

MONTREAL WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XXII.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1867.

No. 75.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LABRADOR MISSION.

ED. WITNESS.—Letters from Mr. Butler, received to-day, acknowledge gratefully receipt of kind words from several friends. He is alone in the mission field there just now, and much desires to be remembered by friends, and will be glad if all of them will write. Letters and papers should be sent immediately to John Douglass & Co., Montreal; or, Mr. Laird, Quebec, to insure their being forwarded.

Yours, T. M. T.
Montreal, 12th Sept.

STANSTEAD COUNTY ELECTION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—Observing, in your issue of the 10th, a paragraph concerning the election in this county, which might mislead those unacquainted with the facts, I would beg to say that Mr. Colby was elected by the unpurchased votes of the electors of this county, notwithstanding the efforts of paid writers, speakers, and agents, in behalf of his opponent; and the open and shameless use of money in buying votes. As to intimidation being used by Mr. Colby or his friends, we first hear of it from this paragraph.

We allow that "the proceedings of this election require sifting to the very bottom"; for, should it be shown that men in high places in the Government—from whom we expect better things—do not scruple to use the people's money in bribery and corruption, to secure the return of the candidates of their choice, against the will and voice of the people, the eyes of many might be opened, and something done before it is too late to rescue the country from an impending oligarchy.

S.
Hatley, Sept. 12.

[The paragraph above referred to was a telegraphic despatch, evidently penned by a partisan of the Conservative side.—Ed.]

EXPLANATIONS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—I noticed in your issue of the 7th inst., the following telegram, dated at this village, Sept. 6th, viz.: "Scarcely had the news of the Hon. T. D. McGee's victory over Devlin been received at Hawkesbury village, than the inhabitants turned out en masse to celebrate the event. Large bonfires were erected and fired in various parts of the village, and the principal stores and dwelling-houses were illuminated."

I must say, I was very much astonished when I read the above. The "large bonfires" there spoken of consisted of two flour-barrels, filled with shavings, which were placed on the green in front of the post-office, and fired by about a dozen small boys, ranging from eight to twelve years of age.

The "principal stores and dwelling-houses" illuminated were three or four grog-shops and one deserted hotel, lighted by about a dozen pieces of tallow dips.

This is the sum and substance of the "great celebration" in Hawkesbury village, over Mr. McGee's victory in Montreal.

Another error which I noticed in your paper a few days since was, that "a number of Mr. McGee's supporters were on board the steamer 'Queen Victoria' when she ran aground, on the 31st August, and were thus prevented from recording their votes for Mr. McGee." That is not so; the mails and passengers from that steamer arrived at this place before two o'clock p.m., on the 31st Aug., thus allowing over three hours for Mr. McGee's friends to record their votes.

AN ELECTOR.

Hawkesbury Village, Sept. 10, 1867.

REV. NEWMAN HALL.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

SIR,—As you have mentioned so much interest in the visit of Rev. Newman Hall to this country, and your readers will look to you for columns for information as to his movements, I send you the following particulars:—Mr. Hall and Mr. Balmagne preached last evening again in Hamilton, to a very crowded house, at the John Street Wesleyan Church. They left this morning for London, Ontario, where they will have a service this evening, and proceed at midnight to Chicago for Sabbath, 15th. On the 22nd, Mr. Hall is engaged at Buffalo, and Mr. Balmagne will probably be in Toronto. It is as yet uncertain whether they will remain to the meeting of the American Board in Buffalo on the 24th. On Sabbath, 29th, Mr. Hall has promised to be in Boston, and on the 6th October in New York. Between the 22nd and 29th, I hope these gentlemen will visit at least Toronto and Montreal in Canada.

Mr. Hall has a secondary object in this visit; viz., the raising of funds for the erection of a "Lincoln Memorial Tower" to the new church he expects soon to build. His arrangements for public services will partly depend on the means he may find for promoting this object. As he looks to the Americans to provide means for the tower, a visit to Canada would throw him off the track for the time. But, knowing how earnestly desirous our people were to hear him, I have assured him that wherever he preached a collection would be freely given for putting a clock or a bell in the said tower as Canada's contribution to the cause. Mr. Hall has claims upon Christians in all places and of all names; for who has not profited by the labors of his tongue or pen? We have tried hard to persuade him to come to the Sunday-School Convention in Toronto, on the 8th October; but it is hardly likely that this can be accomplished, though it would be such a fine opportunity to speak to ministers and working Christians from every part of the Province. His stay on this continent will be hardly longer than two months, and he feels already that it is fast slipping away. The services held by him and Mr. Balmagne in Hamilton have been richly enjoyed. He may be addressed in Chicago at the P.O.; or in Buffalo, care Rev. Walter Clarke, D.D.

I am, yours, &c.,

F. H. MARLING.

Toronto, Sept. 13, 1867.

LETTER FROM A MERCHANT ON THE LABRADOR COAST.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—It grieves me to repeat again that the cod fishery has been almost a total failure, even more than last year. From Brador to the westward, at least 125 miles, the planters will not average 10 quints of fish to a family, not enough to pay what they have consumed through the summer. From Green Island to Blanc Sablon, for three weeks, there was a great amount of fish, but mostly taken in seines. From Forteau through its shoals, nothing has been done. The Salmon fishery has been much better than last year.

From Brador to Old Fort Islands, there are about 25 families, probably 200 souls, that will have little or nothing. I speak of this place, because I am personally acquainted with them. I feel as though the public should be made acquainted with these facts early in the season. Supplies should be sent as early as the last of September or the first of October: later than this, there is no certainty of its arrival here.

Many families are leaving the coast, and many more would be glad to follow, had they the means or places to go to.

The people have tried hard to get fish with their limited supplies of boats and other gear.

You recollect, we obtained about \$500 worth of provisions at Blanc Sablon, last October; and Rev. S. R. Butler, of Carribo Island, some \$200 more; and our agent here was obliged to get some \$150,—making in all \$750. These amounts, individuals are responsible for. The people would pay, but have not the means; and it is hard for individuals to bear such burdens alone. Had it not been for the above supplies, many families must have starved.

Yours truly, M. M. C.

Salmon Bay, Aug. 11, 1867.

[We respectfully ask the attention of the Government at Quebec to the foregoing letter, the facts of which are confirmed by a letter from Rev. Mr. Butler, which we published a few days ago.—Ed. Wit.]

FROM OUR NOVA SCOTIA CORRESPONDENT.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Sept. 9, 1867.

In the Maritime Provinces of the new Dominion, unusual interest centres in the developments of the 18th of September, the day which affords the Nova Scotian an opportunity of endorsing or condemning the Government whose Confederation policy has excited our people greatly for a long time past. The last election in New Brunswick also takes place on the same day. Any person who cares for events of general interest will be curious to know what verdict will be rendered. It will soon transpire. I venture upon no predictions. The issue which contains this letter may possibly record the result, thanks to the telegraph, which destroys the most pleasant part of a correspondent's vocation,—the transmission of news. If I should judge from what has come under my own observation during a tour through the Province, from which I have just returned, after an absence of five weeks, I should say that, generally speaking, the anti-Confederation candidates have the better prospect of gaining their elections. But when I remember that nothing will be left undone to secure the return of the opposite party, in whose hands the power of patronage is lodged at present, I am not sure that the condemnation of the Government will be as emphatic as many affirm. It is certainly possible that the Government may be sustained; but the probability is that neither party will be satisfied with the result. Our election law is in advance of ours in two points. The polling occupies only one day, and that the same day in every county in the Province. The following are some of the advantages: one day is sufficient to poll all the votes; the temptation, as well as the opportunity, to resort to bribery is diminished; the excitement of the contest is lessened; the party in power and the opposition are placed more nearly upon an equality; the Government is entirely cut off from the chance of influencing the elections in the doubtful counties by parading triumphs in the strongholds; and the desecration of the Lord's Day is diminished, as there can be no intervening Sabbath between the opening and closing of the polls,—an arrangement which is too common on the other system. And this leads naturally to one or two reflections.

Contested elections give pain to those who are accustomed to look at current events in their moral bearings, and are sufficiently withdrawn from the strife to form a calm and sober judgment. They give occasion to the circulation of exaggeration and falsehood on both sides. This is painfully apparent in this Province, in the present political struggle. It is impossible to accept, in good faith, what purports to be fact. The estimates of public men are obviously unjust. They are neither as patriotic as their friends affirm, nor as unscrupulous as their enemies avow. On the one hand we find an unfair use made of the School law to prejudice the minds of the people against the Government,—a measure second in importance to none, and for which the Ministry deserve thanks rather than censure. And on the other hand we find an equally unfair use made of Mr. Howe's old speeches to convict him of petty jealousy and inconsistency. How much more merit to deal with the question at issue, on its merits, and allow magnanimity and the love of truth to control all subordinate influences!

Again: it is painful to know that many look upon an election as furnishing a good opportunity to advance their personal interests. The public weal is nothing in their estimation, and there are men of whom better things might be expected who hope to receive money or money's worth for their votes. What a perversion of the elective franchise! We have candidates who count upon securing their election by the expenditure of a given sum; and electors who think

it not amiss to accept a bribe! And this state of things is regarded with apparent indifference; and men who count themselves honorable assert that the enemy must be fought with his own weapons! Has it come to this, that we may do evil that good may come! The thought is very painful.

Again: the moral qualifications of a candidate seem to be unaccountably overlooked. One would suppose that the first questions asked would be: Is he honest? Is he reliable? Is he temperate? Is his character good? and if a negative answer is returned, the candidates would be rejected. But, who is the most available man? Who can poll the greatest number of votes? are inquiries which seem to be more prominent than those just named. It is notorious that considerations of party often obliterate moral distinctions; and the sad spectacle of Christian men striving with might and main to return a debauchee is sometimes witnessed. Honesty and temperance, combined with ability, ought to weigh more with good men than political affinity. The moral sentiment is low in that community which exalts wicked men to power; and until the people choose good men to make our laws and control our Governments we shall be badly ruled.

I referred a little ago to a tour through the Province. Your correspondent "Chaudiere" has gone over the ground in part, and has left little to be said of the general aspect of the country. He has described St. John, Windsor, Halifax, New Glasgow, and Pictou. He has presented a favorable view of the scenery, and pointed out some peculiarities; as the high tides in the Bay of Fundy. He has gone into details regarding some branches of industry, and presented much valuable information. Let your readers suppose themselves at Pictou, and travelling with me to Cape Breton. We have reached Pictou by way of St. John, Windsor, Halifax, and Truro; the whole journey having been accomplished by steam, and in exact agreement with the timetable. The weather is delightful. It is Thursday, Aug. 1st. The steamer "Princess of Wales" is waiting to receive the passengers for Port Hood. How pleasantly we glide along the sea, as smooth as could be desired, and the coast in sight all the way. That land nearest us, to the left, is Pictou Island; that faint line on the horizon, in the same direction, is Prince Edward's Island. The breeze comes from the shore which we are skirting, and fans us refreshingly! Well, this is pleasant! What a contrast to the dust and jar of the railway! But now the boat rolls a little, only a little. Has the breeze increased? Oh, no; but we are crossing St. George's Bay. That headland which we have just passed is St. George's Cape. We are holding on our course with little variation. In an hour or so we shall see Port Hood, a town of some importance, probably. Ah! there is the land,—nearer, nearer. But where is the town? These few houses, thirty or forty, at most. Can this be Port Hood? We approach the wharf; it is covered with conveyances—almost one for every passenger; but the drivers have not yet learned to shout as in some other places, and we are left to make our selection, or walk if it pleases us. Let us look about us. In front is an island, a mile or two away. It was joined to the mainland in the memory of persons now living. The soil is a reddish clay, and the sea is constantly wearing away the shore, and altering the coast line. There is a coal mine hard by, recently opened. The first remark we hear is that there had been an accident in the mine; a young man lost his life during the day. Hiring a private conveyance, we proceed immediately to Mabou, a village about the size of Port Hood, where we remain until three o'clock p.m., waiting for the mail. We have a fine opportunity to examine the scenery. The hills are like mountains; the roads wind about them, and are admirably made. In olden time, it seemed to be the rule to go over the hills, however steep. But wiser surveyors have been at work here, and they have done their work well.

But the mail is closing, and I must end abruptly. We will resume our journey in a subsequent letter.

A. B.

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a number of young men who signed the pledge when he did six of them became missionaries.

Another, since he became a temperance man, was a man of peace; he had peace at home; there was peace for his wife and peace for the dog and cat,—intimating that there was peace for neither formerly. When you went into a tavern with money in your pocket, it was,—John, sit you down and make yourself comfortable; but, when your money was all gone, it was,—Jack, clear out; clear out and make room for Mr. so and so.

Another speaker said he had been travelling a little lately, and could see that people in Montreal had much to be thankful for. In temperance principles, after all, they were ahead of most places. At Quebec, he considered they were far behind; in drinking usages and habits there seemed to be no improvement. In one street it seemed to him that liquor was sold in almost every house. The public men, and he feared the ministers of the gospel, in that ancient city, if they did not directly encourage drinking, did not set their faces against it, or work for a reformation much needed. Liquor seemed to be carrying the people headlong to destruction, and nobody cared for them or raised a hand to save them. In the Townships, it was otherwise; there, there were many good men and true temperance men. In Montreal and the Townships, the people were, to some extent, educated in temperance principles; in Quebec, they were neglected and allowed to go on to destruction. Everywhere ministers of the gospel had a heavy responsibility resting upon them.

The meeting was closed by singing the doxology, and a number afterwards signed the pledge.

SABBATH AFTERNOON RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING—SEPT. 8.

The Chairman read a portion of scripture commencing, "Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only." The Christian life, he said, was one of activity, and the way to grow in it was to have always some good object in view and be working at it.

A young man from Cincinnati gave an account of the state of the cause in that city. Drunkenness was very prevalent. On the Sabbath, lager-beer was sold in the public gardens, frequented mostly by German immigrants. In the vicinity of Cincinnati large quantities of grapes were raised for making wine, and it was the opinion of many that by drinking light wines temperance would be lessened; but it was found that if people learned to drink on wines they soon went further.

A gentleman from Massachusetts gave some exceedingly interesting information. In his State, the temperance question had assumed a position of great importance. Every one had to take one side or the other. One party was for license, and the other for total prohibition. The license party were making the most strenuous efforts to carry the next election, and in every town they were fully organized and at work. For candidates, they selected men of high character, and he was sorry to say there were many men of high position, socially, and not a few among professing Christians and temperance men, who were willing to aid this party. Many of these, it was found, had, for one reason or another, returned to the use of strong drink. In the great struggle that was soon to take place in his State, he asked the sympathy and the prayers of all friends of temperance.

The Chairman assured him of hearty sympathy; and said the eyes of the world were anxiously turned to Massachusetts, where the most important struggle for temperance, perhaps on record, was about to take place.

A clergyman from Ontario spoke of the inconsistency of professing Christians having anything to do with the use or sale of liquor, and gave, in illustration, the case of a man in his congregation who had been a hard drinker, but had reformed and joined the church. In an evil hour he fell, and, sad to relate, he had been tempted by some of the members of his own church, who were moderate drinkers,—by those who should have supported and guarded him against temptation, but were, instead, leading him down to destruction. And sadder still, some of the very members who enticed him were afterwards called upon to administer church discipline to him. What a commentary upon human nature!

Another speaker from the States gave his opinion, as the result of extended observation, that boys who used tobacco in any form were far inferior in mental capacity to those who did not use it. He had twice tried the experiment of employing three boys about the same age, and at the same business; one of whom used liquor, the second tobacco freely, and the third neither. And he had found in each experiment the boy who used tobacco, the slowest, dullest, and ugliest of the three, and the total abstainer by far the most successful. Even when behind the others to begin with, he soon passed them. Boys who use tobacco do themselves much harm, as well as those who drink.

The meeting was closed as usual, with an invitation to sign the pledge, followed by prayer and the benediction.

CANADA ECOLESIASTICAL NEWS.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. R. Jamieson, missionary at Westminster, British Columbia, writes, asking that another missionary be sent there, so that he can proceed to Nanaimo. The Rev. J. Carswell has received a call from the congregations of Beckwith and Ashton, the stipend guaranteed being \$620.—The Rev. A. O. McDonald has received a call from Thameford, the stipend promised \$700 with manse.—The Rev. E. Bauld has received a call from the congregation of Warwick, the stipend being \$500 with manse.—The Rev. W. C. Young has received a call from the congregations of Norwood and Hastings.—The Rev. M. Fraser has received a unanimous call from Barrie and Guthrie Church, Oro.—The Rev. R. Fleming has, we understand, received a call from the congregation at Farnham.—Rev. W. Lundy has been ordained and inducted as pastor of the congregation at Strathroy.—Rev. J. Black has left Canada on his return to Red

River. By last letter he had reached St. Cloud in safety.—The teachers of the North Brant Sabbath-school lately presented the Superintendent, Mr. G. D. Lamont, with a substantial token of their regard and esteem, accompanied with an address.—Rev. Mr. Fraser, who supplied Barrie and Guthrie Church, received before leaving a handsome token of the esteem in which he was held by the congregation.—The Rev. W. Fraser, of Bond Head, was lately waited upon by one of the Elders of the congregation of West Gwillimbury and Bradford, who, on behalf of a number of subscribers, handed him the sum of \$65.75, in acknowledgment of services rendered to the congregation by Mr. Fraser, as Moderator of Kirk Session.—At the meeting of the Presbytery of Cobourg, on Aug. 6th, Rev. George Milligan, B. A., of Queen's College, Kingston, a licentiate of the O. S. Presbytery of N. B., was received as a probationer of the Church.—The late Mrs. Mackenzie, of New Glasgow, N. S., bequeathed £400 to the Pictou Presbytery, the interest upon it to be used in aiding young men studying for the ministry.—Upwards of \$50 were collected for Mr. Chiniquy, at River St. John. Rev. Mr. Law's congregation, Richibucto, raised \$111 for Mr. Chiniquy's mission. Some other congregations in New Brunswick also did well.—Mr. W. M. Christie was inducted as minister in Mono, Ont., on the 2d of July.—At the meeting of the Presbytery of Stratford, July 9

Contemporary Press.

MR. EARLE'S MISSION TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

(From the Watchman and Reflector.)

God honored Mr. Earle in calling him to such a mission; and He has greatly blessed him in it, going before, and preparing the way, and meeting him everywhere with showers of grace. The summary of his labors is five thousand miles of travel after reaching San Francisco; five hundred and seventy sermons; and five thousand hopeful conversions, embracing every class,—lawyers, judges, merchants, and mayors, men of high hopes and men of crushed hopes; men trundling the barrow, who once rolled in wealth; men whose special training had been for brain work, now gaining a livelihood by the sweat of their brow.

At the formation of the Ministerial Union in San Francisco, somewhat more than a year ago, by pastors representing eight or nine evangelical denominations, the very first question discussed—and they discussed it for two months—was, How shall we reach the masses? The result was a determination to hold a series of protracted meetings and to send to the Atlantic States for an evangelist. "They telegraphed to me," said Mr. Earle. "I went three miles to consult with Dr. Kirk on the matter. 'God is evidently in this,' he replied. I prayed, and as I rose from my knees I said, 'I am going.'"

In San Francisco the two largest halls were secured, one accommodating 2,000, the other 3,500. These were filled. Here he preached some seventy times. The different denominations worked together in utmost harmony, and nearly a thousand were gathered to Christ.

From here he passed up to a mining district, where one pastor had charge of six churches. Every body, miners and all, were ready to come out to the meetings. He thence went to Oakland, important as an educational centre, having a college, seminary, and schools. Youth were here from all sections, making it one of the most interesting points on the Pacific coast. Thirty of the boys in one school were converted. His next appointment was at Stockton, where the displays of God's grace were the richest he had ever seen. Here an infidel physician, who had secretly surrendered his infidelity four years before, when he saw all denominations working together in love, could stand it no longer. He came out a decided Christian, and became one of the most devoted and efficient laborers for Christ.

In Sacramento, also, although it was the rainy season, all the churches took hold of the work, and three hundred were hopefully converted, including many of the very first men in the city. At Petaluma, even wicked men had been looking forward to the meetings with interest and hope. Here, too, many conversions took place. Among them was Judge Southard. His young son having been previously converted, went to him and said, "Father, I want you to become a Christian. Won't you, father, kneel down and pray?" "My son," the judge at length said, "I will kneel down, and you may pray." But the son lovingly persisted, and the father and judge knelt and poured out his soul in prayer and tears, and arose, conquered by his own child and subdued to Christ, and has become a preacher of the Gospel.

Here, too, a large hall had been engaged for a theatre during the progress of the meetings. Not a word was said against it. Yet, only eight attended, and two of the performers came and were converted.

At the next place, the name of which we failed to hear, was a Northern and Southern church of the same denomination, standing apart in sectional bitterness. It was not long before the two ministers took each other by the hand, each acknowledging the bad spirit which they had cherished while sincerely following their honest convictions. Oh, how soon and effectually would a universal revival of religion settle the problem of reconstruction!

Here, too, were some three hundred conversions. At Santa Clara, where he remained a week, he left from two to three hundred inquirers. At Marysville, the mayor of the city was the first to come forward. He walked down the aisle, and knelt, and was followed soon by a judge, a physician, a lawyer, and a merchant, all of whom prayed for themselves. Here, utterly exhausted, he left the meetings then in progress, resolved to tear himself away for half an hour from every human being. But as he passed, a woman, the wife of a banker, happening to see him, pleaded with him to come in and see her. Her brother also came up, and declaring himself a lost sinner, joined in urging him to go in. He at length entered their beautiful residence, and all three threw themselves on their knees together. The brother and sister yielded themselves to Christ in penitence and faith.

While at Placerville a messenger came from Portland, Oregon, a journey of a thousand miles, deputing him to return without him. On his way thither, a Presbyterian minister met him at a landing where the steamer must remain a few hours, having been on the watch for him for several days; and there he was compelled to hold a meeting until the hour of sailing. At Portland there were four churches. Ministers and deacons were baptized anew of the Holy Ghost, and between two hundred and fifty and three hundred were converted.

At Salem, the capital, the mayor and quite a number of the prominent men were among the converts. Men had come forty miles and were boarding there, waiting to attend the meetings. Others came for miles around, begging for meetings in their respective towns. Here, too, the governor sent him a letter, urging him to return and hold meetings through the State, devoting four days to each county seat.

Similar invitations reached him from Vancouver, Walla Walla, Washington Territory, and Idaho. "I confess," said Mr. Earle, "I left all my tools in the field."

SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY, M.P.

(From the Christian World.)

Mr. Carlyle, in that wild essay on the political prospects of England upon which we commented in a recent issue, found some consolation, amid the general wreck and dissolution of the British monarchy foreseen by his heated imagination, in the thought that the landed aristocracy retain a considerable amount of virtue, and that a landlord is legally in possession of powers which enable him to apply a severe discipline to his tenants. The lord of the manor

has no longer the dungeon and the gallows to assist him in imposing his will upon his dependants, but he still has the power of "banishment," and with this, thinks Mr. Carlyle, he may do a good deal. There is, however, another kind of aristocrat whom Mr. Carlyle recognizes; namely, the industrial aristocrat, the man who, as merchant or manufacturer, has accumulated wealth; and the stern prophet of the latter day believes that he, too, may contribute somewhat towards abating the anarchy and regulating the chaos which await us. The instrument to be used by the industrial aristocrat in improving his dependants Mr. Carlyle does not specify, and his impression seems to be that he who employs a thousand operatives occupies a far less advantageous position for purposes of discipline than the man who can at any moment give his tenants notice to quit their farms. Unhappily Mr. Carlyle omits to quote an example of reformation effected, or good of any kind done, by an aristocratic landlord armed with powers of banishment; but we are able to point to an instance—and it is one among many—of an industrial aristocrat who has contrived to make his influence tell upon the commonality around him, and whose method has been pretty much the reverse of expulsion. He has endeavored to draw his dependants and his poorer neighbors to him rather than drive them from him, and has put his trust, for the repression of anarchy and the promotion of order and peace and good-will, in kindness, munificence, and sympathy. Strange as it may appear to Mr. Carlyle and to all those who regard the drill-sergeant and the gaoler as the chief regenerators of mankind, he has persisted in his plan for at least ten years, and he has just given a striking proof of his confidence in its efficacy, and his satisfaction with the result of former experiments.

Our readers may already have begun to suspect, that the industrial aristocrat whom we have in eye, and whom we are prepared to pit against Mr. Carlyle's landed aristocrat, is Sir Francis Crossley, of Halifax. Ten years ago he presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Halifax, for the use of the public, a park which cost £30,000. The sole condition annexed to the gift was that not less than £315 per annum should be spent in keeping the park in good order. The Mayor and Corporation were, of course, happy to comply with this condition, and in 1858 they obtained an Act of Parliament which enabled them to fulfill their engagement effectively. On the 14th ult., the Mayor of Halifax received a letter from Sir Francis Crossley, in which, after specifying these facts, he proceeds as follows:—"It has always been my intention, if God should continue to bless me with prosperity, to complete this gift of the park by providing for its maintenance for ever, and it is now my great privilege to fulfill my original purpose. I accordingly beg that you will accept, on behalf of the Corporation, the enclosed Bank of England notes, amounting to £6,300, in order to provide an investment for realizing the necessary annual income to relieve the town of Halifax from future pecuniary responsibility in maintaining the park." Sir Francis Crossley then touches generally upon the pleasure which he has derived from this exercise of generosity, and the good effects it has had upon the conduct of his townsmen. "It has often been a source of great pleasure to me to see, from the windows of Belle Vue, so many thousands of my fellow-townsmen enjoying themselves in the People's Park; but, from this time, that pleasure will be much enhanced by the thought that such recreation is exempted from any tax whatever. In conclusion, allow me, Mr. Mayor, through you, to convey my thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Halifax, for the admirable manner in which the park has been maintained during the last ten years. My hope is that it may ever remain a source of unalloyed enjoyment to the people of Halifax, whose working population I shall never cease to remember with gratitude as characterized by industry, patience, and faithfulness; of which none of the inhabitants of Halifax have had more marked experience than myself, my family, and connections." Sir Francis Crossley alludes, in the last clause, to his family. His brothers, Mr. John Crossley and Mr. Joseph Crossley, have manifested a kindred spirit with his own in all dealings with those in their employment, and in all relations with the working classes in the district. They have not hesitated to associate their operatives with themselves in the great manufacturing enterprise at the head of which they stood, and by a variety of schemes of benevolence, they have proved that they believe the grand advantage of their position in respect of their wealth to be the power and opportunity it affords them of doing good. The consequence is that in Halifax and the surrounding district the name of Crossley is never mentioned save in tones of respect. The three brothers exercise a leadership over those among whom they dwell, which is none the less real or potent that it is entirely natural and unconstrained, entirely free from subservience on the one side or tyranny on the other, entirely honorable and beneficial to all parties. The example set by the Messrs. Crossley is at the present moment of supreme importance. It shows how all rancor and jealousy may be avoided in the intercourse of class with class; and how democracy in England, instead of being a fierce uprising of the family of want against the family of plenty, may be the development of a new and deeper harmony than has hitherto pervaded the different sections of society. Without leadership no society ever prospered; but there is a leadership of the whip and the fetter, and a leadership of wise counsel and sympathetic help and Christian kindness; and we believe that the latter is the more powerful and lasting as well as the more genial and human of the two.

THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

The crisis in the Eastern question has come at last. The Ambassador of Russia at Constantinople, Ignatieff, as we learn by a special cable despatch to the Tribune, has, in the name of his Government, made a formal demand for the cession of Crete to Greece, and for the bestowal of equal rights upon all the subjects of the Porte. These demands are declared to be the ultimatum of the Russian Government, and an answer is asked for within ten days.

Supposing the cable despatch to be entirely correct,—as we have no doubt it is,—the great turning-point in the history of Eastern Europe has been reached. Whatever answer the Porte may give to the Russian ultimatum, the power of the last Mohammedan dynasty in Europe will be forever broken. Should the demand be granted, Crete be united with Greece, and the

equality of political rights for Christians and Mohammedans be established, European Turkey, in which there are over 11,000,000 Christians against only 4,000,000 of Mohammedans, will at once assert itself as a predominantly Christian people, which will soon use this newly gained influence for the establishment of its entire independence. A submission to the Russian demands involves, moreover, so great a humiliation that it will hardly prove any respite for the downfall of the Turkish rule; but Greece increased by Crete, and now governed by a King who is nearly related to the Czar, will at once make undisguised efforts for the annexation of the Southern Provinces of European Turkey, Thessaly and Epirus, in which the Greek race prevails; and for instigating the semi-independent princes of Roumania and Servia to co-operate with her in expelling the Turks from Europe, and in partitioning the European dominions of the Sultan. The Government of Constantinople is fully aware that no reforms whatever can prevent these movements from taking place, for they are now more than a struggle for religious equality; they are like the similar movements in Italy and Germany, the yearning of a nation for self-government and national consolidation.

Will the Turkish Government, to which this character of the national movements among its Christian subjects is by no means unknown, gather up courage for precipitating the decisive contest? A single-handed war against Russia would, of course, be ended almost as soon as it was commenced. "The only possible help for the Turks would again be foreign aid. The Governments of England, France, and Austria, undoubtedly sympathize with Turkey against Russia; but will they dare to help Turkey? In England, since the Crimean war, the popular aversion to interference in foreign quarrels has been steadily on the increase; and it is not probable that the Tories are willing to defy this popular sentiment, now especially when the passage of the Reform bill has so largely strengthened the Radical party, which is almost a unit in its opposition to a new Eastern war. The Emperors of Austria and France have but recently exchanged views on the present aspects of the Eastern question. The step now taken by Russia was undoubtedly anticipated, and formed one of the subjects of their conversations. If we could rely on the boastful language of some semi-official organs of the two Empires, France and Austria are determined to make a stand against a really aggressive policy of Russia in the East. Whether their boast will be carried out must soon become apparent. Any move of this kind on the part of Austria and France would at once bring Prussia to the side of Russia. Thus a war of the grandest dimensions may break out, with Turkey, Austria, and France, on the one hand, and Russia and Prussia on the other.

PROSPECTS OF IRELAND.

At the banquet of the Agricultural Society, the Lord-Lieutenant was received with the warmest demonstrations of respect. In responding to the toast of "the Lord-Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland," his Excellency quoted statistical returns to show that the prospects of the country are encouraging, that its wealth is increasing and that crime is decreasing. Some distress had been occasioned by the exceptionally severe winter, and in February last the number receiving Poor Law relief was 78,000; the average for the preceding four years having been 72,000. The number is now reduced to 63,000. The stock in the Bank of Ireland at the end of June last was £18,900,000, being upwards of £7,000 more than the return of the year 1866. In the Post-office Savings-bank deposits, there had been an increase in the last half-year of £40,000, a larger amount than the whole year's return for 1866. This showed the increase of wealth, and indisposition to apply it, owing partly to political disturbances. It showed that the insane and unmeaning Fenian outbreak did not diminish the country's wealth, though it stopped the issues of it. There is a decrease of 60,000 acres under crops, and an increase of 500,000 cattle and 1,500,000 sheep. The increase of cattle and the decrease in the means of feeding them was a question for practical men to consider. The export of cattle in 1863 amounted to 355,000; last year, to 519,000, giving an increase of £3,000,000 in value. In the flax crop there had been a total decrease of 10,000 acres, chiefly in Ulster, showing a return to a healthy state of trade. The emigration in the first six months of this year, compared with that of last year, showed a diminution of 18,000, or, in other words, was nearly one-third less. The number of indictable offences in 1864 was 10,800; in 1865, 9,800; in 1866, 9,000. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction that no such cold-blooded atrocities had been committed in Ireland as the Sheffield outrages. Lord Talbot de Malahide stated that no such ill-feeling as is represented exists in Ireland between landlords and tenants. He owns estates in both England and Ireland, and said the condition of the Irish tenant is as good, and, in some respects, better than that of the English tenant.

MONTREAL IN THE OLDEN TIME.

(From New Dominion Monthly.)

Shortly before my arrival in Montreal, in the fall of 1826, great changes had taken place in the eastern part of the city. The Citadel Hill had been levelled, and the ancient fort which crowned it had as a matter of course disappeared. Dalhousie Square, the fashionable quarter of the city, was laid out in the place which the hill and fort had occupied, and the picturesque was sacrificed to the convenient.

Of the number of old landmarks which disappeared speedily afterward, in the progress of improvement, I shall describe only a few of the most remarkable.

The old French Church, which then stood in the Place d'Armes, in the line of Notre Dame street, was not very remarkable either for size or beauty. It was a queer old pile, with a queer old steeple, the latter by no means high or symmetrical. As soon as the new parish church was finished, the old was removed; but it was not until some years after that the old steeple was taken down, as it had to stand with its bells till the towers of the new church were ready to receive them.

In beauty of architecture, and especially the height and elegance of its spire, the English Church,—as it was called,—which stood in Notre Dame street, on the site now occupied by Messrs. Savage & Lyman's and other fine

stores, far surpassed any in the city; and the removal of that edifice, and, especially, of its steeple, from a site so conspicuous, has been a matter of lasting regret to many. There, at the date above mentioned, or shortly after, the eloquent Mr. Stevens preached to the troops on Sabbath mornings, and the gentle and loving Atkinson to the civilians,—both of them drawing large congregations of outsiders in addition to the people of their own charge.

The wharves of those days presented perhaps the greatest contrast to those of the present day, of any part of the city. They were just the natural bank of the river, which looked higher than it does now; and the vessels could lie pretty near it at the point on which the Royal Insurance Building now stands, and discharge their cargoes upon it by long gangways. These vessels were not very numerous. The old "Enrette," the North-West Company's vessel,—which used to come in spring with supplies for the fur-trading posts and lie till the return of the canoes from the interior with furs in the fall, and which was almost the only sea-going vessel that came to Montreal,—had terminated her trips before 1826; and a sprightly fleet of three brigs, making two trips a year, succeeded her. These were the "Sophia," Capt. Neal, consigned to Robertson, Masson, & Co., a crack vessel, which cracked on at such a rate to get in first that she often lost some part of her spars or sails. Her captain was a bold, bluff, hearty sailor, very much liked, whose conviviality was his chief failing.

The second was the "Favorite," owned and navigated by Captain Allan,—a careful, calculating, and enterprising shipmaster, and the very embodiment of the canny Scot of plays and novels. He was father of the Messrs. Allan of Montreal, and the Messrs. Allan of Liverpool and Glasgow. The "Favorite" was consigned to Millar & Parlane, afterwards Millar & Edmondstone, afterwards Edmondstone & Allan, and now H. & A. Allan. Thus, out of the "Favorite," Captain Allan, grew the great Canadian line of ocean steamers, and we know not how many noble sailing vessels besides.

The "Cherub," Capt. Millar, was the third of these early regular traders, and both ship and captain were favorites; but we know not what became of either.

Besides these three vessels that made two trips a year, there was a little vessel called the "Amity," which came every summer, we think, from Dundee, and another small vessel from Ardrossan, and, if we mistake not, the "Great Britain" made one trip annually from London. Very soon after 1826, however, vessels began to come in numbers from Liverpool and other ports.

It will be seen by the foregoing that nearly the whole trade of Montreal was with Scotland; and it used to be said jocularly, all through Canada, that the only good trade going was to be a Scotchman. But all that is changed now. Then the Hon. John Richardson, Hon. Peter McGill, Archdeacon Strachan, Hon. William Morris, and nearly all the leading merchants and public men in the country, were Scotchmen; and every one who knew them saw that they were cut out by nature and training for leaders.

The old North-West Company had broken down before its great rival, the Hudson Bay Company, and the times when its partners were the great men of Montreal had passed away; but their influence on the manners and customs of the city still remained at the date we speak of, and that unhappily was far from good.

The first steamboats that navigated the St. Lawrence, namely, the "Malsham" and the "Car of Commerce," had been superseded by new and superior boats, such as the "John Molson," the "Quebec," and the "Swiftsure," which made the trip from Quebec to Montreal in two or three days, according to circumstances. These vessels not only carried passengers and freight, but served also as tow-boats. Canada was greatly indebted to the enterprise and perseverance of Mr. Molson in the steamboat line; as he not only began to use steam on the St. Lawrence nearly as early as it was used on the Clyde or Hudson, but he was continually making improvements in the rapid succession of new boats which he built. It was pleasantly narrated of his first steamboat that he had to keep several yoke of oxen at Hochelaga to tow her up the Current St. Mary; ox-power being in those days required to supplement steam-power at a pinch. Mr. Molson was so enthusiastic about his boats that he was wont to superintend the loading of them personally, and was particularly careful to aid in driving on board any cattle or pigs that were sent forward to the Quebec market.

At the period of which I am writing (1826-7) the Methodist Church stood where the Montreal Insurance Company's building now stands, in Great St. James street; and the gospel was eloquently preached in it by the Rev. Mr. Alder. There were some remarkable revivals in that Church, the demonstrations at which were the theme of general, and often very flippant, conversation, as such things were then new in Lower Canada.

The Rev. Mr. Christmas was earnestly laboring in the American Presbyterian Church, then just erected, and establishing Sabbath-schools and other agencies for good. To Mr. Christmas, Montreal owes much. He was a man of saintly, earnest, loving disposition, something like McChesney; and, like him, he was eminently successful in his labors. It was Mr. Christmas who introduced the Temperance Reformation into Montreal, at a public meeting held in the St. Peter Street Scotch Presbyterian Church,—another of our public edifices which has passed away. This meeting, which was held in 1828, was thinly attended, but Mr. Christmas's address was most convincing. At the close, he exhorted all present to sign the pledge, and form a Society to discountenance the drinking usages; and, descending from the pulpit, he was the first to sign it himself, thus setting an example of acting in accordance with his own teaching, which is at all times influential. He was followed by Jacob DeWitt, Esq., and some forty others, of whom we think D. P. Jones and Benjamin Lyman are probably the only survivors.

The St. Peter Street Church, to which I have referred, had been under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Easton; but in the fall of 1826, Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Mathieson became the pastor, and continued there till

the new St. Andrew's Church on Beaver Hall Hill was built; where he has continued to minister to this present, enjoying, during that long time, the uninterrupted love of his people and the respect of the public. The Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Christ's Church Cathedral, is the only other minister in the city dating from the same, or perhaps even an earlier year; and he, also, is full of honor and public respect.

At the time of which we write, the Rev. Mr. Esson and the Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Black were the joint-ministers of St. Gabriel Street Church, the oldest Protestant Church in Montreal, which still stands as a monument of the religious zeal of the early Protestant inhabitants of the city.

Of the Churches standing in 1826, only the Bouscours Church and St. Gabriel Street Church remain. The following, which were then standing, have all passed away: the French Church, the Bishop's Church, and the Recollet Church, the English (Christ's) Church, the Methodist Church, the St. Peter Street Presbyterian, and the American Church. There have likewise been several churches built since then, which have also disappeared,—namely, Trinity Church; the Congregational Church, St. Maurice Street; the Baptist Church and St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, St. Helen Street; and the U. P. Church, La Gauchetière Street. It is scarcely necessary to add that these churches have been replaced by much larger and finer edifices, in parts of the city more suitable for their respective congregations. The old French Church has been succeeded by the present Parish Church; the Bishop's Church, by St. James's Church, on the same site, St. Denis Street; the Recollet Church, by St. Patrick's; Christ's Church, Notre Dame Street, by Christ Church Cathedral in Union Avenue; Trinity Church, St. Paul Street, by Trinity Church, Viger Square; the small Methodist Church, by the Great St. James Street Wesleyan Church; St. Andrew's Church, St. Peter's Street, by St. Andrew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill; St. Paul's Church, St. Helen Street, by an immense edifice now erecting on St. Catherine Street; the U. P. Church, La Gauchetière Street, by the Erskine Church, St. Catherine Street; the Congregational Church, St. Maurice Street, by Zion Church; the Baptist Church, St. Helen Street, by that on Beaver Hall Hill. To these have also been added, at various times, a considerable number of new Churches in different parts of the city.

The United Presbyterian Church, the Congregational Church, and the Baptist Church, had no existence in 1826; nor, I think, till about the year 1832, when the Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Taylor, gathered a Secession (afterwards a U. P.) congregation, to which he still ministers in Erskine C. P. Church. The Rev. Mr. Gilmore gathered a Baptist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Miles a Congregational Church, about the same year. The last of these early ministers of this city went to the Townships, where he died some years ago; and Mr. Gilmore became pastor of the Baptist Church in Peterboro, and Superintendent of Indian Missions.

Trinity Church, where the evangelical and earnest Mr. Willoughby ministered, was built on St. Paul Street East, and in it he gathered that wonderful Sabbath-school which has since been so zealously and ably perpetuated in St. George's Church. The first Sabbath-school in Montreal, however, was gathered in 1816, by Miss Lucy Hedge, afterwards Rev. Mrs. Wilkes.

(To be Continued.)

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR CHARLES WINDHAM, K. C. B.—This distinguished officer has been appointed successor to Sir John Michel in the command of the forces in British North America. The following sketch of his brilliant career will doubtless interest the reader:—

"Sir Charles Windham joined the Guards in 1826, was appointed Lieutenant and Captain in 1833, and a few years afterwards was ordered on service in Canada, where he participated in the operations connected with the rebellion, residing here from 1838 to 1842. In November, 1846, he was brevetted Major, and in December of the same year Captain and Lieut.-Col., attaining a full Colonelcy in 1854. In the following September, he landed in the Crimea as Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the 4th Division, and continued, without a day's absence, with the army until July, 1856. He was present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava; the repulse of the powerful *sorite* on the 26th October, 1854, and in company with the lamented Cathcart, when he was killed at the battle of Inkerman. He was also present at both assaults on the Redan, and commanded the storming party of the 2nd division at the last one on the 8th September, 1855, where his gallantry and judgment were so conspicuous that he was shortly afterwards promoted Major-General for 'distinguished and intrepid conduct.' He had previously served as Brigadier-General in the trenches from the 6th August. He was next appointed Governor of the British portion of Sebastopol in Sept., 1855; Commander of the 4th division in October; Chief of the Staff to the Army in November; and Lieut.-General (local rank) in January, 1856. For these distinguished services he received the Crimean medal and four clasps, and was appointed Companion of the Bath. He was also appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor; Commander, 1st class, of the Military Order of Savoy; to the 2nd class of the Medjidie, and also received the Turkish medal. In August, 1857, General Windham was ordered to India and appointed to the command at Cawnpore. Shortly afterwards (26th Nov.), he beat the Gwalior contingent on the Pandoo Nadce, and again engaged it on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of the same month. He subsequently commanded a division in the field under Lord Clyde, during the advance to the Kallee Nadce, where a severe action was fought. Sir Charles was also at the battle of Futtighur. He was next in command of the Lahore division of the Army, and for these services received another medal. Sir Charles Windham's commission as Lieut.-General dates from the 5th February, 1863. He was appointed colonel of the 46th, South Devonshire Foot, in June, 1861."

THE GOLD REVENUE.—It is a significant fact, that upwards of nine thousand acres of land, in the townships of Marmora, Madoc, and Elzevir, are advertised to be sold for taxes on the 5th day of November next.—Kingston News.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

— Within the jurisdiction of the nine orthodox Greek Church parishes in Alaska, not a single crime has been reported in forty years.

— The London *Daily News* tells us that "the custom of not using the prayer for the High Court of Parliament is becoming very general among the High Church clergy."

— Rev. John Seys, who has been so long identified with the cause of African Missions, and is now United States Consul-General to Liberia, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, a few days since, from the Indiana Ashbury University.

— The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Illinois has instructed its deputies to the General Convention of the Church, "to procure by general canon law, with suitable qualifications, a prohibition of the use of marriage service of the church in cases where either party contemplating marriage shall have been previously divorced by the civil law on grounds other than that of adultery."

— Among the topics to be discussed at the Grand Council, to be held at Rome by order of the Pope, is the propriety of loosening the Roman priests from the vow of celibacy. It is quite marked that this question should come up at a time when a portion of the English Church are discussing the necessity of introducing this vow into the newly constructed Church of England. The Church would then, indeed, accept the cast-off clothes of Rome.

— A sort of religious fair—style the "Maha Coma Mela"—has been lately held at Hurdwar, about which I wish to speak. It occurs at intervals of 114 years, and is, according to Hindoo chronology, the twelfth "Coma" since the period when the Ganges was considered a holy stream, thus leaving but 32 years for the completion of the prescribed age when it will become as other rivers, possessing no peculiar virtue, and will cease to be worshipped. It is estimated that from two to three millions attended this fair, and many Brahmins were prominent among the spectators. To them numerous and costly presents were made. The *Pioneer* states that the Maharaja of Cashmere bestowed four elephants with their gold and silver harness (chairs) and trappings, twenty cows, richly caparisoned, a large number of horses and buffaloes, and about two lakhs of rupees (\$100,000) on these bigoted Brahmins of Hurdwar. Your readers can form some estimate of royal superstition by all this. We wish that not only Ganges, but Upooree, Benares, Goya, and the many other sacred centres for pilgrimages from all parts of this pagan land, were to lose their peculiar virtue in a third of a century. Still the "day of the Lord" may be even nearer than this in India. It is ours to work on and to watch and wait.—*Letter of a Missionary from Orissa.*

A SPANISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A Spanish Episcopal Church has been organized in New York, of which the Rev. H. C. Riley is rector. Nearly three hundred Spaniards, Mexicans, and South Americans attend the services, which are held every Sunday afternoon in Trinity Chapel.

LAY DELEGATION.—The Rev. J. Porter, D. D., of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, has written a powerful tract of seventy-two pages in opposition to Lay Delegation, which has given great offence to those in favor of this movement. But the leading papers of the denomination regard his attempts to stay the movement as utterly futile.

WESLEYAN MOVEMENT AGAINST SMOKING.—During the examination of candidates for ordination at the Wesleyan Conference, a pledge was required from them who had used tobacco to abstain altogether from the practice for the future. The Rev. J. H. Hargreaves, of New Brighton, declined to give such a pledge, and defended his position; but, after an animated discussion, it was resolved to defer his ordination for another year. This decision, we are told, has caused some excitement, as the Wesleyan ministry contains a very fair average of habitual smokers.—*Pall-Mall Gazette.*

THE CASE OF DR. TYNG.—It is represented that the High Church party in New York are endeavoring to avoid a trial of Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., for preaching in a Methodist Church in New Jersey, without permission, but that the Doctor and his friends all determined that he shall have a trial. Two other Episcopal clergymen, Rev. John A. Parsons of Delaware, and Rev. Robert McCurdy, LL.D., of New York, have committed the same offence. To add to these troubles Bishop Odenheimer, who is now in Europe, the standing Committee of the New York Diocese have issued their usual call for the assembling of the Episcopal Convention, notwithstanding the request of the Bishop that it should be postponed until his return.

AUSTRIA AND THE CONCORDAT.—At a recent long conference between Baron de Buet, the Papal Nuncio, and the Archbishop of Vienna, it is asserted that the Minister-President categorically declared to the two representatives of the Church, that, in presence of the constantly increasing pressure of public opinion, there was no possibility of permitting any longer the subsistence of the Concordat such as it at present weighs upon Austria. That instrument is to be submitted as soon as may be to a minute revision; the articles concerning marriage and the schools are the first which will be modified. The general expectation is, that in a very short time a bill will be submitted to the Chambers, which will decree the introduction of civil marriage, and will withdraw from the clergy part of the influence it exercises over instruction in the schools.

INTERCOMMUNION WITH ORIENTAL CHURCHES.—The Eastern High Church Association recently resolved that a memorial be presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury requesting him to bring the subject of Communion with the Orthodox Greek Church before the Pan-Anglican Council in September, with a view to decide upon a communication with the Bishop of that Church through the prelate of the Anglican Communion. Another motion was also carried, against any negotiations for over acts of communion with the Swedish Church, until after the opinion of the Orthodox Eastern Church should become known. The new Patriarch of Constantinople, the new Catholics of the Armenian Church, the Bishop of Chios, and other Oriental prelates, were mentioned as more or less favorable to intercommunion. The Church of Sweden is left in the cold for the present, because (first) she calls herself Lutheran; (second) her formula for the consecration of Bi-

shops is canonically imperfect; (third) her Apostolic succession is doubtful, as it is not quite certain that one Swedish Bishop of the times of the Reformation upon whom everything depends was ever consecrated; and (fourthly) our Russian friends may not like her.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

— Following close upon Garibaldi's declaration at the Geneva Peace Conference, that it was his unalterable purpose to move on Rome, comes the intelligence that despatches have been received at Paris announcing that the General will immediately depart for the Roman frontier.

THE CHURCH PROPERTY IN ITALY.—The Florence *Opinione* says that the total amount of church property, which will be immediately put up to public auction, is 150,000,000 lire. Signor Ratazzi is negotiating with the National Bank to secure its co-operation.

WAR MATERIAL FOR CANADA.—The shipping shed, appropriated to the temporary storing of cargoes for foreign service, on the wharf at Woolwich, is stored with an enormous amount of Palliser 7-inch, 8-inch, and 9-inch shot and shell, destined for Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, Bermuda, Malta, and other possessions abroad.

A SPANISH GENERAL KILLED.—The Temps announces that an encounter has taken place in Aragon between a body of insurgents and the royal troops, commanded by Marzo de Zuinga. Three hundred men were killed, among whom was Marzo, and a portion of the troops passed over to the insurgents. The *Epique* publishes news announcing that desertions were commencing in the Spanish army on a large scale.

THE RAILWAY THROUGH MONT CENIS.—A telegram was received in London, on the 27th August, at the Board of Trade, from Captain Tyler, one of the inspecting officers of that Department, dated Susa, Aug. 26th, stating that he had on that day crossed the Mont Cenis, from Saint Michel to Susa, a distance of 48 miles, at an elevation of 6,700 feet above the level of the sea, with the first engine and train that had travelled over that route. The Duke of Vallombrosa, Messrs. Fell, Brogden, Brunelles, and others were present. The company propose to open the railway for traffic in October.

NUMBER OF JEWS IN THE WORLD.—The *Hebrew National*, a new weekly journal published in London, gives some interesting statistics of the Jewish race. It says that there are now living about 6,000,000 Israelites, about half of whom live in Europe. There are, 1,300,000 in Russia; in Austria, 600,000; in Prussia, 254,000; in all other parts of Germany, 192,000; in France, about 80,000; in Switzerland, 3,000; in Great Britain, about 41,000; in Syria and Asiatic Turkey, 52,000; in Morocco and North Africa, 610,000; in East Asia, 500,000; in America, 250,000; in Belgium, 1,800; in Denmark, 6,500; in Italy, 4,500.

CONFEDERATION IN AUSTRALIA.—Confederation is foreshadowed in Australia, and has had a near approach to actual realization by a convention of all the Australian colonies, which has just been held to settle upon the arrangement of postal facilities. The intercolonial tariffs gave rise to much annoyance; and, with the fruits of the postal convention and the example of the North-American colonies before them, it will not be difficult to suggest a federal union as the remedy for such troubles. It has been mentioned more than once, that the Colonial Office has been inclined to recommend Confederation to the Australian colonies, and, certainly, it has been warmly espoused as applicable to the Australian communities by the English press; but the probability is, the colonists themselves will gradually perceive the benefits to arise from such a union, and so seek to carry it into effect.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—The statements which have appeared in some of the papers respecting the Abyssinian expedition are not quite correct. The expedition will be organized in India, under the command of Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, who is to be intrusted with the chief political as well as military authority. Sir Charles Staveley has been selected as second in command. A quantity of steam transport has been taken up, and will start for Bombay immediately, so as to be there in the course of November; but the Bombay Government have also provided a quantity of transport for themselves. Officers have been despatched to various places to purchase camels and mules. Massowah will probably be selected as the base of operations, but this point is not finally settled. Three steamers have been provided, which are being fitted up as hospital-ships, and will be furnished with appropriate stores. Medical officers will be appointed to them. The whole of the arrangements are under the direction of the India-office, in order to secure unity of action; but the expense will be borne by Imperial funds.—*Times.*

THE NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It was announced, some time ago, that the French Government had authorized an Anglo-French Company to lay a telegraph cable from Brest to the American continent. The preliminary soundings, commenced four months ago, are complete. The cable will be laid from Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon, it having been ascertained that the bottom of the ocean along that line is favorable to the design. From St. Pierre, it will go along the coast of New Brunswick and the shores of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. A direct line from Brest to New York would offer many difficulties, owing to the tremendous depth of some parts of the ocean, where the officers employed have been unable to find soundings, and where, consequently, immense quantities of cable might be sunk without result. The immersion of the cable now making in London is to begin in May next year, and the "Great Eastern" is to be employed to lay it. It is hoped that a month will suffice for the work, and that, in July, 1868, at latest, France and the European continent will be in direct telegraphic communication with America.

SPECULATIONS AS TO HARVEST AT HOME AND ABROAD.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in some speculations on this at present important subject, says: No serious harm has been yet reported from the rains of last week, and let us hope that we shall hear of none. Some farmers have been active, and a fair proportion of the new crop was exhibited on Friday in Mark Lane. We cannot say much of the stoutness in the weight of samples, but the condition exceeded our calculations. As to the yield, complaints increase here, as in France, so we think Europe

will commence immediately on its new crop, with very little left of the old, and of the truthfulness of American reports we shall be obliged to depend to make up our deficiencies. There have been failures in Portugal and Spain, as well as in Algeria and elsewhere, and other Southern regions. And, though the present range of prices will doubtless bring large supplies early to market, we may find ourselves running short towards the end of the cereal season. The quotations of old wheat will be very short lived this autumn, stocks being scarcely ever worked up so close. The late tropical heats experienced in Europe will mature the crops one week earlier than expected, and, on the general exhibition of new samples we must expect a low range of prices. All prices this week must be deemed uncertain, and our cousins at New York, finding themselves left with 30,000 qrs. of old stock, with the prospect of large arrivals of new, have been venturing on shipments to Great Britain.

AMERICAN NEWS.

— Minnesota flouring-mills are turning out nearly six thousand barrels a day.

— The potato crop of Eastern Pennsylvania is being rapidly and severely injured by the rot. Thousands of bushels are daily destroyed by its ravages.

— At Fort Sedgwick, Colorado, Government pays \$33 per cord for fire-wood. The article is so scarce only one tree is standing in a distance of forty-five miles from the post.

— It is said that there are in Iowa nearly two hundred lodges of a secret, oath-bound order, whose nominal object is "liberty and brotherhood"; but whose real and primary design is the abrogation of all laws interfering with the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

— The report that Garibaldi dined with the Prussian Ambassador is contradicted, but it is not stated by whose authority. It can hardly be doubted that secret negotiations have been carried on between Garibaldi and the agents of the Prussian Government.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

— It appears from the returns made by the various manufacturers, that, during the year ending July 10, 1867, there were manufactured and sold in the United States 151,135 double-thread sewing-machines, and 18,970 single-thread machines.

— Hon. Oakes Ames, M. C., of North Easton, in conjunction with a Western gentleman of equally ample means, has contracted to build most of the remaining line of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the sum of about \$47,000,000. It is an immense undertaking, as the route lies across the Rocky Mountains, and the distance is about 600 miles.

— The cause of the melancholy accident by which three of the Beecher family were drowned in Georgetown, is said to have been the losing of a knife overboard, when all the party leaned over one side to ascertain if it could be seen in the clear water. The boat careened to that side, and in alarm they all rushed to the other side and tipped the boat over.

— At a meeting of the Trenton, N. J., Union League, at which President Johnson was strongly denounced, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That we call upon our representatives and senators in Congress, immediately on their re-assembling, to arrange on articles of impeachment the Accidental President of these United States, and if found guilty to hurl him from the chair he so unworthily fills."

— The Republican State Convention at Worcester, Mass., yesterday renominated the entire State ticket, headed by Gov. Bullock. The resolutions adopted demand the removal of President Johnson from the position he disgraces, and declare that the question of liquor prohibition should not enter into a political contest. Strong speeches were made by Senator Wilson, ex-Gov. Boutwell, Richard H. Dana, and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The boot and shoemakers of this city have made a strike for 20 per cent. advance in their wages, and it is reported that a portion of the shops have agreed to this advance.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Sept. 10.—Cavalry (Democrat) is elected to Congress by about 1,500 majority. The Legislature is almost unanimously Democratic.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 10.—Senator Wade spoke here to-day according to appointment. A large meeting listened to him. He began by saying that, in his judgment, no more important crisis in the history of our Government had ever existed than the present. Though the conflict of arms had ceased, there must be no relaxation. The powers which opposed the Government during the war still exist, their purposes unchanged, their determination unaltered.

CABINET POST.—The correspondence of the Boston *Post* (Democratic organ), says:—You need not be surprised should Charles Francis Adams be called home to relieve Mr. Seward, who in turn will receive a foreign mission. It is also stated that the Hon. Mr. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, will probably relieve Secretary McCulloch in a few days. Gen. Grant is now administering the War Department to the entire satisfaction of the Executive.

CHAMPIONSHIP.—HAMILL AND BROWN.—The two men who have been struggling so long for the empty honor of the championship of American rowers, will show good sense if they now let the matter drop and retire to peaceful private life. They have tried their prowess against each other twice, and in neither case has the race been finished. The only result of their contest has been to degrade what is in its nature an honorable athletic sport to the level of a prize-fight. The roaring, drunken crew who made Sunday hideous in Newburgh, were enough to bring disgrace upon anything with which they were associated. We want no more boat races until we can have them in better company.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF PERU.—By the new Constitution of Peru, promulgated on the 28th of July, no other religion except the Catholic, is allowed the public exercise of worship. Congress alone can levy contributions, and the nation is not responsible for obligations incurred by any de facto government, unless approved by a national congress. Slavery is prohibited. Nobody can be arrested without a writ from a competent judge. The press is free. Foreigners may acquire landed property, subject to

the same rights and obligations as the Peruvians. The right of petition, and of holding public or private meetings, is guaranteed. The judiciary is independent of all other powers. Congress is the only legislative power. Congressmen, Cabinet Ministers, and the President, must be natives of the country. The Presidential term is five years.—*Am. paper.*

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—An Omaha despatch says that a battalion of 400 soldiers arrived there on Sunday, en route to the Plains to fight Indians; but, before leaving, they broke into the American Transfer Company's warehouse, drove out the watchmen, stole in the heads of whiskey and wine barrels, got very drunk, and broke open canned fruits and oysters. The subordinate officers are said to have been as bad as the men, and the colonel in command had no control over them.

A YOUNG WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Maria Waters, a young woman employed by James R. Gregerson, at Chestnut Hill, East Newton, was frightfully burned on Saturday evening last, by the falling of a kerosene lamp, thereby setting fire to her clothes, which were nearly all consumed. She was in the upper part of the house, and was in the act of taking the lamp from a shelf, when it slipped from her hands and was broken. The family were startled by her screams, and presently saw her rushing down stairs and out into the yard. Mr. Gregerson followed her and extinguished the flames, but not until the skin was entirely burned from her breast and limbs, and his own hands and arms were severely burned. She was at once removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she died on Sunday afternoon.—*Newton Journal.*

A GREAT EXCURSION.—Extensive preparations are being made over the border, for a mammoth editorial excursion to the Rocky Mountains, via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and the Union Pacific. It is intended to be the most notable affair in that line ever seen on the continent. Excursionists generally go to see for themselves. These two hundred gentlemen go to furnish eyes for their million of readers. Only the genuine professional representatives of the press will share in the movement. They will be catered for on the cars, and a daily paper will be issued. There has been some apprehension of interference from the prairie tribes, but an exchange tries to allay solicitude on that head, by the assurance that as most editors are bald at an early age, there will be no special inducements held out to hostile red skins to interfere with the programme.

CANADIAN NEWS.

— A Young Men's Christian Association is being formed at Oshawa.

— A telegraph station has been opened at Epiphany by the Montreal Telegraph Company.

— A fine span of horses were stolen from Mr. Duncan McDermid, North Easthope, near Perth, on the night of the 9th inst. He has offered a reward of \$40 for them.

— Mr. P. E. W. Moyer, publisher of the *Chronicle*, is about to start a German Reform journal in Waterloo village.

— An immense swamp, covering a good many hundred acres, is on fire near Port Colborne. A good work is being done in burning up the rattlesnakes and other reptiles with which it is filled.

— Mr. T. Langford now issues a sheet in Quebec upon a plan similar to his well-known Montreal time-tables, and containing a great deal of information valuable to all who have to travel for business or pleasure to that city.

— The Tanneries village was illuminated last night in honor of Mr. Dorion's election. Red lanterns, red screens on the windows, and red flags were profusely displayed. Several bonfires were also lighted on the hill behind the village. A large number of the electors assembled before Wilscam's Hotel; from the window of which they were addressed by Messrs. Geoffrion, Bourgeois, Devlin, and others. Mr. Dorion was not present, being engaged similarly at Sault au Recollet. Everything passed off peaceably. The County of Hochelaga was highly complimented by Mr. Bourgeois, of St. Hyacinthe, for their efforts in the Liberal cause. Some of the speeches were not in good taste. Mr. Langlois, mayor of the Tanneries, who came from river Baudette to be there on the great occasion, delivered a Republican speech. Mr. Valois, of Pointe Claire, called the Canadians memory to the French revolution and to the revolt here in '37 and '38. Mr. O. J. Devlin also spoke, but quite moderately. One tavern was open, where a vast concourse took refreshments stronger than water.

CHATHAM, September 10.—The barns and outhouses belonging to David Wilson, Esq., of Harwick, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary; loss, about 3,000; insurance, \$900.

ST. CATHARINES, September 10.—A large wooden structure on Church street, occupied by S. G. Dolson, builder; Mr. Abel, machinist; and F. Degay, painter, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. An adjacent building, occupied by Captain Graham, was partially destroyed. Total loss about \$10,000. Fire originated from the furnace.

THE WELLINGTON, GREY, AND BRUCE RAILWAY.—The township of Wallace, county of Perth, has by a large majority passed a grant of \$25,000 bonus to this railway. The by-law submitted to the people of Normanby granting \$50,000 to the Guelph scheme, and \$15,000 to the Durham and Angus scheme, was defeated; but it is said that a by-law will be at once introduced for a similar amount for the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce road.—*Hamilton Times.*

THE TRAMWAY.—This undertaking is progressing rapidly. The first mile is now graded, and the construction of the next is vigorously pushed forward by the contractor. The line will probably be graded between Orangeville and Melville this fall, and may possibly be carried the whole way next summer.—*Orangeville Sun.*

PRICE OF POTATOES IN KINGSTON.—While potatoes are selling here at from 75c. to 80c. per bushel, owing to the partial failure of the crop, in consequence of the drought, they can be ob-

tained along the line of the Rideau Canal, in the direction of Smith's Falls, for twenty-five and thirty cents per bushel, the crop in that part of the country being very large.—*Ottawa News.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Two men, Marcus Magoon and Franklin Bartlett, were suddenly killed on Thursday, 5th instant, at Magoon's Point, Stanstead. They were engaged blasting limestone at the ledge of A. Magoon; and while Magoon was pouring powder into a seam, just opened by a blast, from a can containing ten or twelve pounds, the powder exploded, and threw Magoon some 55 paces, severing his head from his neck, and dreadfully mutilating his body. Bartlett was thrown into the pit, terribly burned, his clothing being all burnt off except his boots. He died the same day. It is supposed the seam must have contained a spark from the fuse of the previous blast.—*Shelbrooke Gazette.*

THAT BOUNTY.—The Government organs have a new tune to play. Every other class having refused to the application for mercy to Tupper & Co., they now turn in desperation to the fishermen. "Only one Tupper's friends—only vote for those that sold the fisheries, and you will be enriched with bounties by the General Government," is the constant, touching appeal made to the fishermen. "How much is the bounty to be?" asks a fisherman. "Four dollars per ton," says the *Express*. But the *Colonist*—the Government organ *par excellence*—lets the "cat out of the bag" thus:—"We believe it is the intention of the Minister of Fisheries and Marine to appropriate the funds accruing from the licenses issued to the United States fishermen to the payment of bounties to the fishermen of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."—*Halifax Chronicle.*

THE OLD SAD STORY.—The *Hamilton Times* gives a melancholy account of a gray-haired father, who, on Monday last, had come to that city in the hope of finding his daughter. Though she was no longer the innocent child that had gladdened her father's heart for years, yet the love that he cherished for her had not gone out, and he wanted to find her and take her back to her home. Poor old man, and poor child. Another wreck to add to the long list of unfortunates who haunt the dens of infamy that abound in every city. Another home made desolate by the absence of her of whom it would be a relief to know that she were dead. Another name never to be spoken in the family circle but with the heartache and blinding tears. Whether he found the fallen or not we did not learn; but the sight of that old man with his heart misery so plainly written upon his face, with his form bent by a power greater than the passing years, with his voice tremulous with unspoken grief, will linger in our memory for years.

THE ELECTIONS.—Fifty-eight elections are over in the Province of Quebec, of which the Government has carried 48 and the Opposition 10. If Kamouraska is disfranchised, there are only six more elections to come off; and in these the Opposition cannot hope for more than three seats, viz., St. Johns, Napierville, and Rouville. The Opposition strength, therefore, cannot exceed thirteen; a fatal number, and all the more unlucky that it will be attained on Friday, which is the last day of voting at St. Johns and Napierville. Everything, even including superstition, conspires against Rougem.

In the Local chamber, things are even worse for the Opposition, which has only seven seats, and cannot have more than ten.

With regard to the House of Commons, the elections for all the Provinces show 106 for the Government and 20 for the Opposition; and, even if the latter carry all the remaining elections, the Government would still have a majority of 23; but it is certain of about 25 more, giving a majority of about 88. All that is to be feared is, that this majority will have the fate of all strong majorities, and divide itself into various shades of party.—*Minerve, this morning.*

TORONTO ITEMS.—Over seven hundred pounds sterling was re-entitled on the 17th Regiment who re-enlisted on the 7th. The number who re-enlisted must be large.—About 300 immigrants—English, Irish, Scottish, and German—arrived in town yesterday (11th), by Grand Trunk Railway. They were passengers by the steamer "St. Lawrence." About 100 of them, principally English, proceeded to Hamilton, where they purpose settling. Nearly all the Germans went to the Western States. Most of the remainder will settle in Canada.—We understand that the right wing, some 300 strong, of the 17th Regiment, will leave this city, for Belleville, in a few days,—as soon as the necessary barrack accommodation is reported to be in readiness for their reception in that town.—A fair quantity of cattle and sheep has lately been brought by railway to this market from the western part of the province, principally from about London, St. Mary's, Guelph, and Waterloo.—The shopkeepers held a meeting on the 10th, for the purpose of securing amendments to the liquor law, and organizing themselves in opposition to informers.—A little more than a year ago, the Young Men's Christian Association commenced the formation of a library, and, by the liberality of its friends, has now 500 volumes, which are open, under certain mild restrictions, to all who apply for them.—It is estimated that 1,000 persons will visit Toronto during the coming Sabbath-School Convention, commencing Oct. 8th. A reception-committee has been appointed to obtain houses for them.

CONTRIBUTION.—The Brockville *Recorder* says: Demoralization is universal. From one end of Canada to the other, the morals of the people are being undermined. The future historian will mark the elections of 1867 as an era in which corruption was at its height. John A. Macdonald, on the principle that "every sin brings its own punishment," must be terribly tormented. McDougall's fate cannot be any better. The open, bare-faced voter in which the buying and selling of votes is, and has been, carried on during the present elections, may be learned from the following letter, addressed to John White, Esq., of Halton, by an elector of that riding, to whom he had sent a printed circular soliciting his vote:

"St. George, Aug. 27.

Sir,—I received a card asking my vote and influence. I am sorry that I won't come unless you shell out \$400, or nearly that. Your opponent will give \$300. I can influence three or four votes in my neighborhood. I am sorry that poverty has compelled me to sell my vote or stay at home. Yours truly, S. BAWTINKINER, St. George, Ontario."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—No notices inserted unless paid in advance. Births and deaths, 25c.; marriages, 50c.

THE WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1867.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

The annual Horticultural and Agricultural Exhibition, at the Victoria Skating-rink, closed on Friday evening last, the 13th instant. The exhibition was good, but not so extensive, as preceding ones; and, either from that or some other cause, the patronage was less extensive than in former years. The Society will suffer a loss of about \$300.—A rather destructive fire took place on the night of Monday, the 16th instant. It was in Spelman's distillery, St. Maurice street, a building which was once occupied as a Congregational church. The stock was destroyed, and the inside of the building consumed.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—The Fourth Provincial Sabbath-School Convention will be held (D.V.) in Knox Church, Toronto, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 8th, 9th, and 10th October next.

—Mr. Thomas Tetu succeeds Captain Fortin as Commander of the Government schooner "La Canadienne." Capt. Fortin is a candidate for the representation of Gaspé in both Houses.

—H. M. S. "Sphinx" will probably relieve the "Aurora" at Quebec.

—Mr. Morrison, of Woodville, who has been elected to the Commons for North Victoria, Ontario, is a brother of the extensive dry-goods merchant of the same name in this city.

—The iron-clads "Favorite" and "Sphinx" are daily expected at Quebec from the sea board.

—A Quebec telegram states that the House of Commons will meet in the last week in October for urgent business, and again in February next. The Local Legislature of Quebec will assemble during the interval.

—It appears to be true that some difference took place on Monday between some soldiers of the 23rd regiment and some habitants at Point Lévis; but no one on either side was seriously injured, it is said, and the dispute was speedily settled by the officers of the regiment.

—L'Evenement, of Quebec, says that an immense deposit of black iron sand has been discovered on the banks of the St. Lawrence, near Batiscau, on a farm belonging to Mr. Vanesse. The attention of the Geological Commission and capitalists is called to the subject.

—There is a queer story afloat about bribery in the election for the County of Hochelaga, which runs thus:—Some zealous young French Canadians of the Rouge persuasion, who were canvassing for Mr. Dorion, finding, after the first day's polling, that his cause was lost for want of money to buy votes, whilst the other side had abundance, set to work through the night to procure a lot of bills (perhaps Confederate) which would have the appearance, to the illiterate, of bank-bills. Furnished with abundance of this currency, they sallied forth next day and asked men for their votes. Often an elector would reply that he could get five dollars for his vote from the Bleus. "But we will give you ten," said the Rouges, and forthwith they counted the money into his hand. This argument was irresistible with many; and the tide was turned. The feelings of the voters, after they discovered that they had not only sold their votes but been sold themselves, may be more easily imagined than described. If this story is not true, it is pretty well got up; and some parties insist that it is true.

—General Doyle succeeds General Williams as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, the usual term of General Williams having expired.

—The elections in Nova Scotia are so far greatly against Confederation; from New Brunswick, on the other hand, the Confederate successes are sweeping.

—Mr. A. J. Ritchie, editor and proprietor of the Sun newspaper, Halifax, was drowned last week in attempting to jump ashore from the steamer "Neptune," as she was nearing the wharf with a picnic party.

—The Hon. S. L. Tilley has been returned for the city of St. John for the Commons by a majority of some 800 or 900. Mr. Tilley is well known as the leader of the temperance party in New Brunswick, and also as one of the most able financiers of that Province.

—Irishmen will be interested in learning that the owners of the ground on which Donnybrook Fair has been held in years past, inform the public that no fair will be held this year.

—The Pope has resolved to call a General Council of the Roman Catholic Church.

—The financial arrangements between Austria and Hungary have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both.

—Great Britain and France have sent a joint note to Greece urging it to refrain from hostilities with Turkey, and to maintain a strict neutrality in the Cretan affair.

—Advices from Greece state that a third iron-clad had been purchased in England, to be armed with five Armstrong guns, and other warlike preparations are going on.

—A French paper says, petroleum destroys all insects, and banishes rats and mice. Water, slightly impregnated with petroleum, applied to plants or animals infested with insects, will, it is said, destroy the latter at once.

—The expedition, under the command of Mr. Young, which has undertaken a search for Dr. Livingstone, or his remains, sailed from the Cape of Good Hope in H.M.S. "Petrel," on July 15, for the mouth of the Zambesi.

—A terrible conflagration has occurred in a small town in Saxony, of 5,000 inhabitants, and with the unpronounceable name of Johanngeorgenstadt, which resulted in the destruction of 350 houses, and the loss of seven lives. Post-office, market, church,—every public building,—have been swept away.

—Complaints are continually increasing respecting the disorderly proceedings of the students of several German Universities. At Bonn, during the last six months, there have been three duels followed by death. The causes of these encounters, and of several others less grave, were in every case very trivial.

—There has been some street-rioting in Londonderry, the result of political and religious hatreds, but it has led to no serious results. A mob assembled, composed of both women and men, and attacked four houses, which the local papers say were occupied by Protestants exclusively. The doors were burst open, and the inmates assaulted. Complaint was made of the absence of the police on the occasion.

—If we are to believe the Nord, the Paris Exhibition building will not be pulled down as soon as the Exhibition is over, but will be used for an international bazaar, in which the productions of all parts of the world will be offered for sale. A canal is to be made between the Seine and the Champ-de-Mars, so as to place the building in direct communication with the river. It is said that this plan has received the approval of Prince Napoleon.

—Congratulatory telegrams were sent on Tuesday by Manzano, the Captain-General of Cuba, to the Council of Ministers at Madrid, on the completion of the Gulf cable. Secretary Seward forwarded his congratulations to Manzano, who duly acknowledged them.

—Three negroes have been chosen Assistant Recorders in New Orleans, and several others have been appointed to other municipal positions.

—The Boston Traveller says it was rumored in Springfield on Wednesday evening that the St. John crew had sold the race with the Wards to Hon. John Morrissey for \$5,000, who had bagged \$60,000 by the transaction.

Dr. COLENSO.—The friends of Dr. Colenso and of Bishop Twells have come into direct collision at Pieter-Maritzburg. Dr. Twells had obtained a judge's order for access to the Cathedral, where he intended to preach; but the Colensoites mustered in force and successfully resisted the Sheriff's officer who was entrusted with the order.

ELECTION NEWS.—The Minerve says, Confederation has re-awakened the energy of our compatriots, the Acadians. Mr. Renand, one of their number, has been elected for the county of Kent, N.B.—It is announced that Mr. Hemming has been elected for the Local Legislature against V. P. W. Dorion in Drummond and Arthabaska. The returns are not yet complete for the Commons.—M. Pouliot has beaten the Rouge candidate, M. Caron, at L'Islet.

"THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."—The October number, being the first of the regular volume of the New Dominion Monthly, will be issued this week. It contains a fine picture of the wives, cats, and kits that were (not) going to St. Ives. Intending subscribers in the city will oblige by leaving their address, with a dollar, at the Witness office, so that the magazine may be sent to them regularly, as soon as issued. A liberal commission will be allowed, and specimen numbers given, to parties who may be willing to canvass this city or any part of it, or any other city or district. Apply, if by letter post-paid, to the publishers, John Dougall & Son.

SCRUTINY.—The Herald yesterday affirmed that the majority for Mr. McGee was but 197, and the Gazette of this morning understands that the official returns will give even 20 less than this latter number. It remains, then, to be ascertained how the other 100 votes—which the committees of both candidates gave Mr. McGee on Friday—have disappeared. In order to discover this, Mr. McGee's friends seem to have resolved upon a scrutiny; and, in conducting this scrutiny over the whole poll, they expect to prove that some hundreds of fraudulent votes have been given for Mr. Devlin. It is rather a novelty for the successful candidate to demand a scrutiny.

SHUTTING TAVERNS ON POLLING DAYS.—A gentleman who was in Toronto during the recent election there, stated, at the Sabbath afternoon meeting, that the taverns and saloons were closed in that city, according to law, and that the result was peace and quietness. As Sunday followed the two days of polling, there were three days during which no drink could be sold, and on Monday there were only two cases at the Police Court! What is to be done about the daring defiance of law in Montreal, in leaving saloon doors open, and selling just as usual on the polling days? Is the same hand at work in this matter that has interfered already to stay

prosecutions and protect offenders against the license law? We should be very sorry to think of our chief civic magistrate, but it is very difficult to put a favorable construction on the infractions of law which occur with impunity.

ELECTION NEWS.—The Minerve says that M. J. L. Beaudry has retired from St. John's, and that his friends have transferred their support to M. Chas. Laberge, mayor of St. John's, who, though a Liberal, is more moderate than the other candidate, M. Bourassa. Marchand and Bissonette, both Liberal, are nominated for the Local Legislature.—In the County of Arthabaska, Dorion and Houle, the Rouge candidates, had a majority; but in the county of Drummond, which is joined with it for electoral purposes, each was left in a still greater minority, so that their opponents, Hemming and Senecal, are elected,—the first by a majority of 186, the second by a majority of 39.

A PHILANTHROPIST DEPARTED.—Jesse Ketchum, Esq., formerly of Toronto, but latterly of Buffalo, died on Saturday week in the last-named city, at an advanced age, much esteemed by all who knew him, and respected by the public generally. On account, chiefly, of the rise in the value of property in and near Toronto, of which he was a large owner, Mr. Ketchum was very wealthy; and he was a liberal giver to many good objects. The temperance cause especially, attracted his early and permanent affection. He called, we believe, a street laid off on his property in Toronto, "Temperance street," and erected a temperance hall; and his mansion in Buffalo, was often hospitably opened to religious and temperance men. He was, however, something much higher and better than a mere temperance man; namely, a sincere, devout, and liberal-handed Christian, who only regarded total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as one phase of Christian duty, though an exceedingly important one in the present circumstances of society.

AN APPALLING HISTORY.—The Pays says it is preparing a history of the elections of 1867, and asks for accurate statements from every parish on the following points:—

1. The fraudulent acts of returning-officers or their deputies.
2. Violence or corruption on behalf of candidates.
3. Precise details of the interventions of the clergy, of the Grand Trunk, and other large societies or corporations.
4. The conduct of the various officers of Government.
5. And, generally, all causes that hindered the free and honest expression of the opinions of electors at the polls.

The Minerve seems to regard this enquete with a good deal of trepidation, seeing in it the gathering of evidence for future commissions of inquiry to turn out office-holders.

ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY AGAIN.—Mr. Anglin, a prominent Irish Roman Catholic, of New Brunswick, and editor of the Freeman, gets a pretty severe correction from Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, who appears to take pastoral charge of the elections, not only in Nova Scotia, but in the other Confederate Provinces. This primate, in a letter to the Hon. P. Mitchell, speaks as follows (we translate from a French version in the Minerve):—

"I sympathize deeply with you in what you say respecting Confederation in New Brunswick. I regret much that the Bishop should be absent on the polling day, for I know that, like his predecessor, Dr. Dollard, he regards Mr. Anglin as one of the bitterest enemies of the priesthood, and as an insulter of the Catholic clergy whenever an opportunity occurs. He has done more to vilify the Catholic religion in the person of its priests and ministers, and to bring Catholicism and Catholics, particularly the Irish, into odium, than all the Orangemen of the earth."

WOMAN ENFRANCHISED IN ENGLAND.—The Habeas Corpus act was, it is said, carried by counting a fat member for two, and yet it has stood ever since, and Britain is proud of it. It is said that the new Reform Bill has unintentionally conferred the suffrage upon women in the way thus described by a contemporary:—

"How the women are provided with votes by the new Reform Bill, notwithstanding all the trouble taken to keep them out, is sufficiently curious. By an act passed in 1850, known as Lord Brougham's Act, for shortening the language used in Acts of Parliament, it is provided that in all acts, words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, &c., unless the contrary is expressly provided. The contrary has not been provided, and therefore the women can vote if they choose. If they insist on doing so, the first fight will come off in the Registration Courts and there will probably be some very pretty legal sparring before the Revising Barristers. That the point will be tried may be set down as certain, and it will be strange enough if, after all, the question so warmly discussed and so generally disapproved of by the more sound thinking and intelligent women, should be settled by a neglect to provide for a mere technicality."

MISREPRESENTATION.

"If the Witness is a religious paper, his religion we must consider of the old demoniacal type, for we believe that the deity that he practically worships is the Father of Lies. As one of many proofs, we take his remarks of the account of the Stansfield treatment of Mr. Davis. He pounces on this cartoon with the velocity and greediness of a barpy, and gloats and mouths over it as the daintiest of titbits. He is

as usual, hypocritical; and, knowing the effect of right logic on most minds, but the difficulty of ascertaining the truth of premises to all but few minds, he builds on the article in the Newport Express, taken at second hand from a Boston paper, a superstructure of misleading words, calculated to disgust Southern feelings and to deter Southern capitalists, intending to settle in Canada, from emigrating to Canadian soil. This style of conduct in the editor of a journal, which gives itself a holy name, and proclaims itself directly and indirectly the champion of all truth, we need not criticise any more than to say that it is quite consistent with the character of the Montreal Daily Witness."—Telegraph.

The foregoing characteristic paragraph (which, by the way, is similar in accuracy and animus to many that have preceded it) can have no other basis than the following note, which is all that we have written on the subject, and which was appended, in the Witness of August 6th, to a brief account, copied from a Boston paper, of some indignities shown to Mr. Davis on his visit to Mr. Carlos Pierce, of Stansfield:—

"We regret much that such scenes could take place on Canadian soil. All the displeasure that Canadians, however well disposed towards the Union, are called upon to manifest towards the arch-leader of the American rebellion, is to keep aloof from him, and neither by word nor deed manifest approval of his past course.—Ed. Wit."

GRAVE ACCUSATION.

"The Montreal Witness, a religious paper, not only steals Mr. Beecher's story, every week, but is mean enough to print it without giving credit to the Ledger. In his Prospectus, the publisher of the Witness says:—

"The Montreal Witness was established twenty-one years ago, to promote evangelical religion, sound morality, and useful knowledge." "It strikes us that to steal another's property is a queer way to 'promote evangelical religion and sound morality.'"—New York Ledger.

REMARKS.

Will Mr. Bonner explain wherein we have wronged him? He bought from Mr. Beecher a copyright for the United States, and registered it under a law of Congress which protects that right. This right we have not infringed. He bought no patent right for Canada, nor does the law of Congress extend to this Dominion, and consequently he had no interest here. He knew this when he purchased the tale; and to claim a copyright in this country, is to claim what he never either bought or possessed. Nor could he have obtained it. Our legislature has been very careful to grant patent-rights or copyrights, only to residents, or non-residents being British subjects. Whether there should be an international patent-right and copyright law or not, is another question, on which we might probably coincide with Mr. Bonner. All we can say is, that there is none now, and consequently works of British authors are freely copied in the States, and works of American authors, in Britain and its dependencies.

We do not know whether Mr. Bonner copies from foreign publications or not, but the Eclectic Magazine, Little's Living Age, and Every Saturday do nothing else; yet we have not heard of any denunciation of these publications by the New York Ledger.

Mr. Bonner errs in another respect. We explained, when we commenced making extracts from "Norwood," that it was written by Rev. H. Ward Beecher, for the New York Ledger, from which we would copy portions of it; and we have since regularly credited each extract to Mr. Beecher, the only party known here in the matter.

We may, in fairness to Mr. Bonner, add that his Ledger, which we never looked into till this tale commenced, must have greatly improved of late. We understood it was wholly filled with sensational novels of an injurious tendency; but we find in it, besides this story, much unobjectionable and highly interesting matter, from distinguished writers, such as Greeley, Parton, and the Presidents of twelve colleges. The novels in it, except "Norwood," we do not read; but, from their titles and authors, we do not judge them to be worse than those which appear in Harper's Weekly and the Atlantic Monthly, which, by the way, is not high praise.

A CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING.

The following deeply interesting letter from the Hon. Malcolm Cameron appeared in our four o'clock edition of Saturday, and we reproduce it editorially to-day on account of its importance. It will be indeed good news for the country if the Legislative bar-room, which has so long been a disgrace to the country, can be abolished. This bar-room has, more than the public suspect, affected injuriously the progress of public business; and it should not be tolerated within the walls of the Parliament House.

Mr. McGee's resolution to abstain from intoxicating drinks, not merely for the session as he once before resolved, but for life, must also give great satisfaction to all good men, whose prayers will doubtless be offered up to the only Source of strength that he may have grace to keep the pledge he has thus publicly taken. We have only to add that whoever attempts in any way to induce him to break this pledge (should any one be found so wicked) will stand in point-blank range of the voice pronounced by the Spirit of God, and recorded in Habakkuk xi. 15.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Having seen the best results to members, but especially employees of both Houses and the de-

partments by the Legislature Temperance Society we had some years ago, I am moving to have this plan revived, and have written Mr. Tilley. I am certain he will take the initiative, and that he will aid in expelling the saloon from the building. Surely it is humiliating to admit that stimulants are so necessary that men cannot wait to go to a restaurant for them. Washington has got rid of it, and some of the ablest men there have joined the temperance association. I am greatly encouraged in this matter by a letter just received from the Hon. T. D. McGee, in which he says:—

"A most important session awaits us; exciting debates; midnight sittings; the facilities descending of the refreshment room and 'a' that." I know how these parliamentary-house habits tell on men's best resolutions; at least on one man's, viz., your humble servant. I shall gladly subscribe your roll of total abstainers, not only for the session, but, with God's all-sufficient aid, without regard to the length of time.

T. D. McGee.

This is a letter and declaration that would do honor to any man. Surely our position, the great importance of the crisis and the coming session, require the very best talents in the very best order; and for the reason that the priest, in going into the Holy of Holies, was to take no wine, this wise man resolves that his mind and intellect shall be so kept that no strange fire shall be offered.

God grant his resolution, and its publication (which he has not forbid), may have the effect it ought to have on all the elected members.

Yours,

MALCOLM CAMERON.

Montreal, 14th Sept.

REV. NEWMAN HALL IN HAMILTON.

This distinguished divine preached in Hamilton on Sunday, the 8th, in three different churches, and at each time to crowded audiences. In the evening he preached in Knox's (Presbyterian) Church from the passage, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise."

The London Advertiser says of him:—

The appearance of Newman Hall is striking. Those who expected to see a portly John Bull, were agreeably disappointed when a man of tall and commanding appearance, slim rather than stout, arose and announced his text. His forehead is high and round,—Shakespearean. His hair is jet black, and, although 52 years of age, Time has not yet commenced to silver his locks. The casual observer would judge him to be less than forty. His eye is keen as that of a hawk. Energy and earnestness stamp every lineament of his face. He ascends the platform with firm and elastic step. He seems to be in the very prime of life, and at the zenith of his power. The manner of Newman Hall is unpretending, and entirely guileless of anything approaching fussiness; yet there is in his every motion the quiet dignity and self-possession which mark the true English gentleman.

As a speaker, Newman Hall indulges in no preliminary beating about the bush, but plunges into the subject of his sermon in his opening sentence. He utterly eschews any approach to slang phrases, and makes no attempt at producing startling effects or smart sayings. His speaking is a constant flow of pure and undefiled English. Without a stammer, without an inappropriate or misplaced word, he talks directly to the intellect and to the heart. Newman Hall's forte is pungent directness of argument, clothed in simple, beautiful language. Every sentence is an arrow-thrust. Some men preach lengthily, but say nothing. Newman Hall says much, and says it well, in few words. In his sermon on the dying thief, you see the cross, and you see the criminals; you listen to the colloquy between the penitent thief and the impenitent thief; and you fancy that you can almost hear the words of Christ, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." There is a vividness and an impressiveness about his appeals which account in a large measure for the marked success with which his labors have been crowned.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

President Johnson has issued his long-promised proclamation of amnesty, which includes all classes implicated in the rebellion, with the following exceptions, which, it is supposed, will include only about 2,000 individuals:—

First.—The chief or pretended chief Executive officers, including the President, Vice-President, and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or Rebel Government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who held, or pretended to hold, in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government, a military rank or title above the grade of Brigadier-General, or naval rank or title above that of Captain, and all who were, or pretended to be, Governors of States while maintaining, abetting, or submitting to, and acquiescing in, the Rebellion.

Second.—All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who, in any capacity, were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third.—All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military, or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner herewith connected.

Commenting upon this proclamation, the N. Y. Tribune says:—

We were in favor of a sweeping amnesty when Mr. Johnson was raving and roaring thrice a day that "treason was a crime, and traitors must be punished." We are in favor of it now, and would gladly have every peaceable, well-disposed man in the South assured that no harm will befall him because of his share in the rebellion so long as he deports himself as a good citizen should. Let those who were rebels feel and know that they may plant and till, build and trade, buy lands and sell them, without fear of confiscation or molestation. So far as President Johnson's new proclamation tends to secure this end, it has our hearty approval.

But the President is evidently reaching far beyond this. His domestic organ, the National Intelligencer, in foreshadowing the new manifesto on Saturday, says:—

"During the deliberations of the Cabinet yes-

terday, it is understood that it became evident that, in the opinion of every member present, the legal effect of the contemplated Amnesty Proclamation would be to relieve all persons included within its terms from all disabilities, as well as all penalties incurred by their complicity in the rebellion, and of course (so far as the action of the General Government is concerned) from disability to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

In other words: The President renews his original claim of a right to dictate the essential terms of Reconstruction, and in a more offensive form. In 1865, he sought, and to lead and guide Congress; in 1867, he assumes to defy and subvert the plainest provisions of law.

Congress, by the pending Constitutional Amendment (Art. XIV.), has expressly provided that

"Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator, or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

And the Supplementary Reconstruction Act of July 14, 1867 (Sec. 7), prescribes that

"No person shall, at any time, be entitled to be registered or to vote, by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him for registration or voting."

President Johnson's term of power is drawing rapidly to a close. When Congress meets in November next, he will most probably be impeached and set aside until he has been tried by the Senate. He may try to resist Congress by force; but if he do, his conviction and deposition are certain. The great Union war party which conquered the South is exasperated against him; and even the Democrats, north and south, are unwilling to link their fortunes to his. Even though he should not be impeached, Congress will probably continue in session by adjournment till his term expires.

FOURTH PROVINCIAL SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

To Ministers, Sabbath-School Superintendents and Teachers, and the friends of Sabbath-Schools.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIRS,—The Executive Committee of the Sabbath-school Association of Canada beg to announce that the fourth Provincial Convention will (D.V.) be held in Knox's Church, in the city of Toronto, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 8th, 9th, and 10th October, 1867, and hereby cordially invite every Sabbath-school in the Province of Ontario and Quebec (formerly known as the Province of Canada) to send two delegates; such delegates to be duly accredited according to the form of certificate supplied in this circular, signed by the Superintendent or Secretary of the school.

It is also much desired that ministers of the Gospel will attend on this occasion, and that every branch of the Christian Church should be thus represented.

The three previous Provincial Conventions were most instructive and encouraging, and it is anticipated that this will be as replete with interest and profit.

In addition to intelligent and experienced Sabbath-school teachers and advocates in Canada, several who are eminent and devoted in the Sabbath-school cause from the United States have promised to be present, among whom are the Revs. B. W. Childlaw and B. Frankland, of Cincinnati; the Revs. R. F. Burns, D.D., of Chicago, and G. W. Bolton, New York; Ralph Wells, Esq., of New York, and Stephen Paxton, Esq., of Jacksonville, Ill. It is also fully expected that Philip Phillips, the able composer and singer of Sabbath-school music, will conduct the service of song.

The Rev. W. Ormiston, D.D., the deputation of the Sabbath-School Association of Canada to the International Sunday-School Convention in Paris, is expected to give an account of that memorable occasion; and the Rev. John McKillop will present the report of his Sabbath-School Mission in the Counties of Simcoe and Grey.

The Convention will be called to order at 3 p.m. of the first day, and be opened with devotional exercises, to be followed by the appointment of the usual committees. It is important that those attending this Convention should arrive in time to unite in seeking the Divine blessing, and that the Nominating Committee may know whom to nominate for the business and other committees.

Besides the time occupied with the subjects for discussion, and the transaction of business, each day will be closed with a public meeting; and the best arrangements will be made for a Mass Meeting of the Sabbath-Schools of the city.

Delegates and visitors are requested to give notice in writing of their intention of being present by the 25th of September, addressed to Box 1038, P.O., Toronto, that they may be suitably provided for, during their stay. On reaching Toronto, they will please go to the basement of Knox's Church, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance to receive their names and credentials, and give them introductions to friends who will kindly entertain them during the Convention.

While the Committee can only promise homes to the ministers of Evangelical churches and to duly accredited delegates, all teachers and friends of Sabbath-schools are affectionately invited to be present at all the meetings of the Convention—none are excluded.

The Grand Trunk and branches, Great Western, Michigan Central, and Buffalo and Erie Railroads will carry persons attending the Convention for one fare. The Northern Railway will grant return tickets at one-third the usual rate. The "City of Toronto," and the Mail Line of Steamers will charge one fare; and berths extra.

WILLIAM MILLARD, Gen.-Secretary.

The following subjects are proposed for consideration and discussion. It is hoped that both ministers and delegates will give them their best attention, preparatory to their being introduced in the Convention:—

1. The best mode of training Sabbath-School Teachers.

2. Previous study and preparation of Teachers.

3. Importance of prompt visitation of absent Scholars by their Teachers.

4. The duty of parents and guardians in relation to Sabbath-Schools.

5. The best mode of conducting Sabbath-Schools, with a view to order and discipline.

6. Sabbath-School entertainments,—their proper character and limits.

7. The best method to be adopted to interest children in Missions.

8. Examinations and addresses,—their character and importance.

9. Advisableness, or otherwise, of public recitations by Sabbath-School Scholars.

10. The destitute and neglected youth, their claim, and how to be gathered.

11. The end of Sabbath-School instruction.

[We gladly comply with the request to publish the foregoing important documents, but cannot help hoping that a twelfth topic will be added to the above otherwise complete list; namely,—

How can the youth in Sabbath-Schools be most judiciously and effectively forewarned to avoid the temptations to intemperance, which are this most assail them on all hands in life?

This most important and urgent subject? We are sorry to say, the cold shoulder at the Convention which met in Montreal; but surely Sabbath-School teachers, who are, generally speaking, among the best friends of the temperance cause, will not consent to its permanent exclusion.—Ed. Wit.]

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE,
Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The weather was dull yesterday, and is the same this morning, with some appearance of rain. Thermometer at 7 a.m. 60° above zero.

—Greenbacks bought at 31½ discount, and sold at 31½ discount. Silver bought at 4 discount, and sold at 3½ discount. 5-20's sold at 109½ and 115, and 7-30's sold at 108.

—There has been a partial failure of the corn crop in Illinois and other Western States, caused partly by the unusual wet weather in spring, and partly by the unusual drought in summer. At Kankakee and many other places, the crop is reported as not over half an average.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The dullness noticed in our last week's report still continues, and we have not heard of any transactions of magnitude on which to base quotations. Stocks are large and well assorted; but prices are not satisfactory, and many articles are offering at cost or under, by needy holders wishing to realize. A more active demand is expected shortly.

Iron—Pig, Gartscherrie, 2240 lbs.	21 00	25 00
Other brands Pig Iron	21 00	23 00
Bar, Staffordshire, do	50 00	54 00
Refined, do	54 00	59 00
Scotch, do	48 00	50 00
Swedes, do	55 00	59 00
Hoops, for Nail, 12 lb.	52 00	54 00
Sheets, best brands 12 lb.	3 00	3 25
for Coopers, 12 lb.	2 80	3 00
Boiler Plate, do	3 25	3 50
Cut Nails, do	3 50	3 70
Wrought Spikes, do	4 50	5 00
Pressed do	3 80	4 00
Shot, do	7 80	8 00
Potash Kettles, do	2 80	3 70
Sugar Kettles, do	2 50	2 75
Camp Ovens, do	3 00	3 25
Bellied Pots, do	3 25	3 50
Anchor, do	6 00	7 00
Anvils, do	7 00	13 50
Lead—Pig, do	6 50	6 55
Sheet, do	6 50	7 50
Steel—Cast, 1 lb.	0 14	0 15
Spring, 1 lb.	5 60	7 50
Canada Plates—Pantmorgon box	3 90	4 10
Budd, do	3 90	4 10
Swansea, do	3 90	4 10
Budd, do	3 90	4 10
Staffordshire, do	3 50	3 75
Plate—Charcoal, 10 lb.	10 00	10 25
Charcoal, 10 lb.	8 00	8 25
Charcoal, 10 lb.	9 50	8 00
Charcoal, 10 lb.	9 50	10 00
Coke 10 lb.	7 00	8 00

—Montreal Herald.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT OF COAL	
American Anthracite.....	\$5.75 to \$6.00 per ton
Welsh Anthracite.....	7.50 to 8.00 "
Scotch Steam.....	6.00 to 6.50 "
Newcastle Grate.....	9.00 to 9.50 per ch
Lancashire do.....	5.50 to 6.00 "
Sydney do.....	5.00 to 5.50 "
Newcastle Smiths.....	6.00 to 6.25 "
Stings & Inferior Smiths.....	4.00 to 5.00 "
Liverpool Steam.....	5.00 to 5.50 "
Pictou & Sydney Steam.....	4.50 to 5.00 "
Glouce Bay Steam.....	4.50 to 5.00 "
English Coke.....	9.50 to 10.00 "

REMARKS.—But few arrivals are reported this week. Stocks of hard coal are heavy; there is also a full supply of Smiths' Coals, while other descriptions are light in stock, with little demand for any kind, and prices unchanged.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13, 1867.

The business of the week has been very quiet and we have not heard of any large transactions on which to base quotations. The fall goods are beginning to arrive, and, once the stocks are completed, we may safely look for more animation.

SUGARS are quiet, and TEAS have only met with a limited demand from the local customers. There will doubtless be a considerable movement in the latter article when the fall sales take place early in October.

SALT.—Liverpool Coarse, per bag, 72c. to 74c.; Do. Stoved, 86c. to 90c. There have been some arrivals this week, of coarse salt, but prices are unchanged, excepting in bags of light weight, there being some lots on the market averaging eleven to the ton. In Quebec, coarse salt has advanced; a cargo of ten to the ton is reported sold at 63c., and one of eleven to the ton, at 60c., is equal to 66c. for the ton. Purchasers should be careful when buying, to understand whether they are to receive the small or full-sized bags.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Sept. 17.

Extra Cattle, none; First quality, \$7.50; Second and Third, \$6.50 to \$5.50; Milch Cows, \$20.00 to \$25.00; Extra, \$35.00 to \$45.00. Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4; Lambs, \$3 to \$3. Hogs, live-weight, \$5.00 to \$5.50, silver; Hides, inspected, 4½c. Pelts, 55c. to 60c.; Tallow, 6c.

REMARKS.—Out of seven car-loads arrived yesterday (Monday), about five were sold on

arrival. No hogs in market. In Sheep and Lambs, a good trade doing at quotations.

—The end of the harvest is at hand, and a rise has commenced. This is because the whole state of the harvest is pretty well ascertained, and France must again import grain, but not so much as last year.—Letter from Paris, Aug. 27, in *Minerve*.

—The harvest reports continue generally favorable. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review, says that the thunderstorm of the 19th instant appears to have been pretty general throughout the country, and several corn-stacks were set on fire by the lightning. The deliveries of the new crop are not yet extensive, and millers will not secure as much as they want for a few weeks; but the finer the weather, the more will come out.

BLACK-WALNUT LUMBER.—The shipments of black-walnut lumber from Toledo from the opening of navigation amount to 125 cargoes, aggregating 19,676,300 feet. At an early day in Ohio, black walnut furnished the most available fencing stuff, and we have seen whole farms inclosed with an incalculable quantity of this valuable timber, thus wasted.

TEA.—Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson & Co., speak of the London Tea Market as follows:—The market has been daily declining, and the present range of prices for all Congous compares unfavorably with those current at the lowest points reached during the past two years. The latest telegrams report a decrease of 3,500,000 lbs. in the export up to July 29th, as compared with the same date of previous season. The market has been well supplied with Green Teas, the greater part of which has found buyers at previous rates. The range of prices has been:—For Twankay, 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; Hyson, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 2d. per lb.; Young Hyson, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.; Imperial, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.; Gunpowder, 1s. 9d. to 3s. 8d. per lb.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.—Since our last report, the wool market has become more depressed and quiet, and sales of moment are hard to make, even at a reduction on former prices. The receipts of domestic from the west have fallen off considerably, but as sales are light the stock remains heavy, offering a very good selection. The market is decidedly in favor of buyers; manufacturers, however, buy lightly, and only as they want it to use at once. We cannot note an actual decline since our last, but the market is weaker, and holders show more desire to sell. We note sales of about 30,000 lbs. of fleece, including 20,000 lbs. medium and fine Ohio, 50c.; 15,000 lbs. Western at 44c. to 45c.; 12,000 lbs. low Ohio, 41c.; 7,000 lbs. medium Ohio, 48c.; and other small lots at about the same range. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia washed fleece, X and above, 52c. to 52½c.; do half and three quarter blood, 47c. to 52c.; do quarter and common, 41c. to 44c.; New York, Michigan, and Vermont do, X and above, 44c. to 53c.; do half and three quarter blood, 42c. to 45c.; do quarter and common, 38c. to 42c.

BOSTON HIDE MARKET.—Business in the hide market for the last few days has been quite inactive; prices continue without material change in quotations, although there is a slight downward tendency, with a decline of about half a cent. per lb. for some descriptions. Sole leather hides are in light request; buyers are very reluctant, and seem inclined to wait concessions and a decline before purchasing to any extent. For upper leather stock there is a more active request; stock on hand is light. Prices continue firm, and are fully sustained at former rates.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET.—There is a fair demand for hides, but transactions are limited by the firmness of holders, caused by the advance of premium on gold, and by a disposition on the part of buyers to hold off until they can see a margin on leather. Receipts and sales are moderate. Sales of Hides.—6,300 Rio Grande for Boston, 204 lbs., 20½c. gold U. S.; 5,000 Wet Salt Rio Grande, 48 to 52 lbs., 13½c. gold U. S.; 235 Rio Grande kips, 14 lbs., 23½c. gold U. S.; 500 Slaughter ox, 70 lbs., 14½c. currency B. H.; 3,500 California past to arrive, 23 to 24 lbs., 20½c. gold U. S.; 2,200 Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., 14½c. gold in hand W.D.; 500 Montevideo, 21 lbs., 21c. gold U. S.; 1,600 Montevideo, 22 lbs., 21c. gold U. S.; 400 Bogota, 20 lbs., 18½c. gold W.D.; 1,000 Montevideo kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., 23½c. gold U. S.; 1,200 Aspinwall, 20 s., 17½c. gold W. D.

TIMBER CIRCULAR.

Farnworth and Jardine, under date Liverpool 30th Aug., say:—We cannot advise any improvement in the general tone of our market; and very few articles realize the import cost. Sales are more or less forced at low prices, and the demand generally is languid; consequently much is being stored on importers' account, but the stocks, notwithstanding, are moderate. In Canadian Woods there has been little doing, and that chiefly by auction. *Pine Timber* rules too low in price to offer encouragement for fall imports. For *Oak* and *Elm* there is little demand. *Ash* is scarce, and wanted. *Birch*, also, is inquired for, and brings fair prices; and for *Pine Deals* there has been a steady demand. *Puncheon Staves* have brought full prices; but are almost unsaleable. *Spruce Deals* have not improved in value; and, notwithstanding that the stocks are moderate, most of the late sales have been forced by auction, at prices that must leave a serious loss to importers. *Quebec Pine Timber*.—The only sales by auction during the month have been of 561 logs, 65 feet average, ex "Advice," at 16½c. per foot, and 454 logs, 78 feet average (poor quality), ex "Tribune," at from 14d. to 19d., averaging 15½d. per foot; by private bargain, several parcels have changed hands at similar prices. *Red Pine*.—Of 513 logs, 39 feet average, ex "Tribune," offered at auction, 315 logs, 12 inches and upwards, were sold at an average of 14d. per foot; leaving the small wood on hand. *Oak*.—There have not been any sales by auction, but, by private, several parcels have been sold at about 2s. per foot. *Elm*.—No sales have been reported. *Ash*.—No sales, and stocks are light. *Walnut*.—Stock exhausted, and fresh imports inquired for. *Birch*.—Several parcels have been sold, but the prices have not transpired. *Masts and Spars* very dull of sale, especially the larger sizes. *Quebec Pine Deals*.—A few have been sold by auction, at £12 3s. 9d. to £12 12s. 6d. for 2nds, and £8 1s. 3d. for 3rd quality, narrow. *Lathwood*, from Quebec, has been sold

at from £5 to £6 per fathom. *Quebec Staves*.—Of pipe no sales have been reported, but puncheon have been sold at from £20 to £21 10s. per M.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(From the N. Y. Independent.)

MONEY MARKET.—The true state of the banks, as far as can be judged from the bank statement, exhibits an increase in currency, in gold, in deposits, and in loans, sufficient to allay any apprehension of a tight money market for a month to come; and, taken in connection with the monthly statement of the public debt, and the known determination of the Treasury Department to reduce its accumulations of currency, there is every reason for believing that money will rule easy during the season, in spite of the demand for crop movements at the west. Money has been easily obtainable all through the week at 4 to 5 per cent., while the large dealers in Government securities have found no difficulty in borrowing at lower rates. Discounts are readily obtained at bank, and good business paper is negotiated in the street at six to seven per cent. The note-brokers are having a rather dry time of it, so much of the business that is done on time when money is stringent, now being done on a cash basis. Private lenders are numerous, and the private bankers who have large amounts deposited with them for employment, and whose transactions would so materially alter the complexion of the weekly bank statement if they were reported therein, find some difficulty in loaning their surplus, even at the very low rate of three per cent. The sensation rumors which are so industriously despatched from Washington to Wall street, taken in connection with the recent speeches of leading Democratic orators in Ohio, in relation to the public debt, have had the effect of causing some violent fluctuations in the price of gold.

CHICAGO MARKET.—SEPT. 13th.

Flour moderate and active; Spring Extras, \$8 to \$9. Wheat quiet and at a decline of 3c.; sales of No. 1 at \$1.86 to \$1.89; No. 2 at \$1.75 to \$1.78; closing steady for No. 1 at \$1.86. Corn firmer and more active, at an advance of 1c. to 2½c.; sales at \$1.01 to \$1.02½ for No. 1, and 9½c. to 9½c. for No. 2. Oats advanced 3c., closing firm at 50c. Rye less active at a decline of 1½c.; sales at \$1.09 to \$1.11 for No. 1, and \$1.07½ to \$1.08½ for No. 2. Barley steady, at \$24.50. Lard firm but quiet at 13½c. Beef cattle dull, at \$5.50 to \$6.25 for fair to good. Live hogs active at an advance of 15c. to 25c.; sales at \$6.50 to \$6.80 for good smooth. Sheep dull and unchanged. Freights dull and unchanged.

Day Goods.—During the past week our dry-goods houses have been fairly active; sales have been lively and well distributed among all classes,—importers and commission houses, the auction-rooms, jobbers, and retailers,—with the single exception of the few houses whose business connections have been mainly with the Gulf States, where the extremely malignant character of the yellow-fever, now raging as an epidemic, necessarily retards and diminishes the purchase and shipment of goods. But for this exceptional cause, the trade of the present time would be much larger and more profitable. But the trade of the South is not destroyed, nor diminished even, permanently by the epidemic; it is only delayed a while, and will have the effect of prolonging the business season of the fall. Prices have been well maintained, but no important advance has occurred, notwithstanding the large amount of goods which have been taken out of the market, and the diminished volume of importations of foreign fabrics. There are no change whatever to note in the prices of domestics; and, as the price of cotton is becoming more steady than it has been while the product of this year's crop was uncertain, manufacturers may calculate on a more reliable market, and upon better profits. The demand for brown goods of all kinds remains fairly active, and the supply is only adequate to the wants of the market. There is no overstock of goods, and very little prospect of a speculative movement to send up prices. There has been no animation in the market for foreign goods, and some large sales of nearly every variety of foreign fabrics at the auction-rooms during the week. The stock of staple goods on hand is fully equal to the demand; but the new styles of millinery, silks, and fancy goods, are readily taken as soon as they are put upon the market. The importations are still less than they were last season.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Flour active; Spring Extras, \$8.50 to \$10.50. Wheat active and advanced 1c.; No. 1 at \$1.83½ to \$1.86; No. 2 at \$1.72 to \$1.75. Corn closed with advance of 1 to 1½c. per bushel; sales No. 1 at \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 2 at 97½c. to 99c. Oats active and advanced 1c.; sales at 55½c. to 56. Rye declined 1c.; \$1.09 for No. 1, and \$1.06 for No. 2. Barley active and advanced 2c. to 3c.; sales at \$1.13 for No. 1. Pork quiet, \$24.50. Lard firm, 13½c. to 13½c. Cattle market dull, \$6 to \$6.50 for first class. Live hogs firm and advanced 10c. to 15c.; sales at \$6.75 to \$7.25 for good to strictly prime. Sheep dull but unchanged. Receipts—9,000 bbls. flour, 171,000 bush. wheat, 152,000 bush. corn, 100,000 bush. oats. Shipments—10,000 bbls. flour, 89,000 bush. wheat, 148,000 bush. corn, 41,000 bush. oats. Freights active; wheat to Buffalo, 9 cents.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1867.
Amount of live-stock at market.—Cattle, 1,830; sheep and lambs, 9,138; swine, 2,730. Prices of Market Beef—Extra \$11.50 to \$12; first quality, \$10.50 to \$10.75; second quality, \$8.50 to \$10.00; third quality, \$6.00 to \$8.00. Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen, per pair, \$150, \$200, \$250, to \$300. Milch Cows and Calves, from \$45, \$60, \$75, \$85 to \$100. Yearlings, \$20 to \$30 each; two years old, \$30 to \$45; three years old, \$55 to \$70. Sheep and Lambs.—In lots, \$2.12, \$2.25, to \$2.50 to \$2.75 each; extra, \$3. to \$3.75 each, or from 2½c. to 5c. per lb. Spring Lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.75. Veal Calves at \$5 to \$12. Hides, 10c. to 10½c. per lb. Tallow, 7c. to 7½c. per lb. Lamb Skins 60c. to 75c. each. Calf Skins, 16c. to 10c. per lb.

N. B.—Beef—Extra and first qualities include nothing but the best large, fat, stall-fed Oxen; second quality includes the best grass-fed Oxen; the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three year old Steers; ordinary consists of Bulls and the refuse of lots. Sheep—Extra includes Cosews, and when those of inferior quality are thrown out of the lot.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

FOR MARKET DAY, September 17, 1867.

Flour, country, per 100 lbs.	29 00	29 00
Oatmeal, " "	0 00	0 00
Indian Meal (Ohio) " "	11 00	0 00
Barley, per minot (56 lbs.)	0 00	0 00
Peas, do	0 00	0 00
Oats, do	2 00	0 23
Quebec Wheat, do	0 00	0 00
Indian Corn (Canada) do	0 00	0 00
Timothy, do	0 00	0 00
Turkeys (old), per couple	8 00	10 00
Pigeons (tame), per pair	1 00	1 13
Beef, per lb.	0 40	0 19
Pork, per lb.	0 50	0 06
Mutton, per lb.	0 60	0 06
Lamb, per quarter	2 60	5 00
Vent, per lb.	0 60	0 07
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1 00	1 13
Do. salt per lb.	0 90	0 10
Potatoes, per bag	2 30	3 00
Sugar, Maple, per lb.	0 84	0 09
Lard, per lb.	0 50	0 09
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0 90	0 10
Haddock, per lb.	0 30	0 00
Beef, per 100 lbs.	\$7.50	\$8.00
Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs.	\$6.00	\$7.50
Hay, per 100 lbs.	\$5.50	\$5.50
Straw, per 100 lbs.	\$4.50	\$5.50

REMARKS.—The attendance was large, but sales were dull.

Corn Exchange Daily Reports.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 16.

FLOUR, per bbl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$8; Extra, \$7.75; Fancy, \$7.40 to \$7.50; Fresh Ground Supers. from Canada Wheat, \$7.30 to \$7.40; Strong Super. from Canada Wheat, \$7.50 to \$7.60; Super. from Western Wheat, \$7.25 to \$7.30; City-brands of Super., \$7.30 to \$7.50; Super. No. 2, \$6.75 to \$7.00; Fine, \$5 to \$5.50; Middlings, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Bag-Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.60 per 100 lbs. Market firm; quotations unchanged. Business done small, owing to absence of supplies. Three steamer-loads in the Canal were too late for to-day's Change. Small sales superfine at \$7.30 to \$7.35.

The stocks of Flour and Grain in store on p.m. of 14th were:—

	P.M. Sept. 14,	Sept. 1,	Sept. 15,
	1867.	1867.	1866.
Wheat, bu.	17,216	42,953	700
Corn, bu.	11,500	18,000	67,000
Peas, bu.	1,506	1,000	0,000
Oats, bu.	400	18,937	0,000
Barley, bu.	3,050	0,000	0,000
Rye, bu.	84	0,000	0,000
Flour, brls.	10,224	16,252	0,000
Flour Flour, brls.	791	893	6,895
Oatmeal, brls.	1,130	1,175	0,000
Cornmeal, brls.	1,069	0,000	0,000

OATMEAL, per bbl. of 200 lbs.—In small supply; sales, to a trifling extent, at \$5.75.

Family Reading.

THE WARBLING OF BLACKBIRDS.

When I hear the waters fretting,
When I see the chestnut letting
All her lovely blossoms flutter down, I think,
"Alas the day!"
When, with magical sweet singing,
Blackbirds set the woodland ringing
That awake no more while April hours wear
themselves away.

In our hearts fair hope lay smiling,
Sweet as air, and all beguiling;
And there hung a mist of bluebells on the slope
and down the dell;
And we talked of joy and splendor
That the years unborn would render,
And the blackbirds helped us with the story, for
they knew it well.

Piping, fluting, "Bees are humming,
April's here, and Summer's coming;
Don't forget us when you walk, a man with men,
in pride and joy;
Think on us in alleys shady,
When you step a graceful lady;
For no fairer day have we to hope for, little girl
and boy.

"Laugh and play, O lisp'ing waters,
Lull our downy sons and daughters;
Come, O wind, and rock their leafy cradle in thy
wanderings coy;
When they wake, we'll end the measure
With a wild sweet cry of pleasure,
And a 'Hail down derry, let's be merry! little
girl and boy!'"

—Miss Ingelow's "Songs on the Voices of Birds."

UNDER THE BAN.

A SMALL MONSIGNOR.—(CONTINUED.)

Meanwhile a communication from Louise, dated Paris, informed Loubère of the great success she had had, and of the aid which had been promised her through the French representative at the Papal court.

He made vain efforts to see Julio, that he might, at least, give him his sister's letter. Strict orders—issued more strictly in this special case—forbade any admissions to the cell.

He next went in quest of the prelate, who had not turned up in any way since his disappearance with the gold. At first Loubère was very patient. However, as the time slipped by without any sign of matters being in train in that quarter, he determined to pay him a visit. He was received almost haughtily, and greeted with "We shall see. I'm very sanguine," and at every subsequent interview the answer was the same.

"Nice, that," thought he to himself, "I'm fleeing. I see the golden key can't open every door in Rome. Oh, my fine chap, I'll make you smart for this!"

He resolved on taking more energetic measures. One fine morning, when every body else was fast asleep in bed, he knocked at the prelate's door, and told the concierge that he must see him on urgent business.

She got up in a hurry, put on her dressing-gown, and admitted him forthwith.

"So, so," said the stout Pyrenean, in a tone of voice that had a strange significance—"it's time we settled this affair. Either you set to work in earnest, or return my money, Monsignor de Giusto. Do you understand me?"

The poor wretch, little used to this peremptory style, trembled as he stood before him.

"He abuses his position," he said to himself. "Ah, if it were not for that vile army of occupation, wouldn't I pop him into a dungeon alongside of his friend! But it is a dangerous thing to lay hands on a Frenchman. It is necessary to have a proved offence, as in the case of the Abbé Julio."

"M. l'Abbé," he said, in a whining tone, "I have done my utmost, I assure you. If you only knew the pains I have taken, the efforts I have made in your behalf! Stay, I'll give you a proof of my zeal. I am in a position, by means of your money—understand me clearly—to repeat to you all that passed between Cardinal Antonelli and the French ambassador on this subject."

And he detailed the whole conversation recorded above.

Loubère calmed down. It is true that Pyreneans are hasty, but they are also very generous. The wretched prelate was more dead than alive. However, he joyfully marked the alteration in the other's tone and manner. "Good Heavens! that's dreadful. And you think there is no other prospect of success?"

"Only to intercede with the Pope, which I mean to do, I assure you, with all possible despatch, but give me a little time."

"Very good. I will be back in a week."

THE OUTBREAK AT ROME.

Loubère, though by no means given to tears as a rule, was deeply affected on seeing the Pope one day, coming out of the Church of the Trinità del Monte, and getting into his carriage. A few mounted riflemen in faded and tattered blue uniforms were in front. The carriage itself was neither simple, as might suit the profession of a Christian priest, nor yet gorgeous and grand, like that of a mighty monarch. Loubère felt deeply these marks of evident decay. "Poor king!" he thought, as he looked at the spectacle.

But when the form of the victim of the priesthood appeared at the church-door, with the gentle, loving eyes,—the eyelids red with weeping and still dropping tears,—the hand raised in serene though sorrowful majesty, to bless the few who happened to be gathered round,—the unpolished Pyrenean instinctively fell on his knees to receive the benediction from the all but broken-hearted potentate.

Some fellows were staring with a passionless expression while this touching scene was being presented. Of little account to them was the blessing of a weeping sovereign. They knelt because they had been accustomed to do so, and rose laughing.

"Vulgar wretches!" he muttered, almost aloud. "And yet," he went on to reflect, "this royalty is virtually lifeless. All they

see is the carriage and riflemen. They are silent to the king. But when, from the balcony of St. Peter's, the Pope, with his sweet ringing voice, makes the "Benedict vos" distinctly audible among the masses beneath, these very men would bow lower than I should. There they recognize the vicar of Christ; while here their icy nonchalance is due to the difference in the element presented."

There was a good reason for the Pope's emotion that day. He had heard from his secret police that a great national demonstration was to take place the next morning at the instigation of the National Committee; that that time would probably be the last in which he would be able to call himself a crowned king,—a dignity which he valued little for himself, but which he felt it incumbent upon him to hand down to his successors.

Disturbances in Rome are unlike disturbances anywhere else, such as the present age has multiplied before us. They bear the mild designation of manifestations. At Paris, the gun and bayonet are in full force; at Rome, things are managed in a very different manner. Its movements are strictly prudent, and in submission to the authority of the Committee. Should they find it necessary or expedient to rouse the popular sentiment and sound the views of the Pontifical Government on any pressing question; or, again, to ascertain the attitude the French general is likely to take in certain contingencies, the note is given, "To the Corso!" which means, "After the *gens d'armes*; use your blades with prudence; cry, 'Down with the Pope!' but don't go any further. The hour for the final blow is not yet."

The outbreak of the 2nd February, 1861, will not soon be forgotten. The great anxiety then was to know what might be France's intention: it was notorious that the French ambassador was favorable to Italian unity.

"We are very weak and inactive," said one of the most ardent members of the Committee. "We seem to be expecting r partridges to fall down roasted from the trees. The policy of the Emperor is to affect to protect the Pope; but if we were to overpower our Government, after a few French shots fired for the look of the thing, we should be left to ourselves, and the longing of years would be accomplished."

This wise counsel had been followed. The plan was—to study the attitude of the general in command of the troops; to see, if in case of a revolution, he would take a course decidedly hostile to the national party, or whether he would yield to gentle pressure, and leave the Romans to their own devices.

Jacomo was two days' journey from Rome at the time that this storm was brewing. To judge by appearances, a revolution was close at hand: such, at least, was the upshot of the secret report presented to the Pope.

Loubère, seeing the city in its repose, dreamed little of coming disturbance. A Roman who knew all that was going to happen, who was to act a conspicuous part in the approaching manifestation, and with whom he had spent two hours that morning never breathed a word of it.

They met on the Place d'Espagne.

"Any news?" he asked Loubère.

"No," was the reply, "except that I have just seen the Pope cry."

"And well he may."

Loubère did not understand him; the reader will guess at once who he was.

Jacomo, an old soldier of Garibaldi, a smuggler with a long sinewy arm, and steadfast anti-papal heart, was too valuable to be overlooked. An agent of the Committee met him.

"Jacomo, we shall want you to-morrow."

"Very well, signor."

He had first received a few paolis to drink to the downfall of the Pope-King, and then his commission, with the quiet ease of a man who was always ready.

"Now attend," resumed Jacomo: "I am thoroughly at your service; but I must have some men at my disposal to break open the Inquisition cells, and let out a brave friend or two, to swell our hosts."

"As far as that goes it will be a capital diversion."

To avoid suspicion and to secure to himself the power to go about the town without danger, canvassing his friends, and feeling generally the popular pulse, the agent of the Committee went to the police to tell them that a blow was about to be struck.

"We know that," was the reply.

"I heard something about an intended attack on the prisons."

"Thank you; much obliged."

This little farce played, the agent might safely proclaim his wishes under the whole heaven, without the Pontifical spies ever dreaming of watching his proceedings. No fear from a man who had put the government on its guard.

On the 2nd of February, exactly at the hour named by the Committee, a compact body of men, dressed in the old national style, took up their position in the Campo Vaccino, the approaches to the Coliseum, the Place Navone, the Corso, the Place del Popolo, and every other quarter of general concourse.

The police on their side had made various arrangements for a probable fight. Often intimate friends are arrayed on opposite sides in these struggles, and the singular interchange may be heard of one, in perfect good humor, crying out to the other, as though he were referring to some engagement connected with a pleasure party,—

"We shall meet to-morrow;" and receiving for answer.

"Yes, I am going to put an edge on my sword."

(To be Continued.)

NORWOOD: OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE FRUITS OF SORROW.—(CONTINUED.)

Barton's mother's solicitude that he should rise into an open and earnest religious life was extreme. She ventured but a few words, but they were like arrows. Dr. Wentworth and

his family left Barton to follow his own bent without seeking to force it. Dr. Buell, kindly but firmly, pressed him with considerations of duty. Barton shrank from disclosing his real state. If he had reached any settled convictions he would have had courage to avow and defend them; but to say that the religion of his childhood had let go and dropped away from him, and that he held in doubt all that those most dear to him held in a blessed certainty, was to make himself the victim of feelings worse than pity. He lived in a community where to be an unbeliever was to be a criminal.

A new misery befell him. The consciousness of a secret life utterly at discord with his seeming life and with that of those dearest to him, began to raise in him the fear that he was practising insincerity—that he was living a false and double life. He abhorred duplicity. He loved truth and frankness. And yet, in matters of the most vital moment, he was living a life utterly different from that which all that knew him supposed. At times, his distress grew so great that he was on the point of disclosing his feelings. But to whom? Not to his mother. That would pierce her without relieving him. Not to Rose. He shuddered at the thought. It would be like letting night down upon his already faint hopes. Should it be to Dr. Buell? But the Doctor, he thought, never doubted as he had, and could therefore have no sympathy with one upon whom an argument and a text produced little salutary effect. The question was soon answered for him.

"I have called," said Parson Buell to Dr. Wentworth, "to speak with you concerning our common friend, Barton Carthart. I have talked with him several times on the great subject on which so many are interested. But I obtained no response. It was plain to me that his thoughts were disturbed, and from certain signs I am led to fear that his views are unsettled. I am distressed to think that this season may pass and leave no blessing for him. We cannot endure to see a nature so noble made a cast-away. Perhaps it will be in your power to aid, at least to ascertain his true state. The spring is passing. Summer will soon be here. He is a child of faith and of many prayers. I am aware of his partiality for you, and of the great influence which your mind has over him. It may be that he will repose in you a confidence which he seems indisposed to place in me."

The Doctor promised to give to Barton an early opportunity of conversation, should he wish it. But it came even before he sought it. Rose on the next morning told her father that Barton had been questioning her on many points of religious belief, and had expressed a wish to converse with her father.

That very evening Dr. Wentworth and Barton were long together. The result only of their conversation did the Doctor deem it best to report to Dr. Buell.

"I think Barton has stumbled at the letter, but has not fallen from the spirit, of the Record. Unskilful handling of his own case has made him morbid. He desires the truth as an unweaned child yearns for its mother's breast. It ought not to be difficult for such a one to find firm faith. His is a clear instance of that doubt which has widely sprung up in the track of physical science. It arises from the introduction of a totally new method of investigation. It must be met on its own ground. If the distinguishing doctrines of grace have their types and root in nature, as I believe they have, then evidence from that source will reach the trouble. The alphabetic forms of moral truth found at large in the world will serve to teach one at length how to read those clearer manifestations of the divine nature, and of moral government, which are perfectly disclosed only in the life and teachings of our Saviour."

But we prefer to let Barton Carthart speak for himself. From a private journal we extract a few passages:—

"June 15.—My school, at any rate, is helped by my inward disquiet. I seek relief in labor and thought. I fly from those sad and dreary moods, introverted and self-conscious. They ruin me, and would poison every one should I infect them. I watch my scholars to see if they know that I am swinging like an unlighted star in a great circuit of darkness, eternal motion, without light or rest. I shrink from them as if I were false to my place, and had no business with children. Oh! those dear faces, turned up to me with such clear trust, I look upon them with unutterable feelings. God! suffer not contagion to go from me! I redouble my energy. I seek to fire them with ardor and honor. I seek to so burden myself with duties toward them that I shall have no room for suffering myself."

"They certainly answer to my exertion. All the nobler natures are inspired by me with almost romantic zeal. I see by their eyes admiration and fondness; but it falls upon me as the ardor of worshippers once fell on marble gods. I am cold to it. I have that sense of unmanly suffering, of soul disquiet, of utter ruin."

"June 20.—A strange experience befell me yesterday. My day's work was done. My walk was completed. The sun had gone down, I had fallen into one of those balanced states of mind in which is calm, and all the evening scenes tended to soften even to tenderness. A robin flew into the trees over against my room, and began that peculiar song which indicates the absence of its mate. It is the sweetest and most passionate of all their singing. And since I have learned that it is a call of loneliness for company, of love for love, it seems to me a very exquisite, though very sad. I sat in the window till the light had faded, the song growing more and more restless and almost expostulatory. Soon the bird flew, and I heard it again further off; and, after a little, it seemed to have flown yet further, and its now waning notes died out in distance. My soul was strangely affected. I almost ceased to be conscious of my body. Stending up from the east, the moon threw a light on the valley, upon the tops and edges of the village trees. There lay Holyoke and its silent fellows brooding in sombre silence."

I was inexpressibly sad. I seemed alone, helpless, unhappy. I involuntarily called out, 'My God, why hast thou forsaken me?' What followed I can account for only as a phantasy. Or was it real? Is there still an inspiration? I did not think. It was *seeing* rather! The whole heaven seemed full of ineffable gentleness. It seemed as if I was caught up into it, and felt borne in upon me a sense of God's care for me—his love, his wisdom in guiding me. A wonderful conviction seemed to flow in on me that I should surely be brought out of all my darkness, and that all this trouble of soul was like the trouble which a seed feels when yet under ground,—dying that it may sprout and live. Then, all unbidden, there sprung up in me such a desire to praise God as I had never felt before or imagined. For the first time in my life I had a conception of *infinite* love. I had heard the words before. Now I had a sense of the thing itself. All my soul seemed urgent to utter itself and I could not speak a word! The psalms rushed before me in which trees, mountains, sun, moon, stars, all nature, were called upon to join in praising God. But how strangely different in effect! Before, I had read them as one hears Handel's Messiah, in fragments, on a piano. Now it was as I imagine the Messiah to have been when thousands of singers and instruments gave it forth in all its grandeur at Westminster Abbey. Everything within me became heroic. I could have yielded my life with ineffable joy to please God. All complaining seemed to me like dust which one kicks with the feet. I was absorbed and almost identified with this Universal Presence. And now, as I remember it, the strangest part of the experience, though at the time it did not strike me as such, was the nourishing pity with which I looked upon myself. I seemed to comfort myself, as if my higher self was consoling a lower self. I felt a true and ineffable pity and sorrow for myself, for my doubts and yearnings, for my longing ambitions and unsatisfied strivings; and it seemed to be borne in upon me, in a way such as no words could have done it, that all my faculties, tendencies, aspirations, had their natural and perfect fulfilment in God, and not in attaining anything in myself. I remember a sort of figure that seemed to come forth from nature to me—that flowers never blossomed inwardly into themselves, but outwardly, into the light, and that all the beauty they had, either of form or color, was what they borrowed from the light which they received and reflected, and so a soul, it seemed to me, was never happy or beautiful except when it was unfolding into God.

"How long my trance lasted I cannot say. I threw myself upon the bed without undressing. A tide of tranquil delight gently flowed through my soul. I asked myself whether, were it God's will, I could yield up all my prospects in life. The mere thought of pleasing God seemed rapturous. I repeated, 'Thy will be done,' and the effect was wonderful. I had a vision—shall I call it—of the divine beauty, and of a realm which was glorified by his shining light, and all my desires, personal and secular, shrunk and faded. In that exceeding light and beauty I seemed to myself utterly insignificant. The course of my thoughts, the nature of my feelings, the ambitions and pursuits of my life, seemed under a shadow—stained and poor and degrading. I never imagined before what it meant to be a man, nor how far I had been from it. In those blissful moments I tested my feelings for Rose. If anything in my life had before seemed to me pure and noble, it was my hidden love for that nobler creature. But I was amazed to perceive how, in the light of His countenance, the very fragrance and blossom of my heart seemed rank and coarse. My whole life withered, and my virtues dropped like blackened leaves. And yet this unbeauty, this moral poverty, brought joy. Right over against me rose to a stately height the conception of a Being whose very nature it was, spontaneously and with deep yearning, to love and embrace such unworthy. I remember thinking for I then *thought*, as one sees, vast ranges of truth and ideas flying at once before me, almost without succession in time—that love of God came to me as I had seen the sun pour and flame, in the spring, upon a brown and frozen knoll, and pierce it, and thaw it, and warm it, and nourish it in the hidden roots, and day by day bring them out in beauty. So it seemed that God's nature fell upon mine. How long this lasted I cannot tell. When I awoke in the morning I seemed like one who had missed his latitude. I went asleep in summer and awoke in winter. I ran to the window, and saw all things as I had been wont to see them. Birds were singing—men and boys walking—waggons rolling—the smoke rising pale against the sky, hardly crooked by a breath of wind. The vision had been caught up. In its place was the great working world. I never was so sad to be awake. I longed for something lost. Yet I am wonderfully quiet. I do know that there is a *realm of truth*. I cannot well be made to believe that there was nothing divine in this exaltation and spiritual insight. It is an inexpressible relief to feel a *certainty* that nature has a Master. Now I will seek Wentworth again, and see what he means when he says that the Bible interprets nature, and that nature nourishes the truths of the Bible, and that they are parts of one development, and in harmony."

(To be Continued.)

CHARITY.

Then constant faith and holy hope shall die,
One lost in certainty, and one in joy;
Whilist thou, more happy power, fair Charity,
Triumphant sister, greatest of the three,
Thy office and thy nature still the same,
Lasting thy lamp and unconsumed thy flame,
Shalt still survive,—
Shalt stand before the host of Heaven confessed,
For ever blessing, and for ever blessed.
—Matthew Prior.

—Leisure is a pleasant garment, but is a very bad one for constant wear.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(UNDER THE CHARGE OF A SPECIAL EDITOR.)

THE BASKET OF GRAPES.

Charley Tisdale was home from college in vacation, and was looking at his Greek Testament one Sunday afternoon, while his sister Susie and brother Sam were peering over his shoulder. On the quaint-looking title-page (for it was an old edition) was a picture of a basket of clusters of grapes with the prettily shaped leaves and overhanging tendrils.

"Beautiful grapes!" exclaimed Susie;

"how I wish I had some!"

"Shall I tell you a story that I think of when I see grapes?" asked Charley.

"Oh! yes!" answered Sam and Susie together, while they drew up their chairs very near to that where their brother sat.

"We students," began the young collegian, "are in the habit of taking pretty long walks on pleasant Sunday afternoons. One day, last October, I was out rather late, and thought I would cross a pasture in order to get back by a shorter way. I had got part way through the rather lonesome place, when I was suddenly attracted by an unusual sight."

"What was it?" quickly asked Susie, opening wide her large blue eyes, to let the dove of curiosity escape from the little ark of her imagination.

"I guess it was a bear," said Sam.

"A few rods from me," continued their brother, "I saw that a fierce dog had come in among a sheep and two lambs, and was now in the act of attacking one of them. Seizing the first stick I could find, I hurried to the spot; but before I could reach them, the old sheep was nearly killed, while the little lambs were so scared they seemed to have lost all power to stir. I caught up both of them, in my arms. Their simple, meek faces struck me so strangely, as I carried them along, while they were trembling and looking back at their poor, dear mother, all torn and bleeding, that I cannot forget it."

"I inquired at the nearest house who owned those lambs; and was told that they belonged to a man who lived in the old red house at the foot of Chestnut hill. I knew well who lived there. It was a drinking man, who, but the Sunday before, on my way home from the Sabbath-school which some of us students teach in a neighboring district, had come out and threatened to horsewhip me because I had his little girls for some of my scholars."

"You did not dare to go home with the poor little lambs?" asked Susie.

"Yes," said Charley, "I knew that I was doing right and I need fear nothing. Just as I came to the house, Jones came out with a milk-pail in his hand. He saw me with his lambs in my arms. Stopping short and uttering a dreadful oath, he seized a rail from his old fence by the road, springing toward me as though I had been the dog that had killed his sheep. He screamed rather than spoke words which signified that I was a college scamp who had made a mistake in attempting to play a trick on him. 'Some of you boys,' he went on, 'tried to steal half of my grapes that I had got ready to make into wine, and now you have got my lambs.'"

"This man raised great quantities of grapes and sold them for wine, and the money he laid out for strong drink for himself. He also made wine, of which he drank freely."

"I then calmly told him how I had found his lambs and the sheep, and that I had saved what I could. 'Here is the very dog,' I said, as he that moment was seen coming up to the door."

"What's to pay?" he asked in a changed voice, as he ran back from pursuit of the dog and took the lambs from my arms."

"Nothing, sir," I replied; "I am glad to do you this small service."

"Step in and take a glass of my wine," he said. "I have some first rate, made from prime white grapes I raised myself."

"Thank you! I don't drink wine," I said.

"Take gin, then? I've got that, too, he urged."

"Oh! no, sir—nothing of that sort for me," said I, while I bade him good-night and went my way."

"But the next Sunday afternoon, on my way to the Sabbath-school I stopped there, and asked for a drink of water. The man was quite civil to me. I finally asked him if he would not go along with me to the school. He refused, but he was not angry. Several of us students began to pray for him, and after a while our hearts were made glad by seeing him among us in the Sunday-school. Since that he has signed the pledge, and goes to church quite regularly. Not long ago, he told me that he thought there was a great deal in the dog killing the sheep and saving the lambs. Asking him what he meant he said,

"Oh! my poor wife will surely die soon; but you have saved my lambs—my little Mary and Katie—from their brute of a father, for I was a brute when I drank liquor."

"All glory be to God!" I could only say. The poor man cried like a child."—*Youth's Temperance Banner*.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 358.

Who compared man's body to a house?

No. 359.

How was respect for old age enforced by the Jewish law?

No. 360.

What signal punishment overtook some young persons who violated this command?

No. 361.

What promise is there in the Bible for the backslider?

No. 362.

What promise is there for the widow?

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 352.—Deut. 31:9.

No. 353.—"31:26.

No. 354.—2 Sam. 5:7-9.

No. 355.—2 Sam. 15:1.

No. 356.—Josh. 10:25-23-26.

No. 357.—Job 14:1-2.

The Miscellany.

COMFORT FOR THE CHRISTIAN.

"Discouraged because of thy journey."—Num. xxi. 4
Pilgrim of earth, who art journeying to heaven!
Heir of eternal life! child of the day!
Cared for, watch'd over, beloved and forgiven,
Art thou discouraged, because of the way?
Cared for, watch'd over, tho' often thou seemest
Justly forsaken, nor counted a child;
Loved and forgiven,—tho' rightly thou deemest
Thyself all unlovely, impure, and defiled.

Weary and thirsty,—no water-brook near thee,
Press on, nor fail at the length of the way;
The God of thy life will assuredly hear thee,
He will provide thee with strength for the day.

Break through the brambles and briars that obstruct thee;
Dread not the gloom and the blackness of night;
Lean on the hand that will safely conduct thee;
Trust to His eye to whom darkness is light!

Be trustful, be steadfast, whatever betide thee,
Only one thing do thou ask of the Lord,—
Grace to go forward wherever He guide thee,
Simply believing the truth of His word.

Still on thy spirit deep anguish is pressing—
Not for the yoke that His wisdom bestows,
A heavier burden thy soul is distressing—
A heart that is slow in His love to repose;

Earthliness, coldness, unthankful behavior,—
Ah! thou may'st sorrow, but do not despair;
Even this grief thou may'st bring to thy Saviour;
Cast upon Him 'e'en this burden and care!

Bring all thy hardness: His power can subdue it;
How full is the promise! the blessing how free!
"Whosoever ye ask in my name, I will do it!"
"Abide in my love, and be joyful in me."

THE CITY OF LEIPZIG.

LEIPZIG, July 27, 1867.—The old town-hall, built in 1556, stands next door to "Auerbach's Cellar." It has a very picturesque front, and its three centuries of age have not dealt hardly toward it. It was once occupied by the Electors and Kings of Saxony, whenever they visited the town. At one period during the great battle, it was Napoleon's headquarters, and it was here that he had his last interview with his firm friend, the King of Saxony, who was detained afterward in it as prisoner, because he had been favorable to Napoleon. In the same building, Marshal Schwartzberg, the general of the allied army, died in 1820.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

I went to the Castle of Pleissenburg, which was once the southeast angle of the old city walls, in order to ascend its tower, and gain a view of the surrounding country where the four days' "Battle of the Nations" had occurred. The sky being very clear, and the proprietor knowing all the details of the battle, and having an excellent telescope, it was much easier to comprehend the memorable event by a study of the land itself, than by reading the mere written narrative. The battle lasted four days, from 16th to 19th of October, 1813, and standing between Moscow and Waterloo, constituted the second stage in Napoleon's downfall. I saw distinctly the point where Napoleon had his headquarters, and also a number of points which became important and even decisive. Here and there a monument stands, raised by friends of the fallen heroes. In plain view is the spot where, the story says, the three allied monarchs knelt in prayer during the battle, and implored divine aid against Napoleon. Unfortunately for their reputation for devoutness on that occasion, it is only a pleasant fable, which their warmest admirers have never been able to strengthen into history. Napoleon's position was better, but his force was much weaker than that of the allies; they having 300,000 men, and he but half that number. The odds were against him before the first shot was fired, but were made doubly great by the desperation of German patriotism.

The great captain struggled with all the might of his genius against the Providence that, on the flat fields around Leipzig, broke his hold on Germany. Calm as the tree where he stood, turning his glass slowly from point to point, and giving his orders deliberately, in brief, clear words, he averted his troops with all the force of an hurricane against the allies, until the cloud thickened, and the conflict became more intense around the very walls of the city; after which he, who was always great when on the aggressive, now exhibited an inferior capacity in conducting a retreat. It is more than likely that he would have been captured if it had not been for the Spartan daring of Macdonald and Poniatowski. I saw the busy reapers gathering their ripe barley from these now peaceful but once rent and quaking fields. They swung their sickles skillfully around the monuments, seeming to take no thought of the memorable days, half a century ago, when their fathers fought those fields at the expense of brave blood, and when the battle-field was covered with over a hundred thousand killed and wounded, and the Elster was so choked with dead bodies that the fated Poniatowski could not swim his horse over to the safer side.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIPZIG.

The University stands on a large open area. It was easy enough to tell where it was from the little clusters of students, with caps and watch-bands of bright colors, who stood at the doorway, smoking and eating cherries. The Library is not as large as many others in Europe, but it is well arranged and kept in excellent condition. It was fortunate in being conducted through it by a very excellent young clergyman, who was connected with it. One of the treasures is a beautifully illuminated Hebrew MS. of the twelfth century. Two of the first printed Bibles, in clear type and on the finest vellum, keep each other company in a special case. The University was founded in 1509, by the German seceders from the Bohemian Univer-

sity of Prague. On the wall there hangs a portrait from the life of Huss, which the seceders brought with them. Near it, there are the celebrated pictures of Luther and Melancthon, taken by Lucas Cranch, after their death,—one of the miner's sons who, with heavy pick and mighty muscle, brought up the rough quartz from its long concealment; the other of the skillful artificer, who knew how to polish the pure gold into forms of exquisite and lasting beauty.

The University has some of the foremost divines of Germany in its theological faculty. Tischendorf lectures on the Epistle to the Galatians twice a week; Luthardt, Hofmann, Bakner, Tricke, Tuck, and Holdemann also give exegetical lectures. Kahn and Kahn, have in hand systematic theology, and Kahn and Lechler, historical theology. Delitzsch, of Erlangen, is to take to Leipzig in the autumn, when he will take his place among them. I suppose it must be Delitzsch who draws the young Scotchmen to Erlangen. There are as many as eight of them there now.—*Letter in Methodist.*

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

When young noblemen used to make what was called "the grand tour" last century, they returned home, in many cases, none the better of their experience. Now the eldest sons of noblemen are travelling for information, and returning with their minds well stored, and giving the results of their observation to the world. Not long since, Lord Milton made a most adventurous journey across the American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and published a very interesting account of his travels. The Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, followed this example, but kept to more civilized ground, pushing his way across Jamaica, and afterwards through the Southern States, while both were yet in a somewhat unsettled condition. A volume has just appeared containing lengthy extracts from his diary, and an exceedingly graphic and instructive account of the countries and the peoples among whom he travelled. At the commencement of the volume, the letters indicate youth and inexperience; but towards the close they rise into thoughtfulness, and show that the young traveller was aging in experience very fast.

A few extracts will best illustrate these sentiments. After telling us something about New York, he says:—"We set off on the 10th April for Boston. Our first experience of American railway travelling was very pleasant and entertaining, after all the accounts we had read of its discomforts and the horrors.... The passengers looked most respectable people, and I saw as little spitting, or anything unusual or disagreeable in their behavior, as one would find in similar society in England. As one has heard so much of American peculiarities from writers who like to harp upon every little anomaly they may either have seen or imagined they have seen, that one is surprised to observe how much the Americans resemble other folks." Every body has heard the story of the man who, having climbed a mountain, became alarmed as he saw the form of a huge-looking person in the mist which covered the top; and his fears were agreeably relieved when he found, when the mist passed away, that he was approaching his own brother, who had come up from the other side. So with our American brethren; and not with them only, but many others; at a distance, and with warlike governments between us, we entertain all sorts of feelings towards the foreigner; but when we come together under circumstances calculated to call forth our mutual sympathies, we find him to be both a man and a brother.

In America the Marquis of Lorne met with a goodly number of Irishmen who called themselves Fenians. The waiters at the hotels were chiefly of this class. An amusing conversation with one of them is given:—"Yes, we are strong; stronger than you think. What'll you have now?"—"Roast potatoes and beefsteak."—"Ye shall have them, then, sir. The old country will be a different place soon. We'll see who's the strongest. Potatoes, sir? Yes, sir," and he laid them down with an emphatic crash, that told of resolution.—"Well, what rights do you wish to have?"—"Rights! why, the right to live in a free country. Look at this country. There's no arrests here."—"When the beefsteak came, I told him of the harm his friends were doing in the old country, and how money was being kept away."

"Ye'll see Oirland a different place before long. It's not for the priests, and they are against it; but it's not them we'll mind. Look what they're doing at Eastport; they will be in Canada before long." After some further talk of this sort, the Marquis granted this Fenian to specify some particular grievance, but he could not. He spoke "in general terms, of tyranny to be broken down, of the approaching termination of Ireland's oppression, and of a future unlimited freedom; but of anything definite for which they were to fight, he had not a word of explanation."

LIFE-INSURANCE VERSUS SALVATION.

BY REV. JAMES F. HOLCOMB.

On entering a business man's office in one of our cities, some time ago, my attention was attracted by a card posted conspicuously, and having on it the following:

"IS YOUR LIFE INSURED?"

"Remember, life is but a shadow,
Its date, its intermediate breath we draw;
Ten thousand accidents in ambush lie
To crush the frail and feeble tenement,
Which, like the brittle hour-glass measuring time,
Is often broke ere half its sands are run."

As I read this little placard, a question of infinitely greater importance than life-insurance was suggested to my mind. The question was this:

IS YOUR SOUL SAVED?

If life is but a shadow, if all of life that we

can call ours is the present fleeting moment, if danger in ten thousand forms besets us, threatening to shorten the span so brief at longest,—is anything that can be done to prepare for the future so important as the seeking of the soul's salvation? Oh! is not this immensely important? Is not this business urgent? Can the benefit of life-insurance be compared with the benefit of an insurance in the blood and righteousness of Christ? I am speaking now only of life insurance, as put against the salvation of the soul. By an insurance on our lives we can provide for our families or friends left behind in the world when we die; but by working out our salvation we provide for ourselves in the trying hour and beyond death. And are we not making the best provision possible, not only for ourselves, but for others, by giving our own hearts to Christ? By life-insurance we provide for others for as short time; but by seeking salvation we provide for ourselves for ever. A few thousand dollars is all that we can in this way provide for our friends, and this only for their temporal comfort; while, by accepting God's free grace, we become heirs to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled and that fadeth not away.

In view of these things, I appeal to those of my readers who perceive the advantages of life-insurance. I appeal to your wisdom on behalf of your own salvation. I ask you, will you not obtain salvation too? Christ will give an insurance policy, the value of which you will never be able fully to comprehend, and this he will do for you without money and without price. Come, then, to Jesus Christ, and be insured for eternity.—*S. S. Times.*

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

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

"That He might deliver us from this present evil world."—Gal. i. 4.

The whole world lieth in the wicked one, as the devoted child in the arms of Moloch; or as the putrid corpse in the grave, over which is written, "Here lieth." We were once dead in sin, and buried in corruption, but Jesus Christ interferred for us. "He gave Himself for our sins, that He might deliver us from this present evil world, according to the will of God and our Father." The world is evil, therefore we are delivered from it. Jesus died to deliver us from its spirit, by which we are influenced in a state of nature; from the love of the world, which is enmity with God; from seeking satisfaction in the world, which is idolatry; from its fearful doom, which is eternal destruction. He intended to raise us above it, in our desires and pursuits; to lead us through it, and glorify us beyond it. Let us inquire this morning, Are we of the world, or are we delivered from it? Have we another spirit in us? Are we become dead to the world by love with Christ in His death? Is Jesus loved, praised, and obeyed, out of gratitude for delivering us?

Jesus, I my cross have taken,
All to leave and follow Thee;
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken,
Thou from hence my all shalt be:
Thou hast my Deliverer been,
I have Thy salvation seen.

AGRICULTURAL.

EIG FARMING IN MINNESOTA—SEVENTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF WHEAT.

Accepting the kind invitation of Oliver Dalrymple, Esq., to visit him in wheat harvest, yesterday started in company with L. L. Watson, Esq., of Indiana, and J. H. McAllister, Esq., of this city, to that beautiful portion of Minnesota known as Cottage Grove in Washington county.

After a pleasant drive of a few hours, we arrived and were cordially received and very soon taken into the midst of the harvesters. Joining them at the most elevated part of the field, we remained long enough to take a view of the scene before us. And while we are here let me say the land owned by Mr. Dalrymple consists of two thousand acres, of which seventeen hundred are in wheat, and divided into three farms under the following designations: the Sheridan farm, the Sherman farm, and the Sheridan farm. The first of these is a farm of a thousand acres, seven hundred and twenty of which are in one field, enclosed with a neat and substantial board fence.

From this point of observation we see a succession of grain fields, woodland, and beautiful farms, stretching away across into Wisconsin and up the valley of the Saint Croix. In sight are the towns of Prescott in Wisconsin, and Hastings in Minnesota, with a fine view of the Mississippi and its romantic bluffs. On one side of this field stands the well-ripened grain thickly covering the ground, on the other for a mile in extent the grain is gathered in the sheaf, presenting to one scope of the eye thousands of shocks put up in regular rows. Here we see in the fullest abundance the verification of the promise to the husbandman that "seed-time and harvest shall never fail." On this farm, seven reapers are at work, each drawn by four horses, which follow each other in regular order, and side by side through the heavy grain, cut an aggregate swath of forty-nine feet. These are the McCormick reapers of modern improvement with self-raker attached, and are each managed by one man, who sits in a convenient place and drives his four in hand.

The battalion of harvest hands and reaping-machines are under the direction of Mr. David Dalrymple, of Warren county, Pennsylvania, who is a large farmer at home, and fully competent for the duties of his important command here. He is mounted on a fine iron gray, and known among the men as "General." The binders and shocks attached to the respective machines did each his share of the work, and everything moved with energy, system, and harmony.

A gentleman of our party, after having been satisfied that all else upon the farm was right and complete, remarked that the young

bachelor proprietor needed one more to glean upon the field.

There are seventy-three men at work, who are paid each two dollars and fifty cents per day and board. The routine of labor is as follows: Breakfast in time to be in the field at six o'clock; dinner at eleven, and one hour's rest; lunch at four, and supper at seven.

These operations are applicable to the Grant farm. Upon the other farms, other reapers and men are likewise employed. Upon the several farms, the proprietor has had erected full sets of substantial buildings of sufficient capacity for one hundred men and about the same number of horses.

This crop has been visited by the neighbors; and their judgment is that there will be from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. Take the lowest estimate, and we have, on seventeen hundred acres, forty-two thousand five hundred bushels of wheat, which at present prices delivered at market, say one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, will amount to the snug sum of sixty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

It is not only safe to say that this is the largest yield of wheat given to any man in the United States this year, but probably the most profitable of any crop produced for the same time in any State.

I am informed by a gentleman on the ground, who knows the cost of the property, that at these figures Mr. Dalrymple will not only be reimbursed for the original outlay for land, horses, labor, seed, fences, implements, houses, &c., but will have a clear profit of at least twenty thousand dollars. I have submitted this instance of farming in Minnesota as an evidence of the ability of the Northwest to supply its full share to the measure of abundance required for the march of empire which "westward takes its way," and also to give proper credit to the energy and enterprise of this worthy pioneer in big farming.—*Observer, in the St. Paul Pioneer of Aug. 20th.*

HIGH CULTIVATION.—The Maine Farmer alluding to the subject of "high cultivation," said much of it and written about, says that there is much more talk than improvement. A man looks over his farm of many acres, and finds the whole needs aid; but not being able, at once, to render it to all portions, makes no particular effort to improve any part. The right way—right because alone practicable—is to commence with a few acres at a time. Get these in good heart the first year, and the increased product from them will aid in experimenting on another section the succeeding year. In this way, the farm will soon become renovated, and, properly cared for, will not run down again as "long as grass grows and water runs."

—The American Agriculturist thinks we never get the full power of our working oxen in our present system of yoking them; and thinks that any one who has watched a fight between bulls or oxen ought to be convinced that the forehead of the animal is the great point of power, and that yoking by the head, as is done in South America, would be an improvement.

BLACKBERRIES.—A North Carolina paper says that that State ought to send \$3,000,000 worth of blackberries to market. The County of Forsyth shipped \$60,000 worth of the fruit last year. The blackberry grows wild in great abundance throughout the central and western parts of the State.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.—Save enough of the best growth, when it is free from weeds, for a full supply. Pull out all foreign plants, and before sufficiently ripe to lose by shelling out. There is great room for improvement in grass, by selection of the earliest and best seed each successive year.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING FRUIT.

To DRY PLUMS.—Split ripe plums, take the stones from them, put on plates or sieves to dry in a hot oven or dry sun; take them in at sunset and do not put them out again until the sun will be upon them; turn them that they may be done evenly; when perfectly dry, pack them in jars or boxes, lined with paper, or keep them in bags; hang them in an airy place.

To PRESERVE PEARS.—Take small, rich, fair fruit, as soon as the pips are black, set them over the fire in a kettle, with water to cover them: let them simmer until they will yield to the pressure of the finger, then with a skimmer take them into cold water, pare them neatly, leaving on a little of the stem, and the blossom end; pierce them at the blossom end to the core, then make a syrup of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit; when it is boiling-hot pour it over the pears, and let stand until the next day; then drain it off, make it boiling-hot and again pour it over; after a day or two put the fruit in the syrup over the fire, and boil gently until it is clear, then take it into the jars, or spread it on dishes, boil the syrup thick, then put it and the fruit in jars.

To STEW PEARS.—Pare them and cut them in halves, if large, or leave them whole if small; put them in a stewpan with very little water, cover them and let them stew till tender, then add a pint-bowl of brown sugar to a quart of a peck of pears, let them stew until the syrup is rich; when lemon boiled with the pears and sliced thin when the sugar is put in improves both the flavor and color; or a wine-glass of red wine may be used instead.

PEACH MARMALADE.—Peel ripe peaches, stone them, and cut them small; weigh three quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of cut fruit, and a teaspoon of water for each pound of sugar; set it over a fire; when it boils, skim it clear, then put in the peaches, let them boil quite fast, mash them fine, and let them boil until the whole is a jellied mass and thick; then put in small jars or tumblers; when cold, secure it as directed for jellies.

lies. Half a pound of sugar for a pound of fruit will make nice marmalade.

To PRESERVE TOMATOES.—Prof. Mapes says: "If tomatoes are slightly scalded and skinned, and put into bottles, and then set into boiling-water for a few minutes, and corked and sealed, the fruit will keep as long as desired, and if eaten when first opened, will have the same taste as when first picked from the vines." Probably a better way is to peel the tomatoes and boil slightly so as to expel the air, then put in heated bottles and cork at once. All depends on the exclusion of the air. The more perfectly this is done, the longer fruit may be preserved.

To CANDY FRUITS.—Take one pound of the best loaf sugar; dip each lump into a bowl of water, and put the sugar into your preserving kettle. Boil it down until perfectly clear, and in a boiling state. When sufficiently boiled, have ready the fruits you wish to preserve. Large white grapes, oranges, separated into small pieces, or preserved fruits taken out of their scrubs and dried, are nice. Dip the fruits into the prepared sugar while it is hot; then put them in a cold place: they soon become hard.—*Ex.*

To PRESERVE DRIED FRUIT.—It is said that a little sassafras bark sprinkled in with dried fruit when put away, say a handful to a bushel, will keep it from worms, three or four years.

To PRESERVE SIBERIAN CRABS.—Boil a pint of water, and pound and a half of refined sugar to a fine clear syrup, skim it, and let it become cold; put the crabs in, and to this quantity of syrup put one pound of fruit, and simmer slowly till tender. Carefully remove each crab separately, and pour the syrup over when a little cooled, and add orange and lemon-peel boiled tender.

SELECTIONS.

—Before an affliction is digested a consolation ever comes too soon, and after it is digested, it comes too late; but there is a mark between these two, as fine almost as a hair, for a comforter to take aim at.—*Sterne.*

—No torch, no apparition, no glory of art, ever made the house so beautiful, or made the household so happy, as the simple presence, morning and evening, of the blessed King of Glory.

—Religion! It is not a gauntlet that men put on; it is not a steel armor; it is sweeter and more beautiful than flowers. It mingles with all our affections, and sanctifies them. It enters into the family life, and exalts it. It is just that spirit which is at most agreement with everything in us that is best. It is tender; it is gentle; it is familiar; it is domestic. You do not know how to love wife or husband till you have known how to love God. You do not know how to hold the noble affection of friendship till God has taught you how to take him in disinterested love.

—As a general thing, it may be expected that all Christians will find themselves able to bear the great crosses of life, because they come with observation; they attract notice by their very magnitude, and, by putting the soul on its guard, give it strength to meet them. But happy, thrice happy, is he who can bear the little crosses which ever lie in wait, and which attack us secretly, and without giving warning, like a thief in the night.

IDLENESS.—Let us deal with idleness and wantonness as Philip of Macedon did with two such persons,—cause the son to drive the other out of our courts. Sodom slept, but her damnation slept not.—*Adam.*

WORKING CHEAP.—"What does Satan pay you for swearing?" asked one gentleman of another. "He don't pay me anything," was the reply. "Well, you may cheap; to lay aside the character of a gentleman; to inflict so much pain on your friends and civil people; to suffer; and lastly, to risk your own precious soul—and for nothing. You certainly do work cheap—very cheap indeed."—*er than eloquence.*

—It is easier to perform the moral deeds which the world must witness than to crush the small temptation which comes in our private hours, inciting to a little sin which the world can never know.

—There will be no Christian but what will have a Gethsemane, but every praying Christian will find that there is no Gethsemane without its angel.—*Binney.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—It is a very safe rule to wet your wrists before drinking cold water if at all heated. The effect is immediate and grateful, and the danger of fatal results may be warded off by this simple precaution.

—An English jury, having been shut up four hours and a half, determined to draw lots for a verdict. Twelve slips of paper were placed in a hat, on one of which was written the word "guilty," and on another "not guilty," the remainder being blanks. The "guilty" being first drawn, the jury went into court and gave their verdict to that effect.

—In Connecticut, farmer A— had too many pigs, and farmer B— had a surplus of milk. One day A— brought two pigs and deposited them in B—'s pen, saying that he wished B— to keep them two months, and have one of them as his share. B— replied, as he had plenty of feed, he would keep them four months and have them both, as, of course, that would amount to the same thing. A— left, saying that he supposed it was all right, but guessed he wouldn't bring any more.

—The quickness of volition in an animal is likened by a French savant to the telegraph. When a whale is harpooned, the nerve affected instantly telegraphs to the creature's brain, "Harpoon in tail," upon which the brain telegraphs back, "Jerk tail and upset boat." What a wonderful thing is science!

—Some wise man takes the following view of the economy question: "When you see a man spending two or three dollars a week foolishly, the chances are five to one that he'll live long enough to know how many cents there are in a dollar; if he don't, he is pretty sure to bequeath that privilege to his widow."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A despatch from Athens states that Great Britain and France have sent a joint note to Greece urging the Government at Athens to refrain from hostilities with the Sublime Porte, and to maintain a strict neutrality in the Cretan question.

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—The Radical Congress which met here on the 9th inst., is still in session. The proceedings attract much attention. During the sitting this morning, a sharp attack was made upon the socialists of the United States, which gave rise to an excited discussion. Some ill-feeling was created, and, before the close of the Session, many members withdrew from the Congress.

MADRID, Sept. 12, evening.—The Governor of Minorca has issued orders establishing a rigorous quarantine at Port Mabor, Balearic Islands, for all vessels arriving in that harbor from ports in the United States or West Indies.

ROME, 13th.—The Pope has resolved to call a general council of the Roman Catholic Church, and has named a congregation of seven Cardinals, to whom will be entrusted the duty of arranging preliminaries.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 13th.—The U.S. steamer "Franklin," Admiral Farragut, accompanied by the "Ticonderoga" and "Canandaigua," arrived here recently. The arrival was made the occasion of a national ovation.

VIENNA, 13th.—The financial relations between Austria and Hungary have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both.

MOSCOW, 13th.—The *Gazette*, in a leading article this morning, pays a high tribute to the United States for its course on the Cretan question, as exemplified by the recent resolutions of Congress, and regards the example of America as the beginning of a more healthy condition of affairs in Europe.

VIENNA, 14th.—Count Frankenstein has been appointed Minister to Washington.

LIVERPOOL, 14th, noon.—Papers and other articles, recognized as belonging to the bark "Enoch Benny," were recently picked up off Cape Clear. She sailed from here on the 23rd August for Boston. It is feared she has been lost with all on board.

BERLIN, Sept. 14th.—The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of the French inviting them to meet him and the other sovereigns of the north German States, at some city in Germany hereafter to be decided upon.

FLORENCE, 14th.—Many arrests of dangerous and suspected persons have been made by the papal authorities at Viterbo, near the frontier of the Roman territory.

MARSEILLES, 14th.—A despatch from Alexandria reports that Ismael Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived there, and that he was received with great rejoicings by his subjects.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A telegram from Bombay announces that the first steamer of the Abyssinian expedition has left India for Abyssinia to explore the coast and find a suitable place for landing. The steamers chartered by the Government have already sailed from England for India, where they will be made into transports for troops and munitions of war to Abyssinia.

COTTON CLOSED AS FOLLOWS:—Middling Uplands, 9 1/2; Orleans, 9 1/2.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14th.—A firman from the Sublime Porte, granting a general amnesty to the Greek insurgents in Candia, has just been officially promulgated.

The British Government has concluded not to send to Candia, as was proposed, a mixed commission, consisting of Ottoman and Greek members, to inquire into and report upon the grievances of the Cretans.

BERLIN, September 14.—The selection of the President for the North German Parliament has not yet been made, but it is generally believed that Prof. Simpfen, who presided over the last Parliament, will be chosen.

ANTWERP, September 14.—Petroleum closed at a decline of 50 centimes. Standard White, 52s. per bbl.

FLORENCE, September 15.—The Italian Government threatens to commence proceedings against Garibaldi if he persists in his preparation for a hostile attack on Rome.

LISBON, 15th.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings intelligence that the allied South American forces have gained some recent advantages over the Paraguayans. Just before the steamer left, the news reached Rio Janeiro that the allies had captured Corumbia, and seriously threatened the strongly fortified position of the Paraguayans at Humaita.

PARIS, 15th.—The fortifications of Strasbourg are to be extended and strengthened.

New York, 13th.—The *Herald's* Omaha special says:—Information is received from Spotted Tail's band that they had ransomed three white women and three children from the Cheyennes, who were captured from old Fort Kearney two months ago. The Commissioners will meet the hostile Indians at Laramie on the 15th. No depredations have been reported on the plains since the news of the Commissioners coming.

New York, 13th.—Yesterday, Malcolm Melville, aged 18, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

The base-ball match yesterday, between the Excelsiors, of Rochester, and the Union Club, of Morrisania, resulted in favor of the Unions' by 29 to 21.

WASHINGTON, 12th.—The personal friends of Gen. McClellan here assert that, although he may have been requested by telegraph to return, he has no idea of doing so, but that he will remain abroad another year.

New York, 13th.—The *Tribune's* special says:—It is rumored that the President designs an immediate change in the War Department. It is stated that Frank P. Blair, junr., will be put into that office until McClellan is heard from.

The first annual regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association came off yesterday, in the river opposite the Elysian Fields, and was a great success. There was a large crowd in attendance on the shore and in barges and steamboats on the river. The champion flag was won by the Atlanta club, of New York, after a stirring race home with the Mutuals, of Albany.

New Orleans, 13th.—Two officers and twenty of the crew of the United States iron-clad

"Meabaska" have died of yellow-fever. There were 43 deaths in this city during the last 24 hours.

MILWAUKEE, 13th.—The trot to-day between Butler, Silas, Rich, and Fearless, was won by Butler. Best time, 2:27.

WASHINGTON, 13th.—The amount of coin in the Treasury to-day was \$99,867,000.

BOSTON, 13th.—The amount taken by the robbers of the Blue Hill Bank in Dorchester, yesterday, was \$52,774. They have not been arrested.

NEW YORK, 13th.—40 or 50 men, out of 400, have died of cholera, on Governor's Island.

NEWPORT, N. J., 13th.—Dudley's fruit-canning establishment was burned last night; loss, \$100,000. 200 hands have been thrown out of employment.

CHICAGO, 13th.—Matthews, alias Depeyster, alias Livingston, who obtained \$75,000 from the Bank of Taylor & Co., New York, in July last, by forging the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt, was arrested on Wednesday, near Blackberry station, in this State, by detectives. About \$10,000 were recovered.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, 13th.—The number of interments in this city on Wednesday was 20. To-day there have been only eight deaths in the city.

Natamoras advices of the 4th state that a Tanta proclamation orders the election of deputies to Congress and for President of the Supreme Court on the 22nd Sept.

The brigades of Cavales have surrendered. Gen. Beriozabal had resigned the governorship of Tamaulipas, and General Pavon was appointed.

Gen. Escobedo reached Monterey with 2,000 troops, on the 28th ult. In a speech, Escobedo denied that he had insulted Americans at Queretaro, and acknowledged his indebtedness to the U. S. for his success.

Gen. Castello was pardoned on the 13th. The government of the capital decrees death to all robbers.

St. Louis, 13th.—The Pomological Convention adjourned to-day. It will re-assemble two years hence in Philadelphia. The display of standard fruits consisted of 680 dishes of grapes, 802 of apples, 745 of pears, and 212 of peaches.

Mike McCoolle has authorized the backer of Aaron Jones to make a match for him with Joe Coburn for \$10,000, and has sent a deposit of \$1,000 to New York.

New York, 14th.—Chas. Dumoulin, a Frenchman, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of forgery to the amount of \$25,000.

New York, 14th.—The *Herald's* Nashville telegram says:—At Jackson, Madison County, yesterday, a citizen named Hart was shot dead by the militia after having resigned his arms. The murder was most cold-blooded. The militia are compelling the citizens to give up arms. The citizens are collecting and arming to drive off the militia. Regulars are being sent there, and a general riot is expected.

St. Louis, Sept. 14.—An Omaha despatch states that at Fort Laramie 170 lodges of Northern Arapahoes Indians offer to surrender if the Government will protect them and feed their families. Orders have been issued to accept the terms.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding this post, was violently attacked with the yellow-fever last evening. The number of deaths for the 24 hours to 6 o'clock this morning, were 40. Gen. Griffin's physicians' report calls his symptoms favorable.

New York, Sept. 12, evening.—Another disgraceful prize-fight occurred in New Jersey yesterday, between James Allen and Pat McCormick. Allen was getting the worst of it, when his friends broke into the ring, claiming foul, and fell upon McCormick and beat him terribly, leaving him on the ground insensible.

A woman in West-Fortieth street died to-day of cholera.

Oswego, Sept. 12.—The shingle and saw mill of Chandler, Alvord, & Co., in the East Cove, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Amount of loss not known.

Boston, 12th.—Three men entered the Blue Hill National Bank to-day, and desired Mr. Bestman, the cashier, and the only person in the bank at the time, to change a \$10 bill. While Mr. Bestman was in the act of making change, he was knocked down by the ruffians, who then seized a parcel of greenbacks amounting to \$10,000, and a small trunk containing United States bonds and securities, belonging to outside parties. They then made good their escape, but the police will probably overhaul them soon.

New York, 14th.—When the Bremen steamship "Deutschland" was firing her usual gun on arrival to-day, it burst, killing one seaman and one steerage passenger.

New York, Sept. 16.—The *Herald's* letter, recording events at the theatre of war on the river Platte, dated Rio Janeiro, Aug. 8, and Buenos Ayres, July 27th, says:—The Brazilian detachment, which had entered Matto Grosso, returned to their base of operations at Nofac, after enduring unheard-of hardships, being beset by small bands of the enemy at all points; threatened with starvation, having lost all their cattle; attacked by cholera, losing all their guides and the principal officer in command; and, after contending for 20 days against these obstacles, reached their base only in time to find their huts in flames.

San Soland had been fully fortified by the Paraguayans, and is the objective point of the allies for the present. Osorion's advance on the Paraguayan flank had been brilliantly executed.

Another large fire had broken out among the Government buildings at Buenos Ayres.

The *Express* special says: General Grant has declined to endorse, except in the coldest official manner, the amnesty Proclamation, not because it was not submitted to him prior to its promulgation, but because he is said to differ with the President in his right to issue it, and further if he had the right, whether it was politic to do so.

CINCINNATI, 15th.—A fire last night, on the corner of 6th and Baymiller streets, consumed property to the amount of \$400,000. Three firemen were seriously injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14th.—The steamship "Colorado," from Hong Kong, arrived this morning with 370 passengers and 1,100 tons freight. Her dates from Yokohama are to 23rd of Aug. The Japanese authorities have arrested 63 na-

tive Christians. One American and two Englishmen have been murdered by the Japanese at Nagasaki. The French men-of-war have gone there to investigate affairs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—No notices inserted unless paid in advance. Births and deaths, 25c.; marriages, 50c.

BIRTHS.—In this city, on the 13th inst., Mrs. J. Monro Gibson, of a son.

WHITNEY.—At St. Armand, on the 5th inst., the wife of N. S. Whitney, of this city, of a son.

MARRIAGE.—On the 11th inst., at Hochelaga, the wife of Walter Marriage, of this city, of a daughter.

McLAREN.—At Curran, on the 9th inst., the wife of Dr. McLaren, of a son.

CONSELINE.—On the 12th inst., in Lyn, Province of Ontario, the wife of Thos. B. Conseline, of a daughter.

COOKSON.—On Sunday, the 15th inst., at 100 St. Mary street, Mrs. S. Cookson, of a son.

DIED.—BLACH.—At Galveston, Texas, on the 30th August, of yellow fever, Frederick Blach, of this city, aged 25 years.

MARRIED.—KIRKWOOD, ROBERTS.—In Hamilton, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, M. A., John R. Kirkwood, Esq., of Montreal, to Lizzie, daughter of Capt. John Roberts, Staff Officer of Peninsular.

BROCK, DENNIS.—On the 12th inst., at St. John the Evangelist's, Dorchester street, by the Rev. Edmund Wood, A. M., Stuart Brock, Esq., of Hawkesbury, Ontario, to Mary Dennis, eldest daughter of the late Theodore Dennis, M. D., of Hursley, Hants, England.

GRANT, GEORGE.—In this city, on the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Paton, Wm. Grant, Esq., to Rachel, daughter of D. Gorrle, all of this city.

REID, MCINTOSH.—At the Church of the Messiah, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Cordner, Robert Reid, Esq., sculptor, to Eliza, second daughter of N. Nicholas McIntosh, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

LINDSAY, KIRKWOOD.—At St. Lambert, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ball, Mr. John Lindsay, to Miss Agnes Kirkwood.

CURRAN, MEAD.—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, Ontario, by the Rev. Canon Baldwin, A. M., assisted by the Rev. Edward Sullivan, A. B., St. George's Church, Montreal, the Rev. William Ransing Curran, A. B., incumbent of St. Stephen's Church, Montreal, to George, only daughter of Joseph H. Mead, Esq., Toronto.

DIED.—QUINN.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Dorothy Burke, widow of the late Robert Quinn, a native of the County Kildare, Ireland, aged 55 years.

HEATH.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Grace Mabel, infant daughter of Geo. H. Heath, aged 3 months.

BONNELL.—In Toronto, on the 5th inst., of croup, Maud Barbara Muirhead, daughter of Mr. Wm. Bonnell.

GARDINER.—On the 12th inst., Thomas William Taylor Gardiner, aged 8 months and 14 days.

Advertisements.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Matriculation Examinations will commence on the 1st of September, and continue until the 1st of October. Matriculation from any other recognized University will be accepted. Medicine and Medical Pathology.—Hon. John Rolph, LL.D., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.—Walter B. Geikie, M.D., LL.R.C.P., London, Eng. M.R.C.S., and L.M., Edinburgh. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—Charles V. Berryman, M.D., M.A., and Physician to Toronto General Hospital. Institutes of Medicine.—John M. Reid, M.D., Chemistry and Botany.—John Herbert Sangster, M.A., M.D. Surgery and Surgical Pathology.—James Newcombe, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., and Physician to Toronto General Hospital. Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical.—John Fulton, M.D., M.R.C.S., England, L.R.C.P., London. Associate in Clinical Medicine and Surgery.—John King, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., Physician to Toronto General Hospital and Physician to House of Providence. General Pathology.—Hon. John Rolph, M.D., LL.D., M.R.C.S., Eng. Medical Jurisprudence.—Charles V. Berryman, M.D., M.A. Demonstrator of Anatomy.—John Barrick, M.D., LL.R.C.P., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., and L.R.C.S., Edin. Curator of the Museum.—S. P. May, M.D., Naturalist.

The Lectures will commence on the first day of October, and continue six months. GRADUATION.—Spring and Fall, when the examinations will be both written and oral.

Address—JON. ROLPH, 4 Germain street east, to whom apply for any further information. SW-W

GOVERNNESS.—A lady, of some years' experience in Tuition, desires a re-engagement as Resident Governess in a gentleman's family, or as Assistant in a Ladies' School; instructs in English, French, and Drawing, with Music to less advanced pupils. References kindly permitted to Rev. Dr. Irvine, Canada Presbyterian Church, Montreal. For particulars, address, by letter, A.B., Box 32, Montreal Post-office. SW

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP.—BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, complete, 60 cents per dozen by mail, post-paid; FOX'S BOOK OF MARTYRS, 192 pages and 4 engravings, 80 cents per dozen by mail, post-paid. Wholesale and Retail, by F. E. GRAFTON, Bookseller and Stationer, 82 Great St. James street, Montreal. SW-W

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The undersigned will dispose of the increase of his choice and extensive collection of TULIPS at the following rates, viz:—

Named varieties, 25 cents per single Bulb. Ditto, when six Bulbs of a kind are taken, 10c. per Bulb.

The same varieties mixed and without the names, 50c. per dozen, or \$3 per hundred.

For this last sum a very beautiful and well-assorted collection may be obtained.

Offsets of the same varieties (i.e. small Bulbs), some of which should bloom the first year, and all the second year, \$1.50 per 100.

HYACINTHS—finely assorted colors—double and single, \$1.00 per dozen.

Tulips and Hyacinths are perfectly hardy, and require no protection through the winter. They grow well and multiply freely in almost any soil that is tolerably dry, and are the pride of the Garden in May and the early part of June.

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This Loom can be seen at the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston. S. WORTHEN & CO., Manufacturers, Coatnick, P. Q.

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LARGE SALES ADVERTISED.

Sept. 18.—Buffalo Robes on account of Hudson Bay Company.

Oct. 1.—Carte of ship "Agnes," from Bordeaux (Fruit, Oils, Groceries, &c.)—Reuter, Lionnais, & Co.

Oct. 2.—Morning—Annual Fall Trade Sale of Teas.—D. Torrance & Co.

Oct. 2.—Afternoon—Fruit and Groceries.—Chapman, Fraser, & Tylee.

Oct. 3.—Morning—Mediterranean Goods and English Groceries.—A. Urquhart & Co.

Oct. 3.—Afternoon—Groceries, &c.—Rimmer, Gunn, & Co.

Oct. 4.—Annual Fall Tea Sale.—Buchanan & Co.

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