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No 66.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, August 13.

Ere this reaches you the Parliament will have been prorogued, and everything of interest in its proceedings will have been laid before your readers. Perhaps you will permit me to indulge in a rough crayon sketch of the House, seeing that this is the last session of the last Parliament of Canada.

Looking down from the Reporters' Gallery, the most noticeable figure to the right of the Speaker is John A. McDonald, a middle-sized, thin, restless-looking man, whose brilliant, eager eyes watch the proceedings of the House, now with a nervous anxiety, and then with a merry twinkle of undisguised satisfaction. More than any other man in that House he has the power of saying unpleasant things without hurting any one's feelings. He never shrinks from setting the members laughing at his antagonist, when opportunity offers, but the pill is so sugared over with good-humored raillery that even the victim is constrained to enjoy the joke. Right behind "John A." is the portly form of John Hillyard Cameron, a gentleman who has been particularly silent this session, but who is probably "biding his time," knowing that the approaching retirement of the Attorney-General West from partisan politics will enable him to occupy a prominent position in the conservative ranks. Close to Cameron sits the Provincial Secretary, Wm. McDougall, who looks the very model of an editor. His intellectual face is certainly prepossessing. Further down the same range is Joseph Cauchon, with whose face I was utterly disappointed. Disfigured by an ill-looking pair of spectacles one can see nothing in his countenance to admire unless it be a certain dogged determination, a force of character not to be overcome by common obstacles. It is difficult to believe that that man there is one of the most brilliant writers in the Province. Next to McDonald is the diminutive figure of Cartier, whose good-natured face always wears a smile, except when he is speaking, when it is tortured into all sorts of shapes. Then comes Galt, whose broad shoulders seem equal to the task of bearing all the opprobrium that has been heaped upon his financial policy. At the same desk with Galt sits the Hon. T. D. McGee, whose appearance is too familiar to Montreal readers to require description. Still further down the front row the eye rests upon the finest-looking man in the House,—the member for Carleton, Mr. Powell. There are other notables on this side, Bell, Street, Shanly, Cockburn, Chapais, Jones, and Langevin. But I must hurry over to the left.

John Sandfield McDonald occupies the same position on the left of the Speaker that John Alexander does on the right. He is a remarkably thin man, and when walking has almost the appearance of an erect clothes-line. His position as the oldest member in the House gives additional importance to his words. His voice, although weak, is very clear. Next to him sat two Montreal men, Messrs. Dorion and Holton. Midway on the same front range is the member for South Oxford. There is no more noticeable figure in the whole House. A large man every way, his intellect seems in proportion to his physique. Mr. Brown has been compared to Bright. So far as forcible declamation is concerned there may be ground for the comparison, but it is only necessary to listen to the former through a session, in order to be thoroughly convinced that he is not such an extremist as his English compeer. At the same desk with Brown sits Col. Haultain, whose specialty is militia matters. Right behind Brown is the member for Lambton, Mr. McKenzie; with whose appearance I was quite as much disappointed as I was with that of Cauchon. Few members talk more practical common sense, or are more listened to, than McKenzie; and yet it would be difficult to conceive of a more unprepossessing figure. A stranger entering the galleries, if asked to pick out a distinguished man, would point to every desk in the House before he approached McKenzie's. Of Mr. Keller, and one or two others, I would like to say a word or two, but I have already exceeded my space.

The two most promising young men in the House, Messrs. Huntington and Matthew Crooks Cameron, are on this side.

THE HAYING SEASON

has been rather unfavorable. A good deal of the hay has been injured in the making.

A FERRY SQUABBLE

has occupied a good deal of local attention of late. One Joseph Smith has got the ferrying over the Ottawa, and as he has only two small boats to do the work that used to be done with a couple of dozen, his monopoly, like most other monopolies, is a perfect nuisance.

AN ACCIDENT

at Stittsville, nearly resulted in the death of a man named Eastman. He was putting up a house, and it fell, injuring him severely.

THE ADDITIONS

to Rideau Hall are progressing rapidly. They are so large as to give the old castle a very diminutive appearance.

THE TROOPS

are to leave shortly. CARLETON.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

QUEBEC, August 11, 1866.

Twenty-one rafts of timber have arrived during the past week. There is still a continued falling off in the quantity of timber measured to date, as compared with the two former years.

The Americans are still purchasing lumber, and much that was intended for this market will find its way to the States.

Six hundred and thirty vessels have arrived from sea to date comprising 371,723 tons, and twenty-five steamships, 24,269 tons; from the

lower ports 88 vessels, 8,511 tons,—being an increase of 20 vessels, 2,891 tons.

The river steamers continue to be fully employed with freight and passengers both on the upper and lower routes of the St. Lawrence.

Fifty-two vessels have cleared from this port during the past week, and there have been forty-nine arrivals.

The only naval and military intelligence to note is the arrival of the S. S. troop ship "Orontes" from Halifax with officers and detachments of troops for regiments serving in Canada; and a wing of the 25th Regiment, from Montreal, to be followed shortly by the remainder, en route for England. A large number of troops are still encamped near Lake Beauport and at Point Levis, engaged on the fortifications in progress at those places.

The new steamer "Union," Capt. Davidson, has proceeded on her first trip to the lower ports with a full complement of freight and passengers.

Ample preparations are making for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Press Association expected here on the 23rd instant.

No local news of importance or interest to communicate at this time.

Very warm weather, but pleasant, and suitable for the growing crops. Markets well supplied with fresh vegetables and abundant quantity of fruit, at very moderate prices.

SILVER.

THE TOWNSHIPS VOLUNTEERS.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

SIR:—Having just read the report of Major-General Lindsay on the state of the Militia in Canada, in which mention is made in several places of the Volunteer companies of the County of Bedford, I feel that it would be an injustice to them to allow it to pass without a few remarks, and I also wish to place before the public a few facts which are not to be found in that document.

In No. 15 of the General's report, he mentions that "from Col. Elrington's report it is evident that the Waterloo and 1st Granby companies are defective." The Colonel never inspected these companies, but merely saw them, when, upon one occasion, they were brigaded with the 25th Regt., 7th Fusiliers, and Rifle Brigade at St. Armands, a day or two after the affair at Pigeon Hill; how then was he able to judge of their efficiency?

"The 2nd Waterloo (Capt. Fourdrinier) and Granby (Capt. Miller) are indifferent in military knowledge." This, of course, refers particularly to the officers. I leave you, Mr. Editor, to judge whether that be true or not, when I inform you that the officers of the latter company have all first-class certificates; the former two first-class and one second, besides two sergeants and two corporals with certificates. In the same paragraph the St. John's companies are spoken of as "fairly drilled;" in Col. Fane's report as "wanting drill."

No. 25 of Gen. Lindsay's report somewhat enlightens us as to Capt. Carter's conduct at the retreat from St. Armands. From whom the inquiry was made concerning Capt. Carter's illness I know not; I can only say that it was not from any officer in the detachment under his command, as they never heard before that Capt. Carter had a fit that morning. He was tired out, no doubt,—so were they all; but I should hardly imagine his medical adviser would prescribe brandy and water to be taken at short intervals throughout the day for a fit.

I see by Capt. Carter's report, page 10, that Capt. Miller's company is reported "well drilled;" rather contradictory, I should judge, compared with the other reports (page 5, General Lindsay's, and page 14, Col. Elrington's.) Col. Elrington makes no allowance for the Phillipsburg and Frelighsburg companies, who were only of 3 months' standing. The report will probably be beneficial to their future "efficiency."

The last time No. 2 Waterloo was inspected was by Col. Fletcher, at St. John's, 21st April, 1866, and there can be no doubt, from information received, that they passed as creditable an inspection as any company in Lower Canada, not even excepting your crack city corps, who have proved so effective.

Again, in General Lindsay's report of No. 1 Waterloo, and No. 2 Granby, they are spoken of as being fairly drilled, but Col. Elrington says they "know nothing of their drill." Contradiction again!

This was the second time the above-named companies have been out on frontier service, but they have not even been served out with knapsacks or haversacks. How, then, can you expect the men to be as soldiers ought to be? The blame there lies with the militia authorities, and not with these companies. Clothing has also been applied for, the present uniforms having seen nearly four years' service.

By giving this epistle an insertion in your valuable paper, you will receive the thanks of the Eastern townships volunteers, and the public in general in this district.

Yours respectfully,

SHEFFORD.

Shefford, C. E., Aug. 2.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, 11th.—The SPEAKER took the chair at 11 o'clock.

The following bills passed a second reading: Hon. Mr. Burnham, Fenelon Falls bill, also Northumberland Bank bill. Hon. Mr. Blair, Quebec Trinity House powers extension bill; Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau: Municipal institutions of Upper Canada bill.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock. The following bills were read a third time: Hon. Mr. Campbell: Municipal institutions of Upper Canada, also mortgages law amendment bill of Upper Canada. Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau: Seigneurial act explanation bill.

Several bills from the Assembly passed a second reading, and were referred to Committee.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

OTTAWA, 11th Aug.—The SPEAKER took the chair at 11 a.m.

Atty.-General CARTIER moved that there be three distinct meetings of the House on Monday, the first from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., the second from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., and the third from half-past 7. Carried.

The following bills were read a second time, considered in committee, and read a third time and passed:—To amend the act relating to abuses prejudicial to agriculture, Mr. Bellerose; To amend the law in respect of verdicts by jurors, Mr. Wood; for more effectually securing the liberty of the subject, Mr. Wood.

On motion of Mr. Morrison the bill to enable Hugh Burgess to obtain a patent of certain new and useful improvements was considered in committee and read a third time and passed.

On motion of Atty.-Gen. MACDONALD the bill to amend the act respecting election of members of the legislature was considered in committee and reported.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Atty.-Gen. MACDONALD moved the further consideration of the proposed resolutions on the subject of the general government and legislatures of U.C.

The resolutions were then adopted *seriatim*.

Atty.-General MACDONALD moved an address to Her Majesty founded on the resolutions carried.

The motion was then agreed to.

On motion of Atty.-Gen. MACDONALD, the bill granting a supply to Her Majesty was read a second time.

The House then adjourned at 5 till ten o'clock on Monday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, August 13th.—The House met at 11 a.m.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the House go into Committee to consider certain resolutions respecting the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada.

The discussion continued till one o'clock without any result.

The House adjourned till three p.m.

The House met at three o'clock.

Attorney-General MACDONALD moved the third reading of the bill to enable compensation to be made to the heirs of Mrs. Elizabeth McKay, for the erroneous issue by the Crown of letters patent for lands to which she was entitled.

After some discussion, the bill was read a third time.

The bill was reported from Committee with amendments, which were read a first time; second reading fixed for another sitting.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—In the afternoon on the motion for the second reading of a bill to delay the issue of writs for the Legislative Councilors who would retire this year.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER explained the object of the bill, and the reason of introducing it, as found in the bill, setting forth the address for the Confederation scheme, and the almost certainty of the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament to be reproduced by the Parliament of British North America. Twelve elected members must retire this autumn; writs for re-election would be returnable on the 1st November, till which time the present members would retain their seats. Authority to change the duration of the term of service was expressly recognized in the act as one of the cases to be reserved for the assent of the Queen.

Hon. Mr. DONOHUE argued at some length against the bill, urging that it was a breach of the constitution, and part of the bargain of the Government to obtain the assent of the Legislative Council to Confederation. This was the second bargain made. The other was the promise to the English speaking members for Lower Canada respecting schools, which had been abandoned.

Hon. Mr. BROWN objected that Government had not made that bargain.

Hon. Mr. DONOHUE said he would hold, and the country would hold him responsible for this and all other bad legislation of this assembly of the last two sessions. He moved the six months' hoist.

The House rose at six o'clock.

On resuming consideration of the Upper House Elections Bill.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said a division might be taken on Mr. DONOHUE's amendment for the six months' hoist without further discussion.

Division was taken on the amendment,—Ayes 17; Nays 35.

The bill was then referred to Committee forthwith, reported without amendment, and read a third time on division and passed.

The House then went into committee on the bill to amend Chapter 32, Consolidated Statutes of Canada relative to Agriculture, Hon. Mr. McGee.

Reported without amendment.

Hon. Mr. DONOHUE objected to the third reading, as the bill involved the expenditure of public money, and should therefore have originated in Committee. The objection not being maintained the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. H. CAMERON moved the House into Committee on certain resolutions respecting the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada.

The House went into Committee and reported resolution on.

Hon. Mr. DONOHUE's amendment on election bill.

Report to be received to-morrow.

The third reading of the Supply Bill was then moved.

Mr. MCGIVERN took the opportunity of calling attention to the Tariff Bill recently passed in the States, which would have the effect of crushing our shipping interest, which had grown 300 per cent in the last seven years.

The 20th section of the bill provided that "if any goods, &c., at any port of the States on northern, northwestern, or northeastern frontier, be laden upon any vessel belonging wholly or in

part to subjects of a foreign country, and shall be taken thence to a foreign port to be reloaded and reshipped to any other port in the United States, or said frontier, either by the same or any other vessel, foreign or American, with intent to evade the provisions of the 4th section of the act concerning navigation of the United States approved March, 1817, said goods shall on their arrival at such named port or place, be seized and forfeited to the United States, and the vessel shall pay a tonnage duty of 50 cents per ton." The more we yield to their aggressive policy, the more we would be required to yield. He also referred to other measures lately adopted in the States, and said the time had arrived for the people of this country to make a stand. He was in favor of any course to bring the people of the United States to their senses. The canals could be closed to their trade.

After further discussion the Supply bill was passed.

Hon. Mr. BROWN called attention to the scheme of the issue of debentures, and advised an issue for smaller amounts, so that mechanics and others might take them.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND said one hundred dollar debentures were small enough. He did not think the banks would care for the issue of smaller, as they would be likely to diminish their deposits.

The House adjourned at 12.15.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, 14th.—The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The following bills were read a third time:—Hon. Mr. Blair: McKay's Estate bill, also Bureau of Agriculture bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BLAIR the Municipal Institutions Upper Canada bill was adopted as amended in the Legislative Assembly.

The Hon. Sir N. F. BELLEAU moved the third reading of the Supply Bill.—Carried.

The Hon. Sir N. F. BELLEAU announced that His Excellency the Governor General would prorogue Parliament to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The House then adjourned until four o'clock to receive certain bills from the Legislative Assembly.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 o'clock.

The House having completed the business of the session adjourned until half-past 10 to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—The House met to-day at 11 o'clock.

Mr. CARLING moved that three thousand copies of the Municipal and Assessment Bills of Upper Canada be printed in one volume, for distribution. Carried.

Hon. Mr. McDUGALL laid on the table the return to an address for papers respecting the damages by the Fenian invasion.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked whether any decision had been arrived at in reference to sending a delegation to England to meet the representatives of the other Provinces and Imperial Government, relative to Confederation.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—There is to be a deputation to go to England, which will be headed by the Governor-General. The time is a matter of discussion at this moment between the Imperial and the Canadian government. It is not yet known when it will be convenient for them to receive us, but we shall go home as soon as it has been arranged between the two governments.

A number of bills were brought down from the Upper House with amendments, which were agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1 till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when Parliament will be prorogued by His Excellency.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

OTTAWA, 14th.—While waiting the bills from the Upper House an irregular conversation took place.

Hon. J. S. McDONALD taunted the Government with keeping open so long several important vacancies, including the magistracy of Huron and Bruce and the shrievalty of Quebec. He also assailed the administrative acts of the Government and charged them with keeping a majority of the newspapers on their side by the use of their patronage.

Hon. Mr. McDUGALL characterized those imputations as calculated to injure the name of the Province in other countries, denying that more patronage was now given the journals than when Mr. Sandfield McDonald's own Government was in office. He contended it was not surprising that the majority of the press supported the Government since the leaders of both parties and the great majority in the House and country did.

Hon. Mr. McDUGALL, replying to the remarks of Mr. Brown last night, stated that the Fenian raids, and the movements to check them, &c., were good reasons for Government not calling Parliament earlier, and that Mr. Cardwell, before retiring from the Colonial Office, and Lord Carnarvon, since he entered it, informed the Canadian Government of the impossibility of getting a measure for the completion of confederation through the Imperial Parliament this session.

THE PROROGATION.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—This day His Excellency the Governor General came down to the Legislative Council Chamber and assented to the following Acts in the name of Her Majesty:—An Act to amend an Act of the present Session entitled an Act to protect the inhabitants of Lower Canada against lawless aggressions from subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty. To amend Act 25th Vic., chap. 30, to enable the ratepayers of the County of Lincoln to select a more convenient place for the County Town. To establish the concession line between ranges 4 and 5 Township of Buckingham from lot 10 to River du Livere. To amend the Acts respecting the College of Regipolis, and to erect the same into a University. To incorporate the St. Patrick's Asylum of Ottawa. To amend the City of Hamilton Debentures Act of 1864, by giving to the city ad-

ditional powers in selling lands for arrears of taxes, and for more clearly defining the rights and liabilities of purchasers of land sold under the Act, and for other purposes. To amend the 38th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada. To revive the Act 26th Vic., chap. 16, and to extend the time for the completion of the Hamilton and Port Dover Railroad. To amend the Act incorporating the Massawippi Valley Railroad Company. To incorporate the Pierreville Steam Mills Company. For the incorporation of the Canada Vine Growers' Association. Specially to incorporate the Rossin House Hotel Company. To incorporate the South-Eastern Companies Junction Railroad Company. To incorporate the Ottawa City Passenger Railroad Company.—To amend the act concerning the erection and division of parishes and buildings, and repairing churches, parsonage houses, church yards, and fabrique meetings. (Chap. 18 Con. Stat.) To incorporate the Montreal Club. To amend the act incorporating the Mercantile Library Association, Montreal. To confirm the will of the late Robt. Jackson, Township of Scarborough. To enable the Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, to sell real estate. To incorporate the College of St. Jerome, in the town of Berlin. To attach part of the Township of Aylmer to the parish of St. Vital de Lambton, in Beauce county. To authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit: Hewitt Bernard as a member of the Society and a Barrister-at-Law. To incorporate the town of St. Ours. For indemnifying members of the Executive Government and others for the unavoidable departure from the provisions of the Audit Act, occasioned by the necessity of maintaining a large militia force on active duty on the frontier in the years 1865 and 1866. To facilitate the rendering of judgments in the Court of Queen's Bench and Superior Court, Lower Canada. To amend the act respecting Attorneys-at-Law. To amend the law of Crown and Criminal procedure and evidence at trials in Upper Canada. To divide the Township of Wawanosh into two separate municipalities. To attach part of the Township of Broughton to the Parish of St. Frederick, in the County of Beauce. To amend the act to incorporate the Cure of the Parish of Notre Dame de Quebec. To amend the act 27th and 28th Vic., chap. 71, intitled an act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the city of Hamilton. To amend chap. 44 Con. Stat. of Canada, relating to Patents of Invention. Act respecting the hearing of Causes in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada. To incorporate the Bothwell Tram R.R. and Bridge Co. To authorize the amalgamation of the Western Co's. Permanent Building and Savings Society with the Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society. To incorporate certain persons under the name of the St. Lawrence Navigation Co. Respecting persons in custody charged with high treason or felony. To amend the act respecting the Court of Impeachment in Upper Canada. To amend the law respecting the appointment of Recorders in Upper Canada. To amend the act passed in the 26th year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 59, intitled an act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Tow-boat Co. Act further to amend the charter of the Quebec Bank. To amend the act relating to the Canada Landed Credit Co. To extend and define the powers of the Savings Bank known under the name of La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec. To vest certain lands in the Rector and Church Wardens of St. James' Church, Toronto. To authorize the Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of the Town of Woodstock, in communion with the Church of Scotland, to sell certain lots in the said town, held in trust for the said congregation. To incorporate the Ottawa Natural History Society. To incorporate the Waterloo, Magog, and Stanstead Railway Company. To amend Chap. 70 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, intitled, "An act respecting Joint Stock Companies for the construction of roads and certain other works." To amend Sec. 9, Chap. 6 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, respecting Tavern Keepers and the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors. To erect a new Municipality in the County of Beauharnois, under the name of St. Etienne de Beauharnois. To confirm and make valid the will of the late George Desbarats in Upper Canada. To legalize a certain By-law and Debentures of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce. To incorporate the Town of Bothwell, and to define the limits thereof. To authorize the sale of the Peterboro' and Chemung Lake Railway, and for other purposes. To amend the Charter of the British and Canadian School Society of Montreal. To legalize and confirm the Agreement made between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway. To authorize the Hartford Oil Company to hold and convey certain Lands. To authorize the New York and Canada Oil Company to hold and convey certain Lands. To authorize the Wyoming Petroleum Company to hold and convey certain Lands. To provide for the sale of the Rectory Lands of this Province. To amend the act incorporating the College of Ottawa, and to grant certain privileges to the said college. To provide funds towards defraying the expenses incurred for matters necessary to the efficiency of the Registry Laws of Lower Canada. To authorize the Corporation of the Township of St. Vincent, in Grey county, to construct a Harbor at the mouth of Big Head River in said township, to impose and collect harbor dues and for other purposes. Further to amend the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada. To place the Wesleyan Methodist Church and property situated on the south side of Queen street, Toronto, under the direction of the model deed of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in connection with the English Conference, for the better management thereof, and to vest the same in certain trustees under the said deed. To amend and extend the provisions of the act incorporating the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaver River Railway Company, and of the acts attending the same. To amend the provisions of several acts relating to the city of Montreal, and for other purposes. To incorporate the Institut des Artisans Canadiens de Montreal. To amend the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada.

da. To amend the law of Upper Canada relating to Crown debtors. To incorporate the Globe Printing Company. To incorporate the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal. To confirm the settlement made by Charlotte Henderson, deceased, of an undivided moiety of lands in Upper Canada. To authorize Mr. John Bickell to construct a bridge over the River St. Charles. To enable the Municipality of the town of Belleville to purchase a site for a public cemetery, and to exempt the Roman Catholic ratepayers of said municipality from taxation on account of the same. To incorporate the Ursuline Academy of Chatham. To incorporate the Belleville and Marmora R.R. Co. To amend chapter 128 Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, entitled an act respecting the administration of justice in unorganized tracts. To provide for ascertaining what persons have rights in the Commons of Berthier and Isle du Pads. To authorize the issuing of letters patent of invention to Arthur Rankin, for a new and hitherto unknown kind of fuel. To amend the Municipal Act of L.C. To further amend the act to incorporate the International Bridge Co. To incorporate the Roxton Mining Co. To incorporate the Dresden and G.W. Oil Company. To authorize the construction of a tramway from the village of Orangeville, in the county of Wellington to some point on the G.T.R. west of Toronto. To extend the provisions of the Act 25th Vic., chap. 10, entitled An Act to confirm and establish certain roads in the township of Rosch. To divide the municipality of Gaspe Bay, South and York, in the county of Gaspe, into two separate municipalities. To extend the period for the completion of the works of the North Shore Railway and St. Maurice Navigation and Land Company. To authorize the Town of Stratford to issue debentures for redeeming outstanding debentures. To authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the estate of the late Hon. Peter Adamson. To incorporate the Crystal Lake Cemetery Company. To amend the charter of the Quebec Fire Insurance Company. To vest the Protestant Burial Ground at Hudson in the incumbent and churchwardens of St. James' Church, Vandreville. To amend the Act to incorporate L'Institut Canadien Français de la cité d'Ottawa. To incorporate the village of New Edinburgh, County of Carleton. To erect the Township of Wickham into two separate municipalities. To amend the Act passed in the 27th and 28th years of Her Majesty's reign respecting the granting of charters of incorporation to a Manufacturing and Mining Company. To incorporate the Bank of Simcoe. To amend the Act incorporating the Quebec Marine Insurance Company. To enable Casimir Stanislas Gzowski, and Hon. David Lewis McPherson to obtain letters patent for the invention of certain improvements in treating ores and alloys, and in obtaining metals and other products therefrom. To incorporate the Steel, Iron and Railway Works Co. (limited). To declare and settle the construction of the marriage settlement of Harriet Marguerite Gage, and confirming the assurances made thereunder. To amend the acts respecting the Duties of Excise, and to collect the duty thereby imposed on spirits. To incorporate the Société des Passages du Pont Neuf de St. Hyacinthe. To enable Pierre Remond Jay and the Hon. Louis Antoine Dessaulles to take out jointly patents of invention for machines and inventions in this act mentioned. To incorporate the Board of Trade of the city of London. To amend the P.O. Act. To incorporate the Mercantile Literary Club. To naturalize John Rogers. To complete the separation of the County of Peel from York. Act respecting the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada. To remove doubts as to the legality of the Canon of the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec respecting the Parish and Chapels of Quebec. To amend the act respecting Civil Courts' Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction. To authorize the admission of W. Lynn Smart as a barrister in Upper Canada. To authorize Margaret Bessier to sell a block of land in Ottawa for the benefit of her son, devise, a minor. Act for the improvement of Napane River. To erect the parish of St. Bonaventure, in Drummond County, into separate Municipalities. To empower John Auld to dispose of certain real and personal estate, the property of his minor children. Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Co. Capitalization Arracts Act, 1866. To enable Philip Pearson Harris to obtain a patent for a machine for refining and deodorizing crude petroleum oil. To incorporate the St. Patrick's Hall Association, Montreal. To enable Hon. Philip H. Moore to obtain a patent for the invention of a new method of manufacturing peat into coal by the process of steam. To incorporate the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston. To permit the issue of letters patent for certain new and useful inventions to Henry John Boswell. To authorize the issue to J.D. Whelpley and J. J. Storer of letters patent for a new and improved system of treating metallic ores. To amend an act respecting the Volunteers. To regulate the means of egress from Public Buildings. To amend the act incorporating the city of Three Rivers. To incorporate the Union Insurance Company of Canada. To incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Johns in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kingston. To incorporate the Bank of London. To authorize the incorporation of the Cobourg, Peterboro, and Marmora Railroad and Mining Company, and for other purposes. To repeal the act to legalize certain assessments in the city of Toronto, and to enable the said city to recover taxes rated and charged. To incorporate the Society called La Caisse d'Epargne de la Section St. Joseph de la Société de Tempérance de Montreal. To amend Chap. 27 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting masters and servants in country parts. To amend Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada in so far as it relates to certain water courses in the district of Iberville. To amend an act of the present session intitled, "An act to provide for the sale of Rectory lands in this Province." To amend the Act 29th Vic., chap. 7, respecting works connected with the defence of the Province. To amend chap. 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada respecting public education. To continue for a limited time several acts therein mentioned. To amend the Commissioners' Court act for Lower Canada. To amend the act incorporating the Belleville Seminary, and to confer on the same University powers in so far as regards degrees in arts. To amend the charter of the Bank of Canada. To incorporate the Long Point Co. To confirm the title of lands held in trust for certain Indian residents in this Province. To provide for the

issue of Provincial Notes. To enable the Canadian Loan and Investment Co., incorporated under the Imperial Companies Act of 1862, to sell and dispose of certain lands tenanted and mortgaged as security, held by them in Upper Canada. To amend the act incorporating the Canada Central Railway Co. To enable Joseph Robinson, of Rawdon, to be examined by the Law Society of Upper Canada for admission as an Attorney and Solicitor. To adjust the boundary lines and settle the titles in certain ranges of the township of Grenville. To amend the act respecting duties of customs and the tariff of duties payable under them. Act respecting Municipal Institutions in Upper Canada. To amend the Medical act of Upper Canada. To amend and consolidate the separate acts respecting the assessment of property in Upper Canada. To amend the law respecting appeals in cases of summary convictions, and returns thereof by Justices of the Peace in U.C. To make further provision in relation to the temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province. To enable Hugh Burgess to obtain a patent for new and useful improvements. To amend chapter 6 Con. Stat. of Canada, intitled an act respecting elections of members of the Legislature. To prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms and practice of military evolutions or exercises, and to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for the purpose, as dangerous to the public peace. To incorporate the Fenelon Falls, Minden, Haliburton, and Northern Lakes Steam Navigation Company. To amend the act incorporating the Bank of Northumberland. To amend the law respecting the inspection of leather and raw hides. To amend and consolidate the acts to impose a tax on dogs, and provide for the better protection of sheep in Upper Canada. To explain certain provisions of the Seigniorial Act. To amend chap. 26 of the Con. Stat. for Lower Canada, intitled an act respecting abuses prejudicial to agriculture. To extend the powers of the Trinity House, Quebec. To amend the law in respect of verdicts by jurors in U.C. Act respecting the bar of L.C. To enable compensation to be made to the heirs of the late Mrs. Elizabeth McKay for erroneous issue by the Crown of letters patent for lands to which she was entitled. To amend chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies. To amend an Act of the present Session, intitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada." For the more effectually securing the Liberty of the Subject. To amend the act to amend and consolidate the provisions contained in the acts and Ordinances relating to the Corporation of, and Supply of Water to, the City of Quebec.

Then the Hon. the SPEAKER of the Legislative Assembly addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—
May it please Your Excellency:—
Immediately upon the opening of the present Session, the attention of the Legislature was directed by Your Excellency to the outrages which had been committed upon the soil of Canada by a lawless band of marauders, who had crossed the frontier at various points from the neighboring States and assailed the lives and property of our peaceable citizens. The formidable aspect of this invasion had compelled Your Excellency, by the advice of your Ministers, to call out for active service a large portion of the volunteer militia force of the Province, and to incur considerable expense in defending the frontier from aggression. No sooner had we returned from Your Excellency's presence, than, with an alacrity and unanimity unprecedented in the history of Parliament, the bills were passed through all their stages, conferring upon Your Excellency the necessary powers for dealing summarily with all those misguided persons who had been or might be hereafter concerned in the senseless movement which is known by the name of Fenianism, and empowering the Government to act with the utmost promptness in the maintenance of law and order throughout the land. It is a subject of sincere congratulation and thankfulness that the loyalty, vigor, and foresight which were displayed by the Legislature upon that occasion, and which met with a hearty response and approval from the public at large, have been instrumental in allaying popular excitement, restoring confidence to the community, and frustrating the machinations of the Queen's enemies in their evil designs against Her Majesty's Colonies on this continent.

In view of the approaching change in the political condition of British North America, our attention has been seriously directed to the formation of the Local Governments of Upper and Lower Canada to be connected hereafter by a federative union with the Maritime Provinces. Resolutions embodying the opinions of the legislature upon this momentous question have been matured, agreed upon, and transmitted to Your Excellency to be forwarded for the consideration of the Imperial Government. The gradual but decided change of public opinion in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on behalf of a closer alliance with Canada, the favor with which the scheme of Confederation has been received by the most eminent statesmen in the mother country, and the satisfaction evinced throughout these Provinces at the prospect of political union with those who are already so nearly connected with us by ties of interest and friendly intercourse, agree in encouraging the hope that we are about to enter upon a new era, wherein the British colonies in North America will become a great, powerful, and wealthy nation, cleaving the closer to the parent State because of the freedom we enjoy under the beneficent rule of our beloved Queen.

Notwithstanding the absorbing interest which has naturally attached to the grave constitutional questions connected with the safety, protection, and future government of the Canadas, the attention of Parliament has been directed to various other measures of minor importance for the improvement of our municipal system, the fostering of native industry, and the general advancement of our material prosperity. The Code of Civil Procedure for Lower Canada has also received the approval of the Legislature after mature consideration by a select committee of members of the legal profession from that section of the Province.

The number of bills, both public and private, which have been just submitted to your Excellency's sanction will testify to the zeal and assiduity with which the Legislature has fulfilled its responsible duties during the present Session.

I have now the honor to present for your Excellency's acceptance, a bill intitled an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the financial year ending on the 30th day of June, 1867, and for other purposes connected with the civil service.

To this bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words:—"In Her Majesty's name His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this bill."

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to reserve the following bills for the consideration of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon:—

An act to postpone for a limited time the issuing of writs for the next election of members of the Legislative Council—assented to 8th June, 1866. An act to authorize the apprehension and detention until the 8th day of June, 1867, of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiring against Her Majesty's person or Government. An act to protect the inhabitants of Lower Canada against lawless aggressions from subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty.

Lord Monck then closed the fifth session of the eight Provincial Parliament with the following speech from the throne:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I have much pleasure in releasing you from further attendance in Parliament, and I observe, with satisfaction, the large amount of important business, both public and private, which you have transacted during the session.

The completion of the Code of Civil Procedure in L.C. is a permanent memorial of the ability and industry of those who devised it and carried the project into execution, and cannot fail to be highly advantageous to those who live within that portion of the Province.

By the acts for amending the laws relating to the municipal system of that Province, already admirable, they will be further consolidated and improved.

It must be a source of satisfaction to you to feel that the credit of the Province will be strengthened, and her commercial operations will be extended, by the changes which have been made in the duties on imports, and other financial alterations tending to reduce the cost of living in Canada. We may confidently expect that the effect of the tariff, which you have adopted, will be to provide for the public wants without opening new sources of taxation, and to increase the available resources of the country by enlarging the markets for the industry of the people.

The establishment of telegraphic connection between the portions of the dominions of our Queen, situated on the opposite sides of the Atlantic Ocean, has been hailed in Canada with feelings of the utmost satisfaction. The success of the great undertaking cannot fail to advance the progress of civilization, to extend the operations of trade, and thereby to promote the peace and prosperity of the world at large.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the public service of the current year. It shall be my object and that of my advisers to administer your grants so as to secure at once economy and efficiency. I am particularly gratified that you have enabled me to make provision for those who have suffered by the loss of relations, or have been wounded during the late attack on the Province. This act is a just tribute on your part to the patriotism of the men upon whom devolves the defence of the Province, and will prove to the survivors that they do not serve an ungenerous or ungrateful country.

The votes for purposes of public defence are on a scale which will enable the Government to improve the efficiency of the volunteers in armament equipments and drill; and no exertions will be wanting to apply your grants with effect in each of these particulars.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I rejoice that you have completed your part of the plan for the union of the colonies of British North America, and I shall not fail to transmit to the Secretary of State for the colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty, your address on this subject. In bringing to a close the last session likely to be held under the act for the union of the two Canadas, I congratulate the Parliament, which that law called into existence, on the retrospect afforded by the events of the last quarter of a century in this Province. You can mark during that period the firm consolidation of your institutions, both political and municipal, the extended settlement of your country, the development of your internal resources and foreign trade, the improvement and simplification of your laws, and, above all, the education, which the adoption of the system of responsible government has afforded to your statesmen in the well-tried ways of the British constitution. The same principles, the application of which has been attended with so much advantage in the smaller union, will be the guide of your course in the larger sphere of action on which you are now about to enter; and I fervently pray that the blessings which you have hitherto enjoyed, may be given in larger measure to that new nationality of which you will form a part, and the dimensions of which will entitle it to a high place amongst the powers of the world.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

(From the Daily News, July 28.)

So little are the different agencies connected with the cable-laying expedition of this year understood, that it may be useful to briefly recapitulate information we have already laid before the public. The Atlantic cable about to be thrown open to the public, is manufactured by the Telegraph Construction Company, and owned by the Anglo-American Company. It may, perhaps, save some confusion of ideas if we again state that the original Atlantic Telegraph Company has a comparatively remote interest in the new cable, and that the words, "guaranteed 8 per cent," must not be taken too literally.

The real Atlantic Telegraph preference shares are the £10 ones of the Anglo-American Company, and the holders of these are guaranteed more than 20 per cent before the Atlantic Telegraph shareholders receive a penny. If it should happen that the first year's earnings of the cable do not exceed £125,000—an improbable contingency—the whole of that sum will be divided among the holders of Anglo-American stock. The paid-up capital of the Anglo-American

Company is £500,000. A further sum of £100,000 is to be handed over to the Construction Company when the line is opened; and for this £600,000, the first £125,000 earned each year by electrical communication between Europe and the United States is secured by charter to the shareholders of the Anglo-American Company. In other words, the latter's shares are Atlantic Telegraph preference ones with a guarantee of 20 per cent.

Another point upon which frequent questions are asked is the rate at which messages will be conveyed between England and America. After carefully estimating the probable demand, it has been settled to fix the tariff at £1 per word, and to send no messages of less than 20 words each. This high rate has been decided on in the hope of keeping the company's business within practicable limits, and from the number of applications already made, the amount of this would not seem to be over-estimated. As communication is said to be as rapid on a long submarine wire as on an overland electric line, the material reward of the promoters of the Anglo-American Company bids fair to equal the honor and repute which will be cheerfully awarded them. The battle with difficulties has been as long and gallant as the victory appears to be certain and assured, and all England will rejoice at the golden prize proving substantial and increasing. The latest tests show the broken cable of 1865 to be even more electrically perfect than when laid,—a sufficient testimony to the durability of these long submarine lines.

(Correspondence of the London Times, July 24.)

Most of the chief officials connected with the old Atlantic Company and the new Anglo-American are still waiting at Valentia for the completion of the great work. Mr. Latimer Clark has been here some days. As electrical engineer to the company he has to report upon and decide whether or not the cable has been truly laid. It will be given over to him for this purpose about midday on Saturday next, and his strict test for "conductivity" and insulation will probably occupy some 24 hours. When the cable has passed through this last ordeal, it will be accepted by the company as completely laid; and, as far as scientific skill can tell, the great electrical problem of nearly the last 10 years will have been solved.

A continuous stream of applications is flowing day by day on Mr. Glass, offering almost any sums for priority of messages to America when the line is opened. It has been determined that no messages except those of the English and American Government will have any priority at all, save those which arrive after the line has been publicly declared open. Mr. Glass, the managing director of the company, now seldom leaves the telegraph house at Foilhummerum, either night or day. Even during the very short interval of his absence every message and signal is brought to him, no matter at what time of the night.

It is only fair to say at what we hope may be the successful conclusion of this great enterprise that from first to last the credit of its achievement is almost solely due to him. His energy, his organization, and not a little of his capital, have kept the various plans going, and if the Atlantic cable is laid this time Mr. Glass may fairly claim the chief honors of its success.

In anticipation of its completion, a great fête is preparing here for all the country people between this and even as far as Killarney who may choose to come on the hospitable invitation offered to all around. The Knight of Kerry and Mr. Glass are to be the entertainers. Fireworks and illuminations have arrived from Dublin, and everything seems to promise a grand gala day and night to commemorate the successful laying of the Atlantic cable in 1866.

THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE.—RESULTS OF THE WAR.

One of the most singular circumstances connected with the recent short but sanguinary war in Europe is the fact that it has been waged, and the preliminaries of peace been arranged, without the active intervention of the three great powers of Austria, Russia, and France. Prussia alone, with Bismarck at her head,—a phenomenon of statesmanship and diplomacy,—now proposes to enlarge the boundaries of her country and alter the map of Central Europe with as little opposition and as much *délat* as did the Great Napoleon sixty years ago. Since the armistice has been concluded, and the events which constitute the basis of peace begin to crystallize into shape, we see more and more clearly that Napoleon has raised up a rival who is endowed with the shrewdness of Metternich and the boldness of the great Napoleon. In the preliminaries for peace, the minor German States which sided with Austria are rigorously excluded, and the King of Prussia looks upon any differences of opinion between them and himself as matters to be settled by him, without any foreign interference.

The new independent nationality in Southern Germany will be almost entirely under the control of Prussia, since it is one of her creation, and will form a powerful barrier, and, if necessary, a foe to Austria. In area and population it will be equal to a second-class power in Europe, and can easily be constituted a Prussian bulwark against the possible future hostile attitudes of France and Austria.

One of the greatest and best effects of this war will be to nationalize the German States. The time had come when it was necessary for them to choose between an Austrian and Prussian protectorate. Had Austria obtained a firm foothold in Schleswig-Holstein, there is little doubt but that the blighting influence of her tyrannical power would have made itself felt over the whole of Germany; and the House of Hapsburg, the deadliest enemy to progress and civilization, would have greatly increased its power in northern Europe.

The ultramontane party look upon the probable decline of Austria, which has always been the right arm of the Papal power, with evident consternation and dismay, and see in it the certain extinguishment of the temporal power of the Pope. The following gloomy view of affairs from the Paris *Monde* is probably a true one:—

"If Austria succumbs there will be no State depending upon the Vicar of Jesus Christ. All will have abjured the official character of the Catholic faith. There will be numerically Catholic peoples; the Protestants will dare to call themselves a Protestant nation. England and Prussia will make a show of their pretended orthodoxy, and the mass of the Catholics in France, Spain, and Germany will let fall the throne of Pius IX,—that visible sign of the Ca-

tholicity of the nations. Remaining faithful to that grand cause, Austria testifies to it by her defeats. If she is irremediably vanquished she will have all the honor of the combat. She will close the Catholic cycle of modern peoples. The Church and the world will enter upon new struggles, struggles full of obscurity, the conditions of which it is impossible to determine."

THE FRONTIER OF FRANCE.

The Paris treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, restored the French frontier as it existed in 1792, before the outbreak of the revolutionary wars. At that time, hardly a single town, which, from 1815 up to the present year, belonged to the German Confederation, lay within the frontier of France. The treaty gave, however, to conquered France, in excess of its old landmarks, the towns of Saarbrück and Saarlouis, which now belong to Prussia, the town of Landau, situate in the present Bavarian Palatinate, and the towns of Charlemont, Marienburg, and Chimay, which now form part of the Belgian Kingdom. The grant was taken back by the Second Paris Peace of the 20th of November, 1815, as a punishment for the new disturbance of the peace of Europe by the restoration of the Napoleonic rule.

The only years in the entire history of Germany from 887 until the present day, when the Rhine constituted the recognized frontier between Germany and France, were those from 1801 to 1814. The victorious armies of the Republic had, in 1794 and the following years, extended the French territory to the long-coveted goal. In February, 1798, the French Commissioner Rudler organized the conquered territory into four French provinces, under the names of Roer, Rhine and Mosel, Mount Tonnerre, and Sarre, having for their capitals, Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblenz, Mayence, and Treves. This arrangement was recognized by the Peace of Luneville, in 1801, and continued until 1814, when the first Treaty of Paris changed it as above stated.

Though France has thus had but a very brief possession of the left bank of the Rhine, the Rhine frontier has been for centuries the constant aim of French policy, and even at the present day, it can hardly be doubted that a majority of the people would enthusiastically join in a war undertaken for its conquest. The main reason by which France has supported her claim is that the Rhine is the "natural" frontier of France to the east. Louis Napoleon holds precisely this view, even if he has, according to the Paris despatch of the 9th of August, limited his present claims to two Prussian and one Bavarian towns.

While the majority of the French people are in favor of establishing the Rhine frontier, the Germans may be said to be unanimous against it. They take the ground that the German districts on the left bank of the Rhine are among the oldest parts of the German territory, that the people have always spoken the German language, there being at present in an aggregate population of 4,000,000, no more than 10,000 who speak French; that the people are intensely German, and show, on every occasion, that they want to remain Germans. The German people, therefore, unanimously indulged the hope that Prussia would meet the French demand with a flat denial.

This hope, as the transatlantic telegrams published in our paper this morning inform us, has been realized. Prussia has not only rejected the French demand, but a semi-official paper of Berlin calls the act of the French Government "absurd." That tells France that if she decides to throw down the gauntlet, Prussia will take it up. All that we know of the sentiments of the German people from German and foreign accounts leads us to anticipate that the response of the Berlin Cabinet will be received with immense and unanimous enthusiasm. The most inveterate opponents of Prussia in the South-German States emphatically declare that in the case of a foreign war every German district should co-operate with Prussia for the defence of the common German interests. We shall soon hear of the same manifestations in the German Provinces of Austria, especially in Vienna, where the people recently received the Emperor with a general clamor for his abdication.

All these are highly significant signs of the times, clearly proving, as we have always expressed the expectation, that the sudden movement among the German people will rapidly extend over the whole territory of the Old German Confederation, and that the people will not shrink from the most gigantic foreign war for the defence of what they consider their fundamental right.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE REFORM STRUGGLE IN ENGLAND.—HYDE PARK ON THE 25TH OF JULY.

In Hyde Park itself, yesterday afternoon, there was, happily, an absence of those shocking occurrences which had disgraced the history of the two preceding days. A few luckless persons were arrested on individual charges of obstructing the police; but they were unimportant and uninteresting in their character, and demand no special notice. When the police were removed, the incentive to lawlessness was itself taken away.

Nothing could be more remarkable than the contrast between yesterday and the previous evening. On the latter occasion the appearance of the police in any quarter invariably stirred up the passions of the multitude. Wherever they showed themselves branches of trees were torn down, and collisions, more or less sanguinary, took place. But last night, as no police were on duty, as the word had gone forth that the gentlemen in blue coats were to interfere with nobody, there was not the ghost of a disturbance.

Not a flower was plucked, not a plant was injured, not a stone was thrown. Some idle and mischievous youths amused themselves by lighting bonfires against two old trunks of trees; but, when they were appealed to by some member of the Reform League, they desisted from their folly. Some thousands of persons were scattered in groups near the Marble Arch end of the park, but they included every rank in society; and, barring the youths who indulged in the bonfires, they recreated themselves with no worse pastime than leapfrog.

The park side of the main entrance was well filled with aristocratic carriages and horsemen waiting to see the course of events. The Duke of Devonshire rode on horseback, and the Duke of Sutherland was in an open vehicle. Many ladies also gracefully indicated by their presence that they reposed confidence in the chivalry of

the English working-men; while the balconies in Park lane were again resplendent with youth and beauty. The truth is, that the appointed guardians of order have been the only persons to inspire alarm or apprehension.

Such was the quiet yet animated aspect of Hyde Park when Mr. Beales and his friends arrived on the scene. They were received with bursts of cheering from the crowds that thronged around the Marble Arch. The President of the League was accompanied by Col. Dickson, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Brooke, Dr. Brewer, Mr. Holyoake, and other gentlemen.

A pathway was made for them through the mass, and after proceeding a short distance on the grass they mounted an iron seat for the convenience of being seen as well as heard. By the time Mr. Brooke had opened the proceedings with a few energetic remarks, not fewer than 10,000 to 12,000 people had gathered round the speakers. Mr. Beales detailed in forcible and eloquent language the events of the day. His speech was strong in its moderation as well as in its earnestness and patriotism.

The audience might well be proud, as they evidently were, of a leader who conscientiously reminded them of their duty, as well as enforced the obligations of the Government,—who adjured them to justify the confidence which he felt in them by their good and orderly conduct. He was followed by Mr. Cunningham, Col. Dickson, and Dr. Brewer; and the proceedings of this most enthusiastic demonstration were wound up with a succession of cheers for "the Reform League," "Gladstone and Bright," "John Stuart Mill," and "the Liberal Press." Getting back into Oxford-st., after the meeting, proved a most arduous undertaking.

The crowd, in their anxiety to do homage to Mr. Beales and his colleagues, pressed upon them on every side; and those who were wedged in that mass of human beings, and were wayward and fro without the power to control their movements, had reason to feel thankful, and to wonder at their good luck when they found themselves safely landed in Oxford-st. Nearly the entire body of the people at this end of the park left it at the invitation of Mr. Beales,—a striking example of the moral influence which is yielded by one honest man's little finger when it does not threaten force.—*Morning Star.*

FENIAN INDICATIONS.

We have it from a reliable townships authority that on Friday last Gen. Sweeney and a number of other persons were holding a conversation at St. Albans,—Governor Smith, of Vermont, being present,—when Sweeney remarked that if influence could be brought to bear on President Johnson, so that the arms and ammunition seized by the U. S. Government should be given up to the Fenian organization, and if no further arrests were made, they would take Canada before the cold weather arrived. Sweeney also went on to say that if they did not succeed with President Johnson, there would be no raid this fall, but they knew the Republican party were in their favor. The raid in June last was only a feint to try what force the Canadian Government could bring against them. It was so far successful, as it showed that the available force of men on the Canadian side was below what was stated. The arms which had been seized had all been moved forward near the frontier, and if given up would be in a convenient position for use. Such is reported to be the General's opinion, and the modest way he interlards the word if, is worthy of remark. We are further informed that a Canadian lately returned from buying at Fairfield reported that he had seen three guns in a barn which were placed in the *now*, but were removed into the open part of the barn when the hay was put in. He was also assured by different people that there were guns in three other barns in that vicinity. They were described as very nice pieces, though their construction was not stated.—*Gazette.*

THE FENIANS.—It is not in Quebec only that rumors of another and immediate raid by these villains are rife. Toronto also appears to share in the excitement, and it was currently reported there on Saturday that a note of warning had been there received in the shape of a telegram from Sir Fred. Bruce. It was understood that the contents of the despatch were to the effect that much activity had lately been displayed among the Roberts-Sweeney section of the Fenian Brotherhood, and that in fact before the first day of September another effort would be made by the Fenians to gain a foothold on Canadian soil. On receipt of this despatch, communication was opened with the Militia Department, and a telegram sent to the barrack master of the regular troops in Toronto to know how much ammunition was in his possession over and above the amount required by the regulars. An order was then received to serve out to every volunteer, one hundred and twenty rounds of ammunition,—sixty for reserve and sixty for use. At the same time the military authorities purchased a large quantity of boots,—in fact, all that could be obtained,—and ordered 2,000 pairs from Childs & Hamilton, of Toronto, and 3,000 pairs from Brown & Childs, of this city. A full supply of knapsacks, water bottles, great coats, straps, &c., are being got in readiness. It is also said in case of another attack the regulars will be the first men sent to the front, while the volunteers will garrison the towns and cities.—*Transcript.*

CANADA ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

EPISCOPALIAN.—The Lord Bishop of Toronto held a special ordination in St. James' Cathedral on the 25th ult., when Mr. John Francis, of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, was admitted to order of Deacon. Mr. Francis has been appointed to assist in the Parish of St. Catharines during the absence of the Rector, the Rev. H. Holland.—The Lord Bishop of Huron has appointed the Rev. Dr. Sanday, Incumbent of Christ's Church Catham, and Rural Dean of the counties of Essex and Kent, to the Archdeaconry of the same diocese.—A Complimentary Address and a purse containing \$25, was presented to Mrs. H. J. Evans, previously to the departure of her husband and herself for Christville, C.E., by the choir, congregation, and friends of St. John's Church, Port Rowan; also a handsome album by the Sunday School children.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.—The Rev. J. McMechan, has been inducted as Pastor of the congregation at Acton.—The congregation at Sarnia, have just presented their new Pastor, the Rev. J. Thompson, with a purse containing \$300.—The Rev. J. W. Smith, of Grafton, was waited upon lately by a deputation of the congregation, who presented him with an address

together with a more substantial token of their esteem, in the shape of a purse with seventy-five dollars.—The Congregation of the Dumfries Street Church, Paris, in addition to many previous tokens of esteem, lately presented their pastor, the Rev. John James, with a valuable horse, harness, and carriage.—A testimonial, consisting of \$207, has been presented to the Rev. John Fraser, of Thamesford.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.—A new church was lately dedicated to divine worship at Seaton village.—The Rev. Mr. Meacham, of Fergus, was presented by his congregation on three several occasions with donations amounting to \$127. They also presented Mrs. Meacham with a purse of \$25 as a mark of their esteem.

BAPTIST.—A revival has taken place lately in Norwich, under the ministrations of the Rev. J. Brown; ninety persons having in the course of a few weeks professed faith in Christ, of which number sixty-two have joined the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Rev. Richard Nott, late of Perth, C. W., was recently installed as pastor of the church at Barnston, C. E.—The ceremony of recognizing a German Baptist Church took place lately in the township of Brant.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

—The famous Thames Tunnel, which has been a practically useless affair, is to be purchased by an underground railway company.

—The Cologne *Gazette* says that the 8000 Bavarians who had been stationed at Schleusingen, drank, during their two and a half day's stay at that place, 90,000 quarts of beer. They were of course beaten.

—It is expected that there will be a famine in Bohemia, as that province has had to maintain two enormous armies for several weeks, and in very many of its districts the crops have been destroyed by the cavalry horses.

—The new Lords of the Admiralty are working most industriously, and we believe that before the present session of Parliament closes the House of Commons will be called upon to vote money to enable their Lordships to commence the immediate construction of at least four additional iron turret ships, of not less than 4,000 tons each.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE GREAT NAPOLEON'S SON.—Great preparations are being made at the Invalides, Paris, which suggest that a fresh occupant of that splendid mausoleum was expected. Some say the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon I., which are buried in Austria, are to be restored to France, in accordance with the express wish of Napoleon III.

—An especial good office has been rendered the sick by the Crown-Princess of Prussia (Queen Victoria's oldest daughter) suggesting a new kind of pillow to lay the wounded limbs upon. Very small bits of paper, torn so as to offer uneven sides, are put into a linen case, and this again into a covering of thin leather. This simple and inexpensive invention, which is said to be cooler than an ordinary pillow, has employed thousands of little hands in Prussian schools and families, enormous patience being required to tear up enough of the tiny shreds to make one cushion.

MOVEMENTS IN FAVOR OF PRUSSIAN SUPREMACY IN SAXONY, WURTEMBERG, AND BADEN.—The public movement in favor of Prussian supremacy is getting stronger and stronger. In Dresden a number of leading politicians, so long the avowed friends of Austria, have combined with the adherents of this Government and issued a common declaration, in which the reunion of all Germany under Prussian auspices is declared to be a necessity of the times. Letters and articles advocating the same idea abound in the Wurttemberg and Baden press. People, it appears, were never so deeply impressed with the evils inseparable from a division of Germany into a number of petty States as now. It is asked in these candid avowals: "If our Princes have been unable to make head against Prussia in a war for which they had deliberately prepared themselves for months past, what would have been our fate if attacked by France? Is it not a blessing sent from Heaven, rather than a punishment, that we have been taught by recent events where to look to for protection? Is it not humiliating to belong to States with no independent policy, no efficient army, no anything to secure the safety of their citizens?"—*Prussian Paper.*

ENGLAND AS ONE OF THE GREAT POWERS.—She is rapidly ceasing to be a European power in the sense in which she was a European power in the days of Wellington. She is now an Asiatic power, a maritime power, an oceanic power, much more than a European one. The affairs of Burmah, of Affghan, of Nepal, are of more importance to her than the affairs of Wurttemberg and Hanover and Hesse Cassel. To keep the road to India open through Egypt is far more necessary to her than to insist that this or that little Rhenish stronghold shall not belong to France. Her chief interest in resisting the aggressions of Russia on Constantinople is not to protect the mouth of the Danube, or to neutralize the Euxine, or to help the Rayahs of Turkey, but to impress on the Mahometan populations under her rule or adjacent to her territories that her strength is unbroken; and that she can rule them with a rod of iron if necessary. It makes exceedingly little difference to us whether we are lightly spoken of and our prestige is pronounced to be at an end in the beer gardens of Munich and the cafés of Florence; but it is of vital moment to us that at Lucknow and Peshawur we should still be thought quite sure to win in a struggle if a struggle is forced on us. We are also a nation of traders and of carriers, and we are rich because we trade with every nation, and carry the goods of all the world. Some of the greatest nations of the continent are, in this respect, of the least importance to us.—*Saturday Review.*

AMERICAN NEWS.

—The Horticultural Society of Philadelphia have decided to build a public hall in that city which will outvie any other in the United States, in point of attractiveness and size.

—The amount of direct tax received by Government from the Southern States, from the first of January to June 30th, of the present year, is stated at \$873,962.

—Mr. Vennard, Recorder of the city of New Orleans, is to be impeached by the Board of Aldermen for appropriating the fines for petty offences, which belong to that city, to his own use.

—The Petersburg, Va., *Express* states that the body of a Confederate soldier was disinterred there a few days since for removal south, and the face presented the beauty it wore when first dead, unimpaired by either worm or decay.

—The raising of tobacco in New Jersey is attracting the attention of the leading agriculturists of the State. Some parties have already been very successful, and have this year promising crops. The Southern part of the State is better adapted than any other to the cultivation of the plant.

—A Lexington letter in the Richmond *Times* says that a New York publisher, whose name is withheld, offered to endow Washington College with the sum of \$10,000 annually, if Gen. Lee would contribute one article a week to his paper. The proposition was declined.

—Niagara Falls is just now a favorite place for picnics. During the months of June and July, 1866, there were forty-two picnics, with an aggregate of fifteen thousand persons. This is an increase of 20 per cent. over last year (same months) in the number of picnics, and an increase of 30 per cent. in the number of persons.

—The Portland *Argus* says:—A delegation from Montreal, headed by John Rhyas, Esq., arrived in town, bringing with them the contribution of that city for sufferers by the fire. After investigation, they turned the whole amount over to the Mayor and Relief Committee. The sum was \$16,000.

—Boston has set an example, which should be followed in every city, in the establishment of half a dozen free public baths. They are all well arranged and kept in the most careful manner. Each bath has from thirteen to thirty-five dressing-rooms, neatly and conveniently arranged. Water flows continually through openings at the sides, making the bath-room always clean and cool. These baths are patronized by about one thousand persons daily,—men, women and children,—and the number would be larger if the baths could accommodate them.

POWER OF THE GOSPEL.—Rev. Dr. Brock, of London, in a speech at Chicago, said that in his church there are dozens of those who have been forgers, house-breakers, thieves, whom the gospel had reached and saved; that he had in his house a regular array of burglarious tools brought to him by these men, and had been taught how to use them; and that one of his church members had been eighteen times in prison, and now not three of his fellow-members are better workers for Christ.

PROGRESS OF CIVIL RIGHTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Reports received in Washington from South Carolina represented that in the circuit courts of that State the freedmen find it impossible to get justice in the decisions and sentences of the judges. Thus, in the court at Charleston, when freedmen bring complaints they are ordered off, and their reports discredited without investigation. A late order of this court requires them to pay the costs of trials in advance, otherwise their complaints will receive no attention, nor will any parties committing outrages upon colored people be arrested or tried.

THE CHEERING FOR JEFF DAVIS.—The New Orleans *Tribune* of a late date contains the following:—

We see that the cheers for Jeff. Davis Monday very much embarrassed our "Reconstructed secessionists." We will therefore add new details to the facts. Cheers for Davis were given at different times, but mainly around Dostie's body, which was then believed to be a corpse, and was lying near the corner of Canal and Dryades streets. Several spectators in the Hall who were taken in custody by police-officers, escaped the fury of the assassins by the officers exclaiming: "Don't touch him; I know him! He is a rebel." Several lives have been saved in that way. As to the firing upon the Federal flag, and the subsequent tearing of that flag, the evidence is conclusive. The flag itself was pretty good evidence, as it was in rags.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—The appeal made by Mr. Seward in behalf of the Fenian prisoners in the Provinces was not made in vain. Immediately before his retirement from the Colonial office, Mr. Cardwell, acknowledging the good faith of the United States in maintaining the neutrality law, advised Lord Monck not to sanction any unnecessary severity of procedure in dealing with the captured raiders. And immediately on Lord Carnarvon's accession to office, he repeated Mr. Cardwell's injunctions to the Governor-General of Canada in even stronger terms. In closing his despatch to Lord Monck, dated July 7, Lord Carnarvon says:—

"There remains, doubtless, some mutual resentment on the part of those who have been exposed to so wanton and criminal an outrage, but I am confident that your Lordship and your advisers are fully alive to the wisdom of moderation in such a case, and of confining the punishment of offenders, as far as practicable, within the limits of what may be required for the protection of the province now and in the future; but, under any circumstances, Her Majesty's Government consider it on every account to be desired that the persons concerned in this insane and lawless enterprise should be tried with all deliberation, and should not be deprived of any of the advantages which can be claimed under the ordinary forms of law; and it would be to them a case of serious regret if any steps were taken from which it could be inferred that the British authorities were either unwilling to await the ordinary course of justice, or distrustful of the spirit in which it would be administered."—*Boston Journal.*

CANADIAN NEWS.

—The 100th Royal Canadian Regiment may shortly be expected at Quebec from Malta.

—We are authorized to state that there is no intention of placing the Volunteers on actual service except in case of imminent danger to the country.—*Gazette.*

—A return signed by the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands shows that Judge Lafontaine is a defaulter in his late capacity as a Crown Land Agent to the amount of \$6,413.92.—*Gazette.*

—Mr. Lanctot, of *L'Union Nationale* has a long article on Mr. Daoust's re-election, which he of course strongly condemns, adding that by a "Providential coincidence" the electors were

punished for voting for him by heavy rains and the partial loss of their crops.—*Gazette.*

—The Ottawa correspondent of *Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe* says that Capt. Oulmet, of Ste. Therese, has offered to raise a troop of mounted riflemen for service on the frontier, who will undertake to enlist for five or six years, and that Government will entertain his proposition.

—On the afternoon of the 8th the west boiler in the Bradford Bridge Saw Mill owned by Thompson Smith, Esq., exploded, killing the fireman, John Mulligan, and seriously injuring two other men, one named Ferguson, and the other's name not ascertained; but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The mill buildings and machinery are a total wreck.

—The House has been recently disgraced this session by the presence, in the Chamber, of members and those in high places, in a state of intoxication. To-day, as well as on Friday and Saturday last, very scandalous scenes of this kind occurred.—*Ottawa Cor. Globe.*

—We regret to learn that a fine little boy, son of Mr. Robson, of Camlachie Station, G. T. R., was a short time since killed almost instantly. It appears that, in company with a number of other boys, he was pushing cars on the switch, when his head was caught between the bumpers, and was crushed so badly that death ensued.—*London Free Press.*

—It is the intention of the Government to form a camp of 2,000 men in the Niagara District, representing all orders of the service, composed of regulars and volunteers. It will be kept up by reliefs until next year, each remaining eight days, for which the yearly allowance for drill will be paid. A part will be called out in a few days.—*Ottawa Cor. Globe.*

—On the other side of the lines there are men who encourage the dupes of knavish leaders, to plunder our territory. From the same quarter we are supplied with large quantities of breech-loading revolvers and rifles, with which our people are arming themselves to shoot down these ragamuffins when they set foot on our soil. It may well be said of these deluded fellows,—hit them again, they have no friends.—*Herald.*

—The Welland *Telegraph* says that the masters of a number of vessels passing through the canal from the West, report that it was with the utmost difficulty that they could obtain hands at Erie and Cleveland to load their vessels, on account of most of the laborers being in preparation for a Fenian raid upon Canada. A large number of the men from Erie and Cleveland are reported by them to have left for Buffalo to join the Fenian ranks.

—The picnic of the employees on the western section of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Brampton, yesterday, passed off with deserved success. Eleven cars, crowded with happy excursionists, left the station here about eight o'clock in the morning, arriving in Brampton after an hour's run where the pleasures of the day were participated in with great zest. A picnic of the employees on the eastern section is announced to take place at Port Hope in a few days.

—The harbor still retains its warlike appearance. The gunboats are still here, and there is no sign of the "Cherub" leaving for the upper lakes, or the "Britomast" going on the ways for repairs. The vessels lie at anchor off the city, and the public are becoming perfectly familiarized with them already, and will soon learn to look upon them as old acquaintances. Later in the afternoon the *Britomast* was being hauled out at the Marine Railway for repairs.—*Kingston News, 7th.*

—We have to announce a melancholy occurrence, which took place on the night of the 6th in the 3rd concession of Sydenham. From some cause unknown, the barn of Mr. James Murray was consumed by fire. There was at the time sleeping in the granary, Mr. Murray's four sons, aged respectively 17, 15, 13, and 11 years, one only of whom—the eldest—escaped the devouring flames. He was awakened by some noise, which he at first supposed was his father calling him to work. On rousing himself up he heard a crackling noise which he supposed to be hail falling on the roof, and on getting up to look out he saw that the barn was on fire. In the excitement of the moment, instead of returning to see that his three brothers were awakened, he ran to alarm his father and the rest of the family, but although he met him a few rods from the barn and returned at once, yet, sad to relate, it was found impossible to reach them.—*Queen Sound Advertiser.*

—A melancholy accident took place at the village of Riceville, C. W., on the 7th inst. As the family of Mr. Daniel Landrigan were sitting around a large double stove, in which a hot fire was made for baking purposes, a sleeper, or cross-piece of timber, which held up the floor immediately under the stove, gave way, precipitating father, mother, and three children, together with the stove, into the cellar, a distance of seven and a half feet. Two of the children, a boy of twelve years of age, and a little girl of five, were entirely covered with red-hot ashes, fire, and parts of the heated stove; being burnt and disfigured in a shocking manner, and receiving cuts and bruises from the falling materials, which render their recovery doubtful. The whole of one side of the mother's body is burnt to a cinder, her forearm also being fractured. The father, who at the time held an infant in his arms, escaped with a slight burn of the hand, but the child was much injured. A medical man was immediately sent for, who has done all in his power to allay the sufferings of this unfortunate family.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The Provincial Exhibition for Upper Canada will be held at Toronto, commencing on the 24th September. Entries of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry, must be made on or before Saturday, August 18th. In Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, and manufactures generally, entries must be made by Saturday, September 1st.

SUSPICIOUS.—The *Cornwall Advertiser* of Wednesday, says:—"Our attention has been called to the number of suspicious-looking strangers from the American side, moving about town for the past week or two. They are persons without any apparent business, and totally unknown to the inhabitants. When questioned, their answers are unsatisfactory and equivocal. It behoves our authorities to be on the alert as these characters are no doubt Fenian spies."

TERRIBLE DEATH.—One day lately, near Otterville, a colored man named Wm. Floyd, aged

about seventy years, while employed at Mr. Schooley's steam saw-mill, as night watchman, was caught by the circular saw, and so fearfully mutilated that he died in seven hours after.—After the deceased was buried, the grave was opened at night by some sacrilegious wretches, the head cut off and carried away, and the body left exposed to view in the open grave.—*Free Press.*

RUMORS.—From advices received in town, we learn that Quebec has been in a state of the most intense excitement, a report having reached there that the Fenians had appeared somewhere on the line of the Grand Trunk, between this and Quebec. No such word has reached the authorities, and as the telegraph lines are working between this and Quebec, as well as between this and Portland, there is evidently no truth in the report.—*Herald.*

THE GODERICH SALT WELL.—The brine pumped from this well contains 30 per cent. of salt, about 70 per cent. less than the salt well at Saginaw. At this rate it cannot pay, for even with the percentage obtained at Saginaw, it is barely remunerative. The *Signal* says it is evident that fresh water is getting in from above, and that an effort must be made to shut it off. A sum of \$3,000 must be expended yet before manufacturing can commence.

MORE HONORS CONFERRED ON CANADIANS BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.—By special general orders we are happy to see that our esteemed townsman, Lieut. E. P. Doherty, 5th Cavalry U. S. A., has been appointed by the United States Government, Commander of the Military Division of Columbia, South Carolina, in consideration of his gallant conduct during the late war, and particularly for the capture of Booth, the assassin of the late President Lincoln.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn, with the deepest regret, that on Saturday last, the Rev. Mr. Irvine, of Lennoxville, was drowned while bathing at Tadoussac. The body was found about a quarter of an hour after the occurrence of the accident, but life was extinct. What added to the painful circumstance is the fact stated by our informant, that Mrs. Irvine was a spectator from the shore of the melancholy event. It is supposed that cramps, or an apoplectic fit, brought on by the coldness of the water, was the cause of the accident. Mr. Irvine was, we believe, the successor at Lennoxville, of the Rev. Dr. Williams, the present Bishop of Quebec.—*Quebec Gazette.*

ARBON AND MURDER.—On Thursday last, the 2nd inst., the house of James Hannah, Potton, was set fire to and burned to the ground. An investigation was held, at which Mrs. Hannah stated that her husband had left home about three quarters of an hour before the occurrence, and that almost immediately after he had gone a man of the name of Chamberlain, from the State of Vermont, came to the house, and, after beating her in a cruel manner, killed her child,—a little girl about three years of age,—with a club or axe and threw her into the cellar, and then fired the house. The cause of this murder and outrage is not sufficiently clear, but is supposed to have arisen through some difference between them and their neighbors. Chamberlain has been apprehended and is now in Swetsburg gaol. An inquest was held on the remains of the child, and a verdict brought in of murder in accordance with the above statements against some party or parties unknown.—*Sweetsburg Times.*

RUMORS OF ANOTHER FENIAN RAID.—The Toronto *Evening Telegraph* has received reliable information to the effect that within the last twenty-four hours action has been taken by the military authorities to prepare for a serious invasion of our land by the Fenians. The precise purport of the information received by the Government, and the exact nature of the danger apprehended, it would not be judicious to disclose at present. Rumors to a somewhat similar effect have been current in Hamilton, but as they could be traced to no reliable source, they have been productive of no uneasiness. They probably take their origin from the fact that a Fenian picnic is to be held in Buffalo on the 21st inst., at which an immense gathering is expected. Under pretence of a sham battle being fought, large numbers of the order are to be present under arms. It is not to be concealed that there is good cause for anxiety in this movement, both from the character of the visitors and the locality they have chosen for their military amusements; at the same time we cannot think it possible that the Government will be again caught napping, as they most decidedly were at the time of the last raid. There is sufficient warning to induce activity and prevent another surprise.—*Hamilton Times.*

—A discovery of gold of some importance is reported at Grand Falls, a village on the St. John river in New Brunswick.

—A report has been circulated in St. John, N. B., to the effect that a New York ship in the harbor had cholera on board. The statement is now contradicted by the visiting physician.

—Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. Williams, of Kars, K. C. B., has offered annually, during his lifetime, three prizes of sixty dollars each, to be competed for by the Students of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, to the successful candidates of whom they may be awarded, after examination, in the following important subjects:—Mining, and the Science of Mineralogy; 2nd, Mechanics and Civil Engineering; 3rd, Languages of Modern Europe.

—We understand that the Hon. Mr. McFarlane, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Board of Agriculture, has purchased for the Province a farm at Shubenacadie, consisting of 360 acres, a hundred of which are under cultivation. This property, we learn, has been selected for a stock farm, and the Government intends taking possession of it at once. The necessary buildings for the housing of stock, &c., will be erected at once, and the farm stocked with the best description of cattle that can be obtained. The price paid for the farm is, we understand, \$7,000.—*Halifax (N.S.) Reporter.*

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.—Prince Edward Island.—Fixed Light on North Point.—Official information has been received that a light-house has recently been established on North Point, being the Northern extremity of that island. The light is a fixed white light, 80 feet above the sea and visible in clear weather at a distance of 14 miles. The tower stands in lat. 47 deg. 3 sec. 45 min. N long., 63 deg. 59 min. 9 sec. west of Greenwich.

THE WITNESS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. Doure having failed in his application before Mr. Justice Badgley for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Lamirande, the argument on the demand for extradition before Mr. Brehaut, Police Magistrate, has been taken up, and is now proceeding, having been several times adjourned. Mr. Doure contends that the demand has not been made through the proper diplomatic channel; and that the charge is not properly one of forgery, which comes under the treaty, but rather of embezzlement, or of obtaining money under false pretences. He also contends that the treaty has expired, and that the real object of the French Government is not to try the prisoner for forgery, but for some more vital issue. All of these assertions, and the arguments to sustain them, have been duly met by the representative of the Crown; but the argument is not yet concluded. The application has been made through the French Consul-general, who has been recognized as a diplomatic agent in the premises.—Honors and, at least in one case, emoluments, have been bestowed upon four of our citizens. Messrs. Justices Badgley and Monk have been promoted a step higher on the bench, Mr. Wm. Workman, has been made a Harbor Commissioner, and Mr. A.M. Delisle, who some time ago was dismissed from his office of Sheriff, has been made Collector of Customs at this port. This last appointment gives just dissatisfaction, both from the fact of its recipient having been dismissed from a previous Government situation, upon serious charges made against him, and because his present appointment is an unjust and injurious obstruction thrown in the way of that rising by length of service and merit which ought to be followed out in the public service.—Some military and naval changes have occurred. The remainder of the 30th Regiment has gone to Quebec, and H. M. sloop of war "Rosario" has departed for Nova Scotia. A garrison parade has been ordered on Wednesday every week, and the volunteer officers who have not passed through the military school are being tasked in the drilling of a body of regulars, with a view to the withdrawal of such—if any there be—as may not be found fully competent.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

PREMIUM FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—For a new subscriber to the *Daily Witness* or to the *Montreal Witness*, or two subscribers to the *Weekly Witness*, or eight to the *Canadian Messenger*, we will give twelve choice tulip bulbs, well assorted. As the expense of sending this small parcel by express would be too great, it should be sent for by any private opportunity this autumn, with an order to the following purport:—
"Having remitted for — new subscribers, deliver one dozen tulips to bearer for me."

LATEST NEWS.—The Emperor Napoleon, in withdrawing his claim to Prussian territory, which he says he made to satisfy France, adds that he hopes Prussia will not cross the line.—The Canadian appointments to office, announced immediately on the rising of Parliament, are variously criticised. Some of them are certainly remarkable.—The Johnson Convention continues in session at Philadelphia, Vallandigham and Wood having retired for the sake of harmony. The attendance is large.

—We invite attention to a letter vindicating the Townships volunteers from the reflections cast upon them by the military authorities.

—We have received the first number of a New Eastern Townships paper, the *Times*, published at Sweetsburg; it is very well got up in every respect.

—Hon. J. C. Pope, leader of the P. E. I. Government, has gone to England, and will be absent about two months. His absence, says the *Examiner*, will greatly defer the general elections in that Province, perhaps until next winter.

—Napoleon addresses a note to Prussia to the effect that the changes in the political organization of Germany require the restoration of the French frontier as it existed in 1814. It is also thought probable that, if the demand is not met satisfactorily, he will enforce it.

—An armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and Italy upon the basis of the cession of Venetia to Italy; the latter power having also come to an understanding with France upon the matter.

—A Liberian emigration scheme is on foot amongst the negroes of Georgia.

—Benet Young, so well known in Montreal, through his connection with the St. Albans raid, was recently married to the daughter of the Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Ky.

—Some American papers question whether all the telegrams published as transatlantic really came by the Atlantic cable. The Boston *Transcript* hints that "a recent despatch, instead of being transmitted by the cable, was copied from English papers arriving at Quebec."

—The commander of the U. S. ship "Wi-

noski," cruising off the Maritime Provinces, in a despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, states that, having conferred with the masters of many of the American fishing vessels on the license question, nearly all the vessels in the Gulf of Canso procured the permits at once. Having also visited the fleet at the Magdalen Islands, and boarded some 500 vessels, he found that nearly two-thirds of them had obtained the proper licenses.

—Three steamers—the "Zodiac," "Palmyra," and "Rapidan"—plying between the maritime provinces and Boston and New York, have run ashore within the last few days.

—The crops in the Maritime Provinces at the present time promise a large yield.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The circular calling the convention has been received, and the arrangements are now complete for the transport of delegates on the steamers and railroads at half-rates. The meetings will take place in Zion church, and will commence on the 4th of September. All Sunday-schools are invited to send delegates.

DAILY POST TO ENGLAND.—The Philadelphia *Press* says that it is the intention of the British Government to establish, if possible, a daily post with this country,—that is, to send a swift mail steamer from Liverpool every day in the week, by which letters and newspapers will be conveyed. In order to make this a real boon to the public, the postage will be reduced to at least half the present amount. This, however, will probably require the joint action of the United States Congress.

U. C. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—We have received an extra of the Upper Canada Journal of the Board of Agriculture, containing the prize list for the Annual Exhibition to be held in Toronto from September 24th to 28th inclusive. The competition is open to all the world. The list of premiums occupies 19 closely printed pages, and amounts in the aggregate to a very large sum. Every kind of agricultural produce, animals, fowls, flowers, fruits, implements, machinery, manufactures, and products of art and taste, appear to be included. Intending competitors should write to the Secretary, Hugh C. Thompson, Esq., for a copy of the prize list, which gives full directions for their guidance.

THE FRENCH BOUNDARY.—The cherished project of Louis Napoleon, of restoring to France a part of the territory wrested from the first Napoleon, has now been placed beyond the pale of diplomacy, and the matter is so plainly stated as to admit of no misconception. Prussia informs France that the Emperor's demand "cannot be complied with, and that the Prussian territory on the banks of the Rhine can never be ceded to France." It is quite possible that the war which had its origin in a dispute over a couple of little Duchies may resolve itself into a struggle for the leadership amongst the nations of continental Europe. Napoleon's "policy" has hitherto been so successful,—he has met so little opposition in his schemes for the aggrandizement of his empire,—that it is quite a new experience for him to be told so unmistakably, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther." Will he consider the prize worth fighting for? for in addition to his disappointment in the acquisition of more territory, the prestige and honor of his name are involved. If worth a war, will he dare to meet in the field the armies which have so recently been encouraged by victories that may be ranked amongst the most illustrious of our age?

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The news from Europe is of the deepest interest, and the satisfaction of receiving it daily by the Atlantic Cable as it transpires is very great. Napoleon's demand for the Prussian Provinces on the French side of the Rhine has roused the hopes of the French Republicans who sympathize more with nationalities than dynasties. Germany is rapidly drawing together its hitherto divided and weakened people, and the rulers of small States are nowhere. The German nation has groaned under their contemptible sway long enough, and now that the opportunity of substantial union occurs, though not in the shape desired by most, it is apparently embraced by all. Even Austria proper, one of the largest subdivisions of the German nationality, seems to wish to join the rest, as is indicated by the calls of the people upon the Emperor to abdicate. Now with all this love for union the French Liberals heartily sympathize, and to punish the Germans for thus uniting by separating some German territory from the rest and annexing it to France cannot be approved by any just or reasonable mind. Were the Prussian territory in question, peopled by a French-speaking race, as Savoy was, there probably would be no objection anywhere to their union with France at the present crisis; but being peopled by a purely German race, the whole German nationality, including Austria proper, would probably unite to defend them from the grasp of a foreign invader. In such a struggle the German nation, numbering some thirty-five millions, would be animated by every consideration of principle and patriotism, while the French nation, about alike numerous, could not but be divided as to

the justice and expediency of the contest.—Such a contest may, however, be necessary in order to unite the entire German nation on the one hand, and to give free institutions to France on the other. We live in exciting times.

THE FENIANS.

The question in almost every one's mouth is, "Shall we have another Fenian invasion," and it is therefore worth while to examine the probabilities of such an event.

The following are, so far as we can think of them, the reasons that seem to favor the idea of invasion:—

1. Unless they attempt something of the kind, Sweeney, Roberts, Spear, Murphy, &c., are nobodies, and must work for their living. Doubtless, they will do all in their power to avoid such an alternative.

2. There are a great many discharged soldiers, guerillas, and bounty-jumpers, who have no desire for work, who would, doubtless, be glad of a few days or weeks of the license and plunder to which they were accustomed.

3. The unrighteous course pursued by the American Congress respecting the Fenians is calculated to encourage them to renewed attempts; and that course, combined with the desire for their votes in the grand contest between President and Congress in the Fall elections, will be calculated to discourage the President from taking any very vigorous measures to restrain them.

The reasons which render an invasion improbable are, however, much stronger.

1. The former effort of the Fenians failed so signally as to discourage their supporters and sympathizers from any new attempt. It would require an enthusiasm at least as great, enlistments at least as numerous, and contributions and subscriptions, at least as liberal as before; and there is no probability that these could be got.

2. The absurdity of making Canada a base of operations against Ireland in the beginning of winter, is too transparent to deceive any one, and the Irish heart in the States seeks Ireland not Canada. In any attempt on Canada the Fenians would, therefore, be divided among themselves.

3. The unmistakable loyalty of the whole Canadian population, with very small and very secret exceptions, manifested in June last, has doubtless convinced both the Irish in the States and their American friends that any invasion of Canada would be most unwarrantable and altogether unsuccessful.

4. Canada is now prepared with such means of defence against any sudden surprise as would stamp with madness a Fenian invasion. Were a landing, for instance, attempted at Fort Erie, or any where along the river, the invaders would be assailed at the same time by gunboats from the water, and by land forces.

We wish we could add that companies of volunteer cavalry, armed with breech-loaders had been raised all along the Lower Canada frontier, as this appears to be an essential precaution to prevent any lodgment from being effected. Instead of this, we fear the good-will and co-operation of a most able and reliable body of men in the Eastern Townships have been most unwarrantably trifled with. We hope, however, that this false step will be promptly repaired and never repeated.

It is of the utmost importance to nip any invasion, should such a mad attempt take place, in the bud. Were the Fenians able to hold any position, no matter how useless or inaccessible, for even a few days, the excitement in the States would get a fresh impetus.

Upon the whole we are inclined to think that there is no danger of any Fenian invasion, especially if ordinary precautions are taken to meet it, in case of need.

THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The last Parliament of united Canada, if we may believe the speech which the ministry have framed for the Governor General, has come to an end, and in that document the Ministry, the Parliament, and the people are congratulated all round, and upon almost everything. In fact the prosperity of the past can only be surpassed by the happiness of the present, or the glowing anticipations of the future. In many respects these congratulations are well founded. Canada has, under the Union Act of Lord Sydenham, been upon the whole prosperous and contented, and just for that reason do we look upon the great change of political relations contemplated with some regret and apprehension. But the congratulations are too indiscriminate, and the dark side of the picture is not even alluded to. There is not a word about the failure, amounting to something very like a breach of faith, to secure justice for the Protestant minority of Lower Canada in the vital matter of education,—not a word about leaving them bound to support schools whose chief business is to teach the doctrines of the Church of Rome. So long as this most unjust and, to all conscientious Protestants, unbearable law was supposed to be only temporary, it could be borne; but now that it is to be stereotyped for all time it is unendurable, and no country suffering from such a denial of religious liberty can with propriety be congratulated. In fact all the merits of the past session, and they are

not few, have been more than counterbalanced by the failure to do simple justice to Lower Canada Protestants ere it was too late in this matter. A just education law was to be the main measure of the Session, preparatory to Confederation, yet it was held back most mysteriously to the very last, and then suddenly strangled by the most disgraceful juggle upon record,—a juggle which the Church of Rome would not have submitted to for a second, but which Protestants must, it seems, bear if they can. Doubtless, that church, triumphant in all her plans, through the subservience of our public men, will reply to any complaint of Protestants in this matter, "If you don't like our laws, you can leave the Province. We do not want you here at any rate." The amount of the whole is that the French have reconquered Lower Canada, and 1866 has reversed 1759.

NAPOLEON I. ON THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Volume after volume, the complete correspondence of the Emperor Napoleon I., is now being published at Paris; and from the 19th volume just out, the *Messager Franco-Américain* reproduces a letter dated, Schoenbrunn, May 17, 1809, and addressed to Count Champagne, Minister of foreign relations, in which the great ruler imparts his views upon the temporal power of the Pope, and decrees its suppression. Nothing could be more timely in the present circumstances of Italy and France, than the opinion so decidedly expressed half a century ago by the uncle of the present Emperor, and which he based on axioms of permanent value. Amongst other things, he says:—

"Jesus Christ, although issued from the blood of David, did not want to be king. For centuries after, the founders of our religion have not been kings. There is no doctor, no historian, writing in good faith, who does not admit that the temporal power of the Popes has proved injurious to religion."

"The Pope as the head of Christendom should obtain throughout the Christian world an equal influence, and yet, owing to the temporal power, this influence is varying with the circumstances and the politics of the several States. No personal interest should trammel spiritual affairs. And how can it do otherwise than trammel them when the Pope as king and the Pope as pontiff may have conflicting interests?"

"My kingdom is not of this world," said Jesus Christ; and through this doctrine he has condemned forever the mixing up of the interests of religion with secular attachments.

"The interests of religion, as well as those of the people of France, Germany, and Italy, all unite in compelling His Majesty to put an end to this ridiculous temporal power,—the feeble remnant of the exaggerations of the Gregories and others, who claimed to rule over kings, to give away crowns, and to have the management of the affairs of the earth as well as those of heaven. That in the absence of councils, Popes should obtain the control of the affairs of the church, provided it does not interfere with the liberties of the Gallican Church, this is all very well. But they must not attempt to meddle with armies and the policy of States. Indeed if they are the successors of Jesus Christ they can exert no other authority but that which they have inherited from him; and his kingdom was not of this world."

Napoleon III. is known to be shaping his policy, as far as circumstances allow, upon that of the first Napoleon. It is therefore highly probable that, as soon as a good opportunity offers to carry out with safety to his dynasty the decisions formed at Schoenbrunn, he will do so.—Such an opportunity seems to be nigh at hand, in the great changes which are now taking place in Austria and Italy.

FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONCLUDED.)

The Auditor's Statement of the condition of the banks for June 30, exhibits the following results. At the present moment, when the attention of the country is being given to the provisions of Mr. Galt's currency bill, these figures are of special interest.

Capital authorized.....			\$39,466,666
Capital paid up			\$27,785,432
LIABILITIES.			
	June 30, 1866	May 31, 1866	June 1865
Circulation.....	11,032,853	11,375,682	8,534,726
Due to other Banks.....	818,767	756,775	2,527,233
Deposits not bearing Interest.....	13,880,719	14,817,099	11,697,103
Deposits bearing in- terest.....	14,869,417	14,603,428	14,083,172
	\$40,601,810	\$41,553,884	\$36,642,235
ASSETS.			
	June 30, 1866	May 31, 1866	June 30, 1865
Specie.....	6,130,519	7,382,455	6,377,129
Landed or other property.....	3,069,573	3,053,576	2,893,684
Gov't. Securities.....	7,246,700	6,800,642	7,077,709
Notes of other Banks.....	1,708,494	1,509,444	1,415,484
Due from other.....	5,830,859	7,015,182	2,842,432
Notes Discounted.....	44,542,634	44,030,408	43,291,011
Other Debts not be- fore included.....	3,404,495	3,455,509	3,598,666
	\$71,933,274	\$72,954,207	\$67,405,547

The changes that took place during the month of June were not inconsiderable.

Circulation declined \$340,000, in accordance with the usual movement at this season, when the redemption still goes on, though somewhat counteracted by the moneys paid out for purchase of wool. Were it not for the large sum in American silver now in the country, the circulation of bank bills might be much larger than it is. It has been estimated that \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 of this coin, at least, are now in the country; indeed, some have fixed the amount at far higher figures. Now that the wants of the government are so pressing, some measure might surely be devised for getting in this immense mass

of specie, and substituting for it the ordinary bank notes of the country. If the value were universally fixed at its real worth, viz., four per cent. discount, or thereabouts there would be an end to its importation and circulation. It is imported because it can be circulated at *par*, and it is circulated in preference to bank notes, because of the profit attaching to it.—A very great diminution of means is the result, for so much of circulating power is thereby lost. We need not say that if the banks had that amount of bills in circulation their means and power to grant accommodation would be very largely increased. The Government might offer to receive it for customs dues at its value; the result of which would probably be a large augmentation of available means to the country, while the wants of the Government would be equally met.

As Mr. Galt's currency bill is now certain to be passed in a modified form, it may be as well to state that if the issue of Government notes be confined to \$8,000,000 or under, only the Bank of Montreal, as it appears to us, will be able to come under its provisions. If this is correct the disturbance to the currency and to commerce, at first so much apprehended, and which caused so much alarm, may not take place. The rest of the banks will go on with their issues as before; and so far as the Bank of Montreal is concerned, it will matter very little to the public whether they issue Government notes or their own. Bank note currency, however, is so intricate a matter, and experience sheds so little light on the subject, that our ideas may prove to have been wrong, as the ideas of many able men have been.

Deposits have decreased \$700,000, an inconsiderable amount in itself,—the whole being in the current balances or deposits not bearing interest. Deposits bearing interest show a slight increase, and stand at a higher point than they have done since the close of the American war. We apprehend that the banks are fast recovering any loss of deposits that may have been occasioned by the withdrawal of Southern moneys.

Specie has declined \$1,000,000, the change apparently being to provide for the wants of the Government, whose securities in the hands of the banks have increased by \$700,000.

Balances due from other Banks are also lessened by the sum of \$1,200,000. Part of this is attributable to an increased demand for discount, and part to a withdrawal of current deposits; but the amount left at the credit of that account is still far in excess of any sums that the banks collectively had in that position in former years.

Notes Discounted as has just been mentioned, exhibit a slight increase. This item continues remarkably steady amidst the many changes in others, a proof at once of the cautious and conservative policy pursued by the banks generally, and of the sound and healthy condition of matters in the country, taken as a whole. The late fearful revulsion in England was preceded by an enormous augmentation in the volume of discounts; and it is because there is yet no very material reduction that the bank rate of discount is still maintained at so high a point. Hitherto we have been happily exempt from anything approaching a panic, and if the same prudence and good judgment are still observed, both in banking and commercial transactions, that have been manifested in the past, we may have, under the blessing of Providence, another year of unmixed prosperity.

TOUR THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE OTTAWA.—(Continued.)

PENBROKE TO LES DEUX JOACHINS.

Penbroke is a beautifully situated village, containing several churches, schools, mills, and stores, and a number of private residences, got up in a very good style. The court-house, recently built, is, however, the most striking edifice in the village, being remarkable on account of the beautiful cream-colored sand-stone of which it is built. This stone, which is equal in beauty to the Ohio sand-stone, is found in the vicinity, and would be a valuable source of wealth were there plenty of it, but it is said to be scarce.

At Pembroke we embark by a long pier on the "Pontiac," Capt. Duggan, being the fourth of these pleasant little steamers on the Upper Ottawa route, all of which are, as already remarked of those on the lower route, very comfortable and well managed. They set a good table, and their commanders are obliging, attentive, gentlemanly men.

The scenery, as we pass along between Alouettes Island (pronounced usually Zalumette) and the mainland, is very beautiful; the channel expanding near the head of the island into a small lake studded with islets, very like a miniature edition of the lake of the thousand isles.

A little above this island, at the head of the Chénail Culbutte, which separates it from the mainland on the Lower Canada side, we touch at Fort William, the first post of the Hudson Bay Company. This is beautifully situated, on a level sandy beach, with the picturesque chain of Laurentian mountains (which extend from the Upper Ottawa to below Quebec) for a background. Were this fort (which must deem the constant passing of steamers as a sort of notice to quit) sold to some one who would erect a good house for families seeking summer retire-

The cost of a trip from Montreal to

ALBA: THE GIBSON

—A New Brunswick paper says: "By an

order This, we repeat, may now be considered

to be 'closed.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

	s	d		s	d
Flour, country, per quintal.....	19	0	to	20	0

REMARKS.—The attendance was fair, with a good supply of produce. Sales not brisk. Demand only for city use.

St. _____ Daily Depart

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.
Furnished exclusively to the Daily Witness.

been No Western in market. Corn dull, 59½
receipts 159 000 bush.

Family Reading.

THE COMING OF MESSIAH.

TRANSLATED FROM A JEWISH POEM.

Messiah's coming, and the tidings
Are rolling wide and far,
As light flows out in gladness
From yon fair morning star.
He is coming! and the tidings
Sweep through the swelling air,
With hope that ends forever
Time's ages of despair.
This old earth from dreams and slumber
Wakes up and says Amen!
Land and ocean bid him welcome,
Flood and forest join the strain.
He is coming! and the mountains
Of Judea ring again;
Jerusalem awakes,
And shouts her glad Amen!
He is coming! wastes of Horeb,
Awaken and rejoice;
Hills of Moab, cliffs of Edom,
Lift the long silent voice.
He is coming! sea of Sodom,
To heal thy leprous brine,
To give back the palm and myrtle,
The olive and the vine.
He is coming! blighted Carmel,
To restore thine olive bowers;
He is coming! faded Sharon,
To give thee back thy flowers!
Sons of Gentiles, trodden Judah,
Awake! behold, He comes;
Landless and kingless exiles,
Reseek your long-lost homes;
Back to your ancient valleys,
Which your fathers loved so well,
In their now crumbled cities,
Let their children's children dwell.
Drink the last drop of wormwood,
From your nation's bitter cup,—
The bitterest, but the latest,—
Make haste, and drink it up;
For He, thy true Messiah,
Thine own anointed King,
He comes in love and glory,
Thine endless joy to bring.
Yes, He thy King is coming,
To end thy woes and wrongs,
To give thee joy for mourning,
To turn thy sighs to songs.

THE TEMPERANCE MEETING IN THE VILLAGE OF TATTERTOWN.

(Continued.)

"When Mrs. Periwig came in, I told her what I had done; and she said the men better mind their own matters, and not interfere with the female department. She said Jerusalem told her 'twas the fashion, and there was not a virtuous woman in the city that didn't wear one. 'Well, says I, 'then I know why rowen's riz.' The words were scarce spoken, afore I heard a violent knocking at the door. 'Well,' said I, 'if he knocks like that, the pulpit cushion, which has just been repaired, will stand no chance with him to-night; for I hadn't the slightest doubt but it was the lecturer who had arrived. So I went to the door myself, and opened it very formally; but, instead of the lecturer, lo and behold, it was nobody but Vat, the foreman of Purdy, the brewer of Hopville. He said Mr. Purdy sent his compliments, and wished me to know that the friends of temperance in their village had learned that the lecturer who had been invited was one of the new sort called teetotallers, and that he went right agin beer, and that they had decided to have nothing to do with him. Vat, who saw I was very much disappointed, said he was dreadful sorry it happened so, but he made up all sorts of crooked faces to keep from laughing, and it was evident the villain was almost tickled to death.
"He hadn't been gone ten minutes afore a messenger comes from Pummicetown, pretty much of the same sort, stating that the people there were in a real uproar, and that they unanimously resolved to hear nothing agin cider. They even went so far as to threaten tar and feathers, but finally settled down upon the more humane proposal of Bill Merryweather, a droll fellow he was,—to catch the lecturer, and tie him in an empty barrel, and fill it up with cider as high as his nose, and compel him to save himself from being drowned by drinking it down to the level. Upon hearing this I felt really scared for the poor man, and sent off a messenger to stop him on the way, and not only save him from harm, but ourselves from unnecessary expense. I tell you, Captain Tarbox, it's not the easy matter you suppose to get up a temperance meeting."
"Well, old boy," cried the captain, thrusting both hands into the capacious pockets of his shaggy pea-jacket, "spun your yarn out, eh?"
"I have nothing more to say at present, Captain Tarbox," replied the squire, rather nettled, apparently, by the captain's familiar style.
"Well, then," he rejoined, "pipe up your patience, and hear what I've got to say. You're a little behind the times. Why, they don't do the thing now as they used to. The old fashion used to be this: they began with a prayer; then they had a hymn; then followed a dignified discourse, a regular three-decker; then a hymn; and the minister clapped on the night-cap with a benediction. That's the way they used to fix it. That's all done with. 'Twould be just as odd to have such old-fashioned, musty proceedings nowadays as to ascend the Mississippi in a flat, pulling up by the bushes. So, upon the stage, they used to have their regular tragedies and comedies. That's all gone by. They bring on their wild beasts, and trot 'em over the stage, nowadays. I never saw people half so much pleased with Hamlet, or Macbeth, or Richard the Third, as with the simple exhibition of a little, uncurried jackass, led on by an actor, in the character of Gil Blas commencing his travels. The animal was a little refractory, and by kicking out his legs and braying he called forth peals of applause; and when the actor begged the audience to excuse the indiscretions of the young performer, as it was his first appearance on any stage, the shouts of

rapturous acclamation were quite equal to anything ever bestowed on Garrick or Talma. A jackass, Squire Periwig;—yes, sir, I repeat it, a jackass is just what is wanted to make a temperance meeting go off like a Baltimore clipper from her well-greased ways."

"Why, captain Tarbox," exclaimed the squire, "are you in your sober senses? Would you carry a real jackass into the sanctuary?"

"Squire," cried the captain, "you don't understand the thing at all. It is so odd, so unexpected, so entirely contrary to the plainest rules of common sense, to have a real, live jackass in a church, that thousands would come for the very oddity of the thing;—and then, Friend Periwig, those, as Oliver Goldsmith says, who came to laugh, would remain, not to pray, to be sure, but for a more worthy purpose than to contemplate the jackass."

"Never," cried the squire emphatically, with both hands planting his hickory upon the ground,—"never will I give my consent to suffer a jackass to be exhibited in our meet'n'us."

"Didn't suppose you would," said the captain; "but I've no doubt, for all that, of the truth of what I say."

"Besides," rejoined the squire, "it would cost no less for candles."

"Give yourself no uneasiness about the candles," said the captain. "I will put you at ease about the candles presently. The way they manage these matters now is to have one or more impressive addresses from grave and dignified gentlemen, and then a comic song or two, or something funny, in the way of mimicry or buffoonery, between; a sort of facetious interlude. The effect of this, as you see, Squire Periwig, is most excellent; for, however impressive and solemnizing the addresses of the grave speakers may be, the audience is speedily relieved from all such unnecessary solemnity by this happy contrivance."

"Pray, Captain Tarbox," said the squire, "if we must have a temperance address, wouldn't it be the cheapest way to invite our minister, Mr. Moose?"

"Never do," said the captain, with great confidence,—"never do, sir. Mr. Moose is a good temperance man, of the old school; a sound, logical reasoner; has a great deal to say upon the subject; and his appeals to the feelings are irresistible. But there is not one particle of grimace or buffoonery about him. You want a comical fellow, but the best man for you is a real funny minister,—one who is so devoted to the cause of temperance, that he is willing for its sake to sacrifice a portion of his clerical dignity. The same reason which induces the people to flock after a jackass exhibited in a church, or even on the stage, operates in some degree upon those who collect to hear a clergyman crack temperance jokes in a pulpit."

"Well, captain," said the squire, "you seem to have thought more upon this subject than I supposed you had, and I should be quite willing, for one, to leave the matter to your management, if you could satisfy me that we—that we should not be obliged to—to—" "Yes," cried the captain, "I understand you,—that you should not be obliged to pay too much for the candles. Well, that shall be settled; fifteen or twenty dollars will probably cover the whole expenses. Your worthy old neighbor the widow Seely, whose son has signed the total-abstinence pledge, and reformed entirely, says she will pay half the expenses most cheerfully, but not more cheerfully than I will pay the other."

"That's very handsome, Captain Tarbox," said the squire. "And whom do you propose to have as a lecturer?"

"The Rev. Mr. Crackaway, above all others, if I can get him," replied the captain.

"Is he not one o' them teetotallers, Captain Tarbox?"

"To be sure," replied the captain. "I don't want a fellow to caulk half my ship, and leave the other open."

"Well," said the squire, "I'm afraid there isn't one of our selectmen that'll go to hear him, and I know a number that won't; but if you and the widow Seely's going to pay for't, why, for all I see, it's your own concern, and you've a right to fix it pretty much your own way."

"Why, Squire Periwig," replied the captain, "the widow told me yesterday that her son Eli, that's reformed, you know, was for years the most powerful talker against the distillers, and all sorts of ardent spirit, that she ever heard, and never so much so as when he was just about half drunk on beer and cider."

"Well, well," said the squire, "I don't know but the widow's half right. She's an amazing smart one. When will you have the meeting?"

"Next Friday," said the captain, "the fifth of November, the anniversary of the gunpowder plot; and you shall see if we don't blow the demijohns sky-high, my old boy."

"Captain Tarbox," said the squire, "I really wish you would leave off their words when speaking to me."

"Well, squire, I will; but I'm so pleased to see you come into the plan so readily that I forgot myself; no offence, squire. Do send your folks round with notices in all directions. I'll get some printed in the city, and we'll post 'em up. Tell Jerusha to let the women know it, all round, and, if she will, she shall have a bustle as big as a chancellor's woolsack, and I'll find the rowen."

"Pshaw! captain, don't mention that," said the squire. "I'll tell o' the meeting, and my folks shall go round. Good-day, captain.—By the way, Captain Tarbox, I'm thinking you can light up respectable with three pounds o' candles."

"Don't trouble your head about the candles," said the captain; "that's our affair. Good-day t'ye, Squire Periwig."

(To be Continued.)

—Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarcely overtake his business at night; while laziness travels so slowly that poverty can overtake him.—Franklin.

SELECTIONS.

—He who prays as he ought will endeavor to live as he prays.—Queen.

—Pray often because thou sinnest always; repent quickly, lest thou die suddenly.—Quarles.

—He who is sore pressed with temptation need not flatter himself that by and by the temptation will cease, and he be so delivered from sin; for temptation will not cease; and help must come, not from change in outward circumstances, but from strength given to the inner man, lifting the soul above all temptation. Thus must help come, if it come at all.—President Hill.

—The design of the church is to elevate, not depress,—to give light, not to cast a shadow; hence, in the reforms of the day, as, for instance, in the cause of temperance, or in the anti-gambling, or any other anti-sin movement, the church collectively, and the Christian individually, should be found in the front rank. So in the cause of education, its strongest friends should be those who wear the badge of the blood-stained cross.

—If you are to enter into the secret of the love of God in Christ Jesus, it will be because you open your heart to him. The sun never finds the inside of a flower till the flower has opened to the sunlight. And when Christ seeks us, and persuades us, there must be some yearning and desire on our part, if he is to disclose himself to us, and make us know that it is indeed our very Lord and Master that has come.

—Do not wait for a change of outward circumstances; but take your circumstances as they are and make the best of them. Luther moved the world, not by waiting for a favorable opportunity, but by doing his daily work, by doing God's will day by day, without thinking of looking beyond. We ought not to linger in inaction until Blucher comes up, but the moment we catch sight of him in the distance, to rise and charge. Hercules must go to Atlas, and take his load off his shoulders per force.

—Here is a truth that the sooner the Christian world learn it by heart the better it will be for the cause: either we must conquer the world or the world must conquer us. We need not flatter ourselves with the idea that we can enter into a treaty of peace with them, and that they will arm themselves to help us. When we do this we are like Israel when she sent down to Egypt for help. The last evil is worse than the first threatened.

—The great bulk of sceptics are infidels just as a dog might be called an infidel, that is, they have never thought upon the subject. Their infidelity is of the heart rather than of the head; and this is abundantly proved from the fact, that when the word is preached with power, and the Spirit poured out, they are smitten down and converted like any other sinners, and that is the last we hear of their objections. They vanish like smoke.

—That was a very bad bargain the old patriarch made when, for the sake of well watered fields and fruitful plains, he "pitched his tent towards Sodom." He saw it when over broad acres rolled a sea of flame, when of horses and herds and harvests there was only a heap of ashes left,—when he, a panting penniless fugitive, sought refuge in Zoar. Yet every man makes as unwise a choice, who, for the sake of attaining any temporal good, enters doubtful ways.

—Let thy thoughts be divine, awful, godly. Let thy talk be little, honest, true. Let thy works be profitable, holy, charitable. Let thy manners be grave, courteous, cheerful. Let thy diet be temperate, convenient, frugal. Let thy apparel be sober, neat, comely. Let thy will be confident, obedient, ready. Let thy sleep be moderate, quiet, seasonable. Let thy prayers be short, devout, often, fervent. Let thy recreation be lawful, brief, seldom. Let thy memory be of death, punishment, glory.—Hugh Peters of the 17th Century.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(UNDER THE CHARGE OF A SPECIAL EDITOR.)

THE RAINY DAY.

"Rain and sleet! wind and rain! there is no end to it," said Robert peevishly, as he walked from one window to another. His mother, whom we shall call Mrs. Charlton, laid aside her pen, and turning to her young son inquired the hour. Turning to the time-piece, he saw that it was noon. Two hours before he had replied to the same question cheerfully; now, wearied and impatient, he turned sullenly to the window again.

"It has been a sad morning to you, has it not?" said Mrs. Charlton.

"I never set my heart on anything but I am disappointed," replied Robert, impatiently; "I hate such weather."

"Are you wise enough to set your heart only on what is good for you, my child? Have you forgotten you 'covereth the heavens with clouds, who prepareth rain for the earth, who causeth the wind to blow and the waters to flow?' 'He doeth all things well.'"

"If you were Phil's mother you would not say so. If the wind carried away the roof of your house, as it did hers, you would not say 'it is well.'"

"The earth was cursed for man's sin, but the Lord hath said it shall be well with them that fear him. You must learn to watch and wait, and you will not only see your own folly but the love and wisdom of all that the Lord does. Perhaps yesterday Phil's mother may have thought it a hard trial; but if you had gone there early this morning, she would have told you that all things work together for good to them that love God. When the damage done to her roof was the size of a rat's hole, the landlord refused to mend it; but when he saw that his property was likely to be injured by it, he sent men this morning with orders to put it in thorough repair."

Robert, still vexed and impatient, said: "It is a very little thing to get an old woman's cottage mended for a storm."

Mrs. Charlton looked sorrowfully at her boy, and said: "The same wind may have a different mission to everything over which it sweeps; but it is sent and guided by the same hand."

"Then I suppose, mother, you will be satisfied that all the work on the farm is put on one side. Even Wilson says it is a bad job."

"The poor horses would not say so if they could speak. There is plenty of work to be done in the barn; and the weary beasts in their quiet rest unconsciously praise the God of all goodness for a rainy day."

The storm rose higher and higher. The wild blast burst over the forest trees and the noblest arm of a majestic cedar fell with a startling crash upon the lawn. "There, mother, there!" exclaimed Robert, exultingly, "your favorite tree, that you would not have touched! See how it is rent."

"Yes, Robert, I can still say it is well. 'Stormy wind fulfilling his word.' True, I had not the courage to order the tree to be stopped, though I knew that the air and sunshine might better reach the sleeping-rooms. It is not the first time that our Father has had to withdraw from my view some pleasant object which kept his light and glory from my heart."

Robert was angry, and could not see his mother's moistened eye, nor hear her trembling voice. She turned to her desk and said, "I wanted you to help me to make out a list of these seeds. It is just two hours and a half since you promised to do it in five minutes. There is yet time to do it before the mail closes."

Robert obeyed very slowly, and did the work very carelessly. When it was completed, instead of carrying it to his mother, to obtain the smile of approbation which had so often seemed worth ten times the pains he had taken, he left it on the table and went out into the hall, where he stood listlessly, his face pressed against the window-pane. The mother's heart followed him. How often she had brought him to the great Physician! Again she entreated that the child of her love might be healed, and she waited to hear the answer, "Bring him hither to me."

"Bobby, Bobby, I am glad you cannot sail to-day. Now you will mend my cart, as you promised," cried little Lizzie Charlton, as she came dragging a broken plaything, and holding the wheel in her out-stretched hand. Mamma says I may go to the common to-morrow, and see our poor sick Phil, and carry him a load of good things. I have broken my cart, and I can't tell what I shall do if you do not mend it before to-morrow. Will you?"

"Go away! I cannot do it," said he, impatiently.

"But you know you promised to do it yesterday," pleaded the child, climbing on a stool near her brother, and striving to pass her rosy arms around his neck.

"Leave me alone," said the passionate boy, as he pushed her roughly from him. She fell to the ground, and her arm received a severe wound from the broken wheel which she held in her hand. The mother's ear caught the shrill cry of pain which followed, and in a moment she had clasped her child in her arms. Sorrowful was the look which fell on Robert as she passed him carrying Lizzie into an adjoining room. Take courage, sorrowful mother, the battle is not yours, but God's.

Mrs. Charlton gently bathed and bound up the wound; but vain were all her attempts to calm the sobs of the little sufferer, who persisted in hugging the broken wheel to her fast-heaving breast.

"Are you hurt very much, dear May-blossom?" using the name of playful endearment a father's loving lips had given her.

"No, not so much—now—but—but—"

"Then why do you cry, my love? Are you frightened?"

"Yes, mamma, that is it. God will surely be angry with me, and with Bobby, too, we have broken God's cart."

"Lizzie!" said Mrs. Charlton reprovingly.

"Yes, yes; it is God's cart. He gave it to me."

"Yes, all good things are from him, my child. But why do you say 'God's cart?' You would say 'my bail,' 'my book.'"

"Before papa went to heaven, last winter he told me that very soon I should not have an earthly father, but that he hoped his Heavenly Father would make me and Bobby his children. And he taught me to pray for it in the name of Jesus."

"Yes, my child, I am sure that our Lord will hear you."

"O mamma! He has heard me."

"Why do you think so, Lizzie?"

"Because I did ask him, mamma."

"And do you think God would hear a sinful child?"

"Papa said he was a sinner, that we were all sinners, but God gave his Son to die for us. It was kind of Jesus not to ask for good little children to go to him, because then nobody could go. Could they, mamma?"

The mother pressed to her heart the child that seemed twice given to her. Her prayers had already been answered, and lo! she knew it not. "But the cart, Lizzie, why do you call it God's cart?"

The child lowered her voice, and replied: "You say God loves his children to tell him their wants. At first you did not wish me to have a cart. You said only boys had carts. I did not like to tell you why I wanted it, but my heavenly Father knew. My basket was too small, and I could not carry all I wanted to poor Phil, who, you said, was God's sick child. Well, every night when I was left alone, I used to say, Please, dear Jesus, let me have a cart to help my sick boy."

"And did you ask long, Lizzie?"

"Yes, so often that I thought I should tease our kind Saviour. You know, mamma, you often tell me not to tease you by asking any more."

"The Lord loves you better than your mother, my child. When your cart did not come, were you disappointed?"

"No. I said every day, 'God will send it

some day.' When grandmamma came on Friday, she said she could think of nothing to buy me but a cart for me to gather apples in. Don't you think God told her to bring it?"

The mother knew that her child of many prayers was learning at the feet of Jesus. And the tears fell fast upon the little curly head that was now resting calmly on her bosom. "But if you knew how much God loved you, why were you frightened when you broke the cart?"

"I wanted to try how much I could drag in it. So I filled it with flints, and dragging it up the bank, the wheel came off, and O mamma! I asked for my cart to carry things to Phil, and now I cannot use it. I have broken my word with God."

"It was in love that our heavenly Father let you break your cart when you might have injured yourself with those heavy flints. But do you think about Robert?"

The child rose from her mother's arms and approached her brother. "I am very sorry I made you sin, Bobby. Will you please kiss me and forgive me?" He did not move nor speak. "Bobby, dear Bobby," entreated the child, and at last he opened his arms to the infant messenger of peace, and with many tears, uttered his bitter self-upbraiding.

"Don't cry," she whispered; "only tell Jesus. Mamma says he loves his lambs always. Are you God's child, Bobby?"

Robert was silent. "A child of God?" he at last repeated slowly. "No, no, no," and gently placing his sister on the floor, he gathered up the fragments of the wheel and left the room.

Dinner-time came: Robert did not make his appearance. His mother looked anxiously at the vacant place, for the clouds had been scattered before a light wind, and the rain had ceased, and she feared that the temptation of the boat might have led her wilful boy into danger. Many a time she turned from the little questioner at her side and silently commended him to One who has given most precious promises to them that wait on him.

In the evening Robert returned, bringing with him the cart, mended, to which was attached a light metal chain, and over which was hooked a webbed covering. Lizzie's delight was shared by all. Many thanks were showered upon him by the grateful child, and many caresses were bestowed on him as she saw the little bandaged arm cast a cloud over his face.

When the mother and son were left alone, she said: "You were not here to dinner, nor yet to tea, Robert, how was it?"

"I was not hungry, mother."

"Was that the only reason?"

"No," replied the boy, frankly. "I was ashamed to come."

"And—you come now?" the mother's voice trembled.

"Yes; I trust, I believe your heavenly Father has forgiven me; and I know my mother has forgiven me, though I have not forgiven myself. Mother, you do not know how miserable I was this morning. When I left the hall with Lizzie's cart I locked myself in the tool-house to mend it. I thought it would take me a day to set it all to rights; yet it was not difficult. But I never felt so wretched or so stupid. I could not find my tools, and everything seemed to go wrong. 'Are you God's child?' 'Tell Jesus.' I tried to forget the words, but the voice of that baby sounded again in my ears. I threw my tools from me and knelt down and cried bitterly. All my disobedience and wickedness rose up before me—my anger and discontent and ingratitude. I thought of Cain, and saw myself a murderer. I thought of your prayers. For the first time I saw my heart so full of wickedness that I wondered how I could have lived without seeing it. I cried out. I feared I should die in my sins. O mother! mother! such an hour! Yet I dare not say I am a child of God, but I know what I wish to be."

"Do you believe me when I say I love you?"

"O mother!"

"When I say I have forgiven you, do you believe me still?"

"I do."

"Then do you not believe Him who speaks from heaven, 'Whosoever cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out?' God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life?" "Do you believe this?"

"O mother! what glad words these sound now, that seemed to have no meaning to me before."

The heart of this mother sang for joy this night; for the deaf heard, the blind saw. He who had staid the bier at the gate of Nain, had said to the widow's son, "Live."

RIDDLES.

No. 108.

A word of letters two,
A preposition reckoned,
My first is; and you'll find
Men always wear my second.
My third stands for myself.
My fourth prevents an entrance.
My whole the judge does to a case
Before he passes sentence.

No. 109.

My first is in child, but not in boy;
My second is in happiness, but not in joy;
My third is in star, but not in moon;
My fourth is in night, but not in moon;
My fifth is in sister, but not in brother;
My sixth is in father, and also in mother;
My seventh is in moss, but not in earth;
My eighth is in arrival, but not in birth;
My ninth is in shy, but not in fear;
And my whole comes every year.

No. 110.

What is that which is always invisible and never out of sight?

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

No. 105.—Because both are ready for the cradle.

No. 106.—Because it returns your call.

No. 107.—Because one has tubing inside and the other outside.

The Miscellany.

DREAMTIME.

Alone I watch the dying day,
I see its tint of orange pale;
And just beyond the ruffled bay,
Gray mists the purple hills are veiling;
Upon the roof weird fingers play,
And all the winds are full of wailing.

Life's open book before me lies,
And as I turn its leaves faintly
The pictures of the Past arise.
Strange forms go by apparelled quaintly;
Sweet voices whisper, and dear eyes
Shine as of old—divine and saintly.

Once more I hear the gentle rhyme
Where falling leaves still waters dimple,
The woods' low murmur, and the chime
Of silvery streamlets as they wimple,
And live again the golden time
Of childhood's joys—so pure and simple.

What pretty pebbles paved the creek,
The dear old creek by mulberries shaded!
Through the lilies—with spices laded;
And our wee shadows seemed to speak
From whispering wavelets, as we waded.

What leagues of nectar wooed the bees
To buckwheat hills or dales of clover!
What twittering birds on blooming trees
Cooed tenderly and played the lover!
While Time, with odorless breath of ease,
Told the delicious idyl over.

We reckoned then each year a gain;
Now, they are counted with our losses;
Sharp thorns and thistles give us pain,
Where then we trod Spring's velvet mosses;
Then, of our flowery garlands vain,
And now, away with our crosses.

I gathered wild flowers yesterday,
But somehow flowers have lost their sweetness;
Some quail were startled—even they
Seem to have lost their old discreetness,
And only hopped beside the way,
As if they had no need for fleetness.

But when I now the children meet,
Flower-laden, from their plays returning;
Care trampled by their heedless feet,
Their trustful souls all shadow spurning;
Their hearts wild with impatient beat,
And hope's bright fires within them burning,—

I know life blooms the same, but I
Shall breathe its old-time fragrance—never!
The dreary Now, the Dear Gone-by,
The bridgeless floods of sorrow sever.
Ah, me! how wistfully I sigh
For dreamtime lost, and lost forever!

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL.

We give below a review condensed from the *N. Y. Tribune* of George Eliot's new book, "Felix Holt the Radical." It will serve to give an idea of the character of the book and its plot to those who have either no opportunity or no wish to read it for themselves, and as it is by the author of "Adam Bede" and much spoken about in the reviews, it is likely that most people would like to know something about it.

Felix Holt is not the central figure in the story, nor the best drawn. He is a brave, honest, enthusiastic young fellow, shaggy-headed, large-eyed, strong-limbed, wearing no waistcoat nor cravat, and inheriting no wealth but an education above his humble rank in life, and a right of property in certain "Cathartic Lozenges" and a Restorative Elixir, patented by his deceased father and eagerly consumed by the country people in general, to the great detriment of their constitutions. Felix is ambitious to become what he calls "a demagogue,"—not to excite an ignorant mob to clamor for privileges which they do not know how to use, but, by living with the working people and sharing their privations, to acquire an influence by which he may lead them to better things. "I want to be a demagogue of a new sort; an honest one, if possible, who will tell the people they are blind and foolish, and neither flatter them nor fatten on them. I have my heritage,—an order I belong to. I have the blood of a line of handicraftsmen in my veins, and I want to stand up for the lot of the handicraftsmen as a good lot, in which a man may be better trained to all the best functions of his nature than if he belonged to the grimacing set who have visiting cards, and are proud to be thought richer than their neighbors." It is in the year of the Reform agitation, 1832, that the action of the novel takes place, and during the election for Parliament Felix Holt has many opportunities of expounding the principles of his life, always with a rude, hearty, Saxon eloquence, but not always, it seems to us, with so much practical significance and clearness as in the passage we have cited.

However this may be, there can be no question that his character, whether we altogether like it or not, is marvellously well described; and in the first action which he performs when he is introduced to us there is quite as much practical common sense as honest theory. From Glasgow, where he has been studying, he returns to his mother's home, up a little back street in the country town of Treby Magna, resolved to support himself by watchmaking and school-teaching, and to put a stop to the sale of the quack medicines by which old Mrs. Holt has hitherto supported herself. The poor woman, in her distress at her son's new-fangled ideas, has recourse to "the Rev. Rufus Lyon, Minister of the Independent Chapel, usually spoken of as Malt-house-Yard." The scene which follows is exquisitely humorous. Mrs. Holt, with her light-brown front and black band over her forehead, and the bleak, north-easterly expression in her eyes, seating herself with some emphasis, and looking fixedly at the opposite wall with a hurt and argumentative countenance,—how often have we not seen just such injured old women! It is a good while before the cause of her complaint is made clear. She seems disposed to rest the merits of her

medicines on the moral character of her late husband. "He had a wonderful gift in prayer, as the old members well know, if anybody likes to ask 'em, not believing my words; and he believed himself that the receipt for the Cancer Cure, which I've sent out in bottles standing by me,—he believed it was sent him in answer to prayer; and nobody can deny it, for he prayed most regular, and read out of the green baize Bible." "I suppose a Christian can understand the word o' God, without going to Glasgow, and there's texts upon texts about ointment and medicine, and there's one as might have been made for a receipt of my husband's; its just as if it was a riddle, and Holt's Elixir was the answer."

Mrs. Holt is an inexhaustible fund of amusement. Everything she says is ludicrous because it is perfectly natural. There is an admirable scene where she visits Transome Court, and sits down to rest in the vestibule of the great entrance, "in singular relief against the pedestal of the Apollo."

"Mrs. Holt held on her lap a basket filled with good things for Job, and seemed much soothed by pleasant company and excellent treatment. As Esther, descending softly and unobserved, leaned over the stone banisters and looked at the scene for a minute or two, she saw that Mrs. Holt's attention, having been directed to the squirrel which had scampered on to the head of the Silenus carrying the infant Bacchus, had been drawn downward to the tiny babe looked at with so much affection by the rather ugly and hairy gentleman, of whom she nevertheless spoke with reserve as of one who possibly belonged to the Transome family."

"It's most pretty to see its little limbs, and the gentleman holding it. I should think he was amiable by his look; but it was odd he should have his likeness took without any clothes. Was he Transome by name?" (Mrs. Holt suspected that there might be a mild madness in the family.)

"Denner, peering and smiling quietly, was about to reply, when prevented by the appearance of old Mr. Transome, who, since his walk, had been having 'forty winks' on the sofa in the library, and now came out to look for Harry. He had doffed his furred cap and cloak, but in lying down to sleep he had thrown over his shoulders a soft Oriental scarf which Harold had given him, and this still hung over his scanty white hair and down to his knees, held fast by his wooden-looking arms and laxly clasped hands which fell in front of him."

"This singular appearance of an undoubted Transome fitted exactly into Mrs. Holt's thoughts at the moment. It lay in the probabilities of things that Gentry's intellects should be peculiar: since they had not to get their own living, the good Lord might have economized in their case that common sense which others were so much more in need of; and in the shuffling figure before her she saw a descendant of the gentleman who had chosen to be represented without his clothes,—all the more eccentric where there were the means of buying the best. But these oddities 'said nothing' in great folks, who were powerful in high quarters all the same. And Mrs. Holt rose and courtesied with a proud respect, precisely as she would have done if Mrs. Transome had looked as wise as Lord Burleigh."

The Rev. Rufus Lyon, in less skilful hands than those of George Eliot, would have been tiresome; but her delicate touch has made of the little old preacher, with his short legs, and big head, and flowing silver yellow hair; with his abstraction from worldly cares, his scriptural phraseology, and his habit of preaching in season and out of season,—a character of the most touching beauty. There is an exquisite pathos in the story of his early life,—the romance which Providence had sent to him, of all persons in the world; and the mingled happiness and trouble, the tender memories and the keen self-reproachings, the blessings and the uneasiness, which it had left behind it. There is a charming contrast between the simple-hearted minister and his sturdy friend Felix Holt, and the conversations that they hold together are admirable. They have many noble thoughts in common, though Felix is not very fond of sermons and prayer-meetings. "To talk with this young man, who, though hopeful, had a singularity which some might at once have pronounced heresy, but which Mr. Lyon persisted in regarding as orthodoxy in 'the making,' was like a good bite to strong teeth after a too plentiful allowance of spoon-meat."

But the real beauty of Rufus Lyon's character is only fully displayed when we see him in contact with his supposed daughter Esther. It is Esther who makes the charm of the book, and whom we have no hesitation in pronouncing one of the most perfect creations of modern fiction. Before we have seen her, we feel her influence in the minister's room, where the odor of musty books struggles with a delicate scent of rose leaves; a dainty work-basket, frilled with blue satin, nestles among the ponderous volumes of Henry's Commentary; and a black bust of George Whitfield is condemned to wear a veil of green gauze, because "Providence ordained that the good man should squint." The faint suggestion of a garden is wafted as she enters the room, and a sense is borne to us of an elastic walk, the tread of small feet, the proud, delicate, graceful arching of a long neck, and the shimmer of a high crown of shining brown plait with curls that float backward. "She had that excellent thing in woman, a soft voice, with a clear, fluent utterance. Her sauciness, was always charming, because it was without emphasis, and was accompanied with graceful little turns of the head."

"She had one of those exceptional organizations which are quick and sensitive without being in the least morbid; she was alive to the finest shades of manner, to the nicest distinctions of tone and accent; she had a little code of her own about scents and colors, textures and behaviors, by which she secretly condemned or sanctioned all things and persons. And she was well satisfied with herself for her fastidious taste, never doubting that hers was the highest standard. She was proud that the

best-born and handsomest girls at school had always said that she might be taken for a born lady. Her own pretty instep, clad in a silk stocking, her little heel, just rising from a kid slipper, her irreproachable nails and delicate wrist, were the objects of delighted consciousness to her; and she felt that it was her superiority which made her unable to use without disgust any but the finest cambric handkerchiefs and freshest gloves. Her money all went in the gratification of these nice tastes, and she saved nothing from her earnings. I cannot say that she had any pang of conscience on this score; for she felt sure that she was generous; she hated all meanness, would empty her purse impulsively on some sudden appeal to her pity, and if she found out that her father had a want she would supply it with some pretty device of a surprise. But then the good man so seldom had a want—except the perpetual desire, which she could never gratify, of seeing her under convictions, and fit to become a member of the church."

"As for little Mr. Lyon he loved and admired this unregenerate child more, he feared, than was consistent with the due preponderance of impersonal and ministerial regards; he prayed and pleaded for her with tears, humbling himself for her spiritual deficiencies in the privacy of his study; and then came down stairs to find himself in timorous subjection to her wishes, lest, as he inwardly said, he should give his teaching an ill savor by mingling it with outward crossing. There will be queens in spite of salic or other laws of later date than Adam and Eve; and here, in this small, dingy house of the minister in Malt-house Yard, there was a light-footed, sweet-voiced Queen Esther."

Esther and Felix, far as they are apart in the beginning,—Esther, with the innate fondness for everything that is pretty and refined;—Esther, who cannot endure the smell of a tallow candle; who keeps a volume of Byron hidden in her work basket and reads "Rene" of a Sunday instead of listening to her father in Malt-house Yard; and Felix, with his hatred of fine-ladyism, his rudeness, his open shirt-collar, and his patched clothes,—are drawn toward each other by an irresistible attraction. "A peacock!" cries Felix to himself the first time he sees her: "I should like to come and scold her every day, and make her cry and cut her fine hair off." "I think he is very coarse and rude," said Esther, with a touch of temper; for he had criticised her, and abused Byron, and had not admired her hands, or her neck, or her graceful movements. Felix does scold her and make her cry. She is piqued because he plainly thinks himself superior to her; she is angry because she cannot help feeling that he is right.

"She sat down in the dull parlor and took up her netting; for since Sunday she had felt unable to read when she was alone, being obliged, in spite of herself, to think of Felix Holt,—to imagine what he would like her to be, and what sort of views he took of life so as to make it seem valuable in the absence of all elegance, luxury, gayety, or romance. Had he yet reflected that he had behaved very rudely to her on Sunday? Perhaps not. Perhaps he had dismissed her from his mind with contempt. And at that thought Esther's eyes smarted unpleasantly. She was fond of netting, because it showed to advantage both her hand and her foot; and across this image of Felix Holt's indifference and contempt there passed the vaguer image of a possible somebody who would admire her hands and feet, and delight in looking at their beauty, and long, yet not dare, to kiss them. Life would be much easier in the presence of such a love. But it was precisely this longing after her own satisfaction that Felix had reproached her with. Did he want her to be heroic? That seemed impossible without some great occasion. Her life was a heap of fragments, and so were her thoughts; some great energy was needed to bind them together. Esther was beginning to lose complacency at her own wit and criticism; to lose the sense of superiority in an awakening need for reliance on one whose vision was wider, whose nature was purer and stronger than her own. But then, she said to herself, that "one" must be tender to her, not rude and predominating in his manners. A man with any chivalry in him could never adopt a scolding tone toward a woman,—that is, toward a charming woman. But Felix had no chivalry in him. He loved lecturing and opinion too well to love any woman."

"In this way Esther strove to see that Felix was thoroughly in the wrong,—at least, if he did not come again expressly to show that he was sorry."

How the struggle between these two young persons grows into love; how Esther ripens and develops under the influence of her shaggy Mentor until the charming girl, who had such a keen perception of the signs and luxuries of ladyhood, who wore such pretty little gloves, and longed to feel soft carpets under her pretty feet, learns to worship that rough young Radical, and to give up for his sake all the luxuries which an unexpected turn of fortune places within her reach; how this result is obtained only after a painful process,—after Felix has suffered misfortune, and the character of Esther has become elevated and matured, all this we must leave our readers to discover from the book itself. Felix struggles with his love at first, as a temptation which would withdraw him from the life he feels to be the best and noblest. "I wonder," he says to Esther, "whether the subtle measuring of forces will ever come to the measuring of the force there would be in one beautiful woman, whose mind was as noble as her face was beautiful who made a man's passion for her rush in one current with all the great aims of his life."

There is something charming, too, in the description of Esther's life, at Transome Court, where she winds herself about the heart of that proud, unhappy Mrs. Transome, and brings together the separated mother and son. There is also a touching scene when the old minister discloses to Esther the secret that she is not his daughter, but perhaps the heiress of great wealth:

"This is a late retrieval of a long error, Esther. I make no excuses for myself, for we ought to strive that our affections be rooted in the truth. Nevertheless, you—"

"Esther had risen, and had glided on to the wooden stool on a level with her father's chair, where he was accustomed to lay books. She wanted to speak, but the flood-gates could not be opened for words alone. She threw her arms around the old man's neck, and sobbed out with a passionate cry, 'Father, father! forgive me if I have not loved you enough. I will—I will!'"

"The old man's little delicate frame was shaken by a surprise and joy that were almost painful in their intensity. He had been going to ask forgiveness of her who asked it for herself. In that moment of supreme complex emotion, one ray of the minister's joy was the thought, 'Surely the work of grace has begun in her, surely here is a heart that the Lord hath touched.'"

We had marked many other extracts illustrative of this fascinating character, but we must refrain, for we have already encroached too far upon the space that belongs to other personages in the story. The author seems to have thrown her heart into the description of the life that fills the little world of Treby Magna; but the interest of the plot centres rather in the aristocratic region of Transome Court. Mrs. Transome will probably not satisfy most readers until they have mastered the secret which has brightened her life. Knowing that, let them read the story a second time, and they cannot fail to admire the delicate elaboration with which she is drawn. In the last few chapters—indeed, from the time she first comes within the sphere of Esther's influence—she appeals to our pity with an unappealable pathos. The sketch of her earlier life, in the author's best vein of caustic humor. She had been thought wonderfully clever and accomplished; had secretly picked out for private reading the lighter parts of dangerous French authors; had found ridicule of Biblical characters very amusing.

"But she believed all the while that truth and safety lay in due attendance on prayers and sermons, in the admirable doctrines and ritual of the Church of England, equally remote from Puritanism and popery; in fact, in such a view of this world and the next as would preserve the existing arrangements of English society quite unshaken, keeping down the obtrusiveness of the vulgar and the discontent of the poor. The history of the Jews, she knew, ought to be preferred to any profane history; the Pagans of course, were vicious, and their religions quite nonsensical, considered as religions—but classical learning came from the Pagans; the Greeks were famous for sculpture; the Italians for painting; the Middle Ages were dark and Papistical, but now Christianity went hand in hand with civilization, and the providential government of the world, though a little confused and entangled in foreign countries, in our favored land was clearly seen to be carried forward on Tory and Church of England principles, sustained by the succession of the House of Brunswick, and by sound English divines."

But now, in her old age, disappointed in the love of the son for whom she sinned and suffered, looking forward to an impending evil, feeling that "God was cruel when he made women," it seemed that "her life had been like a spoiled pleasure-day, in which the music and processions are all missed, and nothing is left at evening but the weariness of striving after what has been failed of."

Harold Transome is the only character in the book in which after a second perusal we feel disappointed; not because it is well done, not because it does rise so far above the level of ordinary novels as George Eliot's characters generally do. But his place in the story after all is only to be a tempter to Esther and unwittingly a scourge of punishment to his mother.

The elaboration of the minor characters is one of George Eliot's great merits. She never uses lay-figures; the most insignificant actors in her dramas have a distinct individuality, and are perfectly true to nature. The Reverend Jack Lingon, the sporting rector of Little Treby, with his brown leggings and colored bandana; the inn-keeper Chubb, "who was known to have one fundamental division for all opinion: 'my idee' and 'humbug';" and whose political "idee" was "that society existed for the sake of the individual, and the name of that individual was Chubb;" Lyddy, the minister's dolorous handmaiden, "who found an answer as she found a key, by pouring out a pocketful of miscellanies," and who lets the eggs boil hard while she reads "Alleyne's Alarm," before breakfast; Seales, the butler, and Banks, the bailiff,—all are perfect in their way.

We regret that we have not more space to devote to the description of the parliamentary election which plays an important part in the story and upon which the author has lavished her skill. The speeches are all admirable—from the illogical, rambling, good-humored address of honest "Parson Jack," to the cogent argument of Felix Holt, who professes a radicalism which goes much deeper down than the franchise, and who is equally disgusted with the half-way views of purblind Whigs, and the total blindness of the Tories.

We might easily fill a column with choice little bits of description culled here and there from the book, pictures of scenery and sketches of characters, dashed off at a stroke of the pen, and flashes of wit and humor enough to make the reputation of ten common novelists; but we have said enough, we trust, to make all our readers anxious to get "Felix Holt" for themselves, and not simply to run through it as they would through an ordinary story; but to study it as they would a work of the highest literary art.

—A giant intellect is no more the substance or the sign of moral superiority than a great frame. On the contrary, the very consciousness of giant mental power, co-operates with the pride and selfishness of man's heart, is of the nature of a temptation, and on this account needs especially to be kept under by the frequent discipline of self-examination and prayer.—James Walker, D. D.

SCIENTIFIC.

FIFTY-FIVE SUBMARINE CABLES.—The Atlantic Cable is the fifty-fifth deep-sea line now in working order. The oldest line is that from Dover to Calais, twenty-seven miles long, which was laid in 1851, and has, therefore, been in operation for fifteen years. The line from Dover to Ostend has been worked for thirteen years. A cable was laid from Corsica to Tuscany ten months ago. The New York Evening Post publishes the following list of lines now in operation:—

Lat.	Planes connected.	Length.	No. of Conductors.	Years in operation.
1851—Dover to Calais.....	27	4	15	
1853—Denmark—across Belt.....	18	3	13	
1853—Dover to Ostend.....	80½	6	13	
1853—Frith of Forth.....	6	4	13	
1853—Portpatrick to Donaghadee.....	25	6	13	
1853—Across River Tay.....	2	4	13	
1854—Portpatrick to Whitehead.....	27	6	12	
1854—Sweden to Denmark.....	12	3	12	
1854—Italy to Corsica.....	110	6	12	
1854—Corsica to Sardinia.....	10	6	12	
1855—Egypt.....	10	4	11	
1855—Italy to Sicily.....	5	3	11	
1856—Straits of Canso to Cape Breton.....	1½	3	10	
1857—Across Norway Fiords.....	49	1	9	
1857—Across Mouths of Danube.....	3	1	9	
1857—Ceylon to India.....	30	1	9	
1858—Italy to Sicily.....	8	1	8	
1858—England to Holland.....	140	4	8	
1858—England to Hanover.....	230	2	8	
1858—Across Norway Fiords.....	16	1	8	
1858—South Australia to King's Island.....	140	1	8	
1858—Ceylon to India.....	30	1	8	
1859—Alexandria.....	2	4	7	
1859—England to Denmark.....	268	3	7	
1859—Sweden to Gothland.....	64	1	7	
1859—Folkestone to Boulogne.....	24	6	7	
1859—Across Rivers in India.....	10	1	7	
1859—Malta to Sicily.....	60	4	7	
1859—England to Isle of Man.....	36	1	7	
1859—Suez to Jubal Island.....	220	1	7	
1859—Jersey to Pirou, France.....	21	1	6	
1859—Tasmania to Bass's Straits.....	240	1	6	
1860—Denmark, Great Belt.....	28	9	6	
1860—Dacca to Feni.....	116	1	6	
1860—Barcelona to Mahon.....	180	1	6	
1860—Minorca to Majorca.....	35	2	6	
1860—Iviza to Majorca.....	74	2	6	
1860—St. Antonio to Iviza.....	76	2	6	
1861—Norway across Fiords.....	16	1	5	
1861—Toulon to Corsica.....	195	1	5	
1861—Holyhead to Howth.....	64	1	5	
1861—Malta to Alexandria.....	1535	1	5	
1861—Newhaven to Dieppe.....	80	4	5	
1862—Pembroke to Wexford.....	63	4	4	
1862—Frith of Forth.....	6	4	4	
1862—England to Holland.....	130	4	3½	
1862—Across River Tay.....	2	4	4	
1863—Sardinia to Sicily.....	243	1	3	
1863—Persian Gulf.....	1450	1	2	
1863—Otranto to Avlona.....	60	1	1½	
1865—La Calle to Biserte.....	97½	1	1	
1865—Sweden to Prussia.....	55	3	1	
1865—Biserte to Marsala.....	164½	1	1	
1865—Corsica to Tuscany.....	66	1	10ms	
1866—Valentia to Newfoundland.....	1866	7	5ds	

Total miles.....8677

Several cables of shorter lengths, not included in this table, are in operation in different parts of the world, but they are of minor importance, and their working does not materially affect the problem of deep-sea telegraphy. England, Ireland and Scotland are the starting points of nine teen of the whole number of submarine lines. Italy has three; Norway has laid three across the fiords since 1857; France has two; Spain has one; and India two. The Malta and Alexandria line, next in length (1535 miles) to the Atlantic cable, is laid in three sections, and the part in deep water has never caused any expense for repairs.

HOW TO COOK A BEEFSTEAK.—The following method of cooking is recommended by Mrs. Hutton:—"The frying-pan being wiped dry, place it upon the stove, and let it become hot—very hot. In the meantime, mangle the steak,—if it chance to be a sirloin, so much the better,—pepper and salt it, then lay it in the hot dry frying-pan, which instantly cover as tightly as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated pan, of course it seethes and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened and juicy. Every half-minute turn the steak, but be careful to keep it as much as possible under the cover. When nearly done lay a small piece of butter upon it and if you want much gravy, add a tablespoonful of strong coffee. In three minutes from the time the steak first goes into the pan it is ready for the table. This method of cooking makes the most delicious, delicately broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining the healthy beefy flavor that any John Bull could require."

The same method may be applied to mutton chops, only they require a little longer cooking to prevent them from being rare. An excellent gravy may be made for them by adding a little cream thickened with a pinch of flour, into which, when off the fire and partly cool, stir in the yolk of an egg well beaten."

—Professor Agassiz says that the strip of "highlands which divides the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those flowing into the Atlantic," is the oldest land in the world. It was once a lonely sea beach, washed by a universal ocean.

SUNBURNS.—The best plan for removing the effects of sunburns is to wash the face at night with either sour milk or butter milk, and in the morning with weak bran tea and a little eau-de-cologne. This will soften the skin and remove the redness, and will, also, make it less liable to burn again with exposure to the sun. Bathing the face several times in the day with elder-flower water, and a few drops of eau-de-cologne, is also very efficacious.

prietors, 126 Great St. James Street.—House
head of Drummond Street