on Turtukai, the Turkish fortress on the opposite shore. Turtukai is, indeed, on the opposite shore but many miles off, and the telegram an inch below says that the cannonading was between Turtukai and Oltienitz, which is much more probable. We would advise the Tribune to get that saloon out of the basement as soon as possible. The ascending fumes of the liquor seem to be too much for the delicate sensibilities of the editorial staff.

THE TORONTO MAIL is having a struggle with the difficulties which beset the establishment of any daily paper in any place where there are already well established papers in existence. To the usual difficulties of this task is added the pressure of the hard times. There is not much danger of a collapse. The Conservative party has lots of money amongst its members, and the Mail is a necessity to it, so that it will have to be carried on, and in no inefficient manner either. A more moderate and reasonable course on its part would commend it to a larger number of readers, and would not, we think, impair its efficiency as a party organ, and it might be well for itself if it would make a change, although we must confess that we have little hope of its doing so. As it is, although it was started with unusually high promises as to what should be the style of writing in its columns, there are very few journals in the Dominion which lower themselves so far as to adopt its style of political warfare, and there are papers which are so thoroughly sectional in comparison with it, that the Mail would hardly like them to be instanced as any justification for it. The Conservative party is much weaker and more demoralized than we have any reason to suppose it to be, if the daily slanders of the rib-stabbing journal are necessary to keep it alive.

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.—Stories which are now beginning to come from Bucharest, and such quarters, must be received with a good deal of caution, as they seem extremely improbable. The Turks had a very distinct object in view in their previous outrages. There was an insurrection in distant provinces, and their lines of communication were threatened by insurgents nearer at hand, or they thought they were or might be. So they resolved upon a lesson to the suspected people, which would terrorize and prevent any movements in a dangerous direction for a long time to come. The case is different now. There is no danger of a blaze in the rear of the Turkish forces on the Danube, which would interrupt their communications, or at least there are no rumors of any. The whole civilized world is watching them, and any renewal of the atrocities would have a most damaging effect on their interests. Besides, the troops along the Danube are regulars, and less likely to give way to bursts of passion themselves, or to permit it in others. The present story that the Christians of Turtukai have been massacred by their fellow-villagers, with the exception of the younger women who were outraged, seems very improbable, and will have to come from other quarters than Bucharest before it meets with general credence.

AN ERA.

The issue of the WITNESS from a new and commodious building, the use of a new press the most magnificent that has yet been set up in Canada, and the adoption of the improved form in which the present paper is printed, form an era in the history of our enterprise on which we ask our friends to congratulate us. Of the building we will have more to say when it is finished, an event to which it seems likely we will have to look forward for some time yet. When it is complete we shall ask all our friends to come and see it and see the press running. The working of the press may be explained from the engraving in this paper. It will be observed that around a central drum, there are arranged eight smaller cylinders. Radiating from the centre, there is for each cylinder a feedboard from which the sheets are fed to it, and a system of tapes to carry the sheets from it to the outermost section of the machine on either side, where they are laid in heaps by the "flies." The tapes from the right hand cylinders run above the feedboards from which the respective cylinders are supplied, and those of the left hand cylinders below their feedboards. The tapes are placed on a "turtle," which, when placed on the press forms a segment of the circumference of the rotating central drum. The ink is in a "fountain" underneath the press, and is conveyed by a system of rollers to the surface of the drum, which is thus all covered with ink. Lastly, between every two cylinders may be seen a pair of ink rollers, whose function it is to revolve against the drum, taking ink from the blank surface, and laying it anew on the types before each impression. The sheets of papers fed to each of the cylinders are carried by them over the tapes, and so pressed against them as to bear away a complete impression of them, and are then, carried off by tapes, and laid in piles by the "flies" as described. Eight papers are by this process printed at each revolution of the drum, and as it is possible to feed to each cylinder papers at the rate of over two thousand an hour, the rate of the whole press is sixteen to seventeen thousand papers an hour—a rate that almost annihilates time in a circulation like ours. With such advantages for giving the latest news at the earliest moment, we hope to increase our circulation sufficiently to warrant this venture. The form and appearance of the paper must speak for themselves, although imperfection may be found in the operation of the press for the first time, for which, if they occur, we wish now to apologize in advance. There may be details of arrangement that experience will alter, and on these we shall be glad to have the advice of friends. It will be observed that the arrangement of matter in the present paper is an exact repetition of the former four-page paper, and advertisers will find their advertisements in the same connection as hitherto. The two inside pages of the former are still on one side of the sheet, and the two outside on the other side of the sheet. The former editorial page forming the fourth and fifth and the former edition page the first and eighth. The first page has become the second and third, and the last the sixth and seventh. Many imperfections may, perhaps, be found in the operation of the press for the first time, for which we apologize in advance.

THE PROSPECT FOR THE CROPS.

So far as we can learn the prospects for the crops throughout Ontario, at present, are unusually favorable. The fall wheat is secure against almost every thing, except wet weather during harvest. It has come through the winter in perfect safety and has now stood out so thickly, and is so vigorous, that it can stand a good deal of drought, if there should be that to contend with. Of spring grains, there has been a large breadth sown, especially of wheat, and so far no improvement on the position could be asked for. In Quebec such favorable progress has not been made. Cold weather prevented some of the seed from sprouting, and in some cases fields have had to be ploughed over and re-seeded. Still the season was so much earlier than usual that the second seeding will have a fair chance to result in a good crop. A few days ago the want of rain began to be much felt in Eastern Ontario and in this Province, and the need there was for it may be judged from the fires reported. The late showers have, to a great extent, satisfied this want, especially to the south and east, where the rain was heavier than in Montreal. To the north of this city there was not so much rain—although there was some—and the absence of smoke seems to indicate that there was sufficient to put out the

fires. There has been some need for rain in Ontario generally also, though very much less than in Quebec. We have not yet heard as to whether there has been any downfall to supply it, but there is time enough for it yet. What is wanted for the crops now is rain every few days for a time. The season, so far, has generally been very encouraging. The danger is that there may be some absence of rain now, and too much of it when the crop comes to be gathered. Unless there is a very good crop high prices for wheat will be a positive injury to Canada, and not any advantage. There is such a large consuming population, that, with a deficient crop, importations of wheat or flour have to be made for the use of the country. We buy more than we sell if the crop is short, and therefore on the difference pay a premium. It is doubtful if at best high prices for wheat are very desirable in Canada, unless there is a very large surplus. The consuming population are, as a general rule, the great number of them at least, far less able to pay high prices than the producers, the farmers, are able to get along with moderate ones. This is especially the case at present, when there is so much distress from the scarcity of employment, and it has led to a substitution in a great measure of the cheaper cornmeal as the staple of food in this Province for the poorer classes. There is, therefore, much more reason to desire a good crop than there would otherwise be, for, unless there is one, war prices for wheat may, taking the whole Dominion, prove a positive disadvantage.

THE PULPIT.

There are some, and they are becoming an important factor in the community, who tell us coolly that none of the ministers preach the Gospel. Some are gracious enough to say almost none, excepting always a very few who in their opinion pour out sincere milk as distinguished from those whose milk is not only diluted but viciously adulterated. Ministers may get angry if they like, it remains a fact that they either fail to make themselves understood to their hearers of average intelligence, or that the hearers in question have after all their teachings different ideas of what the Gospel is, and are forced to wander hither and thither to hear repeated by this or that evangelist the old, old story, which they fail to find in the ministrations of the pulpit. This is not the only direction in which the flock seem to be slipping out from under the influence of their shepherds, who seem to find it necessary to wander far into the wilderness of uncertainty to find and recover the sympathies of many sheep, who have quite unconsciously strayed thither before them. The serious matter is the general confession on both sides that the preaching of the day is not what large sections of the people, brought up under it, look up to as the supplying their need. It is quite easy to find fault with the people for having itching ears and not preferring that which is good. Yet it becomes a question of solicitude how the people can be got back to value their teachers, or how the teachers can reach the people. It is to be acknowledged that the difficulty is a serious one, owing to the opposite directions in which, to use John Bunyan's simile, the birds elude the fowler.

"Nay, he must pipe and whistle to catch this; Yell'd he doth so that bird he will miss." The strong statement attributed to a member of the committee of Methodist clergymen that tried Mr. Roy's case, that he had as much hope of the salvation of Satan as of a Unitarian would just please a certain class of hearers, while it would greatly shock others who believe that people are not saved by the exactitude of their knowledge, and that the efficacy of Christ's atonement is not limited by people's comprehension of it. Indeed in this connection we may be pardoned if we ask whether this idea of making salvation depend on the correctness of a creed is not at the bottom of all the deadly strifes which have rent the Church from the beginning till now. It is an exceedingly desirable thing that a man should know all about the laws of health, so that he may be able to follow them exactly, but he may not only be alive but exceedingly healthy, with very false ideas or no ideas at all on these laws. While, therefore, we make it our business to contend earnestly for the precious truth, let us beware lest we condemn to spiritual death all who have not arrived at the same conclusions that we have. There is a promise to those who seek for it that they shall know the truth, and although it may take different forms in expression, the central fact of the life of God made ours

through the mediation of Christ will remain the bond of union of all Christians. The question for the ministry of the day is how they may carry conviction to the minds of the people and so hold them. Among others there are two elements of all success, one is simplicity, remembering the limit of the capacity of the average hearer and of the hearer below the average, and the other is conviction on the part of the preacher. Real conviction can only be the result of serious head and heart struggles. If ministers would always limit themselves to such portions of their church's tenets as they themselves heartily believe, would there not be a fuller assurance of faith among their hearers than is often found?

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The French Crisis is now dividing with the civilized world the interest previously centred in the Eastern war. There has been no relief to the situation. A quieter feeling was created for a time by the rumor that the De Broglie Cabinet would be abandoned, but this turned out to be incorrect. There is excitement in both Paris and the provinces, and troops are patrolling the boulevards, but there is as yet no commotion in the artisans' quarters. The prorogation of the Chambers for a month has put an end to the struggle there for the time, but President MacMahon has no power under the constitution for a further prorogation. The prorogation, however, may be followed by a dissolution, to which the consent of the Senate is necessary. There was great excitement in both Chambers at the prorogation, and Gambetta was prevented from speaking by the shouts of the Right, some of whom called out, "Down with the Dictator!" There is no doubt but that Gambetta is the greatest figure in French political life, and that if any great leader of the people in France can conduct this struggle for popular liberties against the almost accidental head of the army, to a successful issue, he can. All true lovers of freedom and constitutional government everywhere will give him their best wishes, and those who have been watching him closely have great confidence in his wisdom and prudence. If he triumphs without bloodshed in the present struggle, he will achieve undying fame, and will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of France, for he will have settled constitutional government on so firm a basis that it will hardly be possible to shake it afterwards.

THE POSITION OF EGYPT.

An Alexandria correspondent writes as follows:—"English interference in Egyptian affairs lately looked for in some very decided form. The neutrality of the country with the denationalization of the Suez Canal would be so advantageous to French interests that the suggestion should emanate from no other Power." Another despatch from Alexandria says:—"There is great excitement in Jiddah, owing to a rumor that the Russian fleet is expected in the Red Sea." A telegram from Port Said says:—"The British fleet arrived off this harbor to-day. The officers and men will probably not land because the small-pox prevails in Port Said."

A Port Said special this morning says the "Hotspur" is moored at the entrance of the canal, the "Devastation" has taken up a position commanding the mouth of the harbor, and the remainder of the fleet is anchored two miles off the shore, completely guarding the entrance of the canal at Port Said.

RECORDERS' COURT.—FRIDAY.—There were seven names on the sheet this morning. Michael Burns, 31, laborer, drunk, \$1 or 5 days. John McGeath, 45, drunk and disorderly; Marceline Gauthier, 21, servant, drunk; George Selby, 23, butcher, drunk and attempting to rescue a prisoner; John Rie, 24, brewer, drunk and disorderly, \$5 or one month each. Napoleon Latour, 30, trader, selling fish off the market, 50 cents or 24 hours. Sarah Mathers, wife of Thomas Henderson, assaulting Ann Wright, wife of Robert Mathers, 35 and cents or one month. Francois Larin, 88 St. Lawrence Main street, keeping his bar open on Sunday, \$20 and cents or three months. Henriette Senclon, wife of Seraphino Girard, 24 St. Jacques Cartier street, keeping her bar open on Sunday, \$10 or three months.

—A writ of attachment has been issued against Mr. Octave Theodore Durette, watchmaker, by Mr. J. Delisle.

MARINE NEWS.

May 18th.—SS. "Hadj," Capt. J. M. Tobin (Quebec and Gulf Port S.S. Company), from Cow Bay, C.B. cargo coal. SS. "Mississippi," Capt. C. J. Lindall, from Liverpool, to D. Torrance & Co., general cargo. The St. John's News says that a small steamer will run between that town and Montreal this summer for the conveyance of local freight.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Special to the Witness.) OTTAWA, May 18.—Markets, meat: Hogs per hundred dressed, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Beef, Cattle, \$5 to \$7. Calves, \$2 to \$3.50. Veal, 7c to 8c. Poultry, fowls, 50c to 55c per pair. Dairy produce: Butter, in pails, 20c to 25c per lb; do. in tubs, 21c; Fresh cream, 25c; Eggs, 9c to 11c per dozen; Potatoes, 50c to 60c; Turnips 50c to 40c; Carrots, 50c to 60c; Onions, 50c to \$1.20 per bushel; Backward, 50c to 60c; Oats, 50c to 55c; Peas, \$1 to \$1.15; Beans, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Bran, per ton, \$10; Provender, \$28; Canaille, \$22; Corn, 70c to 80c per bushel; Barley, \$1; Buckwheat flour, per lb, \$7; Cornmeal, \$3.50; Oatmeal, \$3.50; Wheat, per bushel, \$1.90; No. 1 Flour, \$8.75; Extra, \$9.25; Double Extra, \$9.75.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

LONDON, May 19, 1.30 a.m.—Consols, 94 5/16.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

NOTICE.—The Singers forming the choir of the Methodist Church will sing at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, at 175 Upper St. Urbain street, commencing at 8 o'clock.

EVANGELISTIC MEETING IN THE ASSOCIATION HALL, TONIGHT, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

"The Spirit and the Bride say Come, and let him that heareth say Come, and whosoever will let him come, and take of the water of life freely."

THE REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., Late Pastor of the Sherbrooke street Methodist Church will preach in the Academy of Music, Victoria street, on the 21st inst., on SUNDAY NEXT, 20th inst., at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school will meet at 2.30 p.m., in the Lecture Room of the Bishop's College, corner of Ontario and St. George streets. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Y. M. C. A. Dr. LORIMER, of Boston, will preach on SUNDAY NEXT as follows:

St. James street Methodist Church, at 11 a.m.

Special address to Sabbath-school Teachers and Christian Workers, Association Hall, at 4.45 p.m.

American Church, at 7 p.m.

Also, he will be present at the Gospel Meeting in Association Hall, at 8.30.

He will conduct Evangelistic Meetings each evening during the week, and take charge of the Noon-day Meetings.

D. A. HUDGE, Secretary.

GEORGE HAGUE, ESQ., will preside at the FAREWELL SERVICES

MISS GELDARD and MISS MUDIE, CALVARY CHURCH, TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES. METHODIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Sermons will be preached on SABBATH, 20th May, in the East-End Methodist Church, by Rev. Dr. DOUGLAS at 10.30 a.m. and Prof. ROBERTS at 4.30 p.m.

Public Meetings on MONDAY EVENING, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. L. S. BRADLEY, E. A. STAFFORD and J. GAY.

Chair to be taken by Prof. ROBERTS at 8 o'clock. Collectors at each service in aid of the above Society.

MONTREAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1877. (Please cut out for Reference.)

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE EVENING. The Programme of Entertainments is unavoidably altered; they will be held as follows:

TUESDAY, 22nd MAY.—Dance, 8 o'clock, with orchestra. In aid of the St. John's Hospital. Tickets 50c and 25c. FRIDAY, 25th MAY.—Grand Fete, 2 o'clock, with orchestra. In aid of the St. John's Hospital. Tickets 50c and 25c. Members of the choir will please attend as many as possible of these Entertainments.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

FRENCH MISSIONS.

A Union Prayer-meeting and Conference will be held in the HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, each MONDAY MORNING from 9 to 10 a.m. All French Missionaries in the city, and friends and supporters of French Missions, are invited to attend.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. This Conference will hold its Sessions in the LECTURE HALL OF EMANUEL CHURCH, On the 5th, 6th, and 7th of JUNE. A large number of Associations in England, United States and Canada, will be represented by delegates, while the Associations on the Continent send papers upon topics connected with "Woman's Work for Women." As these papers are the result of much thought and long experience, all ladies engaged in any branch of benevolent work are cordially invited to be present at all the meetings. The Social Gathering Tuesday Evening and the Farewell Meeting of Thursday evening, will be open to the general public.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS OF

McGILL UNIVERSITY. For the title of Associate in Arts, and candidates of the University, open to Boys and Girls, under 18 years of age. The examinations for 1877 will be held as follows, in the WILLIAM MORGAN HALL. Preliminary Subjects, May 21, 9 to 12 Noon, 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. Do Do May 22, English, Geography and History. Do Do May 23, Arithmetic, History, German. Do Do May 24, French, Mathematics. Do Do May 25, Algebra, Chemistry and Botany. Do Do May 26, Greek, Natural Philosophy. Do Do May 27, Latin, Geography. Do Do May 28, Rhetoric, Literature, History and English. The names of candidates, with the optional subjects in which they are to be examined and the fee of \$4 for each, should be furnished to the undersigned on or before 10 A.M. on the 21st May. The Calendar, containing regulations and all other information, may be obtained of the Principal of the University, or of the undersigned. W. C. BAYNES, B.A., Secretary.

Noon Advertisements.

ST. ANTOINE WARD. FOR ALDERMAN, E. K. GREENE, ESQ. The directors of this Ward are specially requested to vote on MONDAY MORNING, 21st May. The polls are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Committee specially request the electors not to defer voting through overconfidence. Business men are requested to vote on their way to their offices on MONDAY MORNING. T. P. FOSTER, Chairman. R. D. MCGIBBON, Secretary. Montreal, 18th May.

GO-BANG! Just received, a few Go-Bang! Boards at R. SHARPLEY & SONS', 282 and 284 Notre Dame Street.

BADMINTON! A few sample sets of this new English Game just received at R. SHARPLEY & SONS', 282 and 284 Notre Dame Street.

FOR QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. A large assortment of CHINESE LANTERNS, suitable for illuminations. R. SHARPLEY & SONS', 282 and 284 Notre Dame Street.

W.M. FARQUHARSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 187 St. Peter Street, Between St. James and Craig streets, Montreal. Military Uniforms and Highland Costumes a Specialty. Terms cash.

FOR SALE. On St. Anthony's Road, near Cote des Neiges, a splendid House and lot for \$25,000; can be had for \$15,000; only two years left in mortgage; any person wishing the house, and giving an offer in writing, will be considered; make your offer right off, about \$25,000 it is more than a new house, if wanted. Commenced. For full particulars apply to J. A. M. ROBERTSON, 10 St. James Street.

TO LET. Three houses on Stanley st. (Nos. 106, 108 and 110, at a greatly reduced rent. Apply to P. HILGREN, No. 104 Stanley st.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED intend to apply to the Corporation of this City of Montreal for permission to erect a steam engine on our premises, corner of Craig and Bienvy streets.

Montreal, May 11th, 1877. BRODIE & HARVEY.

COAL! COAL! A. M. ENDALE, Dealer in all kinds of COAL. Fresh Mined Coal of best quality at lowest prices. Yard and Office, 401 St. Joseph street.

RENT TO MEET THE TIMES. A good well-built brick house, West End, 10 minutes' walk from Post Office, and within 150 yards of city cars, containing nine rooms and kitchen, bath, and all modern conveniences, for rent. Apply to J. A. M. ROBERTSON, 10 St. James street.

HALF A HOUSE TO LET. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. On St. Anthony's Road, near Cote des Neiges, a splendid House and lot for \$25,000; can be had for \$15,000; only two years left in mortgage; any person wishing the house, and giving an offer in writing, will be considered; make your offer right off, about \$25,000 it is more than a new house, if wanted. Commenced. For full particulars apply to J. A. M. ROBERTSON, 10 St. James Street.

\$50,000 TO LEND ON MORTGAGE. Mortgage in large or small sums, first-class mortgages, taken at 7 per cent. Apply to J. A. M. ROBERTSON, 10 St. James Street.

11 B. SCOTT, Sec.

Auction Sales.

J. F. Maymore.

W. C. Norman.

NEW CITY AUCTION ROOMS,
SAND 10 ST. JOSEPH STREET.
 (Opposite G. McFarrey's.)
 Sales of new and second-hand Furniture and merchandise.

H. J. Shaw.

GREAT MAY SALE.
Valuable Furniture and Pianos.
Henry J. Shaw has pleasure in announcing the above

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 18th Inst.

prepared, at will include elegant and valuable room
room Suites, richly carpeted and mottled, of the latest
designs—"Eastlake," "Louis Quatorze," &c.; Drawing
room Suites, tastefully upholstered in most expensive
materials and Aristocratic workmanship; Lounges, with
Chairs, Black Walnut Household Furniture and Cabinets
with all the most elegant styles, and superior material

pattern Combination Desks, Card Tables, Marble Top
Tables, Inlaid Tables,
-- ALSO --

On view THURSDAY Afternoon.
Sale at TWO o'clock.
HENRY J. SHAW,
Auctioneer.

Will comprise an unusually large and valuable collection
Sale at TEN o'clock.
HENRY J. QUAY

MOST IMPORTANT
UNRESERVED SALE

The Subscriber is instructed to sell, without reserve
the balance of the consignment of

These magnificent instruments combine every improvement in Tone, Touch and Power, and have everywhere won for themselves a reputation for

UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY.

The makers warrant each instrument fully for five years.

	Makes Price
State 1 No. 31030—One 7 octave, Rosewood	

Style 2, No. 31398—One 7 ³ / ₄ octave, Rosewood Case, aggrade treble, carved legs.....	400.00
Style 2, No. 31449—One 7 ³ / ₄ octave, Rosewood Case, aggrade treble, carved legs.....	400.00
Style 3, No. 31439—One 7 ³ / ₄ octave, Rosewood Case, aggrade treble, carved legs.....	425.00
Style 3, No. 31470—One 2 ¹ / ₂ octave, Rosewood Case, aggrade treble, carved legs.....	425.00

made by this eminent firm, as no encouragement is given to import a Piano of such high class.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

"M. Holland & Son," Insolvents.

insolvent decedent, belonging to the estate of said insolvent, will be sold at the time and place hereinafter mentioned. All persons having claims on the same, which the registrar is not bound to include in his certificate under Article 700 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known accord-

Those certain twenty-two lots of land, situate, lying and being at River St. Pierre, in the Parish and District of Montreal, known and distinguished as numbers 143

128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, and 138, on a certain map or plan of the property, made by Joseph Rielle, Provincial Land Surveyor, dated the 17th November, 1879, and remaining of record in the office of J. S. Hunter, Notary Public by *acte de depot*, bearing date the seveneenth day of February, 1871, and containing each of the said lots, seventy feet in width

the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the Parish of Montreal, as lots numbers 4,520, 4,521, 4,522, 4,523, 4,524, 4,525, 4,526, 4,527, 4,528, and 4,529.

To be sold at the Court House, in the City of Montreal,
on **THURSDAY**, the 29th day of May next, at Ten o'clock
in the forenoon.

JOHN FULTON,
Assignee.



WHAT SHE CAME THROUGH.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LADY BELL," &c.

(From Good Words.)

CHAPTER LIX.—A SECOND MARRIAGE DAY.

At that instant Archie Douglas opened his eyes, looked up and recognized his wife. "Pleasant!" Good heavens, am I dreaming?" he cried, starting to his feet, with the blood rushing to his head.

Pleasant's own face changed with the swiftness of lightning, from a pallor to a scarlet flush. "No," she said looking down. "I am come, Archie, to see what you would have me to do."

"What I would have you to do?" still in wild confusion, and with the blood coursing hotly through his veins. "Do you mean that a sense of duty has brought you here?"

"Yes," she said, "as soon as I saw my duty." He struggled for composure. "It is well that you see it at last," he was able to reply, speaking coldly, and with a shade of scorn in his tone, "for, however I might have sinned against you, it was not your part to deny your obligations."

"I know it now," she stammered. "I am here to fulfil what are left of my obligations." "And I have said it is well for you as for me," he answered, with rising irritability; "but you cannot expect me to thank you for your late resolution."

"No," she said faintly. "I do not deserve—I do not wish thanks." She spoke in the humility of her conviction of wrongdoing, with her heart sinking and ready to break at every word.

He placed a chair for her; and then he stood and looked at her, not directly—he had not looked her in the face after his first amazed gaze of recognition—but with a furtive glance as if he did not know what to do either with her or with himself. He put his hand to the bell. I must have Ramsay the house-keeper summoned, and tell her the mistress of the house has come," he said with feverish haste.

"Not yet," she said imploringly, scarcely knowing what she said.

"But there is no time to lose," he insisted. "You must be put in possession of your place here before I go to-morrow. You knew I was just leaving for Australia!"

"No," she said sadly. "No?" he echoed with a little incredulity, "but how should you know or care?" he added quickly; "no, it was not like you to inflict that additional cut"—he broke off. "Why should I say what was like you? We mistake each other utterly," he declared ruefully.

Pleasant was silent, she could not go a-begging with her love, not even when she was there to admit her error, and to offer what compensation was in her power. She was not like Lizzie Blennerhassett.

The conception had been her rooted conviction, and it was part of her very nature, that it was for man to pursue and implore—it was what his strength could do without degradation; and it was for woman to retreat and keep her treasure till she was sure that it was wanted, and would be prized—else the treasure in its fulness would be lost to both man and woman. It was by such self-respect that woman's weakness became dignified, and that the noble relation of helpmeet was established. The man was the woman's head, and she should call him lord; but he was also her brother and fellow-workship, and she should come to him as a friend comes to a friend, not as a servant to her master, a slave to her owner. There was a love which was a fond dog's love, and a love which was a true friend's.

Pleasant had loved Joel Wray in response to his ardent love, and owned her love all the more freely that he had come before her poorer and more friendless than she was. She had stood by her election and confirmed it, till it had become, to her mind, void by his deceit. She had been wrong, and she had travelled to Sharnleigh to confess it, and to re-establish, if he would, Archie Douglas's authority over her; but no more than in the beginning could her love go a-begging, though she was quite unconscious that the reticence put her at what might be a fatal disadvantage.

She could not tell what she had expected of reconciliation, of propitiation, of two hearts once so loving and united, springing by intuitive perception to the hidden motives, the piteous relings, and the yearning tenderness on each side. She only knew that her inmost soul sickened at the formal pretence of reunion which Archie Douglas was proposing, while she was ready to consent to it, as to her duty.

Archie Douglas sent for Mrs. Ramsay, who though she was a woman of the world and of Mrs. Perry's code of manners, stood aghast at the abrupt communication that a mistress of Sharnleigh had arrived on foot, in the early morning, walking in upon the household unexpectedly and unrecognized as if she had been a spirit. And this was the young Squire's wife about whom there had been such divided and contradictory accounts—who had been now described as a low young woman working with her hands—now a proud and perverse young lady of birth and fortune, who had been kept out of her inheritance, and whom the Squire's mother had taken to speaking of with marked respect and a certain indefinite anticipation. Was this Mrs. Archie Douglas—this woman, quiet and lady-like as she was handsome, who stood subdued and self-restrained, suffering the Squire to treat her to his chief servant, and even saying, of her own accord, with gentle friendliness, "Yes, I hope that we shall know each other better," in answer to Mrs. Ramsay's hurried greeting. And to complicate the mistress of the house's arrival, there was the master's departure the very next day.

Mrs. Ramsay could scarcely control the whirl of astounded, conflicting feelings which beset her till she was at liberty to rush to her own room and call a council of the more responsible servants, headed by Mr. Debrece, to tell them the tale, and to advise with them how to behave in the strange emergency in a household of position and respectability like the Douglas's.

After he had installed her in the house, Archie Douglas formally apologized to Pleasant for leaving her alone, that he might go to Westbrook to transact pressing business in reference to his immediate departure. "I shall write to my mother," he said with the same forced, exaggerated politeness—in which there was an element of restless anxiety, that he had used from the beginning—"she will rejoice to learn that you have assumed your proper place; she will welcome you, if you care to have her welcome. You have no opposition or the slightest blame to apprehend from her," he added with an impatient half smile and incontinent shrug of the shoulders; "she has arrived at setting her heart on your presiding at Sharnleigh. As for my sister Jane, she is innocent of intending to do harm; she is as good and true as gold, and she has no sister of her own, you and Jane should be

friends," he finished with implied reproach quickly suppressed. Pleasant could not tell whether he had been told of Jane's visit to Willow House, but she fancied he knew of it. When he was gone, she stood at the library window, until Mrs. Ramsay came in state, and ushered her to a drawing-room which with the adjoining suite of rooms had been closed, but had been opened up and put in order, on the spur of the moment, for her reception. Then Pleasant stood at the drawing-room window—a long French window opening on a terrace—she believed the very window out of which Archie Douglas and his sister had stepped, the night she had watched them from the bridge over Burnham Brook in Sharnleigh Lane. She could see the ivy-hung bridge as well as a portion of the flower gardens at her feet; and beyond the gardens—abaze still with purple and white asters, African marigolds, scarlet geraniums, and blue salvia—lay the park with its slopes—sunny even in October, its ferny dingles, and noble groups of forest trees.

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANY.

[For the WITNESS.]

WE LAMENT NOT FOR ONE BUT MANY.

"At last he is dead!"

So the wondering, horror-struck neighbors said, A skillful touch of his knife Has cut the thread of a wasted life. He has reached the end of the downward road, And rushed, unbidden, to meet his God. Over every duty, past every tie, Unwarned, unhindered he rushed along Through the frowning portal of sin and wrong, Into the silent eternity.

Relax thy anguished watch, O wife! And fold thy hands—and yet—and yet After all the tears that thou hast wept, Through nights, while happier mortals slept, Thou only wilt weep with fond regret Over the corpse of the hopeless dead.

For the cause accused of drink he has died, For that cause he lived, and suffered, and died, Many deaths in one horrible life. The death of his honor, the death of his pride, On that altar he sacrificed child and wife, Hope, liberty, purity, more than life: Life's life, God's image, he crushed and killed, Tore and defaced, wasted and spoiled, Uncured in passion, iron-willed, For years on years he has labored and toiled, Devoted his talents, his time, his breath, And at the last his blood he has shed,— Truly the wages of sin is death.

He was once a babe on a mother's breast, Tenderly nourished, cared for, caressed, Watched with a mother's love and pride, Dreams of the future warm and bright, High hopes, ambitions in rainbow light, Clustered around him, a fairy swarm Of tender fancies sweet and warm, As she hung over his cradle bed. "In all the world there's none so bright, So clever as mother's heart's delight, My child of promise," she proudly said.

Oh would to God that he then had died! Died when the anguish of heartstings torn, The sudden stilling of childish laughter, The awful silence that fills the place Of the soft, warm touch, the dear, dear face Of the sweet dead child that the heart gropes after;

For God's own voice to the mourner saith, "Be still, he is mine, there is hope in his death."

Alas! for the woe that under the sun Can find no comfort! This child lived on What must be his mother's sorrow and sin, If she held the glass to his infant lips, Taught him the taste of sweetened gin, As a cure for every childish pain, To be tried and tampered with once and again! If she taught him to worship at fashion's shrine, In its magic circle to look on wine, To pour it sparkling in ruby light! The adder's sting, the serpent's bite, That came at the last among evil men. He once was a boy, A mother's joy, Clever and gifted with tongue and pen.

The cup of temptation Was inspiration; Oh would to God he had died even then! The mother's tears shed over the slain, Had made more of hope and less of pain. O mother, stronger than life is love! And your love is like to God's above, God keep you and save you from earning the curse That shadows the life with hopeless remorse.

He once was a lover, an innocent maid Into his keeping gave up her life, Into his hand her own she laid; For better, for worse, As a blessing, a curse, Took on her the sacred name of wife, And stood at her post through all these years Of sorrow and sin, of anguish and tears.

There have been martyrs for God and right Passed through blood and fire into endless light, Count all the martyrs to right that died Since Abel's blood to Jehovah cried, There are but few in that shining throng Compared to the martyrs to sin and wrong. Count not this woman's life by years, Count by the dropping of heart-wringing tears, To the common lot of toil and care That dims the eye and the heart-strings wring. He added, of woe that none could share Whole ages of sorrow and suffering. She bore her torture for duty's sake, Firm as saint in the tower and at the stake, Bore want and woe, and an evil name For him who for years was dead to shame.

She saw his brood about her knee, Into an evil lot they were born, To bear for his sin the cruel scorn Of the world unthinking, hard and cold, Prematurely adduced, early old, They never knew home as a place of rest, Except when their home was the mother's breast.

And worse than all she had to see Then taught the secrets of sin and woe Which happier children never knew. Her darlings were made to pass through the fire To the Moloch of vice and sinful desire; The father's example of life and tongue Brought the knowledge of evil to them while young.

And in sorrow and shame, That none may name, In strife and sin all tempest-tost, The innocent God gives to babes was lost. All is over, nought's left but dishonored clay; But the evil men do live longer than they. Of a truth the saddest for tongue or pen Are these words of a ruin—"He might have been."

And sadder the words in just set free, "This is, but alas! it should not be." He has passed into darkness who lived in vain, But what shall their future portion be, Who passing by on the other side, Themselves from the curse secure and free, No plan of relief or rescue tried? Or worse, made profit out of his pain And lured him on to his death for gain!

NORAH.

THE BOSTON REVIVAL.

BY THE REV. GEO. E. LEAVITT.

A young gentleman came to my church on Sunday morning who had not attended an evangelical service for five years. Something irresistibly impelled him. He came again in the afternoon to a service conducted by Mr. Sawyer. He remained to the following evening meeting. Two friends spoke with him. After a brief conversation, they called me to them. The young man frankly explained himself. Four weeks ago he had attended one of the grocers' meetings in Boston. The impression then made had not left him. Doubtless it had much to do with his course in coming to our services. But he was not ready to take any step. As I proceeded to present the truth to him and to urge his present duty of repentance, the two friends, half turned from us, with covered faces, were lifting their hearts in prayer. It was a typical scene of this great revival. You will see it everywhere. Twice the young man had refused to kneel in prayer, when suddenly his bearing changed entirely. He asked us to pray. He prayed himself. In the evening, in a very modest and plain way, he professed a hope in Christ. It is a revival in which prayer is as manifestly the great agency as in that of 1857-8. Yesterday's mail brought to me three letters—one from Atlanta, Georgia, a second from Burlington, Iowa, and another from a place undisguised—in which the writers spoke of the accounts in this correspondence of answers to prayer, and requested me to send Mr. Moody requests which they enclosed. One of these requests was touching. It was for a family of four, who had had the offer of the Gospel and had slighted it. They had lost their little home, trouble seemed settling down upon them. The simple-hearted writer, apparently a mother speaking of her children, looked upon their calamity as God's visitation to call them to repentance. The same letter contained also a request for ten other persons, and a desire that I should state, in a letter to *The Independent*, that these requests had been sent to the Tabernacle. They have been sent as requested. I hope to hear of the answers to the prayers which thousands of hearts have now put up.

It was remarkable, when I had received no letter of the kind before, that the same mail should bring me three letters, from points so widely separated, all designed for Mr. Moody. The spirit of prayer is abroad in the land. Tens of thousands of simple souls cherish still in spite of all assaults, an unshaken confidence in its efficacy.

Two characteristics distinguish the revival meetings. I spoke of them in my last. I pass by the most marked characteristic—viz, the prominence given to the Word of God. Not in my life-time have I seen such a spirit of intercessory prayer and of personal effort for the conversion of others. These two agencies are coupled. Often they exist separately. Mr. Finney remarks the fact. There is a class of Christians, he says, who make all hinge upon prayer. There is another class who undervalue prayer and make work the principal thing. "Either of these," he added, "are fatal errors."

In a time of revival the latter, perhaps, is the more common mistake. When Christians are a little revived they are less apt to pray than to begin to "run around," to use one of Mr. Moody's most expressive phrases.

A few weeks since he said, at a noon meeting: "We shall see greater results presently. Christians are stopping running round so much, and are working more on their knees."

It would be difficult to say which duty has been most pressed at the Tabernacle—work or prayer. The ideas have been coupled. The practical effect has been the continual spread of the revival, until its proportions are now so impressively solemn and grand and its promise what no man can predict.

George H. Stuart lately remarked: "I saw the work in Brooklyn, in New York, in Philadelphia. But after spending a few days in this city—after visiting the banks and wharves and counting-rooms, in simply walking the streets—I feel that it is such a work as we saw in none of those cities and that it is only begun."

There are two kinds of revivals. One depends mainly upon the revivalist. It begins with his coming, it dies with his departure. He may preach the truth; but results are mainly due to his power of impressing audiences and eloquently persuading them to repent and accept Christ. Such a revival may be genuine; but it may proceed, culminate, decline, not without great effect, indeed, upon the church as a revivalist's revival. Something of this character the present revival undoubtedly has. In the aggregate, a large number of persons have been convicted and converted while listening to the sermons or in the enquiry rooms—persons who have attended the services without invitation or knowledge of any Christian.

But in a broad, comprehensive view the revival is of another type. It begins with Christians. They have labored as never before in their lifetime. And thousands have only now learned what intercessory prayer truly is, as a power to prevail with God. The whole work lies between the two hymns "Oh! to be No-

thing, Nothing!" and "Where are the Reapers?" It should be added that the aim in the prayer and the personal labor is instantaneous conversion. It is a new thing in our churches to hold this truth practically as we now hold it. A few months ago (and it is very few) but few of our Baptist and Congregational churches but would have been startled at the suggestion that a prayer-meeting should be turned into an inquiry-meeting, the two only separated by a hymn; and that Christians should kneel with enquirers all about the vestry, and expect that these latter should rise from their knees converted. But this is what we now see.

The Chicago *Tribune* lately remarked that the fact whether the revival was to have any marked effect upon Boston for the next quarter of a century would depend upon the degree in which the literary and commercial classes of the city were reached. These classes have been reached, especially the latter.

But there was, nevertheless, a certain temerity in that conclusion. Harvard College has been an object of special prayer in revivals for fifty years. It is now an evangelical institution, if we consider the religious connections of the students. It has not, however, been directly moved by revival for a much longer period. God has chosen to answer prayer in other and indirect ways—in blessing upon the preparatory schools, in revivals at New Haven, in enhancing the comparative importance of Amherst and Williams and making them schools of the prophets. Twenty-five years ago it might have been said to Dr. Kirk: "The success of your work in Boston for the next quarter of a century will largely depend on the degree to which you reach the commercial and literary classes of the city." He might have agreed with the conclusion. He had the care of his own work. He had his eye upon two clerks then commencing business in the city, one of them sleeping Sunday after Sunday in the gallery of Dr. Kirk's own church. These lads were to have somewhat to do with the future of religion in Boston; more than the boldest prophet could then have dreamed of. Lads may have been reached within the past three months who are to have more to do with the religious history of the next quarter of a century than all the great scholars and merchants of New England combined.

It appears to be decided that the Tabernacle is to be kept open for a year. When the subscriptions were taken to lift the debt, the disposition of the merchants was very enthusiastically expressed. Subscription after subscription was made in this form: "The building is kept open." Five hundred dollars. Two hundred dollars. One hundred dollars. The firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co. subscribed eight hundred dollars.—*N. Y. Independent*, May 1st.

A PARABLE.

BY H. H.

The following from St. Nicholas though intended primarily for the young contains important lessons for all and deserves a careful perusal:—

Once there was born a man with a great genius for painting and sculpture. It was not in this world that he was born, but in a world very much like this in some respects, and very different in others. The world in which this great genius was born was governed by a beneficent and wise ruler, who had such wisdom and such power that he decided before each being was born for what purpose he would be best fitted in life; he then put him in the place best suited to the work he was to do; and he gave into his hands a set of instruments to do the work with.

There was one peculiarity about these instruments; they could never be replaced. On this point this great and wise ruler was inexorable. He said to every being who was born into his realm:

"Here is your set of instruments to work with. If you take good care of them, they will last a life-time. If you let them get rusty or broken, you can perhaps have them brightened up a little or mended, but they will never be as good as new, and you can never have another set. Now you see how important it is that you keep them always in good order."

This man of whom I speak had a complete set of all the tools necessary for a sculptor's work, and also a complete set of painter's brushes and colors. He was a wonderful man for he could make very beautiful statues, and he could also paint very beautiful pictures. He became famous while he was very young, and everybody wanted something that he had carved or painted.

Now, I do not know whether it was that he did not believe what the good ruler told him about his set of instruments, or whether he did not care to keep on working any longer, but this is what happened. He grew very careless about his brushes, and let his tools lie about overnight when it was damp. He left some of his brushes full of paint for weeks, and the paint dried in, so that when at last he tried to wash it out, out came the bristles by dozens, and the brushes were entirely ruined. The dampness of the night air rusted the edges of some of his very finest tools, and the things which he had to use to clean off the rust were so powerful that they ate into the fine metal of the tools, and left the edges so uneven that they would no longer make fine strokes.

However, he kept on painting, and making statues, and doing the best he could with the few and imperfect tools he had left. But people began to say, "What is the matter with this man's pictures? and what is the matter with his statues? He does not do half as good work as he used to."

Then he was very angry, and said the people were wrongly envious and malicious; that he was the same he always had been, and his pictures and statues were as good as ever. But he could not make anybody else think so. They all knew better.

One day the ruler sent for him and said to him:

"Now you have reached the prime of your life. It is time that you should do some really great work. I want a grand statue made for the gateway of one of my cities. Here is the design; take it home and study it, and see if you can undertake to execute it."

As soon as the poor sculptor studied the design, his heart sank within him. There were several parts of it which required the finest workmanship of one of his most delicate instruments. That instrument was entirely ruined by rust. The edge was all eaten away into notches. In vain he tried all possible devices to bring it again to a fine sharp edge. Nothing could be done with it. The most experienced workmen shook their heads as soon as they saw it, and said:

"No, no, sir; it is too late. If you had brought it to us at first, we might possibly have made it sharp enough for you to use a little while with great care; but it is past help now."

Then he ran frantically around the country, trying to borrow a similar instrument from some one. But one of the most remarkable

peculiarities about these sets of instruments given by the ruler of this world is, speaking of it, was that they were of no use at all in the hands of anybody except the one to whom the ruler had given them. Several of the sculptor's friends were so sorry for him that they offered him their instruments in place of his own; but he tried in vain to use them. They were not fitted to his hand; he could not make the kind of stroke he wanted to make with them. So he went sadly back to the ruler, and said:

"Oh, sire, I am most unhappy. I cannot execute this beautiful design for your statue."

"But why cannot you execute it?" said the ruler.

"Alas, sire!" replied the unfortunate man, "by some sad accident one of my finest tools was so rusted that it cannot be restored. Without that tool, it is impossible to make this statue."

Then the ruler looked very severely at him, and said:

"Oh, sculptor, accidents very seldom happen to the wise and careful. But you are also a painter, I believe. Perhaps you can paint the picture I wish to have painted immediately, for my new palace. Here is the drawing of it. Go home and study this. This also will be an opportunity worthy of your genius."

The poor fellow was not much comforted by this, for he remembered that he had not even looked at his brushes for a long time. However, he took the sketch, thanked the ruler, and withdrew.

It proved to be the same with the sketch for the picture as it had been with the design for the statue. It required the finest workmanship in parts of it; and the brushes which were needed for this had been long ago destroyed. Only their handles remained. How did the painter regret his folly as he picked up the old defaced handles from the floor, and looked at them hopelessly!

Again he went to the ruler, and with still greater embarrassment than before, acknowledged that he was unable to paint the picture because he had not the proper brushes.

This time, the ruler looked at him with terrible severity, and spoke in a voice of the sternest displeasure:

"What, then, do you expect to do, sir for the rest of your life, if your instruments are in such a condition?"

"Alas, sire, I do not know," replied the poor man, covered with confusion.

"You deserve to starve," said the ruler; and ordered the servants to show him out of the palace.

After this, matters went from bad to worse with the painter. Every few days some one of his instruments broke under his hand. They had been so poorly taken care of, that they did not last half as long as they were meant to. His work grew poorer and poorer, until he fell so low that he was forced to eke out a miserable living by painting the walls of the commonest houses, and making the coarsest kind of water-jars out of clay. Finally his last instrument failed him. He had nothing left to work with; and as he had for many years done only very coarse and cheap work, and had not been able to lay up any money, he was driven to beg his food from door to door, and finally died of hunger.

This is the end of the parable. Next comes the moral. Now please don't skip all the rest because it is called moral. It will not be very long. I wish I had called my story a conundrum instead of a parable, and then the moral would have been the answer. How that would have puzzled you all—a conundrum so many pages long! And I wonder how many of you would have guessed the true answer. How many of you would have thought enough about your own bodies to have seen that they were only sets of instruments given to you to work with? The parable is a truer one than you think at first; but the longer you think the more you will see how true it is. Are we not each of us born into the world provided with one body, and only one, which must last us as long as we live in this world? Is it not by means of this body that we all learn and accomplish everything? Is it not a most wonderful and beautiful set of instruments? Can we ever replace any one of them? Can we ever have any one of them made as good as new after it has once been seriously out of order? In one respect the parable is not a true one; for the parable tells the story of a man whose set of instruments was adapted to only two uses: to sculpture and to painting. But it would not be easy to count up all the things which human beings can do by help of the wonderful bodies in which they live. Think for a moment of all the things you do in any one day; all the breathing, eating, drinking, and running; of all the thinking, speaking, feeling, learning you do in any one day. Now, if any one of the instruments is seriously out of order you cannot do one of these things so well as you know how to do it. When any one of the instruments is very seriously out of order, there is always pain. If the pain is severe, you can't think of anything else while it lasts. All your other instruments are of no use to you, just because of the pain in that one which is out of order. If the pain while the instrument is so injured that it is never again so strong as it was in the beginning. All the doctors in the world cannot make it so. Then you begin to be what people call an invalid; that is, a person who does not have the full use of any one part of his body; who is never exactly comfortable himself, and who is likely to make everybody about him more or less uncomfortable.

I do not know anything in this world half so strange as the way in which people neglect their bodies; that is, their set of instruments, their one set of instruments, which they can never replace, and can do very little toward mending. When it is too late, when the instruments are hopelessly out of order, then they do not neglect them any longer; then they run about frantically as the poor sculptor did, trying to find some one to help him; and this is one of the saddest sights in the world, a man or a woman running from one climate to another climate, and from one doctor to another doctor, trying to cure or to patch up a body that is out of order.

Now perhaps you will say, this is a dismal and unnecessary sermon to preach to young people; they have their fathers and mothers to take care of them; they don't take care of themselves. Very true; but fathers and mothers cannot be always with their children; fathers and mothers cannot always make their children remember and obey their directions; more than all, it is very hard to make children realize that it is of very great importance that they should keep all the laws of health. I know when I was a little girl, when people said to me, "You must not do thus and thus, for if you do, you will take cold," I used to think, "Who cares for a little cold, supposing I do catch one?" And when I was shut up in the house for several days with a bad sore throat, and suffered horrible pain, I never reproached myself. I thought that sore throats must come now and then, whether or no, and that I must take my turn. But now I have learned that if no law of health were ever broken

we need never have a day's illness, might grow old in entire freedom from suffering, and gradually fall asleep at last, instead of dying terrible deaths from disease; and I am all the while wishing that I had known it when I was young. If I had known it, I'll tell you what I should have done. I would have just tried the experiment at any rate, of never doing a single thing which could by any possibility get any one of the instruments of my body out of order. I wish I could see some boy or girl try it yet; never to sit up late at night; never to have a cold, bad air in the room; never to sit with wet feet; never to wet them, if it were possible to help it; never to go out in cold weather without being properly wrapped up; never to go out of a hot room into a cold out-door air without throwing some extra wrap on; never to eat or drink an unwholesome thing; never to touch tea, or coffee, or candy, or pie-crust; never to let a day pass without at least two good hours of exercise in the open air; never to read a word by twilight, or in the cars; never to let the sun be shut out of rooms. This is a pretty long list of "never's" but "never" is the only word that conquers. "Once in a while" is the very watch-word of temptation and defeat. I do believe that the "once-in-a-while" things have ruined more bodies, and more souls too, than all the other things put together. Moreover, the "never" way is easy, and the "once-in-a-while" way is hard. After you have once made up your mind "never" to do a certain thing, that is the end of it, if you are a sensible person. But if you only say, "This is a bad habit," or "This is a dangerous indulgence; I will be a little on my guard and not do it too often," you have put yourself in the most uncomfortable of all positions; the temptation will knock at your door twenty times a day, and you will have to be fighting the same old battle over and over again as long as you live. This is especially true in regard to the matter of which I have been speaking to you, the care of the body. When you have once laid down to yourself the laws you mean to keep, the things you will always do, and the things you will "never" do, then your life arranges itself in a system at once, and you are not interrupted and hindered as the undecided people are, by wondering what is best, or safe, or wholesome, or too unwholesome at different times.

Don't think it would be a sort of slavery to give up so much for sake of keeping your body in order. It is the only real freedom, though at first it does not look so much like freedom as the other way. It is the sort of freedom of which some poet sang once: I never knew who he was. I heard the lines only once, and have forgotten all except the last three, but I think of those every day. He was speaking of the true freedom which there is in keeping the laws of nature, and he said it was like the freedom of the true poet, who is

"Always singing
In strictest bonds of rhyme and rule,
And finds in them not bonds, but wings."

I think the difference between a person who has kept all the laws of health, and thereby has a good strong, sound body that can carry him wherever he wants to go, and do whatever he wants to do, and a person who has let his body get all out of order, so that he has to be in bed half his time and suffer, is quite as great a difference as there is between a creature with wings and a creature without wings. Don't you?

And this is the end of the moral.—*St. Nicholas*.

DAILY TEXT.

MAY 19.

Work out your own salvation, with fear and trembling; for it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his own good pleasure. Phil 2: 12, 13.

1. The Christian's duty.—2. The Christian's encouragement.

"Tis God that works to will;
'Tis he that works to do;
The power to which we owe our life,
And his the glory too."

MAY 20.

He came unto his own, and his own received him not. John 1: 11.

1. Christ has claims to a favorable reception.—2. These claims are ungratefully dishonored.

Life he brings you by his death,
Peace he speaks with his blood.
—To us, and to all who believe,
Can you trust him from your arms!

SELECTIONS.

Most people probably have observed that every man is, in a sense, three different men. In the first place he is the man he thinks himself to be; in the second place he is the man other persons think him to be; and finally he is the man that he really is.

A lady was engaged in domestic affairs when some one rang the street-door bell, and the Roman Catholic servant girl was bidden to say that her mistress was not at home. She answered, "Yes, ma'am, and when I confess to the priest, shall I confess to you your sin or mine?"

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, having had portraits of his children painted, was showing them to some friends. A gentleman, pointing to the portraits, said: "Sardines. Little Fishes come in oil."

"Bridget, I told you to let me have my hot water the first thing in the morning." "Sure, sir," said Bridget, "didn't I bring it up and have it at the door last night, so as to have it in time?"

A Western journal says that one of their best judges recently had a lesson in spelling. The incident affords a "Spelling Book" suggestion. The witness before the court was Mr. Wood. "What is your name?" asked the clerk, "Ottwell Wood," answered the witness. "How do you spell your name?" then, asked the somewhat puzzled judge, Mr. Wood replied, "O double T, I double U, E double L, double U, double O." The astonished judge thought that the extraordinary name he had ever met with, and after two or three attempts to record it, gave it up, amid roars of laughter.

Here is a delicious little rain song, as musical as the rain itself. We know not who wrote it:

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW MARIAN SAW THE POPE.

The following account of a child's visit to Pius IX is from a series of papers in *Wide Awake*, relating the true incidents of a tour in Europe.

At last we were in the old, old city; and we lingered and "sight saw" as Marian said, to our heart's content. Of course Marian wanted most to see the Pope.

Bridget, tell what Bridget, our good, homely Bridget, told a great man the Pope was, and how grandly he lived, and what power he wielded, and she wanted to see him.

She had seen his palace, the great wide stretch of buildings, so full of treasures of beauty, and she had also seen his church—the great St. Peter's church, with its dome so big and so high that it seems to fold in part of the sky. She couldn't quite understand how it was the Pope's church, when "he didn't preach there"—but still, everybody said it was—and so she took it for granted with the rest. She was a sturdy little ignorant Protestant, and persisted in calling the great altar "the pulpit," and couldn't see, for the life of her, why people wet their fingers and cross themselves when they went in and out—but then she said:

"It's the Pope's church and I suppose he wants 'em too, and so they do it."

But when she had seen the Vatican with its pictures and St. Peter's with its pictures, and walked round the church in just fourteen minutes by Uncle Will's watch, and had been shown the Pope's robes all studded with precious stones—even then she didn't feel satisfied, she hadn't seen the Pope.

At last, there came a big envelope to the hotel, and inside, on a piece of letter paper twice as big as this page was a permission for the writer and Miss Marian Vale to have an audience with the Pope.

"Now," said I, "Marian, you'll see His Holiness."

It was a sun-shiny day when we drove in to the great Square in front of St. Peter's church, and pulled up at the door of the Vatican.

Marian was dressed all in black, the invitation said she must, and fortunately she hadn't outgrown her black velvet dress, though the weather was rather warm for it. Then she had on her head a little black lace veil, that half hid her sunny curls, and made her look like a little Spanish Senorita. You see every lady must go veiled to the Vatican; and round her neck she had a little Moslem cross, which she was going to have blessed and take home to Bridget.

We alighted from the carriage and were received by a soldier of the Swiss guards, who carried a long handled axe that they call a halberd, and who was dressed in a suit that looked as Joseph's coat must have looked when it was brand new. It was red, and orange and black, from top to toe, and very graceful and pretty.

He was to show us to the Pope's apartment. Up and up, and up, we went, till Marian had counted two hundred and thirty-five steps; and then he halted before a great gilded door, and slammed the butt of his halberd down on the floor, as a signal, and the great door was opened for us.

It was opened by a very magnificent man, great tall, broad-shouldered fellow in crimson velvet and brocade, who led us into the ante-chambre. "The Pope's front entry," Marian called it, when she told her cousin Maud about it.

There were ever so many of those splendidly dressed men walking about, and Marian could hardly believe it when I told her they were servants. She thought they must be princes at the very least, and had a strong feeling in favor of their being kings. One of those footmen led us through the ante-chambre, hardly giving us time to look at its walls which were painted with beautiful pictures and gilded like Aladdin's palace. At last he brought us to a heavy curtain of crimson, swung it aside—we passed under it, and into a long narrow room with rows of chairs on each side and one arm chair at the end.

Here it was that we were to wait for Pius IX—the head of the Roman Catholic Church. There were some other people there, and everybody in their best clothes and on their best behavior, and looking very solemn and uncomfortable.

Pretty soon, the curtain was swung aside again, and a group of gentlemen came in—some of them in robes of red, some in robes of purple, and some in sombre black. In the midst of them was a little old man, all in white, except that his shoes were red, and this was the Pope.

He was a very old man, his shoulders were bent and he walked with a stick; but he had such a good face. It was beaming with smiles, and his deep gray eyes looked so full of love and tenderness that one couldn't help "loving back," as Marian told me afterwards.

Everybody paid the Pope the greatest of reverence—all kneeling down to receive the old man's blessing and some even kissing the ring on his finger.

When he approached us, we knelt as the rest had done, and pretty soon he had his hand resting on Marian's curls, and they were talking away as if they had known each other for years.

"So you came from America, my little daughter? and what brought you to Rome?" said the Pope.

"We came to see you," resumed Marian, "and you look exactly like my grandfather, and I like you."

I looked at Marian—gave her a look that meant "silence,"—but it was no use.

"And you like Rome as well as America?" asked His Holiness.

"Oh, no, sir, but I like your church very much; we've been there several times, but you didn't preach and we were afraid we shouldn't see you."

The Pope looked much amused, and seeing the cross on Marian's neck, took it in his hand and asked, "And have you brought this to be blessed?"

"Oh yes, I nearly forgot—it is for Bridget, and just wait a minute, I've got my china doll in my pocket, maybe you'd like to see her."

As true as you live, Marian had brought her last new china doll, and the Pope took it in his hands, and said "Low pretty it was, and then returning it passed on with an admonition to Marian always to be a good child, and a good-bye that sounded very much like anybody else's good-bye to a sweet little girl.

All the conversation had taken place in French, which Marian speaks even better than she does English.

Then the Pope went to the end of the room where he had entered, and there said a few good words, and blessed all the people.

After that we went as we came, and in due course of time Bridget got her precious cross, and as long as Marian lives she'll keep the china doll that the Pope once had in his hands, as a very pleasant souvenir of her visit to the Vatican, and her audience with Pius Ninth.

COLONNE FRANÇAISE.

APAISEMENT.

Il était nuit,.... Tombant goutte à goutte la pluie, Comme des pleurs sans qu'aucune main n'essuie, Me donnait la tristesse et me faisait songer ; Un écho s'élevait de la terre en souffrance, Et je priais mon Dieu, le Dieu des délivrances De béatifier et de soulager.

Soudain la foudre grande, et, sillonnant la nue, L'éclair passe et repasse à travers l'étendue ; Tout tremble, tout frémit, sous le drapeau vainqueur ; Il marche, marche encore, semant sur son passage Les débris de la mort ; sombre et fidèle image Des orages de notre cœur !

Et je songeais toujours, — et je courbais la tête, — Et dans cet ouragan, dans ces bruits de tempête, Je distinguais des voix, des sanglots, des clameurs ; L'âme humaine passant sous la vague en furie, Criant sous son étrelite et maudissant la vie, Et son cortège de douleurs !

La nuit passa ; puis vint le jour brillant, splendide, De son plus chaud rayon, ranimant l'herbe humide, Comme fait une mère au front qu'elle a balaie ; Le soleil, toujours jeune et beau dans son sourire, A la terre déplorée, avec amour vint dire : Le ciel est apaisé !

Sublime apaisement ! saint trésor de tendresse ! Qui, tour à tour console, et relève, et caresse Le pauvre enfant courbé sous le deuil et l'effroi ; Amour de mon Sauveur, fort jusqu'au sacrifice, Fais-toi sentir au monde, ô Soleil de Justice ! Il succombe sans toi !

(La Chambre haute.) P. R.

BULLETIN.

LE GOUVERNEUR DE L'Etat de New-York vient d'apposer son veto au bill qui autoriserait les femmes à faire partie des conseils des écoles publiques.

L'ANOLETTERIE dépense par an pour un soldat, \$500; la Russie, \$240; la France, \$235; la Belgique, \$210; l'Allemagne, \$195; la Turquie, \$185; l'Italie, \$184; le Danemark, \$176; l'Espagne, \$155 et l'Autriche \$144.

ON A ANNONCÉ l'arrivée de 84 wagons pour le chemin de fer de la Rive Nord ; aujourd'hui on nous apprend l'arrivée à Batavia de trois locomotives dont deux pour la ligne des malles et une pour le chemin des Piles.

LE PRÉSIDENT Hayes vient de donner des ordres pour que tous les bureaux des ministères soient fermés le mercredi 30 courant, à l'occasion du Decoration Day, pour permettre aux employés de participer aux pieux pèlerinages qui se font à cette occasion vers les tombes des soldats de l'Union tués pendant la rébellion.

LE GRAND TUNNEL du Delaware Lackawanna et Western Railroad, à Bergen Hill, a été ouvert à la circulation. Le premier train qui l'a franchi contenait les principaux chefs de la compagnie. Un banquet leur a été offert à la gare d'Hoboken. Le percement du tunnel avait été commencé en 1873. On estime que 20 personnes y ont perdu la vie, par suite d'accidents, tels qu'éboulements, bris d'échafaudages, explosions, etc. Le coût du travail est environ de \$2,000,000.

UN TALISMAN. — Une importante fabrique de lingerie de Paris vient de recevoir une commande bien extraordinaire. Il s'agit de chemises d'hommes sur lesquelles des extraits du Coran sont imprimés en caractères bleu ciel, et de gilets de laine blanche sur lesquels s'étale, avec une grâce toute divine, le chiffre du grand Mahomet. Cette commande est destinée à la Turquie, dont les soldats superstitieux, comme l'on sait, ne veulent aller au feu que recouverts de ces objets auxquels ils attribuent la valeur d'un talisman.

LE NOUVEAU MINISTRE français est ainsi formé : Duc de Broglie, président du Conseil et ministre de la justice ; Fourton, ministre de l'Intérieur ; Eugène Caillaux, finances ; M. Auzat, de Paris, travaux publics ; vicomte de Maun, agriculture ; Brunet, instruction publique ; Berthaut, guerre ; duc Decazes, affaires étrangères. — Une dépêche de Paris dit que la France est à deux doigts de la révolution. — Le Journal des Débats prétend que cette crise fait perdre à la République tout le terrain qu'elle a gagné depuis quatre ans. — L'Assemblée a été prorogée pour un mois.

LA GRECE se prépare à la guerre. — Il y a beaucoup de malaise à St-Petersbourg, à cause de la révolte des mahométans du Caucase. L'insurrection prend des proportions alarmantes. — Une dépêche d'Erzeroum dit qu'une attaque des Russes sur Ardahan a été bravement repoussée. — Une dépêche de Vienne porte que les Russes veulent se rendre encore une fois à Adrianople (ville peu éloignée de Constantinople) et alors en informer l'Europe, lui dire qu'elle a accompli sa tâche et lui demander après cela ce qu'il y a à faire.

LE TIMES de New-York consacre un article aux effets que pourra avoir la guerre d'Orient sur l'émigration européenne vers les Etats-Unis. Il commence par dire qu'il serait cruel d'encauser, pour le moment, alors que l'industrie est dans une stagnation si générale, l'émigration d'une classe laborieuse. Les ouvriers d'Europe ne sont pas assurés de trouver ici du travail bien rémunéré. Le Times estime avec raison que ce fait devrait être porté à la connaissance de toute l'Europe par les consuls des Etats-Unis. Il est toutefois une autre classe dont l'émigration peut toujours être encouragée. C'est celle des agriculteurs et des propriétaires qui émigrent en Amérique pour s'adonner à la culture du sol.

UNE DÉPÊCHE signale un léger malentendu entre la France et l'Angleterre à propos des pêcheries de Terre-Neuve. Nous avons expliqué il y a longtemps que les Français ont le droit, soumis à certaines restrictions, de pêcher sur la côte de cette île, d'après le traité de 1783. Les stipulations de ce traité ont déjà donné lieu à quelques différends. Le gouverneur de l'île les entend dans un sens aussi hostile que possible aux pêcheurs français. On dit qu'il est soutenu dans son interprétation par le gouvernement anglais. Le ministre des affaires étrangères de France a réclamé, mais en vain jusqu'à présent. Comme cette contestation dure depuis quelques temps et qu'on n'en voit pas encore la fin, il est probable que l'affaire sera l'objet d'un arbitrage.

QUESTION DE DOUANE. — La communication suivante est faite à la presse par le département du Trésor : Washington, 7 mai. — Les importations par la poste d'articles provenant de pays étrangers, sont assés fréquemment, elles constituent une perte pour la douane. Ces importations sont assés exceptionnelles, sont illégales, et les articles sont exposés à être saisis et confisqués. Les collecteurs des douanes ont reçu l'ordre de saisir désormais ces paquets et de ne délivrer les marchandises au destinataire que contre le paiement de la valeur estimée. Si cette valeur dépasse \$50, le collecteur devra avertir le département et attendre des instructions spéciales. Les importations par la poste venant du Canada peuvent être remises au destinataire contre paiement des droits si ce sont des brochures, revues, livres, cartes, plans, gravures, dessins, photographies, lithographies, de marchandises, y compris grains et graines. Les paquets ne doivent toutefois pas peser plus de 8 onces et ne doivent pas être scellés.

PAS D'OUVRAGE.

On compte à Montréal des centaines de journaliers et de gens de métier qui n'ont aucun emploi régulier. Les gages sont bas. Un entrepreneur dit qu'il paie \$1 par jour, non parce qu'il ne pourrait trouver d'employés à meilleur marché, mais parce qu'il n'a pas le courage d'offrir moins à des hommes qui, pour la plupart, ont une femme et plusieurs enfants à soutenir. Quelques patrons Canadiens-français ne donnent que 75c par jour.

Des familles qui naguère vivaient à l'aise ont été forcées de se loger dans un nombre d'appartements très restreint, de sorte qu'à cette saison une quantité considérable de belles demeures restent sans locataires. Un individu qui a bâti un pâté de maisons sur l'avenue de l'Erable, s'attendait à en retirer dix par cent, craint maintenant de ne pouvoir toucher même trois par cent. Et il est presque impossible de vendre une propriété quelconque et d'en retirer un montant approchant sa valeur.

La guerre ne semble favoriser que les commerçants de provisions, dont les prix vont augmentant la misère de l'ouvrier. En effet, à mesure que le prix des aliments s'accroît, il voit son salaire diminuer.

Il est tout probable qu'il y aura encore plus de souffrance l'hiver prochain, parmi la classe pauvre, qu'il n'y en a eu pendant les deux ou trois précédents.

Il est donc de toute importance que chacun use d'une très grande prudence ; qu'il vive de la manière la plus frugale ; qu'il sacrifie le moins possible à la déesse de la mode et des plaisirs ; qu'il ne s'attende pas trop sur les petits bénéfices que feront les conducteurs de théâtres sans s'en inquiéter. Si aujourd'hui il se laisse prendre dans les pièges que les habiles tendent tous les jours sous ses pas, la misère trouvera d'autant plus facile à se saisir de lui l'hiver prochain.

Ce serait se faire une triste illusion que de compter sur une plus grande activité du commerce qui, quoi qu'on en dise, ne veut pas reprendre. Ce n'est qu'en persévérant dans une excessive prudence et par une récolte exceptionnellement bonne qu'on verra revenir un peu plus d'aise.

Car la portion de l'Eternel, c'est son peuple.

DEUT. 32 : 9.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC.

— Services Français à 7 heures des rues Dorchester et Hanover, via-via le High School, 3 heures de l'après-midi. Theodore Lafleur, pasteur.

— Services français chez des rues Craig et St. Elizabeth, via-via le Champ-de-Mars, à 11 heures, m., et à 7 h. p. m., chaque dimanche. — Fr. J. Provost, pasteur.

— Services divins en français par les Rev. MM. Desautels et Desjardins : le dimanche, à 11 heures, m., et 7 p. m., dans la chapelle celt des rues Dorchester et St. Charles-Borromée. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. m. Même local le vendredi soir. An No. 1209, rue St-Joseph, Tanneries, dimanche, à 4 h. p. m., et mardi soir. Aussi au No. 141, rue St-Laurent, village St-Jean-Baptiste, dimanche à 10 h. m., et jeudi soir. Le public est cordialement invité de venir entendre l'évangile dans sa forme et, il faut espérer, dans sa force primitive.

KOLIER PRESBYTERIEN ST. JEAN (Russell-Hill). — Les services de cette église auront désormais lieu dans l'ordre suivant : Le dimanche, à 11 heures du matin, prédication par M. A. B. Crochet, étudiant ; à 7 h. du soir, par M. le pasteur Doudet. Ecole du dimanche et Classe Biblique pour les jeunes gens, à trois heures après-midi. — Conférence chaque jeudi soir, à 7 h. du soir, par M. Doudet. Exercices de chant immédiatement après.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY AND NEXT WEEK

— Rev. Gavin Lang will conduct Divine Service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge on Sunday, at 2 p.m.

— The Members of St. George's Congregation are respectfully reminded of the collection to-morrow morning and evening, on behalf of the Widows and Orphans of the clergy of this Diocese.

— Now open for worship, new Baptist Church, corner of St. Catherine and City Councils streets. Services on the Lord's Day—Morning at 11 o'clock, evening 7 o'clock. Rev. J. L. Campbell, pastor. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m., with separate rooms for adults, young men, young women, and infants. All not in connection with other Sabbath-schools will be cordially welcomed.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 a.m. by the Rev. J. T. Fitcher, and at 7 p.m. by the Rev. K. J. Hughes.

TAYLOR'S CHURCH (corner St. Catherine and Pine streets).—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Rev. J. Jones. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. All are invited. Seats free.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, EAST END ST. JAMES STREET.—Rev. Alex. Campbell, Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 7.45.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Monique streets.—Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., minister; Rev. Robert Laing, B.A., assistant minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CITY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services commence to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Charles McNeil, M.A., of Scotland, will conduct both services.

KENSINGTON CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets.—The Rev. Chas. McNeil, from Scotland, will preach in the forenoon, and J. A. Black in the evening. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Reverend John Richard Jones, of St. George's church, Belleville, Ont., will officiate at Morning and Evening services. Collections in aid of the Firemen's Fund.

ZION CHURCH. — Rev. Alfred J. Bray, pastor, will preach. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m.

EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Craig and Amherst streets.—Mr. Ewing, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. subject of evening discourse, "The Deluge." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

UNIONISTS FROM ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—Divine service will be held to-morrow as usual in the Natural History Society's Rooms, University street, at 11 a.m. The Rev. C. A. Doudet will officiate. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), corner of St. Catherine and Stanley sts.—Pastor, Rev. J. F. Stenerson, L.L.B. Service on Lord's Day, morning at 11, evening at 7. Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

KNOX CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Dorchester and Mansfield sts.—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., Pastor. Divine service on Sabbath, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. On Wednesday, at 7.45 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

WALKER STREET (Presbyterian) CHURCH, corner of Walker street.—Rev. Jas. Elliot, pastor, will preach on Sabbath, 20th inst., at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 2.30 p.m.

THE ADVENT CHURCH, Temperance Hall, No. 6 Bloor street.—Meeting for communion and devotion at 11 a.m. At 7 p.m. Wm. W. Robertson will deliver a lecture on "The Abolition of an Act of Substitution, but of Purchase, on the part of Jesus." Seats free.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Borchester and Drummond streets.—Pastor, Rev. G. H. Wells. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday, May 20th. Rev. Robert Laing will preach at the morning service, and Rev. Dr. Loring, of Tremont Temple, Boston, at the evening.

SARAH APPENDIX RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Perry's Union Hall, Craig street, from 3.30 to 5 p.m. The Society has a good organ and full choir. The first half hour is devoted to opening exercises, reading of Scripture, singing, etc.; the last hour to addresses on temperance by able speakers. All are invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of William and Dalhousie streets.—Rev. John Nicolson, pastor.—Sabbath, May 20th. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Sabbath-school and Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Subject for Evening Discourse: "Will Future Punishment be Eternal—What say the Scriptures?"

STANLEY STREET (Presbyterian) CHURCH.—Public worship on Lord's Day at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. C. Baxter will preach at both services. Sabbath-school and Rev. R. H. Warden's Bible Class at 3 p.m. Principal Dawson's Bible Class at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7.45 p.m. All are invited.

OLIVET BAPTIST TABERNACLE, Mountain street, between St. Antoine and Osborne sts.—Rev. John Gordon, pastor, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Enquiry meeting on Monday evening. Young People's Bible Meeting, Tuesday evening. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

SHERBROOK STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The regular services in this church will be held to-morrow (Sabbath), the 20th inst. Rev. B. Longley will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock, and Rev. E. A. Stafford in the evening at 7 o'clock. After the Rev. Dr. Briggs will meet the Society and friends. The Sabbath-school will also meet at 2.30 p.m., and the usual services will be held during the week.

YOUTH WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 1,305 St. Catherine st. Sunday Bible Class 3 o'clock. p.m.

Sunday Bible Class 3 o'clock. p.m. Wednesday, Y. W. C. A. Unionists, 2.30 p.m. Tuesday, Association Prayer-meeting, 10.30 a.m. Do Do Business Meeting, 11 a.m. Friday, Ladies' Temperance Meeting, 4 p.m. Do Do Young Men's Prayer meeting, 8 p.m.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following meetings are held every week:—Daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1; Bible Class Tuesday evening from 8 to 9; Young Men's Prayer-meeting on Friday evening, from 8 to 9; Boys' Prayer-meeting on Friday evening, from 8 to 9; Young Men's Prayer-meeting on Saturday evening, from 8 to 9; Young Men's Bible Class on Sunday afternoon, from 3 to 4—to which strangers in the city are specially invited. Devotional Meeting on Monday evening, at 8.30.

Sailing of Steamers.

THE RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COY.

Royal Mail Line of Steamers between Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and Intermediate Ports. MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, leave daily (Sundays excepted) for Quebec at 7 P.M.

Steamers from Montreal to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with returns for all ports west, will, for the season, follow:—"The Corsican" on Tuesdays, the "Spartan" on Thursdays, and the "Albatross" on Saturdays, from the Canal Basin at 9 o'clock A.M. to Quebec, and the arrival of the train leaving Bonaventure Station at noon.

Steamer BOHEMIAN, Captain J. Rankin, for Cornwall, leaves Montreal on Friday at 12.45 p.m., from Canal Basin and Quebec, on arrival of the 3 o'clock train.

Steamer BERTHIER, Captain L. H. Ray, leaves for Berthier every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 p.m., connecting at Lacanville with the railway for Joliette, and on Saturdays, on Thursdays, and the "Albatross" for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m., connecting at St-Jovite with the train for St-Jovite.

Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain E. Laforce, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) for L'Assomption at 3 p.m. TICKET OFFICE, where a passage can be secured, at 133 St. James street; Freight Office, Canal Basin, and at the Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, foot Jacques Cartier Square.

General Offices, 228 St. Paul street. J. B. LAMERIE. ALEX. MILLOY. General Manager. Traffic Manager.

OTTAWA RIVER

NAVIGATION CO.

Night Line Steamers

WILL BEGIN REGULAR TRIPS

BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

On MONDAY, 21st inst.

Passengers leave by 5 P.M. Train for Lachine.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

18th May, 1877.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO'S.

MAIL STEAMERS

COMMENCE REGULAR TRIPS

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

On SATURDAY, 21st inst.

Passengers leave by 7 A.M. Train for Lachine daily, Sundays excepted.

Business Cards.

THE RUSSIAN REMEDY FOR

PRESERVING FURS. No need to leave your Furs at your Furriers.

A. GERMAINS

describes Furs at an hour's notice so that you can take them back with you and keep them from the moth twenty-five years without danger.

Wanted genuine.

THE RUSSIAN PATENT FURRIER to His Government-General Monroff, of Wilna, Russia.

851 St. Catherine Street.

TOWNSEND'S

CARPET-BEATING MACHINES

Cover an acre and a half. Hand-beating more effective and less destructive than machinery.

Office, 39 Bonaventure street, Victoria Square.

SLATE WASH TUBS.

DON'T THINK! GREATER SO SMALL! And cost only a trifle more than wood.

Call and see them at

GORDON & EGAN'S, 120 Mansfield st.

GEO. W. REED,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFER,

785 Craig st.

NEW BOATS AND OARS OF

ALL SIZES FOR SALE.

Also, boats repaired by

JOE ST. VINCENT & LAMARCA,

Office: Richelieu Pier.

A. McCORKELL, Boat Builder,

Ottawa street, near the Water Works, Kingston, Ont. A large assortment of the hand-made and fastest sailing boats for sale at low prices. All orders promptly attended to. See inside build to order. All work leaving Kingston to be paid for, before leaving the establishment.

A. McCORKELL.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada, for carrying

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAIL.

1

4 O'CLOCK EDITION.

(Special to the Witness, May 19.)

Hon. David Mills, Minister of the Interior, who has been called West for the settlement of private business, is not expected to return to the city before the first of June.

YOUTHFUL ROBBERIES.—A young lad named Brown was arrested by Detective Griggs, at a farmers place, in Montclair, yesterday, on a charge of being implicated in the Burket robbery. Four youths, and two boxes of cartridges were found with him. The other prisoners, who are only fifteen years of age, were tried before the Police Magistrate this morning, and pleaded guilty. Sentence was deferred until Monday. It appeared that Brown had been given him by the other boys. He was accordingly discharged.

CROP REPORTS from this district represent fall wheat and spring wheat, and peas as giving promise of an abundant crop. Hay has been very backward, but has picked up since the late rains.

The Grand Orange Lodge and Grand Royal Preceptory of British America will hold their annual meetings in this city on June 5th.

PAPAL JUBILEE.—The Catholics celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's Episcopate by a procession to all the churches to-morrow, the Te Deum being sung and the holy communion administered at each. On the following Monday there will be a grand illumination.

JOLIETTE. (Press Despatch, May 19.)

DISASTROUS STORM.—A great whirlwind and hurricane occurred yesterday between three and four p.m. at Rivière Rouge, St. Jacques and L'Assomption, seven miles from here. Fifteen buildings were blown down. One Payette had everything smashed; seven saved their lives by throwing themselves in the cellar.

The house was blown into the river with all that was in the cellar, a distance of two acres. Much damage has been done to sugar bushes, one man had four hundred trees pulled down. The upper part of L'Assomption has also suffered.

ST. JEROME, QUE. (Press Despatch, May 19.)

THE FATAL STORM.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the storm which visited this neighborhood blew down the Roman Catholic Church at St. Hyppolite in course of construction. Many workmen were at work upon the church when it came down, among them being the contractor, Mr. Benjamin Boileau, father of the Rev. Mr. Boileau, Vicar of St. Jerome, who was instantly killed, while his son Philias was fatally injured. The other workmen saved their lives by going into the cellar. The old church was destroyed, the debris being carried a long distance by the wind. Reginald Marchand's house, as well as a new two-story house belonging to Mr. L'Indeigne, were also blown to pieces. Lake L'Assomption, in the shore of which is situated St. Hyppolite, was literally covered with the debris of houses and branches of trees carried about by the squall. Doctors Prevost of St. Jerome and Grevin of St. Therese were shortly at the scene of the catastrophe and attended to five injured persons.

SS. "SARMATIAN'S" PASSENGERS.

FATHER POINT, May 19.—Cabin passengers per SS. "Sarmatian" from Liverpool, 10th, at 10 a.m. Mr. J. C. Barnes, Count de Beaujeu, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Bonny, Madame Capelli, Mr. R. R. Dobell, Madame Dobell, Master W. Dobell, Master C. Dobell, infant and nursemaid; Mrs. Dockert, Mr. J. R. Diner, Mrs. Diner, two children; Mr. W. H. G. Edmund, Mr. E. G. Fry, Dr. R. Gariepy, Mr. Gariepy, Mr. T. W. Goodwin, M. A. Johnson, Mr. Theo. King, Mrs. King and lady's maid; Mrs. King and infant; Miss Kirkpatrick, Captain John Lane, Mrs. Lane and child; Mr. Middleton, M. A. Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. E. B. Lindsay, Mr. Langford, Mrs. Langford, Mr. R. MacDonnell, Mr. C. W. Mortimer, Miss Percival, Mr. Plaster, Miss C. Pratt, Mr. Porter, Mr. J. Russell, Miss Robertson, Miss Robertson, Mr. W. E. Robinson, Dr. Robillard, Rev. C. J. Ridgway, Miss M. A. Rugg, Rev. S. Todd, Archdeacon Wright, Mrs. Wright and Miss Wright, Miss Wright and Mr. F. Wright, Mr. E. Wright, Mr. G. W. Ware, Miss Wallis, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. Stevenson, W. D. Fern. Total 83 cabin, 24 intermediate and 220 steerage passengers.

JACQUES CARTIER ELECTION CASE.

SIXTH DAY.

This case was continued this morning before Hon. Justice Dorian, the large attendance of spectators showing an unabated interest. EXAMINER BLAIR, of the *Miner*, deposed—Was at a public political meeting in Lachine which he reported in the *Miner*; at the meeting Mr. Lafontaine made a speech, in which he said in effect that, being Minister, he would have more influence with the Government in advancing the public works in the county, and obtaining donations for his friends.

EXAMINER LEVEAU, of St. Laurent—Voted at last election in his county; Mr. Perry, at Mr. Crevier's hotel, during the election, approached witness with regard to his vote, soliciting it in favor of Mr. Lafontaine; during the conversation Perry stated he would see that witness should obtain a place.

Cross-examined—Mr. Perry did not say what kind of place he would get for witness; don't know whether he had the authority to distribute places in this manner. (Mr. George Perry being pointed out in the Court-room, witness recognized him as the person referred to.)

Q. What kind of place was it he offered, the position of a minister? A.—Oh, no; I would not have accepted that; it is a situation I would not care for. (Laughter.)

Mr. GIROUARD moved to amend the bill of particulars with regard to alleged cases of bribery, to particularize certain articles said to have been given to certain electors to induce them to vote.

Mr. MOSE replied, objecting that this was the sixth day of the trial, and that 105 witnesses had already been examined. Further argument was had, and

The Court reserved judgment.

REUBEN BRINKERIN, blacksmith, testified that his vote was solicited by Dr. Valois, of Pointe Claire, who, in endeavoring to induce witness to vote for Mr. Lafontaine, said, "You may want me some time."

ANTOINETTE MIGNERON, hotel-keeper, of St. Laurent—Did not vote at last election; had no intention to vote; it was not through receiving money that he was decided not to vote. Presented an election account, amounting to some 15 louis, to Mr. Lafontaine. Did not know of any treating of electors in his hotel during the election.

THOMAS GOULDING, of Lachine, swore that Mr. Charles Boyer asked him for whom he was going to vote; witness replied, for Mr. Girouard. Boyer said "Vote with us; I have no money, but I will give you an order on Mr. Francis Perry for about \$15;" witness did not accept the offer, but afterwards decided to have nothing to do with him; and always previously voted with the Conservative party.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaren—Thought this was on the 5th of November, in the morning; witness had been to Mr. Girouard's office, and was returning; this conversation with Boyer was in front of the latter's house; had been to

Mr. Girouard with regard to a seizure after judgment against him, for about \$750; did not tell Boyer about the seizure; understood that the offer of \$15 or \$20 from Boyer was in anticipation of witness working on election day for Mr. Lafontaine; thought first he would take the \$15 or \$20, and then he would vote as he pleased; did not tell Boyer so; Boyer offered to go into his house then and write out the order, but witness concluded not to accept it; Boyer then said to wait until he went to town, and he might be able to collect the money there; had no conversation with Boyer about the matter afterwards. Witness was examined to test his credibility with regard to some oaths bought by him of a Mr. Belanger; witness swore he never had the slightest difficulty with Mr. Belanger about these oaths; never heard of an accusation against him (witness) of stealing some of these oaths.

R. P. Cook, of Brockville, deposed—Held a contract on the Lachine Canal; did not ask anybody to vote at the last election; about three days before election received a letter of introduction to Mr. Cardinal, from Mr. Lafontaine, and asking witness to assist Cardinal in the election; the letter was handed witness on board a boat by Mr. Cardinal; told Mr. Cardinal that he (witness) didn't see men speak could do in the matter, as that of men speak French, which language witness didn't understand. Cardinal said he would see witness next day in town; had a part of the letter at home; had destroyed the rest of the letter on a suggestion of Mr. Cardinal's. From the very first thought he had said he couldn't do anything in the election; had given his word to understand that he was to take no part in the election; passed through St. Genevieve the evening of the election; met a good many people there; met Mr. Stewart, of the *Herold*, and Mr. Alfred Perry, at the hotel there. Mr. Cardinal did not meet witness in Montreal, subsequent to the interview referred to. There was a good deal of treating going on at the hotel at St. Genevieve when he got there; thought the treats were general treats of the whole crowd; did not know whether the persons present were electors or not. Preserved a portion of the letter from Lafontaine, because he thought it rather suspicious that Cardinal should wish it returned or destroyed. At the hotel in St. Genevieve, Mr. Stewart, of the *Herold*, was singing and in jolly spirits; thought he was the only person in the company who sang there on that occasion.

GATIES CLAUDE, of St. Genevieve—Was at Belair's hotel on the eve of election day; thought there were some four or five drinks around witness; paid for none; the proprietor of the tavern asked them to drink; heard that an English gentleman connected with an insurance company was treating them, but did not see him asking for the drink nor paying for it.

Cross-examined—Was told that all the treats were paid by the insurance man; he was with the rest of them; Mr. Stewart, who spoke in French; spoke well though with a little accent. Had changed his political opinion because he thought Mr. Lafontaine was against the clergy; had heard discourses which impressed him with the idea that they ought to favor the other party. There were three Englishmen present at Belair's hotel in St. Genevieve; there might have been other Englishmen present; it was not those treats which changed witness's opinion.

Court adjourned till two o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Attend the large furniture sale at Devany & Co's rooms, No. 77 St. James street, at half past seven o'clock.

Don't forget that you can buy all wool Scotch tweed suits for \$6.50, fine lustrous coats \$1.00, linen coats, 70c, white vests 50c. Now is the time to secure these immense bargains at F. Huston's, No. 3 St. Lawrence Main street.

4 P.M. ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.

Young men who may be strangers in the city are specially invited.

A full meeting of the Invitation Committee is requested this evening at 7.15.

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY:

Bible Reading at 3.

Christian Workers' Meeting at 4.45.

Gospel Meeting at 8.30.

D. A. BUDGE, Secretary.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Under the distinguished patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 25th and 26th May.

The following eminent artists have been engaged—

Mrs. Anna Granger Dow.

Mrs. H. E. Sawyer.

Mrs. W. J. Finch.

CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA of 200 PERFORMERS.

Reservé Tickets, \$1.50 each.

Box seats, \$1.00 each.

Plan now open at DAZOCHER'S Music Store.

See programmes.

BOOTS, BOOTS.

RECEIVED, a nice lot of American Boots, equal to

Ladies' Kid Boots, \$1.40 a pair.

Ladies' Kid Shoes, \$2.50 a pair.

Gents' Black Shoes.

And splendid stock of Hand-made Goods to choose from.

A. BOUTILLIER, 417 Notre Dame st.

AN EMINENT DIVINE SAYS:

"I have been using the PARVIAN Syringe. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscles. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the system, and contains a full amount of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending them their address."

1877. CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

The Grand Hotel at this celebrated Canadian summer resort and bathing establishment is all renovated and has been opened from 1st May to 1st October by boat and rail from Montreal and Ottawa. Moderate terms. Special family rates. Send for circular. The water shipped gratis wanted. Address the Grand Hotel Co., Ottawa or Caledonia Springs.

TO THE TRADE.

Just received, 2 Cases White Stripe Maltins.

200 doz. Saloon Umbrellas.

ROBERT DENN & CO.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of "Owens & Co." as Coal and Wood Merchants, has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of March, 1877.

THOMAS OWENS, WM. OWENS, W. L. LEE.

All debts due by and to the late firm will be settled by OWENS BROS. & CO.

With reference to the above we beg to inform the public and our friends that we will continue the Coal and Wood business under the management of Mr. James W. Duneau, at the old stand, 22 Victoria Square and we hope to receive as liberal a patronage as bestowed on the late firm.

OWENS BROS. & CO.

4 P.M. ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS GELFARD AND MISS MUDIE.

WILL GIVE TO-MORROW THEIR

Final Address in Canada, AT CALVARY CHURCH.

Gay street, between St. Antoine and Dorchester sts.

Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

All are invited.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Will sell at their stores, Nos. 120 and 128 St. Peter street, on

WEDNESDAY, 22nd May next.

1 Case Superior Russian Leather Pocket Books, &c.

To be sold without reserve, to close special consignments.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

BENNING & HARSALOU, Auctioneers.

POTATOES!

JOY LAMON, ex Steamer "Secret," from Prince Edward Island, a small lot of choice Potatoes, in splendid order.

J. & H. McLEA, 8 Common st.

6TH FUSILIERS.

The Regiment will parade at the City Hall, on MONDAY, 22nd inst., at 5 o'clock sharp. Every officer and non-commissioned officer, uniformed.

S. DAVID, Capt. & H. Major, Adjutant.

THE "DELINEATOR,"

FOR JUNE, WITH SUMMER FASHIONS.

now ready at G. BUTTERICK & CO'S,

265 Notre Dame st.

FANS! FANS!!

A choice lot of the newest and latest styles, just received at

R. N. McCALEUM, 645 & 656 Dorchester st.

Two doors west of Foster Hall.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF FLOWER AND BEDDING PLANTS

FROM THE MILE ROAD SUBSIDIARIES

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, 21st inst.,

We are instructed by Mr. Day to sell by auction, within the store, No. 430 Notre Dame street (two doors from Brown & Giffels), a splendid collection of the above in small varieties, comprising Carnations, Dahlias, Pinks, Geraniums, Gladioli, Heliotropes, Paeonies, Petunias, Verbenas, &c., all in uncomparable vigor, and for successful sale.

Sale at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

D. RAE & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO Nicely Furnished Bedrooms to Rent, low.

DOUGLASS, situated from 182 University street, this morning, a small firm, black grey Skye Terrier; out ears. Finder by returning as above will be rewarded.

WANTED, a situation as Invoice Clerk, Address M. J. WYNNES Office.

TWO LET, Double Room, with or without board, in a private family. 10 Laster st.

WANTED, a Smart Boy. Apply 20 Victoria Square.

WANTED, General Servant; family small; no children; washing given out; wages liberal. Apply immediately at No. 56 St. Mark street.

WANTED, a Daily Governess for a family of three children; must be competent to teach French and music. Address, stating terms and giving name, A.S.R., WYNNES Office.

WANTED to purchase a building site, near Dorchester street (west). JOHN JAMES KENNEDY, architect.

WANTED, by an amiable Salesman, wholesale and retail. Address D. V. C. WYNNES Office.

ROOMS, well furnished with board, also table board, at 101 Bleury st.

TO LET is a well-furnished house for 4 furnished rooms, with full partial board. 11 St. Andrew street.

WANTED an honest and reliable young man for a Stevedore and Portman's Office; must have a knowledge of Bill and Postage. Apply to M. S. WYNNES Office.

WANTED, situation as Bookkeeper or Assistant in a wholesale house. Address 456 P. O. Box.

WANTED, a thorough Servant, apply at 38 St. Denis st.

TO LET, large front Room, furnished, with use of kitchen. Apply Mr. RICHMOND, 414 St. Denis street.

WANTED immediately, a good Thorough Servant at No. 9 Dorchester Place.

FOR SALE—a pair of well-matched Centaur Mares, to be sold when a small family. Apply to J. V. Veterinary Surgeon, 32 Bleury or 27 Gold street.

ROOMS with Board, also Excellent Table Board, 43 Berthelot street.

WANTED, a few reliable and energetic Men to canvass for the sale of Superior Sewing Machines, English and French. For particulars address CHAS. HENRI, Montreal.

WANTED, a Ticket for Boston via Vermont Central, apply at 804 Grate st.

A newly furnished Double and Single Room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 808 Grate st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl for the kitchen. Apply to Mr. J. J. DUBOIS, 101 St. Denis street.

NEWLY furnished Double and Single Room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 804 Ontario st.

233 Superior rooms to let, with or without board. 215 Summer street.

6 P.M. (LAST) EDITION.

The SS. "Peruvian" sailed from Quebec at 9.45 a.m., with 43 cabin and 99 steerage passengers.

The SS. "Sarmatian" passed Father Point at 8.10 a.m., bringing 63 cabin, 24 intermediate and 220 steerage passengers.

TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ROMANIA—RUSSIAN TROOPS KILLED.

LONDON, May 19.—A Bucharest telegram reports a terrible accident on a Roumanian railway, a train containing Russians having collided with a freight train, killing and wounding many. Amongst the killed was a prominent Russian general.

INSURRECTION INCREASING.

LONDON, May 19.—A despatch from St. Petersburg states the Mohammedan insurrection is increasing. Troops are leaving St. Petersburg to quell the revolt. A forward movement of the Russian army in Asia Minor is reported delayed.

REPULSE OF RUSSIANS.

A despatch from Erzerum reports engagements at Ardahan. The combined force of Circassians and Turks repulsed the Russians with severe loss.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Arrived "Necker," from Bremen.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR CONTRABAND.

The *Tribune* says the Russian fleet is keeping strict watch along the coast to intercept vessels having munitions of war for Turkey. It is stated the Russian commander has been informed that a steamer would soon leave the vicinity of New Haven with a large cargo for Turkey.

ANTI-RUSSIAN FEELING OF HUNGARIANS.

LONDON, May 19.—A Pesth correspondent says extreme Hungarian papers demand that Count Andrássy should treat the approach of the Russians to the neighborhood of the Austrian frontiers as a *coup d'état*. The military preparations of the Hungarians are now quite evident. It is reported 6,000 Circassians are joining the Turkish army.

RUSSIAN MILITARY TACTICS.

A Bucharest despatch says the establishment of the Russian headquarters at Catoeni indicates the purpose of expanding Russian operations over the extending front. This leads to the natural conclusion that the passage of the Danube will not be made for some time, as it will be necessary to bring all the Russian reserve forces near the river. With the Russian corps stretched along the extended front, it will not be difficult to throw a force across the river at some undefended point. The Russians appear to have crossed between Reni and Ibrail in spite of the Turkish monitors, and are now awaiting the deployment of the Centre and Right wing on the left of the river. Four monitors are reported to be in the Danube, another to Tulcha, and the other two remain watching the Russians at Iasi.

The Russians have been trying experiments with Krupp shells fired into the river. They succeeded in exploding them under water, the fragments flying great distances.

WANT OFFICERS.

The Romanians are so much in need of officers they intend to prematurely give grades to the first class of military academy.

THE BOMBARDMENT AND EVACUATION OF SOUKOUK KALEH.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—It is officially announced that the Turks bombarded Soukougouk Kaleh before breakfast, the town, which was consequently evacuated.

AMERICAN MUNITION FOR TURKS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Private advices from Constantinople state that the steamer "J. Bramall" arrived there on Thursday, with a million dollars' worth of munitions of war from New Haven, Conn.

THE USUAL CONTRADICTION.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—It is authoritatively stated there is no foundation for the report that the Russian fleet left New York in consequence of any request or intimation from the Government.

HOLIDAYS.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Whitenside, to-day, Monday and Tuesday next will be observed as holidays at the Cotton Exchange.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, May 19.)

Much interest is felt in this city in the case of Rev. J. Roy.

RECOVERING.—Mrs. Huby, a married woman who attempted to commit suicide last night by taking a dose of oxalic acid, is likely to recover. Her rash act was induced by the reaction from depression, caused by excessive drink.

DISCHARGED.—Benjamin Vise, merchant, lately charged with fraudulently removing goods under assignment, was discharged at the Police Court to-day.

QUEBEC.

(Special to the Witness, May 19.)

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT was narrowly averted on the Grand Trunk Railway between Levis and Rivière du Loup last night. The heavy rains had swollen the streams to such an extent that a culvert near St. Chrystome was entirely swept away. The section engineer charged with the accident in time to stop the up-express train from the Intercolonial at the nearest station. Another train was telegraphed for and despatched from Levis, to which the passengers and mails were transhipped. Transmissions will have to occur here several days till the culvert is rebuilt.

THE AB-LEGATE'S RECEPTION.—The order of the procession that is to meet Dr. Conroy on his arrival here, and escort him to the Archbishop's residence, has been arranged. The place of honor is supposed to be the rear. The St. Jean Baptiste Society lead as juniors, followed by St. Patrick's National and Beneficial Union, Total Abstinence Society, Knights of St. Patrick and Liberatorian Society and St. Patrick's Literary Institute. The Mayor, Owen Murphy, Esq., will deliver an address to the Ab-Legate from the citizens at the wharf.

(Press Despatch, May 19.)

SHIP SEIZED.—The Deputy Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court seized the bark "Ida," Capt. Routledge yesterday evening, on behalf of the owner of the bark "British Lion," in an action for damages on account of the late collision on the ballast ground for the sum of £200 sterling.

SOUTH QUEBEC.

(Press Despatch, May 19.)

DROWNED.—A young man from St. Paschal, named Octave Roy, fell through the planking of the wharf here to-day, and although several were standing by, and made every effort to save him, he was drowned before they could get him up.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.