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[For the WITNESS.

GRACE DENHAM;

OR, HOW A STRIKE WAS PREVENTED.

BY CLAUDE.

"Is little Mary Jones any better, Papa?"

Such was the question propounded to Mr. Denham, a wealthy manufacturer of the town of B——, on his return home from business one evening, by his little daughter Grace, a delicate child of some thirteen years, as she rose from before a cheerful coal fire and came forward to meet him. Mr. Denham was a man yet in the prime of life, and one of those with whom time deals gently and fortune favorably. Commencing life with only moderate means, he had by industry and application, and a large amount of business talent, amassed a very comfortable fortune; the house of which he was head was now the leading one in the place, both in regard to the volume of business, and the large number of workmen employed; his name for integrity and uprightness was unsurpassed, and his reputation with his fellow-townsmen as a Christian gentleman was excellent in every way. The mansion in which he resided, and which he had just entered, had been erected by himself a short time before, in one of the most fashionable streets of the town, and was fitted up in a most luxuriant style, with every requisite for ease, comfort, and self-indulgence. His family consisted of his wife, three boys and the little daughter Grace above-mentioned, in whom he seemed particularly wrapt up, and whose delicate state of health was perhaps the only dark cloud looming up in the otherwise brilliant horizon of his life. Little Grace had never been a strong child, and it was feared that the fell destroyer Consumption was making sure progress in her system. Everything possible had been done for her; every delicacy that thoughtfulness could suggest or money procure had been got for her with the object of tempting her appetite; all sorts of remedies had been used, and as a last resort she was about to be removed by the doctor's orders to a warmer climate, in order to escape the approaching winter, and her father intended joining her and her mother as soon as his business would allow. Even now he seemed almost broken-hearted at the prospect of parting with her for the intervening time.

"Is little Mary Jones any better, Papa?"

Now if there was one thing more than another which was likely to put Mr. Denham in a bad humor that evening, it was to speak to him of anyone of the name of Jones. George Jones, the father of little Mary, had been foreman for Mr. Denham in one of the principal departments of the factory, and was an excellent workman, and a man of very good character, honest, sober and intelligent, but given to moroseness and dejection, tinged with a shade of sullenness at times.

The country had been passing through what business men called a crisis; many a once sound house had toppled and fallen, and manufactures of all kinds had suffered much from the general dulness, many houses having to dismiss their workmen, and all having to reduce their operations to a minimum. The town of B——shared in the general depression, although from the careful and conservative mode of business usual to its leading merchants, they did not individually feel the effects of the times to any great extent; they simply curtailed their operations and awaited returning prosperity. Of course the poorer classes, operatives, tradesmen and others working in the various factories, had suffered severely from this state of things; some of them were out of work with no prospects at all of soon getting any, others were working half time. In Mr. Denham's factory work was going on at half time, and the rate of wages had been reduced one quarter. This had given rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction, the men considering that the employers were taking advantage of so many of them being out of work, to reduce the wages to starvation point, and not looking at the question at all as did the masters, from a supply and demand point of view, nor taking into consideration the fact that whatever might have been the case in the past, the masters at present were not making profits. George Jones, who was rather looked up to by his fellow-workmen, and had a great deal of influence with them, had been heard to complain very strongly of the rate of wages he was now earning, and had been absent for the last two days. Rumors had also been rife of a general strike of all the workmen engaged in the works, and that Jones had placed himself at the head of the men, and was now busily engaged in perfecting arrangements; indeed it was said that he was the prime mover and instigator of the whole affair, and that there would probably be bread riots and other excesses, for which the town authorities were busily preparing, and in regard to which they had been in communication with the principal employers that very afternoon.

In days gone by the Denhams had resided quite close to the factory, and with children's carelessness of social distinctions, an intimacy had sprung up between little Grace and Mary Jones, whose parents at that time lived in a small house on the factory grounds. Although the children had, as they grew older, lost sight of each other, yet a visit that afternoon of an old servant, who was acquainted with the Jones family, had enlightened the inmates of the comfortable mansion as to the distressing state of little Mary, and had also worked wonderfully on the feelings of her old-time friend, whose own delicate health made her more alive to the sufferings of others. The story as told by the old servant was truly pitiful.

Mary Jones had been attacked by a serious lung disease, which the doctor said without the utmost care might possibly prove fatal. He had ordered her nourishing food of various kinds, and a good deal of somewhat expensive medicine, and had stated that she ought to be moved immediately out of the unhealthy locality in which she now resided. George Jones with a large family, had been forced to live almost from hand to mouth, his wages not admitting of his putting by anything for a rainy day; Mary's illness had already run him into debt, and he now found himself without the means of purchasing the remedies ordered by the physician, to say nothing of a change of residence, and the poor prospects for the coming winter had almost distracted him.

Grace Denham heard with tears in her eyes, the story of the misfortunes of her little playmate, and secretly determined that she would ask her father to take or send her some of the comforts and delicacies of which she herself had such an abundance. Her question to her father on his arrival fell unpleasantly on his ear under present circumstances, and his reply was so much rougher than was his wont, that Gracie was silenced for the time being; before bedtime, however, she managed to inform her father of some of the particulars she had so recently learnt, and begged that he would go and see poor Mary, and take her some nice things that she would like. Mr. Denham wondered what had got into the child, and giving some indefinite reply he hurried her off, still begging earnestly for her friend.

Seating himself in an easy chair before the blazing fire, Mr. Denham relapsed into a brown study, in which his business affairs and other such subjects were uppermost in his thoughts; he could not avoid a feeling of restlessness and disquietude, however, and the earnest pleadings of his dearly loved little child would force themselves into his thoughts. Without, the wind howled mercilessly, and the rain, driven in fierce gusts against the window-panes, spoke ominously of the approaching winter.

Just then the door-bell rung, and the clergyman of the church Mr. Denham attended entered, as he often did, to take a cup of tea and spend an hour or two with a favorite parishioner. The conversation afterwards turned upon the affairs of the town, and the threatened labor troubles, Mr. Denham mentioning the part Jones was taking therein, and also the strange wish of Gracie to send some little present to the daughter of this very man—"a most absurd idea, I think," said Mr. Denham; "but, somehow, I can't shake it off."

The Rev. Mr. Hall gave Jones a very good character.

"He is a trifle quick-tempered, I will admit, Denham," said he, "and probably very wilful at times; but then, remember, he has not had your advantages of education, and must act according to his peculiar light. I believe the man to be honest and well meaning at heart, but then he wants guidance,—he wants a little reasoning with, a little interest and sympathy shown in him at times. He could, I think, be easily led, but never driven. I have known him to do some very kind actions to his friends at considerable sacrifice to himself, actions which in my opinion some people, priding themselves on superior education and position, would not have been so ready to perform. I would advise you to please your little daughter and follow the dictates of your own kind heart by going to see both himself and his family; it may do you both good. I visited the little daughter last week, and was surprised to find her so patient and quiet. They did not tell me they were in want or in poverty though; they would be too independent for that until forced to."

(To be Continued.)

M. LOUIS BLANC ON ULTRAMONTANISM.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—M. Louis Blanc took the chair last night at what is called here a private meeting in support of M. Engelhard, who in a few hours will be returned as the representative at the Municipal Council of the denizens of the Faubourg St. Jacques. The correspondent of the *Standard* says:—None but "*les purs*" were admitted, and thus the audience were select and unanimous. M. Louis Blanc delivered the following oration, which I consider decidedly important, and which I commend to his admirers in England: "Gentlemen and dear fellow-citizens,—You require that the state of siege should be raised; that the amnesty should be proclaimed; that the principle of lay compulsory and gratuitous education should be admitted; that the gates of elective functions should be thrown open to all the world—to the poor as well as the rich—by the remuneration of their labor; that the same man should not be at once a municipal councillor and a deputy; that the Republic should be the Republic. And your wishes have found an expression by the election of M. Engelhard. To show how thoroughly this candidate represents our opinions one word suffices; he is anti clerical. For now, as at all times, the great obstacle

THE SUPREME PERIL, IS CLERICALISM.

Wheresoever it predominates, the life of clericalism means the death of liberty. What are the requisites that the Church should reign and govern? Why, simply that reason should abdicate her throne; that those subjected to its sway must surrender their right to seek within themselves the rule of their conduct and the law of their development; that for their deeds—nay, their very thoughts—they are dependent on the direction of a guide whose mission they are taught to regard as divine; their soul, their intellect, must cease to belong to them. And what is that but slavery? (three rounds of applause). To understand that there is a chasm between liberty and clericalism which nothing can possibly bridge over, it is sufficient to state that the clericals acknowledge their dependence on an authority which claims to be infallible. Infallibility is synonymous with truth. Can truth enter into a compromise with error? No, says the Church; and deducing from the dogma of infallibility its logical consequences, the Church comes to the conclusion that it is not only its right, but its bounden duty to shut the mouth of whomsoever happens to entertain a different opinion. Therefore, the Church has taken good care to

SANCTIFY THE USE OF FORCE

for its own behoof. Take the Syllabus. At proposition 24 you will read:—'Accursed he who shall say, the Church has no right to use force.' And we know that the Church has not scrupled to use that right. Witness the extermination of the Albigenses, the massacres of St. Bartholomew, the *dragonades* in France, the Inquisition in Spain, the scaffolds raised by the Duke of Alba in the Netherlands, the burnings of Bloody Mary in England, the murders of Giordano Bruno and Savonarola in Italy (repeated applause) When, therefore, in the Versailles Assembly the Bishop of Orleans and those of his party have evoked liberty in the matter of superior teaching, all they meant was the liberty of having it all their own way and being masters (applause) And if we don't take care that liberty will be given to them by the law which has just been voted. The proof of it may be found in the following passage of the report of M. Laboulaye:—'Taking into account the strides made by physical science, and the universality of modern studies, higher education has become very costly. Great libraries, extensive collections, are required, and well provided laboratories. To establish a centre of studies is a work of time, and years are needed for its completion. Nothing short of a durable association can be adequate to undertake such a foundation.' Here we see unconsciously revealed the secret of the immense importance attached by the Clericals to the law they have clamored for and succeeded in obtaining under the deceptive denomination of

LIBERTY OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

They know that the only association capable of meeting the enormous expenses required to defray the cost of founding universities is the clergy; they knew how hard free thinkers would find it to contend against a collective power so long and so strongly organized, especially under a *regime* which throws such difficulties in the way of lay associations, and which weighs down the press by the appointment of certain soldiers in alliance with Churchmen. It was liberty they invoked; what they wanted was monopoly; if even, when they ask of us that right of teaching which constitutes the intellectual influence of man over man. But no; the investigations and comments of the press cannot be palatable to those who raise churches to the Sacre Cœur, who undertake pilgrimages to the shrine of Lourdes, and trust to the intercession of the Virgin for the cure of disease, though they call in the doctor when they find themselves unwell, and who say, by the mouth of the Bishop of Orleans:—'The interests of religion and the health of souls are superior to the interests of science' (applause). Yes, what the Clericals want is the

MONOPOLY OF EDUCATION.

And can anything more formidable be imagined than such a power in the hands of a corporation whose chief is at Rome—a corporation which fights *à outrance* against modern ideas—a corporation whose avowed object is to bow down human souls beneath the yoke of a discipline hostile to free enquiry—a corporation ruled by that Syllabus in which we read, 'Are anathematized those who shall say, "The Roman Pontiff can, and ought to reconcile himself, and put himself in harmony with progress, liberalism, and civilization."' Thus progress, liberalism, and civilization are the enemies which, according to the solemn declaration of its chief, the Church has undertaken the mission of pulling down, and as to vanquish them all the forces which a Government commands are barely adequate, to proceed from religious to political domination is an absolute necessity for it. It follows that it's war against thought implies war against the independence of all States. Spiritual power, temporal power, peoples, governments, it must have all—

IT COVETS MAN—HIS BODY AND HIS SOUL.

(three rounds of applause). It may be said that I am exaggerating. But let people remember the doctrine laid down by Gregory VII., by Alexander III., by Boniface VIII., by Alexander VI.—that doctrine which led to so many bloody wars, and is so well summed up in these words of John XXII.:—'To the supreme Pontiff the Almighty has entrusted simultaneously his rights over the empires of the earth and the kingdom of heaven.' When we see what blows have been recently inflicted on the Papacy—that the kingdom of Italy has been formed out of its spoils—that even the gift of the Golden Rose—'that emblem of every female virtue'—to Queen Isabella (ironical laughter—applause) did not prevent Queen Isabella's expulsion from Spain, one might suppose that Papal pretensions would have dwindled down to the level of Papal power. That supposition could only be entertained by those who are ignorant of the Popedom's indomitable pride." M. Louis Blanc then proceeded at great length (says the correspondent) to recapitulate the jealousy with which Catholics were regarded in England; but he seems to think that the Test Act was levelled exclusively against the Church of Rome, and ignores entirely its application to Dissenters. He edified his hearers with a sensational account of

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT,

and described Guy Fawkes' Day and the mode of its celebration as the "watchword of Protestantism." He was good enough to admit that English Catholics would now hardly conspire to blow up the Houses of Parliament, their disabilities had all been removed; but no sooner were they free than they aspired to a monopoly of power; equal right would not do for them—they required supremacy. He then went on:—"People are now beginning to find this out in England, where the Catholics are beginning to talk as though they were the masters, and where their expansion has been compared by the Rev. Dr. Manning to the acorn growing into an oak. And we, too, in France need to utter the warning cry, *Sentinelles, prenez garde a nous* (applause). For, strange though it seems, it is in France—in the land of Voltaire and common sense [!!]—that Ultramontanism has established its centre of action and propaganda; it is in France that

THE CIVIL POWER IS REQUIRED TO BEND THE KNEE

before these Vatican decrees denounced by Mr. Gladstone with so deep and grandly mournful eloquence; it is in France that the clergy labors to revive the faith in miracles—and what miracles! (Great applause.) Let us defend ourselves, my dear friends, with the arms of reason, and with that calmness befitting thinking men. Let us name to represent us in the councils of the nation men capable of triumphantly baffling the efforts made to stupefy France, as if it were possible to stupefy France. In talking of that intellect given us to light us on our path, Diderot has written: 'I am in a dark wood—I have a small lamp to guide myself by.' Up comes a theologian, who says, 'Put out your lamp, my friend. You will see much better without it.' (Laughter and applause.) Let us not listen to that theologian, and not put out our lamp. Let us leave darkness to those whose works won't bear the light. (Three rounds of applause.)"

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

A Union Church has been opened at Acadia Mines, N.S., costing $3,100. Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians combined to erect the building.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN.—The church at Palmerston was re-opened on the 17th and 18th Oct., after having undergone repairs and improvements.——Over twenty persons have been added to the Church at Campbellford, the result of a revival. Special services have been held at Ebenezer and Prince Albert, Ont., with good results.——A new church was opened at Perrytown, Ont., on the 17th and 18th ult. The whole cost of the church, nearly $1,500, has been provided for.

BAPTIST.—The new academy building at Wolfville, N. S., is about completed; $7,000, about half the cost of the building, has been subscribed.——According to a report dated October 28th, revival meetings had been held nightly, except Saturday evenings, for nine weeks, in the Church at Cumberland Bay, N. S. Sixty converts have been baptized.——Revival meetings have been held in the First Grand Lake, N. S., Church, where eight have been baptized.——Nineteen young converts were baptized at Upper Wickham on the 31st ult.; the result of a revival there.——Eight persons were baptized in St. Martins, N B, on the 7th inst., the result of a revival there.——Thirty-two have been added to the Church at Elgin, N. B., during a revival there.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—A mission has been established by Rev. D. Pomeroy, at Emerson, Man., embracing seven appointments.——The corner stone of a new church at Essex Centre, Ont., was laid on the 21st Oct.——Thirty-five have been received on probation into the Church at Halloway, Ont., being the result of special services held recently.——About 120 are said to have been converted in Boswell, Ont., as the result of revival meetings held by a Mr. Brown, evangelist, from Jefferson Co., N. Y.——A new church has been dedicated at Johnston's appointment on the Orangeville Circuit.——Fruitful revivals are reported from the Breeze appointment on Brighton Circuit, from Troy, Trenton, Norwich and other places.——A new church was dedicated at Troy on Sunday, the 17th ult. The debt on the church was provided for at the opening services.——At the anniversary meeting of the Ingersoll church a subscription of $2,000 was raised to free the church from debt.——A union camp meeting between Dresden, Wallaceburg, St. Clair and Sydenham circuits has been held, and was fruitful in results, forty of the converts having joined the churches.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was held in the church at Brooklyn, N.S., on the 9th Sept. Rev. Duncan McGregor was elected chairman for the ensuing year. Among the resolutions adopted was one in acknowledgment of God's blessing on lay and evangelistic work, especially that of Messrs. Moody and Sankey; also, one in favor of greater activity in the promotion of the principle of total abstinence. The Secretary's report showed an increase in membership of about one hundred over and above removals.——A second Congregational church was formed at Brantford on the 7th October, and is called Emmanuel Church.——A church was organized at Galt, Ont., on the 3rd inst., numbering seventeen members, nearly all of whom are said to have formerly been connected with the Methodist New Connexion Church.——A church has been organized at the village of Wiarton, Ont., and they have a new house of worship.——Special revival services have been held for about two months at Lanark, Ont., with great results.——The proceeds of a bazaar, &c., held on the 7th and 8th Oct. by the ladies of the church in Paris, Ont., to help in furnishing their new church, were $309.

METHODIST.—A large bell has been purchased for the church at Port Hope.——About forty are said to have been converted in Port Stanley, Ont., where special services are being held.——A revival is in progress at Oakland, Ont.——A new church was dedicated at Blyth, Ont., on the 17th Oct. Collections and subscriptions were raised to free the church of debt.——A new church has been built at Hepworth, Ont., and another is intended to be erected next spring.——About twenty-five have been converted in a revival at Norwich, Ont.——The corner stone of a new church was laid at Woodstock on the 28th ult. At the services held in connection with the event $18,600 was raised in collections and subscriptions.——The Pall Mall st. Church, London, has been reopened, after having been improved and enlarged.——The church at Waterloo, Ont., has been extensively repaired.——A new church was opened at Merritton, Ont., on the 24th ult.——A new church has been opened in the township of Houghton, Ont.——An extensive revival has been in progress on the Woodslee Circuit, over one hundred having been received into church fellowship during the last three months. Some fifty have been converted at Middle Road, and a society of 36 members has been organized at Essex Centre.——Revivals are reported from Adelaide, Ont., and Lachute, Que.——The opening services of the Wood Green church took place on the 17th and 24th Oct.——The Brockville church has been enlarged and improved.——A new church has been dedicated.

PRESBYTERIAN.—At a late meeting of the Toronto Presbytery, it was reported that a new congregation, numbering fifty-one, had been organized and called the Queensville and North Gwillimbury congregation; also the organization of a new congregation at Sandhill. Five candidates were examined and recommended for study at Knox College.——The Presbytery of Brockville has received Morrisburg as a congregation with a roll of thirty-six members.——Mr. James P. Bryant has been ordained and inducted to the charge of Kouchibouguac, by the Presbytery of Miramichi, N.B.——At the opening of the College in Montreal it was stated that eleven new students would be added to the roll this session, and that there are now sixty on the roll. The College has out sent 21 ministers.——The Moderator of the General Assembly has appointed the 25th instant to be observed in all the congregations of the Church as a day of Thanksgiving.——Mr. Justice Mackay, of the Superior Court of Montreal, has granted the petition of Rev. Gavin Lang, *et al.*, for an injunction restraining the Board of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland from transferring the fund amounting to $450,000, to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, until the law-suit between Rev. Mr. Lang and the Temporalities Board as to who has charge of the funds shall be ended.——It is announced that the four existing Presbyterian periodicals will cease with the December number of the current year, and that their place will be taken by one official monthly magazine, to be called "The Presbyterian Record," and to be published at Montreal, under the editorial management of Mr. James Croil.——Rev. Mr. McGillivray has been ordained and inducted as pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Scarboro.——About $16,000 is said to be immediately required by the Home Mission Committee of the General Assembly.——The annual convocation of Dalhousie College took place on the 1st inst. Professor McDonald delivered the opening address.

—An old Catholic Council in Berlin has decided that priests have the right to marry.

—During the month of September nine men and women connected with the American Baptist Missionary Union sailed to their respective fields of labor. In October four more embarked at San Francisco for Japan and China.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—The entire expenses of the American Board of Missions last year were 7.2 cents on the dollar. Of course, those whose contribution never exceeds ten cents will continue to repeat that it costs a dollar to send ten cents.

—A list of twenty-three "recent conversions" from the Church of England to the Church of Rome has been going the rounds of the press. It was manifest that many of the new Romanists were not new at all; and now *The Church Times* says the list goes back at least a dozen years. The frequency of Romish gains is much exaggerated.

—An interesting ceremony followed the ordinary evening service at Marylebone Presbyterian Church, on Sunday last—the admission by baptism of a young Jew into the Christian Church. After a suitable sermon by Dr. Fraser, the pastor, showing the essential connection between the Old and New Testaments, Rev. Mr. Myers elicited from the young man his profession of faith, which he gave with modest yet firm emphasis. Mr. Myers then performed the baptismal rite, repeating the usual formula in Hebrew, and concluded the impressive proceedings with short and appropriate addresses to the convert and congregation. Dr. Fraser announced that the efforts for the ingathering of God's ancient people in connexion with the Presbyterian Church [illegible] increased in the east end of London.

—Dr. Nathan Brown, one of the American Baptist missionaries in Japan, has been so far successful in a controversy with the committee engaged in translating the Scriptures into the Japanese language. The word chosen by them for the translation of "baptism" was one that signifies "washing ceremony," and is a term often used by the Japanese in reference to their own temple worship. Dr. Brown, being dissatisfied with the choice of this term, prepared a paper on the subject, the reading of which convinced the committee that the word did not really express the significance of baptism. While they would not adopt the word chosen by Dr. Brown, they by circular submitted the matter to the vote of all the missionaries in Japan, whose verdict has just been rendered. The Greek is to be transferred to Japanese, as our fathers transferred it to the English; so *baptisma* is to be the Japanese for baptism.—*Christian World.*

SOUTH AFRICA.—From Lovedale the accounts continue to be cheering. Seventy-nine native Africans have been baptized as fruits of the recent revival, and the movement is affecting the out-stations also. Mr. Moir writes, "Very many have been awakened to a sense of sin and danger." Speaking of the new Mission to Lake Nyassa, Dr. Duff said, "The whole expedition had been organized thoroughly, and a staff of very remarkable men secured—remarkable, because they were all evidently endowed by the Spirit of God with great zeal and energy, and with many special professional qualifications. There were eight of them, and he was sure it was the most notable mission staff that had ever been sent forth from Scotland."—*Christian.*

CONVERSIONS IN ENGLAND.—It has been well said that statistics will prove anything. Thus a list of twenty-four clergymen who have recently seceded to Rome has rather a formidable aspect. But if the list is closely examined, it will be found that the secessions in question are spread over a period of at least six years, thus reducing the loss (or gain) of the Church of England to some four ministers a year. At this rate it would take about 5,000 years to "pervert" the whole of the Anglican clergy. If the Church of Rome so far altered her present discipline (for it is no question of doctrine) as to allow the marriage of priests, her successes in proselytizing would very likely be of a startling character. There is every reason to believe that she will take this step much sooner than the Conservative Party within her pale may expect; for ours is an easy age, not ever addicted to troublesome forms of self-denial.—*Vanity Fair.*

A DARK PICTURE.—Preaching at Eccles on Sunday last, the Bishop of Manchester spoke chiefly of the tendencies of the age. He said the public mind was at present distempered. It craved every morning for something new in the newspapers, and the more startling, the more shocking and revolting this something was, the more the public mind seemed to be satisfied. As in the United States of America, our best citizens were withdrawing from public life to a large extent. Municipal, and even the higher offices of public trust, were handed over sometimes to the most reckless, sometimes to the most wealthy; very rarely to those who had the most public spirit, and could be trusted to devote their energies entirely to the public service. The tone of political parties seemed to be sensibly lowered—to have become, he meant, more partisan and less patriotic. Religion, which was his main concern that morning, had degenerated largely into controversy. Superstition on the one hand, and infidelity on the other, were creeping stealthily forward, and occupying hearts in which once burned, or seemed to burn, the flame of a sober and rational piety; and yet all the while there was an aching sense in men's hearts of a great void, which all these things could not fill.—*The Christian, Oct.* 21.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—Dhuleep Singh, the converted Hindoo prince, has given five thousand dollars to the United Presbyterian Mission in Egypt.

—A meeting was held recently in the library-room of the Boston and Albany railroad, in Boston, to organize a railroad prayer band of railroad men for work among their fellows. The meeting was an enthusiastic one.

—The slave trade is very active on the coast of Africa, and the English cruisers have lately made large captures. The sight on board one craft was sickening. The vessel was not capable of properly accommodating 100 persons, yet after taking off fifty-five Arabs and crew, fifty-three male and sixty-one female slaves, there remained a hundred and thirty-six little children who had been packed without exaggeration, like herrings in a cask.

—A gang of freight thieves has been detected operating on the Maine Central Railroad between Portland and Bangor. The company had been making good to shippers the losses caused in this way, but the robberies becoming more frequent means were taken to discover their authors, and a brakeman on a freight train named George Perry was arrested and implicated others. The freight taken consisted of leather, cases of boots and shoes, dry goods, lard, canned goods, groceries of various kinds, with many other articles. One case of canned meats the thieves kept on the train for their own consumption.

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, opened at Melbourne on the 2nd of October an intercolonial exhibition, which on the very first day promised to be a success. Each of the British Colonies in that part of the world was well represented in the articles contributed for exhibition, while the attendance was very large. It was the second experiment of the kind attempted there, and is spoken of by some of the Melbourne papers as having a connection with the great Centennial Exposition to be held at Philadelphia next year. The first exhibition was held in 1872, since which time the Colony of Victoria has enjoyed a marked degree of growth, both in population and development. The population has increased by at least 50,000, and the acreage of land under cultivation has been increased by 75,000, and the tonnage of shipping has been added to by more than 200,000 tons. The increase in revenue has amounted to about $2,000,000, in imports to over $22,000,000, and in exports to $4,500,000. The exports of gold have fallen off in the same time about $12,500,000. The postal and telegraphic systems have been greatly extended. The number of children at school has grown by 73,000. Manufactories have increased from 1,745 to 2,109, and the hands employed from 19,294 to 28,026. The capital invested in manufactures has increased by nearly fifty per cent. The one point in the statistics of the colony where a falling off is noticed is one where the fact is a pleasing one. There has been a decrease in crime amounting to something like twelve per cent., while in three years there has not been one arrest for smuggling.

IRISH NATIONALITY.—AN ISSUE BETWEEN THE HOME RULERS AND THE REVOLUTIONISTS.—An adjourned meeting of prominent Irish nationalists was held last night. Among those present were Dr. Thomas Clarke Luby, O'Donovan Rossa, Dr. Mulcahy, Captain Costello and Messrs. Smith, Barry, Murphy, Mooney, O'Brien, Keneally and many other well known Irish patriots. The meeting was for the purpose of organizing a demonstration in the Cooper Institute on the night of the 23rd inst. Nearly every man in the meeting is now or was at some former time actively engaged in the Fenian movement, and several of them suffered long years of incarceration in British dungeons for their participation in the Irish revolutionary struggle. The debates last night showed that the Fenians are far from being dead. On the contrary, Irish revolutionary organizations appear to be, if much more quiet than formerly, as strong as ever. The question to be debated at the approaching meeting is that of the policy which has lately been observed by the Home Rule party in Ireland. The Fenians and their friends believe that England will never concede the right of self-government to the Green Isle unless coerced to do so; while the Home Rule people claim that constitutional agitation is the only panacea for Irish wrongs. This divergence of opinion brings both parties into direct opposition. It was said last night that while the Home Rulers were weak and struggling for recognition as a national party they were thought to be in harmony with the Revolutionists; but lately, through the intervention and undue influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, headed by Cardinal Cullen, they have on several occasions assumed positions diametrically opposed to the Nationalists. Mr. O'Connor Power, an Irish Home Rule member of the British Parliament, who was once himself a pronounced Revolutionist, lately delivered lectures in the Cooper Institute, which have mortally offended the Fenian element in America, and now the meeting that was resolved upon last night has for its principal object that of exposing the false policy of the Home Rule party, as represented by Mr. Power and others. During the debate warm speeches were made by Dr. Mulcahy, Dr. Luby, O'Donovan Rossa and others. At a late hour the meeting adjourned until Sunday night next.—*N. Y. Herald, 11th inst.*

THE QUESTION OF AN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

On Thursday afternoon, in McGill University, Hon. Judge Dunkin lectured on "Agricultural Education in connection with our Universities," before Judge Day, the Chancellor, J. H. R. Molson and Peter Redpath, Esqrs., Governors of the University, Vice-Chancellor Dawson, Vice-Principal Leach, the Metropolitan, Rev. Dr. Bancroft, Prof. Johnson, Prof. Armstrong, Prof. Markgraf, Prof. Darey, Prof. Campbell, Prof. Scott, the Secretary Mr. Baynes, Rev. Dr. Wilkes, Rev. Charles Chapman, Rev. Mr. Baxter, Rev. Mr. Roy, and an appreciative audience. Limited space prevents the giving of more than a mere outline of the eloquent lecture. The Hon. gentleman commenced by saying that the subject he had selected was not one that would be expected for the opening lecture of a University course, but it was one on which he had thought a great deal lately, and he considered it was one in keeping with the requirements of the present age. He referred to the connection it should have with university training. It must be notorious to every one that there prevailed in the community, not only in Montreal and the surrounding country, but almost everywhere on this continent, an exceedingly low and mistaken appreciation of what agricultural pursuits were and ought to be; he met everywhere what he regarded as a very sad, social heresy. The notion which obtained was, that agricultural pursuits were somewhere near the basis of our social system—that they were very low in the social scale.—that the farmer or the gardener was a sort of workingman, who did not need to think a great deal, or to know much, or to aim at much, and who did not need to have at his disposal any considerable sum of money; but all this was a mistake. A great many people would not say it in plain English, but they thought it; in town or country, in various classes of society, in conversation more or less distinctly urged or admitted—"Oh, the farmer or gardener, yes,—yes,—yes!—it answers very well for the poor man, but when it comes to a man with education, learning and thought, and what you call science, and high farming—fancy farming, well it won't pay, and it don't pay; it won't pay; no man with money; no man with education—no gentleman can be a farmer or gardener!" It might be admitted that the contrary was true in England, Scotland and Ireland, but against the heresy that the only man who could succeed as a farmer or gardener, worked with his own hands and made a slave of himself, he earnestly protested. The science of Agriculture needed men of brains, and men must have a knowledge of this science to make it a practical success. Canada was fast becoming an old country, comparatively, and they need not be conducted to the old way on a small scale. The great bulk of the people will be engaged in agricultural employments and only a portion in conducting the great carrying trade that was thus built up. Manufacturers must also exist only in a direct ratio to the development of the agricultural industry of the country. There must be great numbers of farmers and gardeners to support one good artisan, and in the same relation to support a master workman, and so on to the top of the scale. The farmer must have education to aid him to use his resources in a proper manner to increase the value of the land, while he is drawing from it the source of support to the country. As an illustration take "fruit trees;" how many understand their proper culture? Could a man know too much on that and kindred subjects? There were many practical men in the country who knew a great deal more than they get credit for, but they do not understand why they did so and so. Why should they not? To gain this necessary knowledge it is not altogether necessary to have agricultural colleges, though the more they had the better; but what was needed was to teach our youth the underlying principles of the great science of agriculture. It should be taught in a short course through the winter session; then the student can put his science into practical use through the summer months. The men who intend being great agricultural men need the advantages of a university course. Great encouragement was offered to take such a course in McGill University, with its excellent staff of teachers, extensive library, &c., &c. Then the Veterinary College, established a little time since, gave a great additional amount of knowledge necessary to complete an agricultural course. The learned lecturer strongly recommended that the necessary additions be made to McGill University to carry on an agricultural course. However, he knew it must be a gradual process; they could not do it all at once. It had been previously attempted and failed, but it could hardly do so at the present time with everything in its favor.

Principal DAWSON having thanked the learned Judge on behalf of the faculty of the University for the very excellent lecture with which he inaugurated the opening of the session, intimated that everything was favorable for introduction of an agricultural course in McGill, and it had his strongest sympathy.

The proceedings then closed.

SABBATH AFTERNOON TEMPERANCE MEETING.

GOOD ATTENDANCE—A BERMUDA CLERGYMAN DELIVERS AN ADDRESS—STARVED TO DEATH—A SUNDAY SCENE IN DUKE STREET.

There was a very gratifying attendance at yesterday afternoon's temperance meeting in Perry's Hall. The Chairman expounded a passage of Scripture, after which he called on Bishop Morris, of Demerara, to give an address. The Reverend gentleman (colored), who is a fluent and polished speaker, came forward, and said the Chairman had only made two slight mistakes in introducing him, as he was not a bishop, and did not come from Demerara. (Laughter.) He was general superintendent of the work of his Church in Bermuda, and adjacent islands, and had now been on a visit to his birthplace, Halifax, N. S. He said a great change was apparent of late in Bermuda, where drinking customs had formerly been very prevalent owing to the false impression that the enervating nature of the climate rendered alcoholic stimulants necessary. However, the physicians had shown the falsity of this theory, and now for the last eighteen months the cause of temperance stood high. Bermuda was a land of perpetual summer, where roses came forth in the most beautiful colors at Christmas and vegetation was ever green. The Good Templars were established there, he himself being a member of the British order, and it was making rapid progress in numbers and influence. Intemperance was losing its power. He related an anecdote showing how of old even the minister would require a "wee drap" on Sabbath to tone him up, and that in one instance the "wee drap" amounted to thirty good drinks per diem. How must that clergyman have felt? Now there was a radical change; they must, however, keep on waging the battle until the rumseller forsook his trade. One speaker, a prominent leader in the exercises, referred to a message he had received from Mr. John Dougall in New York, who desired to express the interest he still felt in the Sabbath afternoon meeting. Mr. Dougall was very much encouraged in his work over there. The speaker said he was doing more and better work than any ten men he knew of, and he was now getting it on such a footing that it would be sustained, though it had been in the past up hill and had cost its promoter a large sum of money. Another speaker alluded to the tendency of our youth to drink. "Yes," added the chairman, "and to smoke." The speaker said he was going along St. Antoine street to church last Sunday evening and all the men he met were smoking pipes or cigars except two, and they were with ladies. (A laugh). He earnestly inveighed against the sin of tobacco smoking, as did the chairman previously.

A SAD END.

A gentleman rose and held up his cap bound round with crape; he had come from attending the funeral of a youth only 19 years of age who some time ago left a good situation here as clerk in a large manufacturing establishment and went to Chicago. He could get no work and, hard up, started to beat his way to Cleveland; on his journey there, he suffered terribly, selling his clothes for food; at last one day he was put off a train and fell dead on the track. The verdict of a coroner's jury was, "Death from heart disease," but his friends here, among them a poor widowed mother, supposed it was caused by starvation! The speaker had to-day seen the corpse of that poor young fellow, and, though known by one of his employers here to have been using tobacco and to be going in bad company, yet not a word had been said to direct him aright. The speaker called our merchants and manufacturers to a stern account for neglecting their young employees, and never caring after their material or spiritual interests. The sad case he referred to was a lesson to them. The drink traffic was a terrible curse. No men should be allowed in our pulpits who were not advocates of total abstinence; papers like the WITNESS, staunch advocates of temperance, should be supported in preference to others, (hear, hear), and people should follow the same rule in their business relations (hear, hear).

Rev. Mr. ——— (colored), of Dresden, Ont., sixty years old, forty years converted and thirty years a minister, then delivered a warm total abstinence address, and said the temperance cause was fast gaining ground in his section.

A gentleman next gave a terribly graphic description of the scene presented by a young man, partially undressed, who had been running round Duke street that afternoon

IN THE HORRORS,

threatening to shoot people; no policeman was visible, but eventually he was seized by some residents and bound down. When the enemy of souls was at such work could they sit still and see it go on? ("No.") He concluded by showing that there were eight Good Templar lodges in the city which had "open hearts" if they did have "closed doors," and which were doing much good. The chairman, who opens his drug store one hour on Sabbath for the necessities of the sick, said three sailors had come in that afternoon, and two of them were drunk. They had got liquor somewhere on Sunday. In referring to the contempt expressed for temperance men by others, he asked what would Montreal, what would the world be to day but for the temperance movement? (Applause.) The meeting then closed with prayer from Rev. Mr. Morris.

SUPPRESSION OF SWISS CONVENTS.—The convents of the Sisters of Charity in Switzerland are suppressed. Their character and influence had become so well known to the inhabitants of the country, and were believed to be so injurious to its best interests, and so opposed to its prosperity, that the Grand Council of Geneva by sixty four votes against seven, were led to adopt a resolution for their suppression.

HEAVIEST MAIL IN AMERICA.—Last week we printed 85,000 copies of the *Weekly Witness* and 103,500 of the *Daily Witness*, making 188,500 in all. For these impressions 273 reams paper were required, or near nine tons, the greater part of which passed through the mails. We are under the impression that the *Witness* sends a greater weight of papers through the mails than any other journal on this continent.—*N. Y. Witness.*

LETTERS FROM READERS.

FATHER MURPHY'S LECTURE.

SIR,—I have delayed addressing you on the subject of Father Murphy's late lecture until the excitement of the recent contested election should have had time to die out.

I shall refer in this letter to one point only, namely: What is an *ex-cathedra* definition? and I call upon Father Murphy to give us in his next lecture an infallible definition of the meaning of *ex-cathedra*. It is all very well to say that the Pope is infallible when speaking *ex-cathedra*. I want to know how I can discriminate with certainty when the Pope is thus speaking. If I cannot know this with certainty, his infallibility will be of very little use to me or any one else.

In his first lecture Father Murphy alludes to the objection made by Mr. Gladstone, that "that last phrase" (*ex-cathedra*) "has, even among ourselves, no received and rigid definition." He then professes to answer this difficulty, but in reality evades it. He says "the phrase *ex-cathedra* is expressly and exhaustively and with inimitable theological precision explained" in the Vatican decree; which affirms that "the Roman Pontiff is infallible when he speaks *ex-cathedra*, that is when exercising the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians he defines," &c. This leaves me just as much in the dark as ever. How am I to distinguish when he is exercising the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians?

To put the matter to a practical test, take the following example: The present Pope has during his pontificate issued a large number of allocutions briefs, bulls and encyclicals, as all the world knows. Now, will Father Murphy tell me if any of these are to be received as infallible, and if any of them are to be so received, will he point out what are the signs or marks by which those which are infallible are to be distinguished from those which are not?

Father Murphy says in his second lecture, p. 5, that "God must have given unto men some means of knowing, and of knowing for a certainty, and of knowing with facility, what they are, by His will, to believe, and what they are, by His will, to do." If this be so, we ought to be clearly instructed as to the nature of these means. Will Father Murphy have the kindness to inform us?

Father Murphy says, speaking of the Vatican definition, that "for any one acquainted with theological phraseology nothing could be plainer." A writer in the last number of the Dublin *Review* asserts the very opposite. He says, "Considering the absolute and unreserved assent due by every Catholic to all *ex-cathedra* utterances cognizable by him as such, it may seem strange that they are not distinguishable from other pronouncements by more decisive and unmistakable marks." I must say that I agree with this writer, and think it very strange indeed. But Dr. Newman goes further than this, and tells us that even when we have discovered an *ex-cathedra* utterance, it requires to be interpreted by the *Schola Theologorum*, and they may take years before they can discover its meaning. In the meantime, we are obliged to believe it, though its meaning may not be discovered till years after we are dead. Truly, this is a strange way of knowing for a certainty and with facility what we are to believe. More light is wanted on this point.

ERASMUS.

THE *EDINBURGH REVIEW* ON ALCOHOL.

SIR,—I wish to direct the attention of your numerous readers to an interesting and, so far as I am able to judge, a very able article in the *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1875, entitled "The Physiological Influence of Alcohol." The article discusses the production and constituents of alcohol, the precise conditions in which spirit exists in the various kinds of wine, the first preparation of alcohol from wines by the Arabian alchymists, the uses and abuses of alcohol, its effects on various portions of the body, and its influence upon the mind, the mode in which it is introduced into the blood, and also the great question whether alcohol is, or is not, a food in any acceptation of the term, and various experiments adduced by scientific persons on the affirmative and negative of the question, the effects of alcohol upon disease, and the intercommunication between the nerves and the blood, the precise causes of the ordinary symptoms on those who use alcohol in the flushed face, reddened nose, twitchings, nervousness, and derangement of the vital functions, and other matters of great interest to those who use alcohol, or who wish to discourage its use.

My chief object, however, is to bring before your readers a paragraph from the article referred to, bearing upon what may be called the financial argument in favor of temperance, to be found at page 83 of the journal in question,—a paragraph which may well excite the deepest attention. It is as follows:—

"In the financial year ending in 1874, the duties paid within the British Isles for the various forms of fermented drinks were:

For foreign spirits..................	£5,329,650
For foreign wine..................	1,989,855
Home-made spirits..................	14,639,562
For malt to be converted into beer..	7,753,617

"If to these various sums be added the further amount which represents the brewers' license, taking the place of the hop duty, and the duty on sugar consumed in brewing, it at once appears that at the present time the public revenue derives *yearly* a clear £30,000,000 sterling from direct taxes on alcoholic drink."

In the same article it is mentioned that in his Cantor lectures Dr. Richardson drew attention to the startling fact that the capital which is invested in the production of alcohol in the British Isles is not less than £117,000,000 sterling.

Do you know of any one willing and competent to furnish a similar statement of the duties paid on fermented drink in the various Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, and of the probable capital engaged in the production of alcohol within the Dominion?

An energetic and intelligent friend of temperance might, with some trouble, obtain such a statement, and surely if obtained, it would furnish one of the best temperance lectures that could be laid before the Canadian public.

A READER.

Montreal, Nov. 1, 1875.

ROME ALREADY SUPREME.

SIR,—The article of "The Coming Struggle" in your paper of yesterday, and others more or less of a similar import which appear in the daily issue of the WITNESS, fully justify the independent course in politics which your journal has taken in connection with the violent party spirit existing in this country. As a constant reader of the WITNESS I fully approve, and I am sure other readers fully approve this cause. We live in no ordinary times, when attempts are made by the great enemy of human freedom to render all things, civil and religious, subordinate to the greatest despotism the world ever saw. The question is, How to stem or combat the pretensions of this universal enemy? "Union is strength," but *per contra* a mere rope of sand. We have seen the influence of this power in the Guibord burial case; in the kidnapping of children on their way to a Protestant institution; in the effect on magistrates and others in authority—in Toronto a Minister of the Government refusing the Music Hall for a public lecture on the errors of this system; but I need not repeat any more—the land is burdened with them. While all these things are upon us, and are still coming in like a flood, what is the duty of the great Protestant commonwealth and other friends of civil and religious liberty, if such there be in this broad Dominion? Not indeed to be pitted against one another in the political arena, in a life and death combat, who shall succeed to this or that office, or who shall hold the reins of Government, but to co-operate manfully foot to foot and shoulder to shoulder against the common foe. Any action or influence that can be used to bring about such a union, will confer a boon to be held in everlasting esteem and affection.

Look at the paltry and cowardly appeals, false or otherwise, quite immaterial at present, made at Parliamentary elections. One party appeals for the Catholic vote, ultra or liberal as the case may be, another for Protestant support, another to the votes of the workingman, another is held up as a Freemason or an Orangeman, one an enemy of Public Schools, and another in favor of Separate Schools. While all these factions are at loggerheads, the priesthood and the Romish Church absolutely control the Government of this country. No matter who is in office, Sir John A. Macdonald or the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, the Church is supreme; the Riel Lepine, School Law questions for North-West Territory, New Brunswick School Law and Privy Council all bear witness to this great truth. The Government's appointments, great or small, all bear witness in this direction.

Yours, WAKE-UP.

Nov. 5th, 1875.

VATICANISM AND H. M. MAILS.

SIR,—As an illustration of the truth of Mr. Gladstone's argument that Roman Catholics consider their first duty to be absolute obedience to the behests of the Church, whether legal or otherwise, I will relate an incident which occurred in this vicinity recently. St. Sauveur is a parish adjoining the city of Quebec, and occupying the same position towards it as St. Jean Baptiste Village does to your city. Being a place of some importance, containing 10,000 inhabitants, of course it is blessed with a branch post office. A French-Canadian named Saucier is "the man of letters" who presides over this institution, and discharges the duties of postmaster, delivery clerk, &c., &c. One day last week when this gentleman was assorting the mail matter, he found a paper which had hitherto been unknown but not unheard of in the parish. Oh, horror of horrors! the accursed French-Protestant paper, *L'Aurore*, "the ally of that other blasphemous publication, the WITNESS." Who could be so wicked as to read that heretical paper? What good Catholic could subscribe to that vile sheet, and expect salvation? Such doubtless were the thoughts which rushed through Mr. Saucier's brain, for after glancing at the directions, he immediately rushed off to the Cure to inform him that Mr. ——— was a subscriber to *L'Aurore*. Of course he knew he was violating one of the rules of his department in disclosing to a third party the nature of any legal parcel passing through the post; but then he had been schooled by M. le Curé, and of course M. le Curé should be obeyed before the laws of his country. He then carried the journal to its address, and had scarcely left the recipient's house when M. le Curé entered and proceeded to berate the man who dared to read *L'Aurore*, to think for himself, and to enquire into the merits of both sides of a question. For prudential reasons I withhold the result of that interview; but Mr. ——— still subscribes to *L'Aurore*, and has taken the precautionary measure of having his copy of the paper addressed to the general Post Office, where it is to be hoped the officials are not the pliant tools of Rome.

I may as well add that in St. Sauveur there are more individuals than one who have long since abjured Romanism, but they are afraid to publicly acknowledge their convictions, inasmuch as fellows like Mayor Hingston's "calm determined crowd" are not lacking down here, and are no way behind their Montreal brothers in obedience to priestly dictation.

FREE THOUGHT.

Quebec, Nov. 5th, 1875.

THE IMPENDING PRESBYTERIAN LAW SUIT.

SIR,—I observe from a report in the WITNESS that a law suit has begun in the Presbyterian Church about the money belonging to what was wont to be called the Church of Scotland, and as the suit is likely to attract a good deal of attention because of the immense amount at stake ($450,000), I think it would not be amiss if the belligerents would carefully weigh the following passage from Holy Writ and consider whether or not they are likely to promote the glory of God by the course they seem disposed to pursue.

"Dare any of you having a matter against another go to law before the unjust and not before the saints? Do you not know that the saints shall judge the world? and if the world shall be judged by you, are ye unworthy to judge the smallest matters? Know ye not that ye shall judge angels? how much more things that pertain to this life? If then ye have judgments of things pertaining to this life, set them to judge who are least esteemed in the church. I speak to your shame. Is it so that there is not a wise man among you? no not one that shall be able to judge between his brethren? But brother goeth to law with brother, and that before the unbelievers. Now, therefore, there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law one with another. Why do ye not rather take wrong? why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded.—1 Cor. vi.1-7.

Yours truly,
A MEMBER OF THE ONE BODY.

REMARKS.

The above text would cover a multitude of cases besides the one in question. It, no doubt, contains sound advice, and we may add direct command, to govern disputes between those who recognise each other as Christians. The courts of this land are nominally Christian courts, and are commonly recognized as such. Those who recognize each other as true Christians and do not regard the courts as Christian tribunals seem to be enjoined to seek for Christian arbitration to settle their differences.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

SIR,—Is it not a question whether our Parliament is omnipotent to enact in the election law, that candidates convicted by a single judge or bench of judges of certain deeds, shall be subjected to terrible penalties?

Can Parliament in this matter outrage the right of the subject to be tried by his peers in any matter, where the penalty equals or exceeds that imposed on a common felon? A man charged with the smallest of crimes may of himself elect whether to be tried peremptorily by a judge or by a jury of his countrymen.

As corresponding, though not parallel, it may be remembered that in 1838, Lord Durham issued an ordinance declaring that certain patriots then out of the country should, if found in Her Majesty's Dominion, be deemed guilty of high treason, and punished accordingly. This ordinance was immediately disallowed on its being known in England; Lord Brougham observing that he hoped no patriot had come within this range, as it might expose Lord Durham to the fate of Governor Wall, who was executed. Even the murderer may have pardon or commutation of sentence. Is there no "quality of mercy" for the "disqualified!"

NOT A LAWYER.

6th Nov., 1875.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

DEAR SIR,—Having read with great interest your editorial of the 8th inst. regarding our postal regulations with foreign countries, I would like to draw through the columns of your valuable paper, the attention of our Postmaster-General to the necessity of cheaper postage to the continent. At the Postal Congress held at Basle, to which most all the leading countries sent representatives, a uniform postage was agreed upon, and since the 1st of September last, you can send from any part of the United States to any part of the continent, a letter (not more than ½ ounce in weight) for five cents.

Canada, however, does not participate in this great boon of cheap inter-communication, as we have to pay the same postage, say, ten cents per Canadian mail to Germany, France and Switzerland, as in former years, whereas, letters sent from the continent by way of New York only pay seven cents. This country should not stand behind others, even in matters which seem to outsiders of little consequence. Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space,

I am your obedient servant,
IMPORTER.

PRAYER BOOK REVISION.

DEAR SIR,—There are not a few in the Diocese of Montreal, notably "Amicus," and in every Church of England Diocese in the Dominion, who take more or less interest in obtaining a revision of the Prayer Book whereby the "Romanizing germs" it now contains may be eliminated, and every trace of sacramentarianism and sacerdotalism swept from its pages. It will not be very comforting to the advocates for revision to learn that the Church of England in this country and other dependencies of the empire cannot legally effect a revision of the Prayer Book. The Bishop of Melbourne, at the Stoke-upon-Trent Church Congress, held last month, in speaking to the first subject brought before the Congress, viz: "*The Church of England and the Churches in communion with her: how they may be drawn more closely together*," said, "As to those churches whose title indicated identity with the Church of England, they were unable, if Lord Romilly was right, to alter the Prayer Book, and were bound to accept whatever changes might hereafter be made in the Church of England by the Imperial Parliament, or by decisions of the English Courts of law." Who, in the face of an opinion from so high a legal authority as Lord Romilly, will still say "Stay and fight it out within the Church?"

EPISCOPALIAN.

Ottawa, 12th Nov., 1875.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of	Weekly Witness		21,200
"	"	Tri-Weekly "	9,750
"	"	Daily "	75,861
"	"	Messenger.......	30,000
Total			136,811

Montreal Witness.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1875.

NEWS SUMMARY.

More American Calicoes have been exported to England.

Arkansas State has to borrow money to pay current expenses.

London has been damaged by a high tide to the extent of £500,000.

Fifteen Lives were lost by the capsizing of a Newfoundland schooner.

Jealousy led a New York man to shoot his wife, killing her almost instantly.

A Great Deal of Snow has already fallen in the northern part of New York State.

A Railway Collision in Sweden resulted in the death of six persons and the injury of twelve more.

The Petition against the return of Mr. McCraney, Reformer, M. P., for Halton, Ont., has been dismissed with costs.

The New Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, whose nomination has been received from Rome, is to be the Rev. L. Z. Moreau.

One Hundred Miles of the Southern Pacific Railway have been built in California, the last fifty running south-east from San Pedro.

Gravenhurst, the capital of Free Grant Muskoka, has been reached by the Northern Railway.

An American Schooner sank off the Canadian coast of Lake Erie, and the entire crew are supposed to be drowned.

Mr. Wade, the British Minister to China, who brought the late negotiations to so successful a conclusion, has been knighted.

Major General Smyth and staff have arrived in Toronto from his trip across the continent, 2,000 miles of which were accomplished on horseback.

The Herzegovinians are stated to have defeated the Turks with a loss to the latter of 800 to 1000 killed, and baggage, ammunition and several canons were captured.

Fourteen Hundred Empty Houses give evidence of the dull times in Toronto. Many mechanics and others have been compelled to remove in search of employment.

Numerous Disasters to Shipping have taken place in consequence of gales, losses of both vessels and lives being reported from the Lakes, the Gulf, and from Britain and France.

The Toronto "Mail" has been experiencing the difficulty which there is in establishing a daily paper where others are already started, and has applied for power to issue preference stock.

One of the Mutineers of the Nova Scotian ship "Lennie," which was taken into Rochelle in France, has confessed that the officers were atrociously murdered. The Greeks who escaped have been arrested.

A Year of Floods in many parts of the world this has certainly been, and they are not over yet, for the latest news is of a tidal wave ten feet high flowing up a Somersetshire river, and floods in other inundated parts of England are increasing.

Cardinal McCloskey has left Queenstown for New York, receiving a great ovation on his departure. No one will rejoice more than journalists, as his movements have occupied space in the cable telegrams out of all proportion to their importance.

The Stipendiary Magistrates for the North-West have been appointed; Mr. Matthew Ryan, of Montreal, to be located at present at Forts Pelly and Ellice, and Col. McLeod, to be situated in the neighborhood of the Mounted Police force at Belly River.

The Quebec Legislators appear to be taking things easy this session. One night at the beginning of the session they adjourned so that they might go to a concert, and last Friday a large number of them left for their homes, so that there was not much more than a quorum in the Assembly on Monday.

A Bill to amend the game laws has been placed before the Quebec Assembly by Mr. Mathieu. It reduces the legal time during which game may be fairly taken during the open season, or bought and sold after the commencement of the close season.

The French Clergy are not all willing to bow to the Republic, those in one town refusing to pray for the salvation of the country, under the name of the Republic, in compliance with a circular from the Minister of Public Worship. These no doubt represent the real feelings of the great majority of their brethren.

An Ex-Revenue Agent, Col. Joyce, of St. Louis, has been sentenced to three and a half years' of imprisonment for complicity in the whiskey frauds. As he has probably had a good social standing, the stigma which imprisonment will attach to him will be a powerful deterrent to other officials in danger of falling into similar courses.

The Malayan Difficulty now looks less threatening, as Sultan Abdulla is stated to be friendly to the English, and the murder of the Resident at Perak is thought to have been unpremeditated. The Residency is now garrisoned, and is being retrenched. An attack will be made on the Malayan stockade, seven miles distant, as soon as reinforcements arrive.

The Consular Mediators it has been supposed may have had some trouble in finding the insurgents between whom and the Porte they were to mediate; but this difficulty of knowing who to treat with, has been settled, as Herzegovina has decided to send a deputation to Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg to present a petition embodying their wishes.

India is Proving More Unhealthy than even the insurance agents anticipated when they demanded extra premiums on the life of the Prince of Wales, which is inserted as one of three in very many leases. Cholera is stated to be so prevalent in some of the districts of the Madras Presidency that part of the programme has already been passed, and it is even doubtful if Madras will be visited.

The Hon. John Simpson, accused of purchasing three members of Parliament at the time of the downfall of Sir John Macdonald's Administration for ten thousand dollars each, denies that he ever spent a dollar in his life to purchase a vote of a member on behalf of either himself or any other person. The statement that he did on the face of it seems incredible, but Senator Simpson should certainly take vigorous steps to bring the journal making it to immediate and strict account.

Woodworth, a member of the Nova Scotia Assembly who was expelled from that body because he refused to apologize for making a charge of forgery against a Minister which he could not prove, has begun a suit against Troop, one of the members, and others for assault and expulsion from the Chamber. As the expulsion was in accordance with a vote of the House, who are certainly supreme in such a matter, it is not probable that Mr. Woodworth will get much redress.

Spain is evidently very desirous of maintaining good relations with the United States, but the latest despatches in reference to communications which have been passing between the two countries, while conciliatory in tone, show that Spain will maintain her rights with vigor. The only danger of any embarrassment arises from the fact that United States politicians, the President himself being the most likely, may hope to make capital out of a crusade against monarchy or European authority in Cuba.

The Toronto City Council have decided to petition the Legislature to get the Municipal Act amended so that no property shall be exempt from taxation.——The Council has appropriated $1,243 for the payment of the volunteers on the occasion of the pilgrimage.——There is said to be strong public feeling against the present bad management of city affairs in Toronto, and it is proposed to consider what steps shall be taken to overthrow the present Council.

The Greek Christians, while rebelling against the Porte in one part of his empire, are asking for the expulsion of the American missionaries, because they make proselytes and incite rebellion in another. The Cappadocian Greeks, who present this petition to the Sultan, are no doubt quite sincere in the first reason which they give, but the last can only be regarded as a bait to the Porte, who would not probably be much disturbed by nominally Greek Christians being awakened to an earnest Christian life through the efforts of American Protestant missionaries.

Military Preparations are going on in Russia, three divisions of the army near St. Petersburg having been ordered to be ready for active service, while all the troops in Southern Russia are stated to be already in that position. Advices from St. Petersburg emphatically deny that the movements of troops are connected with warlike preparations but unusual military preparations on the part of Russia, while affairs in Turkey are as they are at present, are not the most reassuring signs, and are not conducive to confidence in a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

The French Government is continuing its policy of doing all that it can to keep the general elections under the new constitution as much as possible under its own control. In addition to cutting up the departments into electoral districts, it has postponed a municipal bill, which will give the choice of the mayors who conduct the elections into the hands of the people, instead of their being appointed by the Government, until after the next Assembly shall be chosen. The Government-appointed mayors will thus have another chance to serve their masters. The Assembly steadily upholds the Government.

An Interesting Will Case is about to be brought before the courts in Toronto. Mr. Andrew Mercer came to this country from Scotland in company with Chief-Justice Scott, and acquired property in the city of Toronto which at the time of his death was valued from $120,000 to $150,000. No will could be found of his effects and they were consequently escheated to the Crown. Now the housekeeper of Mercer, who was supposed to be a bachelor, and a son of hers, claim a share of the estate on the ground that she was Mercer's wife, and that she has a will which was found in a law book of deceased's. Other claims have been filed by relatives in Britain. Judge Duggan believes the document found to be genuine.

A Gallant Rescue of the crew of a coal laden schooner which was wrecked during a terrible gale while on its way from Oswego to Toronto, was effected by a fisherman named Wm. Ward, last Saturday morning. Ward at first put out with his boat with three men, but could not reach the vessel. Succeeding, however, in securing a rope thrown out by the captain, he made it fast on the shore, and by means of it the captain, five of the crew and the cook, a woman, were safely conveyed to land. It took the fisherman five hours to accomplish his heroic task. The schooner, which was a new vessel valued at $11,000, is a total wreck. Ward holds a medal received in 1868 from the Humane Society of England, for saving the crew of another vessel.

General Insecurity of Life and Property is said to prevail along the Mexican border of Texas for a distance of 600 miles in length by 160 miles in breadth. Public officials are said to have been killed, public offices burned, and one hundred thousand cattle annually carried off by Mexican raiders. If the state of affairs really approaches what this Texan grand jury affirms, it is high time that the United States authorities put an end to such disorder by occupying the frontier with a force such as would beyond question ensure tranquillity, and it would be especially fitting on the part of a soldier like President Grant to take the necessary measures.

The Von Arnim Affair seems as if it would not stay out of public sight. A document connected with the trial, has been published in a pamphlet, and its author, who is believed to be Von Arnim or some one in his confidence, has been arraigned for the offence, which is punishable with many years' imprisonment. The ex-ambassador, who is in Switzerland, had just asked leave to remain abroad longer before returning to undergo imprisonment, when this pamphlet appeared, which makes it unlikely that he could have been concerned in its publication, or it would not have been so ill-timed. It is hardly possible to avoid sympathizing with the Count in his troubles, but it is pretty certain that he brought them on himself by obstinately trying to pursue his own policy in France, not being willing to accept instructions from Prince Bismarck, as he should have done, however impolitic or distasteful they may have been to him.

GUIBORD BURIED.

Guibord is buried, and all is quiet: no excitement in any direction. Both Protestants and Catholics wisely staid away. As we had occasion to remark at the time of the former attempted burial, he has had such a funeral as Canada has never seen. The method of the whole thing was quiet and business like. Even the bands were silent in marching through the streets on the homeward march. The force was equal to any imaginable emergency, and doubtless the knowledge of this fact tended greatly to the happy result. So quiet was the occasion that energetic newspaper reporters who improve every opportunity, and had made large preparations for Tuesday, seemed to become sleepy under its influence and could not find a single outlet for the high pressure enthusiasm with which they had started out in the morning to fulfil their duties. It is evident that the clergy have kept their word with the Mayor, and have succeeded better than he expected. There is no doubt that some of those who made preparations for Tuesday had greater dread as to the result than the facts have proved well-founded. During Monday we carefully abstained from discussion of the matter and have all along been very careful to avoid anything that might have added to the difficulties of the occasion. But the course of those in charge of the carrying out of the Queen's decree is now matter for criticism. With regard to the abandonment of the notorious stone coffin, it need only be said that it was done at the earnest request of the Mayor, who considered the mechanical difficulties in the way of placing it likely to add to the dangers of the occasion. The greatest care of course was in the highest degree laudable under the circumstances, as although bloodshed is not the greatest evil in the world nothing tends so much to the promotion of discord and hatred. As was said in the case of the first man slain, "the voice of blood cries from the ground" long and piteously. Everything, then, that might be done to avoid irritation was entirely in place even at the expense of personal feelings which must have been largely sacrificed when it was decided to allow that empty coffin to remain a witness to the weakness or timorousness of authority in Canada; for in this light it will of course be viewed. No one will now doubt but that the stones might have been laid Tuesday morning without the slightest interruption. It is perhaps, however, desirable that the grave should be left to the care of those who have proved themselves very well able to protect it, and on whom the odium of any desecration will necessarily fall. It has been seen before this that the ignorant recklessness that would desecrate a grave is the same which under different circumstances tears churches down and gives to sacred robes short shrift. The decision to walk round the mountain instead of through the city was another concession, the moderation of which may be accounted for by the highest motives. A more noticeable matter, and one which affects the dignity of the occasion still more, was the fact that absolutely no notice of the funeral was given to the public, even in the ordinary method. As will have been observed from all the paragraphs that have appeared in this paper, our information was from beginning to end based on rumors which had themselves no foundation, and our last announcement, on information the best we could gather, was many hours wrong. We have in this again an evidence of the extreme caution which has doubtless contributed largely to the quietness of the occasion, and which those who were afraid of events which might have resulted in bad blood, have much to thank the managers of the Institut for. It is certain that a large portion of the community has been extremely offended by this quietness and caution, which went to lengths which we would find it hard to defend to most of our readers. Still let us to the utmost, while maintaining law in its absolute integrity, delight in all that will make for peace between fellow-countrymen, and now that this source of discord is in God's good providence peacefully concluded, let all citizens vie with each other in doing what they can to heal the breach and to develop feelings of a common country among the different classes of our people.

WONDERS.

The *Nouveau Monde* seems to be becoming ultra-Liberal. We have seen how it asserts its right to support Freemasonry if it chooses in defiance of the laws of its Church, and it would now appear that it is further trampling upon these laws by advocating the separation of Church and State. At least this is the sense put by its *confreres* upon its course in quoting two letters by Mgr. Ryan, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Buffalo, asserting on behalf of Catholics that as such they belong to no political party, but are as free as any other citizens to exercise their own private judgment in supporting such party as they think best for the country. On this point, says Bishop Ryan, the Church commands no one, and it questions no one in regard to his politics. Catholics in the United States want no union of Church and State, but count upon the sentiments of justice and equity of their fellow-citizens of other creeds. Such utterances are certainly most admirable, and it is really good of Mgr. Bourget's organ to reproduce them for the benefit of its readers, who seldom stumble upon so much liberality in its columns. They will in common with others, however, probably be puzzled to understand why voters and candidates who at the recent local election presumed to act upon the principles laid down by Mgr. Ryan were denounced and anathematized from the pulpit. Rev. Mr. Sax, a respected priest, got ill-will for expressing himself in terms similar to Mgr. Ryan, while a newspaper that did the same had to retract. If the *Nouveau Monde*, however, is prepared to stand by its change of principles, it certainly has a right to do so, and will have our sympathy in claiming the British privilege of freedom of the press; and if it and its patron are prepared to come out straight Protestants, they may depend on everything being done for their protection and encouragement. How delightful it would be to find two such old friends as Mgr. Bourget and Rev. Mr. Chiniquy once more on an intimate footing and working together for moral and religious reform, the *Nouveau Monde* being their organ! To expect such a consummation would be absurd some will say, but who, three years ago, would have dreamt of the above paper fighting might and main in behalf of a Freemason? The world is as full of wonders as ever. Already its *confreres* are beginning to weep over its changed state. "Poor *Nouveau Monde!*" exclaims one. "So zealous for the Catholic doctrine, so eager to judge and condemn all whose principles were not pure and without spot! What a fall! It is pride that has conducted it thither. If still it might show a desire to recover itself in confessing its fault and making retraction. But no; like Lammenais, Hyacinthe, or rather Chiniquy, it refuses to submit, and does not even seem to care a straw for the excommunication it has incurred." Another says, "We desire not the death of the hypocrite, but his conversion. We hope, therefore, that this terrible blow will cause the mask to fall that the *Nouveau Monde* has been pleased to wear so long, and that in future we shall see it marching at our side in the ranks of the common sinners."

THE "BIG PUSH" SCANDAL.

The Ottawa *Citizen* of Saturday last contains the following special telegram dated Bowmanville, 13th:—

The West Durham *News*, which first published the "Big Push" letter, makes the following statement, which is sufficiently serious to demand an investigation:—

"The party referred to by us as the head of a public institution who purchased three votes at the time of the crisis, is the Hon. John Simpson, President of the Ontario Bank. Our evidence in the case was secured in this way: Mr. Simpson boasted to different parties—without even asking if they would accept of the confidence—of having bought those votes, and paid as high as $30,000 for them. We at first doubted the truthfulness of the boast, and looked upon it simply as a bit of swagger. Finding, however, that the same story had been repeated by him, we were at last led to institute a search—knowing that if Mr. Simpson bought three at such prices, more had been purchased—which was rewarded in the substantiation of the fact of the purchase, by Mr. Simpson, and the others named in our charge by other parties. In fact we have touched bottom in the greatest nest of corruption that was ever dreamed of, let alone unearthed; those purchases—enormously bad as they are—not being one-half of it. We verily doubt whether, when the whole case is made public, one hundred votes could be polled for a candidate pledged to support the Mackenzie Government in any constituency in Canada." This is no mere innuendo or insinuation, but a direct and positive assertion which exposes the writer to a criminal prosecution if it is untrue.

This matter has now assumed such serious dimensions that the accused parties, especially the Hon. George Brown, cannot any longer afford to treat it either with contempt or indifference. The accusing newspaper has already offered if a judge of the Toronto Courts is appointed to investigate these charges, either to prove them or pay the whole costs of the investigation, and this challenge has not yet been accepted, although an offer was made to lodge the money beforehand. For the alleged heavy outlay in bribery, charged in the above quoted telegram, Mr. Simpson is stated to have received increased Government patronage, both Local and Dominion, for his bank, as we have formerly shown, so that both these Governments seem to be involved in the charges of corruption, until they prove the contrary. In view of this latter phase of the scandal we see that the Hamilton *Times*, a Reform organ, thinks that the failure of its party leaders to give a satisfactory response to the accusations in connection with the "Big Push" letter has something to do with the loss to the party of West Toronto. Both Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake have been speaking in public since it was brought to light, but neither have thought it worth while to give it their attention, although faults of less dimensions on the part of their political opponents were not overlooked. Unless a very different line of action is adopted in this matter the Reform Government may lose more seats than West Toronto. It is stated by their organs on their behalf that the corruption, if there has been any, was the work of private persons for which they are not responsible, but apart from the fact that one of these "private persons" is notoriously looked upon as the central pillar of the Reform party, and one whose influence with the Local and Dominion Governments, whose trusted agent he has been in public matters of supreme importance, is very great, the alleged favors by these Governments to Mr. Simpson's bank constitute a *prima facie* case against them. It is reported that Hon. George Brown goes to England this week, and it is to be hoped he will leave such instructions as will enable these charges to be investigated so far as he is concerned. It will not do to sneer at them as being made by "an obscure country weekly." They have been taken up by leading newspapers of the country of all shades, and an independent opinion is gathering strength that between the "Big Push" and the "Pacific" scandals there is morally little or no difference. We shall demand investigation and retribution as firmly in the one case as we have done in the other.

THE FRENCH IMPERIALIST PARTY.

What the Bonapartists lack in numbers they seem to make up in audacity, and M. Rouher is a host in himself. His recent speech at Ajaccio, in Corsica, which is said to have caused much annoyance to the Government, was a somewhat bold and characteristic one. He artfully endeavors to inoculate the people with the idea that they are being unjustly dealt with and ill-used by both Monarchists and Republicans, inasmuch as these parties refuse to allow a *plebiscite*, or appeal to universal suffrage, to decide the form of government—a course demanded by the Imperialists, who thus profess to desire no other foundation than the popular will. He dwelt on the prosperous state of the country under the Empire till on "a sad and criminal day" insurrection overthrew it. What, he asks, have those who thus overturned the Napoleonic dynasty done? Nothing. The Revolution was made in the name of liberty. For the five years which this Assembly has lasted it has only seen repressive laws. It maintains forty-five departments in a state of siege. But of those liberal laws which were promised formerly there is now no question. They are in power; all is forgotten. He has no faith in the permanence of a Republican form of government, and is confident that France hurried by such a regime towards the abyss, will welcome back the Empire.

"Let the Dissolution cease to be a mirage, let the ballot-box be open, and the Imperialist Party will valiantly take its great part in these great fights. It will have for its first auxiliary the unchaining of Radical passions, which causes all honest people to rally round its flag. Let our ranks thicken, and on the day when the trial will be closed by legal revision we shall see what France, free and mistress of her fate, will do with herself. For myself, all the feelings which animate me, all that I know by study and reflection, cries to me that the nation will not accept the Republic as a definite Government. If the Republic has been able to exist till now, it is because we have had as little as possible of the Republic. But I declare to you with firm conviction that the more the trial is sincere and complete, the less will the outspoken convictions of France be delayed, and the more the Republic is the Republic, the more inexorable will be the judgment, the more full will be the reparation for the 4th of September. . . . . I have but one more word to say, and as I say it an inexpressible emotion is excited in my heart. A few days ago I was on foreign soil, where august exiles courageously support the great chiefs of the past. A young prince keeps there with dignity the titles which the French nation conferred upon him; he awaits there in the midst of work and meditation what God and France are to make of him. I would say nothing to you to-day of those outbursts which were animated by patriotism and greatness of soul. Very often have we talked of you, and at the hour of departure the exiles told me these words, 'Thank the Corsicans for their inviolable devotion.'"

M. Rouher's speech was greeted throughout with cries of "*Vive M. Rouher!*" "*Vive l'Appel au Peuple!*" It is stated that the Government will dismiss the Mayor of Ajaccio for countenancing this demonstration.

The Tanneries Affair.—A demand is making itself heard among the "Tanneries" organs that the De Boucherville Ministry evacuate the Government benches and restore the seals of office to Messrs. Ouimet, Chapleau & Co., whom the recent decision in the Land Swap case, it is claimed, shows to have been virtuous, honorable men, martyrs to a patriotic desire to serve their country and their friends. Their deprivation of office and subsequent "persecution," as it is called, is declared to be the work of Conservative brethren, who have used them in a way they would never have treated their political opponents. One paper goes so far as to declare that Mr. White owed his defeat in Montreal West, largely to the fact that he had formerly denounced the Tanneries scandal. If the Government do not intend to appeal from Mr. Justice Johnson's decision, it would seem necessary for them to do something to obtain the sense of the country upon this transaction, as a basis upon which to act either to continue in power or to resign, as the decision referred to cuts the ground from under their feet, and deprives them of their *raison d'etre*. A piece of sharp practice may be contrived to square with legal formalities, and be none the less deserving of reprehension for all that. The country, however, we fancy would greatly prefer having the case finally adjudicated upon by the highest tribunal in the Dominion.

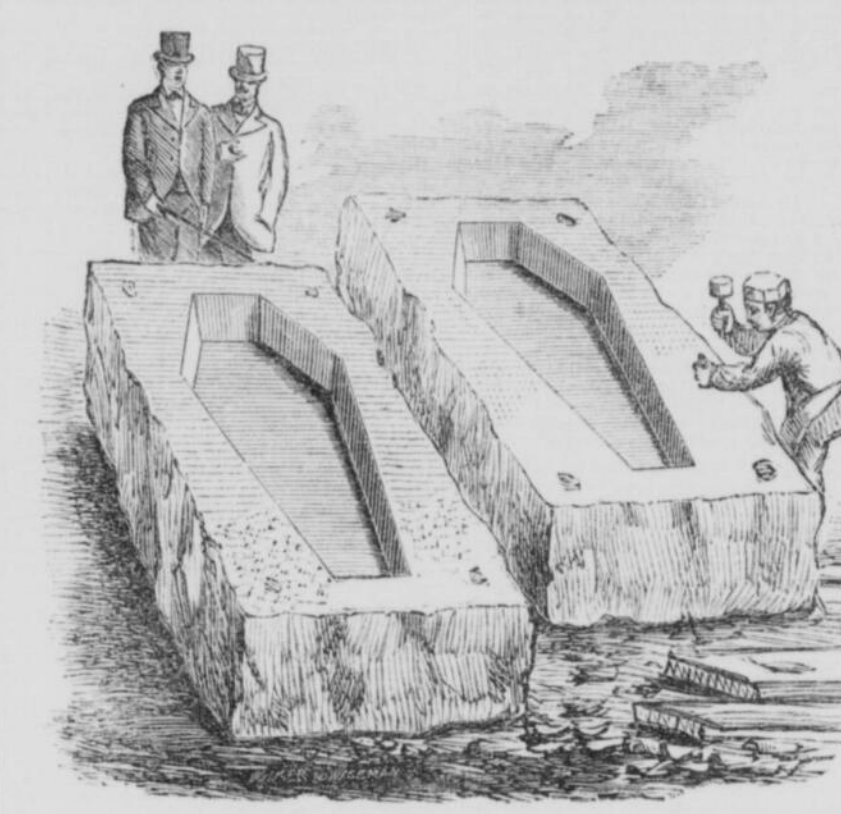
The Sarcophagus.—Elsewhere will be found a sketch of the stone coffin, or sarcophagus, in which it had been intended for the sake of greater security to inter Guibord,—an intention which has, however, been departed from owing to the representations of the Mayor that it would lead to trouble. We have already described this object, which is made out of two stones seven and a half feet long, and two and a half wide, and two thick, weighs about ten tons, and would take at least ten horses to draw it. The cross at the head of the grave was placed there after Madame Guibord was buried and, as will be seen, has been broken. This was done by the rioters on the 2nd of September last, and the mischief has been completed by the total overthrow of the sacred emblem last night or this morning.

— The Lower Canadian French press are considerably exercised over the trial now proceeding at Bathurst, N. B., for the murder of Constable Gifford. The crime having been committed by agitators opposed to the School law in resisting arrest for riotous conduct in such agitation, the Roman Catholic organs in the Lower Provinces and Quebec have held that it is no crime at all and held up the accused to their readers as martyrs to a good cause and deserving of their sympathy. These organs are now complaining that none of the class they have thus indoctrinated, and who of course under no circumstances could be brought to consider the prisoners guilty, have been drawn for the jury, and that therefore the accused will not have a fair trial.

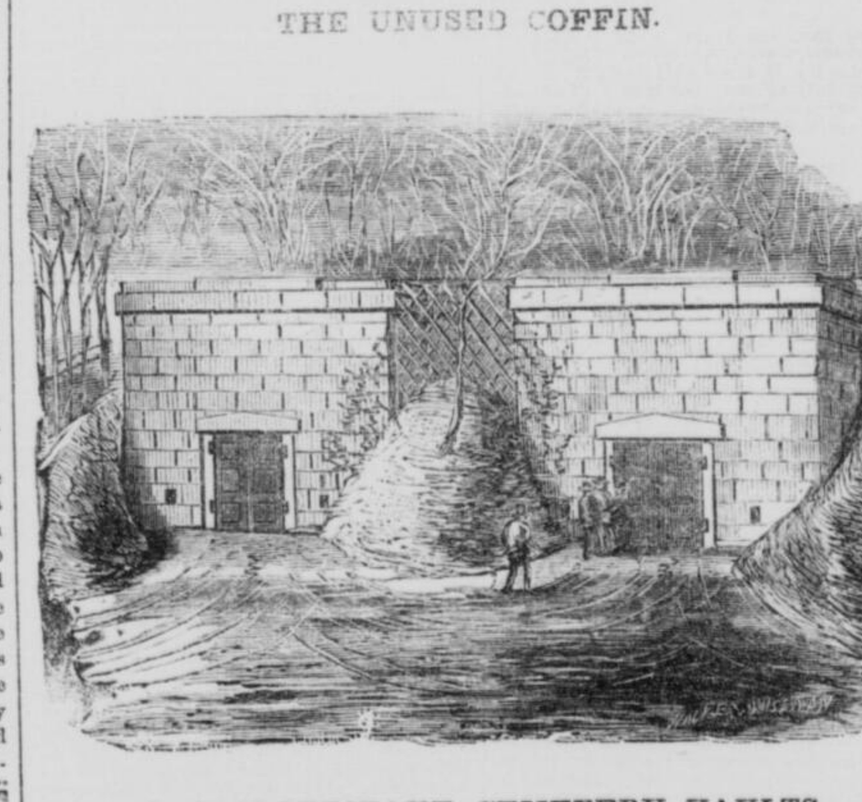
The Premier and College Professors.—The following is an extract from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie at the opening meeting for this session of Dalhousie University, Halifax:—"One important thing was the raising of the standard of professors and teachers. The Government had provided $3,000 a year for professors in the new Military College at Kingston, but the amount was insufficient to secure efficient men, and an increase must be provided. There was too much disposition to employ cheap teachers. This evil must be remedied. Our colleges must get the best professors, and our common schools the best teachers, and pay them well for their services." The Premier's experience has led him to a fact which has not yet met with sufficient attention. Whatever be the cause, the universities of Canada appear to be too often unable even to retain competent men after they have got them, as witnessed by resignations. Professor Everett, of Windsor College, Nova Scotia, resigned, and is now Professor in the Queen's University, Ireland (Belfast College). Professor Boulger, of the University of New Brunswick, resigned a couple of years ago, and has just been appointed Professor of Greek in Queen's College, Cork. Professor Nicholson, of Toronto, resigned last year, and is now Professor in Aberdeen. Professor Cherriman, of Toronto (formerly Fellow of his college in Cambridge), has recently resigned, and is now Inspector of Insurance Companies for the Dominion.



THE LATE JOSEPH GUIBORD.



THE UNUSED COFFIN.



THE PROTESTANT CEMETERY VAULTS.

THE GUIBORD BURIAL

Full Account of the Affair.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday was a time of preparation by the members of the Institut Canadien for the burial of the remains of the late Joseph Guibord, painter, who departed this life on the 25th of November, 1869. It was definitely settled last week that if nothing intervened the burial should come off on the 16th, and on Saturday evening this date was finally decided upon. At a meeting held that evening of those interested in preserving the peace on the day of the burial it was decided to request His Honor Judge Coursol to act as attending magistrate, in company with His Worship the Mayor, at the funeral, and, on a deputation waiting on him, the Judge acquiesced. Lieutenant-Col. Fletcher, Deputy-Adjutant-General for the District, also issued the necessary instructions to battalion officers to have their forces muster on Tuesday morning, consequent on a requisition having been presented to the effect that serious fears of a disturbance were entertained if there was no adequate protection afforded the funeral procession.

Early last week the Mayor and Mr. Doutre were in consultation together, and a misunderstanding arose over the former desiring the members of the Institut to dispense with the use of the sarcophagus at the burial, His Worship believing it would be a source of trouble. However, Mr. Doutre and the Institut were much disinclined to give up the use of the casket which would afford an almost insurmountable obstacle to the efforts of

FANATIC RESURRECTIONISTS.

Up to the middle of yesterday it was still decided to use the stone casket, but the Mayor so strongly objected that eventually a meeting of the members of the Institut was called to consider the situation, and after discussion it was decided to abandon the now famous sarcophagus and bury Guibord in his wooden coffin, the precaution being taken, however, to fill up the space between it and the sides of the grave with Portland cement, mixed with iron filings; this composition hardens very quickly, and by the time the grave is filled up will be set like stone. Mr. Reid knew nothing of the decision till near noon, and was naturally a good deal surprised, as he had completed all his arrangements for conveying the huge blocks of stone forming the sarcophagus to the grave, where he would have erected a derrick to lower them down, and had provided an abundant supply of cement, to coat the casket over the moment the iron rods holding the two sides together had been rivetted. He stated that he was reliably informed that if no sufficient protection was afforded the bones of Guibord, they would be dug up and destroyed, within a very few hours after interment, as nothing short of keeping an armed guard up there would prevent the outrage. The news of the abandonment of the sarcophagus soon spread, and many openly charged Mr. Doutre and the members of the Institut with cowardice. No doubt the gentlemen responsible for the alteration were actuated by motives the reverse of cowardly, as the sequel will show. Yesterday morning Mr. Doutre fyled the writ of *mandamus*, ordering the burial and served a copy of it on the Seminary of St. Sulpice; the writ is returnable on the 27th inst.

The hearse, which is obtained from Mr. Seale, was sent up last evening to the Protestant Cemetery in order that it might be in readiness.

The Institut and Mr. Doutre had decided to request the evening papers not to refer to the Guibord business at all last evening, but as one of the number had not been notified at all and the news which could be given was already widely known, the announcement of to day's programme was made public.

MONDAY EVENING'S MUSTER.

All the volunteer corps in the city were ordered to muster at their respective armories, and for several years such a large turn out has not been witnessed.

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The members of this brigade to the number of about 200, mustered at the Drill Shed, and after having been put through a few movements by Adjutant Currie, overcoats and haversacks were served out to them. The Regimental orders for the day's duties were then read, after which Lieut.-Colonel McKay, the commanding officer, addressed the men in an appropriate manner, giving the substance of the rules laid down in the Queen's Regulations with regard to the course to be pursued in case of an attack by a mob. Should they be pelted with stones or be fired at they were to stand it and not attempt to retaliate, as a single shot from them might lead to consequences which none of them possibly imagined. Should any one break these orders he would be arrested and severely punished. Should any necessity arise for the use of arms, an emergency not for a moment to be thought of, a few files would be used, and these would be specifically named. Instant punishment would be inflicted on any one who should fire a single shot without orders. He, however, anticipated nothing but a pleasant march out. It was to be hoped that the members of the Brigade would so conduct themselves that all might be proud of the day's proceedings. After some further remarks the Brigade dispersed.

COLONEL STEVENSON'S BATTERY.

This efficient body of men to the number of about 60 met in their room in the Drill Shed when the gun waggons were got in order for the turn out. They were also put through exercises with the field pieces, which are kept in really excellent condition. The members of the battery subsequently received instructions as to the employment of the various kinds of shot, and were asked a number of questions by the instructor, the answers to which revealed the fact that with a very few exceptions the men are thoroughly posted in their duties.

THE HUSSARS

mustered in the City Concert Hall under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McArthur, and looked very jaunty indeed in their handsome uniforms. They number about 25, but if horses had been at disposal could have swelled their ranks with ease to 50 or 60. This cavalry arm of the force is intended as a guard to the staff of the commanding officer of the forces, and may also be required in other ways. The men will be armed with their swords only.

VICTORIA RIFLES.

There was a large muster of the Victorias at their armory, the Drill Shed. Overcoats having been served out to all who had need of them, Col. Bethune, the officer in command, stated that the business about to be transacted was strictly private, and requested all in plain clothing to withdraw. Eight were left as a guard over the Drill Shed. Several shots were fired during the night by people outside the shed, but these persons made off whenever they saw the guard appear. The confusion and noise during the night was sufficiently great to seriously annoy the neighbors, who no doubt passed some very uncomplimentary observations.

PRINCE OF WALES BATTALION.

This battalion met at the Victoria Rink turning out in full force. Major Bond during the evening put the men through the manual and firing exercises, after which they were formed in column and addressed by the Colonel commanding, who advised all who could not stand a good day's march not to turn out to-day. He ordered them to bring a day's rations in their coat pockets, in view of the fact that they were not supplied with haversacks. He knew that the members of the Prince of Wales would do their duty, and every man would be in his place in the Battalion in the march out.

THE 6TH BATTALION.

The men of the 6th Battalion turned out evening about 200 strong at their muster in the City Concert Hall, and Col. Martin was of opinion he would have over 200 the next morning. The men looked well, and after roll call their Colonel delivered a short address, calling on them to turn out promptly on the morrow, and expressing the satisfaction he experienced in knowing that they would do their duty. Though there are six companies in this fine battalion, yet in order to make them more compact and ready for evolutions, it was decided to muster in only five companies this time. The officers are as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, in command; staff officers, Major Gardner, Captain and Adjutant David, Captain and Paymaster Bates, Sergeant David and Quartermaster Battersby. No 1 Company: Lieut. Gardner and Ensign McLaren. No. 2 do.: Lieut. Kenna and Ensign Stewart. No. 3 do.: Captain Dupont and Lieut. Goodwin. No. 4 do: Major Sinton, and Ensign Blakelock. No. 5: Captain Atkinson and Ensign McKenna. The force was ordered to muster Tuesday morning at half-past seven, and thence march to the Champ de Mars.

THE MONTREAL ENGINEERS.

First Company mustered Tuesday, at 7.45 a.m., at the Quebec Gate Barracks, with their great coats and busbies. The muster was very creditable, and both officers and men looked well.

THE CITY POLICE.

All Monday morning both Chief Penton and his subordinate officers were in the dark as to how and when their services would be required in connection with the burial, and it was late in the afternoon before the Mayor verbally ordered the Chief to report himself Tuesday morning with one hundred men to the Mayors of Cote des Neiges and Outremont.

The force were not aware of the disposition to be made of them last evening, beyond the fact that a file of twenty men were ordered to proceed this morning, armed, to the Catholic Cemetery to protect those engaged in digging the grave. Accordingly, at 8 o'clock this force proceeded up Bleury street towards the Cemetery. At half-past 8 o'clock Chief of Police Penton met the Mayor at the residence of the latter, and received instructions to march his whole reserve force of about 100 men to the Protestant Cemetery. The force left the Central Police Station at about a quarter to nine o'clock, headed by the Chief himself and accompanied by the detectives; forty of the men were armed with breech-loading Snider-Enfield Rifles, the remainder merely being armed with batons. They proceeded in a column of fours along St. James street to Bleury street and along that to the Protestant Cemetery.

The Water Police are to be armed with Spencer rifles, and are in readiness.

COPY OF THE RIOT ACT PREPARED.

Judge Coursol, in order to be prepared for the worst, had an extract from the Riot Act got ready yesterday afternoon, which will be read by him in case of hostilities being imminent, though both he and others who are in a position to form an opinion, do not anticipate any serious trouble.

GATHERING OF VOLUNTEERS TUESDAY MORNING.

In accordance with instructions, the volunteers turned out on the Champ de Mars Tuesday forenoon. About 8.30 Colonels Fletcher and Bacon rode on to the Champ de Mars.

At a quarter to nine o'clock, No. 1 Company of Montreal Engineers, under the command of Major Devine, came on the ground, formed in line and were commanded to stand at ease. They numbered about 30 files and appeared without overcoats. Shortly afterwards the "Vics" were formed in column of fours and marched from the Drill Shed to the Champ de Mars, where they remained in companies. The 6th Hochelagas then came on the ground, led by Colonel Martin. There were about 250 in all present. As they marched past the "Vics" they were saluted by that regiment and took ground to their right, facing the Court House. The 6th had their overcoats wrapped in a novel fashion around their shoulders, which proved not only convenient considering the mildness of the day, but also looked rather nobby.

At half-past nine o'clock the Prince of Wales Rifles, under the command of Lieut-Colonel Bond, next appeared on the scene, led by the martial strains of a fife and drum band. The companies were full, there being about 250 members of the regiment present. Like the "Vics" they wore their overcoats. They took position to the right of the Hochelagas. By this time a considerable number of spectators lined the steps of the Champ de Mars, but not so much interest seemed to be manifest. In fact an impression seemed to prevail that the police were going to do the work at the Cemetery. The Garrison Artillery to the number of over 200, under Colonel McKay, marched on the field and took position to the right of the Prince of Wales. The Cavalry and Colonel Stevenson's battery at this time appearing, at the command of Colonel Fletcher the troops moved to the right in fours, and marching down the hill at St. Gabriel's Church proceeded along Craig street, the Cavalry of course leading. Crowds of people lined Craig street, and evidently enjoyed the spectacle.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

At half-past eight o'clock a hundred policemen, about sixty of whom were armed with rifles, were marshalled beside the Central Police Station, under command of Chief Penton on horseback, and Deputy Chief Naigle on foot. The men presented a fine appearance, and at the commands, "Fours deep," "Quick march," stepped off at the trail as if they meant business. The station was left in charge of Sergeant Dreyfuss, with eight men, four of whom were on beat.

ON THE MARCH.

The Mayor appeared on the Champ de Mars for a few moments about half an hour before the troops set out. Colonel Lovelace accompanied Colonel Fletcher. The troops proceeded along Craig street to St. Lawrence Main street, marching at the shoulder for some little distance, after which they were allowed to march at ease. Taking advantage of this, the 6th Hochelagas struck up several songs, such as the "Mulligan Guards," "Marching Along," &c. On both sides of St. Lawrence Main street as far as Sherbrooke, the windows were thronged with people, while numbers accompanied the force. St. Jean Baptiste village was characterized by the absence of on-lookers, very few of the villagers appearing on the scenes. The column turned towards the cemetery at Mount Royal Avenue.

AT THE CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

About half-past eight Mr. Reid and Mr. Boisseau, Superintendent of the Institut, accompanied by a couple of the former's men, came up to the Protestant Cemetery with their tools and a quantity of Portland cement, and about nine o'clock entered the Catholic Cemetery from the back and commenced operations at the grave. The ground was found to be frozen about six inches down, while there was a thin layer of snow above. However, by half-past nine, the two diggers, who handled their tools vigorously, had got down about two feet, making the excavation directly over Mad. Guibord's coffin; the hole to contain the coffin measures eight feet in length and three feet in breadth, and will descend about four feet. The coffin of the late Mad. Guibord was reached without difficulty, and an opening made on each side and at the ends, in order to admit of a thick layer of the Portland cement being introduced. At a quarter-past nine a.m. a squad of police, eighteen in number, arrived under Sergeant DeKonninck, and were marshalled round the burial lot, forming a hollow square, from the inside of which all civilians except Messrs. Boisseau, Reid, and reporters were excluded. The scene was quiet, only a few members of the Institut and two or three boys being present beside those officially engaged. Some 20 or 30 young French-Canadian roughs gathered at or near the vault, and as a reporter's carriage drove up about 9¼, they stood compactly in the way till the driver was about to stop or shout out to them, when they slowly opened, and, peering into it intently, let it pass. When Messrs. Boisseau and Reid first arrived, Mr. Choquette, the Secretary of the Fabrique, and Mr. Deroche, the sexton, came over and took official cognizance of the gravedigging, after which they departed. An old Irishman tottering along on his stick was met making his way to the grave. On being asked why he did so, he replied, "Oh! I jist want one pape, and thin I'll go back; the Bishop won't object to that." At 10 o'clock the grave was finished, and was ready for the coffin. Before it goes in Mr. Reid makes a thick bed of cement which will rest on the lid of Madam Guibord's coffin, and form a foundation on which to rest the coffin and build up the side walls of cement.

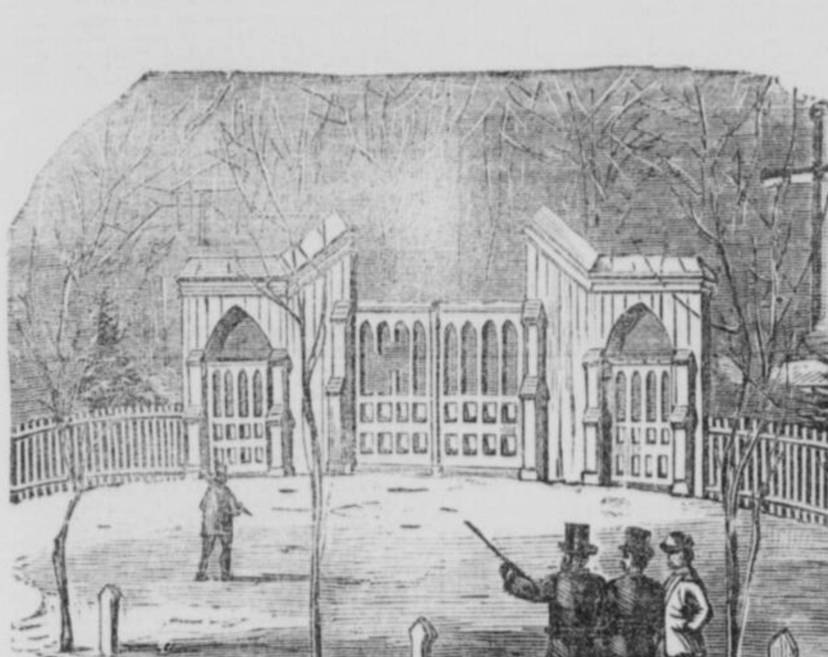
A lead plate with the following inscription was dug up by the grave-diggers from Madame Guibord's coffin:

HENRIETTE BROWN,
veuve de
JOSEPH GUIBORD,
décédé
le 24 de Mars, 1873,
à l'age de 65 ans.

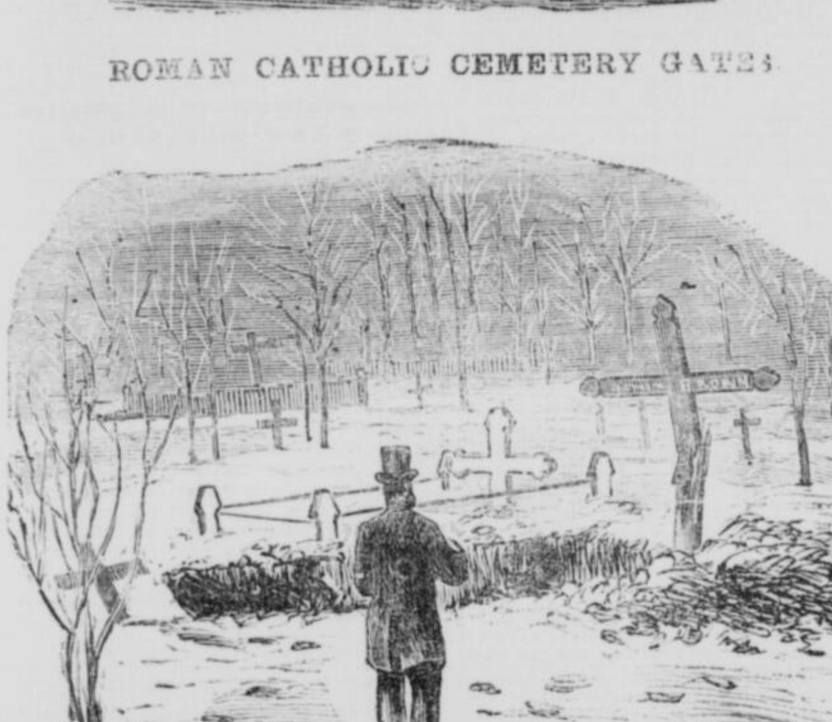
The cross, which was standing all right on Sunday, was this morning found lying in the snow, torn apart. It bears marks of the knives of relic-hunters, and is well whittled up. At 10.10 a number of members of the Institut, wearing their badges of mourning, came up, and became attentive spectators of the solemn scene.



HEARSE USED AT THE FUNERAL.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY GATES.



GUIBORD'S GRAVE.

At 10 o'clock not over twenty spectators were to be seen, but were collecting from both ways. Weather pleasant for the time of year, and everyone sanguine that the burial will be successfully accomplished.

THE PROTESTANT CEMETERY.

As soon as the Mayor was aware that the military were thoroughly organized, he ordered Chief Penton and his police to march direct for the Protestant Cemetery, which they did. His Worship preceded them, and on arriving at the gates was delayed somewhat by the absence of Mayor Edwards of Outremont, on the joint requisition of whom and the Mayor of Cote des Neiges, he had authorized the turning out of the city police beyond the limits. However, in a few minutes Mayor Edwards arrived, stating he had been delayed in order to consult legal authorities as to the line of action he would be justified in pursuing. The Mayor, who had given the subject careful study, made some explanations, and it was at once decided to proceed with the burial. The police formed in a hollow square around the cemetery vaults, and, Mr. Sprigings producing the keys, unlocked the massive iron doors, and as they swung open he and his men entered, followed by friends of the deceased. After a little delay the coffin containing Guibord's remains was produced, when

Mr. BOISSEAU asked if those were the remains of the late Joseph Guibord, kept by him for six years, delivered up to him again on the 2nd September, and returned to him for safekeeping on the same day.

Mr. SPRIGINGS said they were the same.

Mr. BOISSEAU thanked Mr. Sprigings for the care he had taken of the remains, and also the directors of the cemetery for their kindness in keeping them for so long a time.

Thereupon Chief Penton gave the command, "Shoulder arms," the police did so, and the funeral procession started, which at that time only consisted of a couple of carriages. It proceeded at a slow walk down Mount Royal Avenue into Cote St. Catherine road, and so around the mountain, the police being

THE SOLE GUARDIANS

as the military were far behind, never going in to the cemetery at all, the procession drew all the residents along the road out of their houses, and men and women followed it on to Cote des Neiges. From here in to the Catholic Cemetery the road was crowded with people of all classes in cabs, carts, and on foot, while the stream of vehicles which had been going west to meet it now doubled about, making a sort of lane for the small funeral to pass through. Great quiet prevailed and no one showed by look, word or deed, any feeling of hostility towards the procession.

ALL QUIET.

About quarter to 11 a.m., some one hundred and fifty people gathered together in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and went to the grave. A few were evidently rough characters, but they were very quiet. At the same time a knot of young men gathered at the cemetery gates, but they manifested no disorderly disposition.

At 10.45 this morning, the Mayor and Judge Coursol arrived, mounted on two splendid chargers, which they gracefully rode. Without halting at the gates, they at once cantered into the cemetery, and up to the grave. About eleven o'clock, a man somewhat excited walked briskly through the Catholic Cemetery gates, exclaiming, "About 400 Irishmen from Griffintown are coming up." This news was considered a good joke, and afforded considerable amusement to the crowd, which appeared to be afflicted with cold feet through standing still so long. During the interval between the departure of the procession from the Protestant Cemetery and its arrival at the Catholic Cemetery gates, Mr. Reid was busy preparing the cement to place about the coffin. He had brought up a cart load of the cement and other material, beside a portable wooden trough in which it was mixed. The cart containing it came in through the Catholic Cemetery gates. The Mayor and Judge Coursol, after inspecting the grave and finding everything progressing satisfactorily, returned along the Cote des Neiges road to meet the funeral procession.

CLOSING OF THE GATES.

At 11:30 a crowd of young people closed and barred the gates, but they were evidently only in jest, as when the police arrived, a minute after, they were opened. Deroche, the keeper of the cemetery, then came down and took off the gates altogether, quite an excited crowd being gathered round as he did so.

About five minutes after the Catholic Cemetery gates had been taken down, the funeral procession entered between the gate posts, Chief Penton mounted on his white horse, Col. Labranche, sergeants and detectives at the head and flank of the column of police, a portion of which preceded and the balance followed the hearse. Not the least sign of dissent was expressed as it passed through. The military did not follow closely after the police, and were halted at the village of Cote des Neiges. The crowd began gathering from every direction, and ran with all speed up the various avenues toward the grave. The police, when they arrived, formed a large square round the grave, and kept the eager crowd back, while the coffin was brought out of the hearse, looking somewhat dilapidated, and, borne by four men, was placed in the centre of the bed of cement. As this was being done,

REV. CURE ROUSSELOT came up and, going alongside Mr. Boisseau, asked to what depth the grave was dug?

Mr. BOISSEAU replied that it had been dug four feet in depth by the authority of the cemetery at the first interment of Madame Guibord.

Curé ROUSSELOT next asked if the body had been properly identified?

Mr BOISSEAU replied that it had, and there was no mistake.

The process of filling in the grave then began and the Curé went away.

As the crowd of spectators were standing around the grave gazing on the workmen shovelling cement mixed with scraps of tin and sheet iron, Mr. Homier, a reporter for the *National*, asked Rev. Cure Rousselot just as he was turning away from the grave side, in what quality was he there? The Rev. *curé* replied very hotly, "I appear here in the quality of a civil officer," saying which he abruptly turned and passing through the crowd, taking off his hat to the salute of the police as he did so, entered his carriage and departed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY.

The Mayor who represented the civil arm of the law, both for the city and the two municipalities, while Judge Coursol appeared on behalf of the military, was desirous of conducting the funeral with the least possible parade or ostentation, and so when he had in company with Judge Coursol ridden on a head of the procession, and found all quiet in the cemetery and at the grave, he rode back, and orders were given to halt the military in Cote des Neiges, while the procession proceeded. As the column proceeded along Mount Royal Avenue to the St. Catherine road, it was noticed that the hands began to dip into the haversacks, while occasionally something stronger than water was brought to view. When near Roy's hotel, a drunken driver of a swill cart coming in an opposite direction demanded "half the road," to the amusement of many in the ranks. The force turned to the right at Roy's hotel, and marched into Cote des Neiges. As previously referred to, when the head of the column reached Pendergast's hotel, His Honor Judge Coursol and the Mayor met it and ordered a halt. It was then made known that a quiet entry had been made into the cemetery, and that the services of the volunteers were fortunately not required. At the rear of the Prince of Wales Rifles was Alderman Stephens, who trudged along on foot.

FILLING UP THE GRAVE.

The moment the coffin was lowered into the grave, the work of mixing the cement with water was commenced in the trough which stood alongside, and the workmen industriously plied their spades, shovelling in the liquid cement, mingled with odds and ends from a tin shop and scraps of sheet iron, which, when the cement hardens, weld the mass firmly together and preventing brittleness. The comments of the spectators were various as this work went on. Some thought it an additional desecration of the cemetery, and hinted that it was one more reason why the "cursed Guibord" would have to come out of that; others regretted exceedingly that the sarcophagus had not been brought up, as, if not used as a casket, it might have been laid on top of the cement; others seemed to take the whole affair as a huge joke, though to many who, with compressed lips and knitted brows viewed the scene from afar, it was the very reverse. As the filling in process continued, the police grew a little less strict in holding the crowd back, and a very motley assemblage speedily environed the grave, getting in the way of the workmen, and compelling Mr. Reid to order them away. Members of the Institut picked up little pieces of the scrap iron as mementoes of the unnatural way in which they had been compelled to carry out the interment. Others sneeringly alluded to Guibord and his mortar, and one made such pointed allusions to the workmen, that one of them intimated quite plainly he would give him a "crack over the head," if he didn't mind. The fellow minded accordingly, Mr. Camyre, a distant relative of the deceased, said a few words, bearing testimony to his excellent character, and the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him. The speaker's remarks were not received with approbation from a number of the roughs, who hooted at Mr. Camyre; beyond this there was nothing publicly said on the side of the Institut Canadien. The *animus* of the crowd collected was so unmistakable and their threats to dig Guibord's bones out of the grave if an occasion offered were so openly expressed, that Mr. Boisseau determined to secure if possible, a guard of police from the Mayor, to watch the grave for at least 24 hours, thus giving time for the cement to harden into

SOLID ROCK.

The Mayor and Judge Coursol had departed on seeing the burial quietly commenced, and Mr. Boisseau despatched a special messenger with a note asking the Mayor to provide protection or else he feared the grave would be opened.

The Mayor promptly consented to this, and wrote out an order for a sufficient body of police to be sent out as a guard till such time as not required. The messenger met Chief Penton *en route* from the cemetery and he stated that as soon as his men had dinner he would send up a guard. It may be mentioned that Mr. Choquette, of the Seminary, also suggested to His Worship the advisability of providing police protection for a time. The cement was filled in over the coffin to near the surface, when the top dressing of earth was piled on and

GUIBORD WAS BURIED AT LAST.

The drizzling cold November rain beat down on the snowy, muddy ground, and on the spectators who witnessed the closing act in a drama which commenced six years ago. When all was over, Chief Penton rode up in front of the grave on his white charger, the police were formed into two divisions, and marched off in fours. A crowd of about twenty-five or thirty degraded-looking loafers then gathered around the grave, and one of them in mockery put a dead thistle stalk at the foot of it, which was snatched up by a bystander at whom they began to jeer. They attempted nothing further for some time, and looked rather uncomfortable, as the rain, which was then falling, had the effect of damping their ardor. As the last cab containing Mr. Boisseau moved off, they summoned up sufficient resolution to emit a good square hiss and a few jeers.

THE MILITARY,

after waiting a short time a little way from the gate of the Catholic Cemetery till the burial was completed, advanced down the road, halting at the Cote des Neiges toll-gate to put the drags on the gun-carriages, when they continued their march down the hill along to Dorchester street; thence to Beaver Hall and on along St. James street to the Champ de Mars, where they were again halted. After a few minutes orders to disband were given and each battalion marched to their armory; the Prince of Wales Rifles and Garrison Artillery headed by their respective bands. The former passed up along St. James street on their way to the rink, which at present serves as their armory. The latter part of the march as the first part of it was enlivened with songs. The only incident was the falling of one of the horses attached to a gun of Col. Stevenson's Battery. The mud made the marching very disagreeable for the military, who were covered with it up to their knees, or "eyes" as a private had it. At the time of the halt by the gate of the cemetery rain began to fall, and it continued to do so till the end of the march.

It was first proposed to march the soldiers home by the Monklands road in order to avoid passing Cote de Neiges Cemetery, but Col. Bond and other of the gallant officers protested so strongly against this "back alley" march that the troops were eventually permitted to take the "shortest cut" home.

THOSE PRESENT.

Messrs. Boisseau, Dempsey, and other prominent members of the Institut were present; also Madame Rose, sister of the deceased, H. Judah, Esq., Kenneth Campbell, Esq., and several French-Canadian advocates. Mr. Joseph Doutre was not present; his absence was the subject of general remark. Upon Mr. Boisseau devolved the representation of the Institut, and he certainly discharged his duties with great fidelity.

TOOK A HOLIDAY.

It is stated that the students of the French Medical School and others did not attend their lectures as usual to-day, apparently taking for themselves a holiday, very appropriate no doubt when such an event in Canadian history as the burial of a Guibord was taking place.

WHAT MGR. BOURGET'S ORGAN SAYS.

Under the heading, "Marlborough s'en va-t-en-Guerre," Mgr. Bourget's organ—whose last expressed wishes previous to the Guibord burial were to the effect that no one in authority would stir a foot to see it carried out conformable to the Queen's decree—thus gives vent to its spleen after the successful issue of the funeral to-day:—

"The clerks employed in offices, officers on a holiday from their office, and cadets at fifty dollars a diploma who form what it has been agreed to style Her Majesty's loyal Volunteers in this country, paraded solemnly in our streets this morning. They are called to represent, with the exception of the wigs, the majesty of a judgment of the Privy Council, legalizing the violation of the rights of the Church in this country. As, however, the thing was for this army of heroes to begin their warlike careers by an exploit in the wrong direction from those by which a soldier ordinarily gives proof of his quality, it seems one has blundered in regard to the kind of arms with which they should be provided. In place of making them trail carbines and cannons, why have they not rather been given pick-axes, shovels and wheel-barrows? Were not these the most fitting arms in the circumstances? One can understand soldiers making it an honor to bury a dead man fallen on the field of battle, but to go under the conduct of the son of a beadle (Mr. Doutre) to bury a simple 'Pékin,' for the pleasure of passing him like contraband into the Catholic Cemetery is an office beneath an undertaker's man. It is said that certain volunteers are very full of enthusiasm at this opportunity of showing themselves in costume. Each has his aspirations, however. The Ontario volunteers, when they went on their pacifying expedition to Manitoba, had for object, their chroniclers asserted, to go and hang the *Metis*; but our volunteers are less malignant, they content themselves with burying the dead . . . . of natural death."

MR. DOUTRE.

Mr. Jos. Doutre could not attend the Guibord funeral to-day, owing to an important law case he was engaged in.

THE GUARD OVER THE GRAVE.

Sergeant Burke and the six policemen who were guarding the Protestant Cemetery vault, were detailed by the Chief to guard Guibord's grave till further orders.

The telegraph authorities state that great eagerness existed in the States to hear news of the Guibord burial, and that many papers issued extras containing the latest information.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

(Special Correspondence of Witness.)

QUEBEC, Nov. 14.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Among the interesting information furnished by this Blue Book is the item that the Tanneries Investigation cost the country $16,683.27 up to the 30th of June last. The expense of the recent law-suit must add to that sum $2,000 or $3,000 more. The following are the items in detail as furnished by the Treasurer: G. M. Muir, Clerk of Assembly, to reimburse him for sundry accounts paid by him, $8,245.30; Poitras & Co., printing, $348.23; Siméon Marcotte, do, $18.25; A. Coté & Co., do., $453.85; T. & R. White, $18.02; Lovell Printing and Binding Co., do., $1,542.15; Blumhart & Co., do, $20.51; Mad. Z. Bécu, folding and stitching documents, $5.46; J. Rielle, preparing plan of Parish of Montreal, $25; J. Bates, bailiff, serving subpœnas, $6.50; L. O. Loranger, advocate, Montreal, on account of professional services, $1,000. The expenses of the Lieutenant Governor's office amount to $1,199.89. The items show reasonable economy.

MR. WURTELE.

I am assured on behalf of Mr. Wurtele that he is not the author of the printed document to which reference was made in the WITNESS of the 12th, and which was circulated in the House, in opposition to the Government Railway policy. Mr. Wurtele opposed the policy on purely public grounds, and the similarity of some of the arguments used in his speech and in the document was merely a coincidence.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SALOON.

If the Liberal party in the House wish to show that they are worthy of the name they bear, that they are friends of morality and of progress, let them make a move for the suppression of the liquor saloon in the Parliament Buildings. They need have little fear that the Ultramontane press and clergy, of which they have so great a dread, would dare to denounce them for this action as enemies to the Church and hostile to religion. The Government itself would do well to consider the advisability of following the wise example in this respect of the Dominion House of Commons, the Ontario Legislature, and the legislatures of many of the American States. The members of these deliberative bodies appear to have no need of alcoholic stimulants to enable them to legislate for the good of the country, and it is certain that the people would have more confidence in the wisdom and justice of laws made in legislative halls where no temple to Bacchus was suffered to pollute the pure intellectual atmosphere which ought there to prevail.

Your correspondent is prepared to state, from facts of which he was cognizant, and from other facts which have been related to him, that during the last session of the Legislature the Parliamentary saloon was a source of demoralization to several individuals frequenting the buildings. On this subject, during the past week, your correspondent has held two interviews with Speaker Fortin. On learning my business and the paper I represented, the Speaker received me with the utmost kindness, and praised the WITNESS for its advocacy of temperance. I told him I had learned that the saloon had no license for the sale of liquors, and asked him if he was aware of it. He said he was not, but that it had been for many years customary to lease the premises for refreshment purposes for a certain sum, though he had not thought anything about a license for the sale of liquors. I remarked that it seemed beneath the dignity of the Government to tolerate an infringement of its own laws within the precincts of the Government buildings. The Speaker replied that he would speak to the members of the Government about it, and see me again before I wrote anything about the matter. He also added that he was a warm friend of temperance himself, though not a teetotaler; that during sixteen years he was commander of "La Canadienne," he never kept a man who had once become intoxicated, and that during the eight years he had sat in the Ottawa and Quebec Parliaments he had never once patronized the saloons in either place. Three days after this interview I called again upon the Speaker, who informed me that it had always been customary for the Parliamentary saloon to sell liquors without a license, and in that matter the Government considered itself supreme. But as related to the management of the saloon itself, he desired to assure the public that he would take all possible measures to prevent the harmful use of liquors on the part of anyone frequenting the buildings. He had informed the saloon-keeper that upon the first case of drunkenness arising from the use of liquors at the bar, he would be admonished, and on the second case, he would be punished. I learn since that the Speaker has given order to have the door of the saloon kept always closed, instead of standing open, as heretofore.

QUEBEC, Nov. 15.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

A petition has been presented from Richelieu, praying that the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway be placed on the same basis as the other roads of its class now in course of construction, by granting to it an equal subsidy. There is reason to believe that the Government is already in serious embarrassment from the numerous and pressing claims for aid coming from railways in the southern portion of the Province.

AN EASY TIME OF IT.

During Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, and Monday of the present, the House has been in session altogether just about two hours and a half. This may be very pleasant to the members who are drawing their salaries, but the general public naturally desire to see their servants who they have sent to Quebec to legislate, doing something to earn their money. If the Government were not ready with their bills why did they call the House together so soon?

PROTESTANT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It is likely that during the present session the question of a separate asylum for Protestant lunatics will come up before the House. However much the system of farming out of lunatics is to be regretted, yet now that it has been sanctioned by so many years' practice, it is perhaps too late to object to it, although it stands to reason that such an institution as a Lunatic Asylum should be under the immediate control of Government. The farming out system engenders speculation, and hence, the longer a lunatic is kept the more profitable it is for those who have contracted to keep him. At present the Sisters of the Order of Providence are lobbying with a view of obtaining a loan without interest, to enable them to cover the expenses of the erection of the building at Longue Pointe; this is another of the evils arising from such an institution not being in Government hands. When will these demands cease? Since the burning down of Beauport Asylum, that institution, although the amount of insurance recovered sufficiently recouped it of its loss, and was enough to enable it to rebuild the Asylum, obtained some short time ago a grant of some $40,000 or $50,000. For what purpose? is a question that is frequently asked down here. From this it will be seen that the demands upon the Provincial Treasury are incessant. This, by way of introduction. Quite lately public opinion has begun to express itself pretty strongly in favor of a separate asylum for the benefit of Protestant lunatics. The case of Hannah Hill is fresh in the minds of your readers. In Quebec, active steps have already been taken to cause a Protestant asylum to be established; a large and well signed petition will shortly be presented to the House praying for the establishment of such an institution; the petition is signed by the Bishop of Quebec, the clergy and a number of medical men, merchants and leading citizens. It sets forth the want of such an institution and recommends that Mr. Wakeham be placed at its head. Mr. Wakeham is well known as having been the first Governor of Beauport, which post he held from 1845 to 1855, and is consequently *au fait* in the treatment of the insane. At present, he is director of the Belmont Inebriate Asylum, pleasantly situated about two miles from Quebec on the St. Foy Road. On Saturday afternoon, your correspondent visited this institution in company with Dr. A. Cameron, M.P.P. for Huntingdon, who himself takes great interest in the matter, and has promised his co-operation thereto. He is willing to lay the petition on the table of the House, but of course a measure involving expenditure will have to be proposed by the Government. The house is well adapted for the purpose it is destined to; it is airy, well ventilated, light and the view on all sides is not to be surpassed. Mr. Wakeham tells us that he could accommodate two hundred patients and that he would require that the Government guarantee him such a number for a period of years. The institution would at all times be open to any one desirous of inspecting or of seeing it was properly conducted. With regard to Beauport, Mr. Wakeham furnished us with some interesting and significant details. During the time of his stay there, the proprietary of the establishment was in Protestant hands; at present, there was, with one exception *perhaps*, not a single Protestant official about the place. Since he had left the establishment, the difference in the percentage of the cures effected during his superintendence and those effected since his departure was in his favor. If Government granted what the petitioners request, he would add to the establishment's *personel* Dr. Wakeham, M. D., of McGill, his son, who had been raised and trained at Beauport, and who had consequently some experience in the management of lunatics. Altogether, Mr. Wakeham seems to be the man adapted for the post; he is favorably known and well supported. When the matter comes up before the House, it will be well worth while looking after, and in the meantime deserves to be well considered.

AN ITALIAN CUTS A COMPATRIOT'S THROAT.

THE PONIARD.

At 3 a.m. on Monday information came to the Wolfe Street Police Station that an Italian named Guenil Angelo had been stabbed a short time previous in his own house by a countryman. Constables Antoine, Marois and Lefebre at once proceeded to Angelo's house, 504 Wolfe street, where they found the unfortunate man lying on the floor bathed in blood. A gaping wound several inches in length and very deep almost circled his neck, and on the floor was an immense stain of blood three feet long and about a foot in width. From information gleaned, the police were led to believe that an Italian named Ferno Riva, who lived a few doors from Angelo's house, was the perpetrator of the deed, and, proceeding to his residence, they found him in bed, apparently drunk, with his hands stained with blood. On the table was found the weapon with which the deed had been committed, also stained with blood, although the police believed that an attempt had been made to wash it. The prisoner was then brought to where Angelo was lying and was identified by him as the man who had committed the deed. No clear reasons for the stabbing. That a determined effort was made to kill Angelo is, however, clear from the nature of the wound, and at the present time the unfortunate man lies in a very critical condition. The prisoner was brought before the Magistrate and remanded.

MONTREAL NEWS.

—The statement of Robert Fitton, woollen manufacturer and bankrupt, of Cavendish, that he had been robbed of $14,000 while in Montreal, was a ruse. The money was not stolen and will be put into his estate.—*Burlington Free Press and Times.*

—C. G. Meller, the man who broke into the station at Morrisburg, and robbed the Express Company some two weeks since, has been tried at Cornwall, found guilty, and sent to the Central Prison at Toronto, for twelve months at hard labor. This should be a warning to others of his class.

THE MACKENZIE DINNER.—The dinner given to Fred. Mackenzie, Esq., appears to have passed off quietly. From the fact that reporters were not invited it would appear that it was intended to be a quasi-private meeting.

SHOT.—Saturday night, several roughs who had been put out of a Water street tavern, threatened violence, whereupon the landlady fired a revolver at them, the bullet entering the hand of a man named Daly, who happened to be passing at the time. The bullet was taken out at the General Hospital on Sunday.

MURDER IN A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—On Sunday night last a young man named Frank McHugh was fatally shot in a house of ill repute on St. Mary street, near the Longueuil ferry, by a Frenchman named Pierre Calcot. McHugh was accompanied by several companions, some of whom were under the influence of liquor, and it is alleged that they made a forcible entry into Calcot's house, and that the latter was endeavoring to expel them, when a struggle ensued, and the gun was fired, the contents entering McHugh's body. He died at 6.30 on Monday morning. The inquest has been proceeding since Monday last.

LACONICS.—Saturday, the Fox Hounds while out on Mr. Molson's farm at Lachine, gave chase to a Scotch Colley dog, mistaking it for a fox. After a half mile run the dog was cornered, and but for the huntsman would have been killed.——The Soulanges election case was closed on Saturday after 275 witnesses had been examined.——Saturday afternoon, a man repairing the interior of the tower of the English Cathedral, slipped from a ladder a distance of 35 feet and was badly bruised; he was conveyed to the Hospital.——Mr. John Finn, ex-clerk at Messrs. Morgan's store, indignantly denies having had anything to do with the silk robbery from that establishment.——It is believed Mr. H. Cline, son of Mrs. Robert Cline, of Cornwall, was lost on board the SS. "Pacific."

THE TAXING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.—On Saturday a meeting of managers of the life assurance companies doing business in Montreal was held for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed advisable to prevent the Corporation from acting on the amendment to their charter, allowing the imposition of a tax of two per cent. on life insurance premiums. The action of the Corporation was severely condemned by everyone present as being altogether unreasonable and unjust inasmuch as the premiums paid for life insurance were trust funds for the benefit of widows and orphans. It was unanimously resolved that immediate action be taken in the matter and a committee composed of Messrs W. M. Ramsay, M. H. Gault, C. O. Perrault, T. Simpson, H. J. Johnston, W. Burke and E. Starke was appointed for that purpose.

FESTIVAL OF THE CHILDREN IN CONNECTION WITH THE ST. JOHN'S FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—As a sequel to the social entertainment held in connection with this congregation on Thursday evening, a gathering of the children of the members to the number of about 100 was held yesterday at two p.m. Interesting addresses were delivered by M. Ste Beren de Guichatsville, a member of the French nobility, converted to Protestantism through Mr Chiniquy's work, and by Father Chiniquy himself. These two addresses were listened to with great attention by the children. The intervals between the addresses were pleasantly filled by the singing of some beautiful hymns and by the partaking of refreshments kindly provided by the ladies who had charge of the refreshments furnished on Thursday night.

BURNING THE RECORDS OF A PARISH CHURCH.—The Parish of Ste. Marie de Monnoir is agitated, owing to the destruction, on the 3rd instant, of the ecclesiastical and civil records of the baptisms, marriages and deaths of the current year. It appears that on the day referred to a marriage was registered by J. J. Forget, the beadle and sacristan, and signed by the vicar of the parish. At noon on the same day, on coming to ring the angelus, the beadle put some wood in the stove of the sacristy, but remarked nothing unusual. On returning in the evening he was astonished to notice ashes, as if of burning clothing or leaves. He summoned the vicar, who was of the opinion that these were the ashes of some books, but without thinking of any particular book, they went away. The next day, however, the vicar spoke of the matter and made some enquiries of the College authorities without any result, and the matter remained a mystery until the Saturday following, when it became necessary to register a burial and the register was found to be missing. It was at once supposed that it had been burnt, and the news spread rapidly, producing great indignation among the parishioners. The person who had burned the books left untouched the register of 1873, and divers papers. The parishioners, shortly after the loss was made known, held an indignation meeting, Joseph Lebeau, Mayor, in the chair, when various resolutions were adopted, expressing their sorrow and indignation. They also called upon the Attorney-General to take steps in order to discover the author or authors of the mischief. Such mishaps furnish another argument for the keeping of these records in a secure place by the civil authority, as is now done in most civilized countries.

THE MORGAN SILK ROBBERY—"MARION," THE FEMALE SMUGGLER, BECOMING UNEASY.—Since the arrest of "Marion Bransfield," *alias* "Woods," at St. Albans, about two weeks ago, for smuggling silks across the line, her case has excited a considerable amount of attention not only on the part of our own detective force from her supposed connection with the Morgan silk robbery, but from the St. Albans' authorities. "Marion," who is set down as one "Woods" from New York, was interviewed on Thursday last by a reporter of the Boston *Journal*, who on addressing her found that she appeared more dejected than she did when he saw her some days previously, owing to evidence accumulating against her. He says that on the day previous "The proprietor of the Albion Hotel at Montreal—Mr. Murray—came to St. Albans and immediately identified the prisoner as one of two females who registered at his hotel on the 12th of October, and left on the 16th, calling themselves 'Mrs. Sidney' and 'Mrs. Stevens' of St. Johns.

"On the 11th of October two men, quite respectably dressed, registered at the Albion as 'E. B. Clark' and 'A. Stanley,' New York. These two individuals left on the 18th. It will be seen that these men arrived one day before the females and left two days after their pretended departure from Montreal. It can be fully shown that these men and women were seen together frequently and in earnest consultation, and the men were seen lurking in the rear of Morgan's store and seen to try the gate, and the parties who saw this have, by the description given of the men, identified them as the 'Messrs. Clark and Stanley.' These women were also seen in Morgan's store. Other damaging evidence is daily accumulating, so much so that 'Marion' is not so bold as she was a few days ago. The $8,000 bail is not forthcoming, and her attorney has not returned. The identification has had a very perceptible effect upon her hitherto seeming cheerfulness. The authorities are hard at work in the case, and it is expected Marion will have company in a few more days."

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, November 17.

—Greenbacks bought at 13¼ @ 00 dis. American Silver bought at 10 @ 00 dis; British do at 10 @ 00 dis. Small do at 15 @ 00 dis. Mechanics' 10 per cent.

P. D. BROWNE & Co., Brokers,
124 St. James st.

FINANCIAL.—The easier feeling in the money market continues, but there is no change to note in rates of commercial discounts. Sterling Exchange sold in round amounts at 108¾ and a fraction over. The counter rate at the banks ranges from 108⅝ to 108⅞. There is very little Documentary exchange offering now. Gold Drafts on New York are from par to ⅛ discount. Gold in New York was steady, at 114½ Sterling Exchange opened at $4.84, declined to $4.83½, and afterwards advanced to the opening rate.

There was no meeting of the Stock Exchange this morning, it having adjourned out of respect for the law, for Guibord, and to allow such of its members as were connected with volunteer regiments to attend to their military duties.

Sales at the afternoon board:—6 Montreal, ex div., at 180¼; 100 Molsons, at 102; 50 Merchants at 94¾; 200 Commerce at 125; 5 Exchange, at 94 100 Telegraph at 144¾, and 25 at 145, and 90 City Passenger R.R. at 161¼.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The flour market this morning was fairly active for Fall wheat flour at a further decline in prices. There is a good deal arriving at present and receivers are not disposed to hold. Spring Extra sold at previous rates. Both wheat and Coarse grains continue nominal. Provisions are dull. Some Brockville butter has sold at 20c to 20½c, but no other transactions are reported. In freights a steamer to Glasgow has been let at lower rates.

FLOUR.—Rets. 5,044 bbls. Superior Extra, $5 02½ to $5 05; Extra, $4 90; Fancy, $4 85; Strong Bakers', $5 00 to $5 15; Spring Extra, $4 80 to $4 85; Superfine, $4 60 to $4 65. Coarser grades nominal. Market moderately active with easier prices for Fall Wheat Flour. Sales—900 Superior Extra, $5 02½; 100 do $5 05; 100 do $5 15; 500 Extra, $4 90; 150 Fancy, $4 85; 100 Strong Bakers' $5 00; 100 do $5 05; 165 do $5 15; 500 Spring Extra, $4 80; 400 do $4 85; 100 choice do, $4 87½; 100 do $4 90; 100 Welland Canal uninspected, $4 80; 200 City Brand, 14 95 (yesterday); 50 Superfine, $4 60, and 200 do $4 65.

WHEAT. Rets. 2,100 bush, nominal; Canada Spring, $1 15.

COARSE GRAINS nominal. Peas, receipts, 400 bushels 86c to 88c; Oats, 32c; Barley, rets 1,400 bushels Quebec, 60c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, Mess, $23 75 to $24 25; Lard, 14½c to 15c. Butter, receipts, 1,397 pkgs, sale 150 pkgs. Brockville, at 20c and 20½c. Cheese, rets 7,681 boxes; 10½c to 11½c for late makes. Eggs, 19c to 21c. Apples, Fall, ——.

ASHES.—Rets 106 bbls; Pots, $4 65 to $4 75; Pearls, dull, $5 00.

FREIGHTS.—A steamer to Glasgow has been taken, and the supposed rate is 7s for grain, and 3s 6d for flour.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET

MONDAY, Nov. 15.

There were twelve car-loads of cattle on this market to-day. The drovers were J. Coghlin, of St. Thomas and Charles Simmons, of Ailsa Craig, who had two carloads of cattle each; J. Siddall, of Parkhill, George Webber of Peterborough, Robert Jones, of Mitchell, Michael Bolan of Ailsa Craig, W. G. Hill, of Sarnia; John Elliott, of Kingstown, and Robert Shoff, of Lucan, had each one car-load of cattle. E. J. Hopper had a car-load of cattle consigned to him from Colsburn. Although the supply was not large, yet sales were dull, as the butchers have a good supply on hand from last week. J. Coglin sold several very good steers at $55 each, or about $4½ per 100 lbs; J. Siddall sold several steers weighing 1,100 lbs. at $45, or a little over $4 per 100 lbs. Mr. Cochrane, of Compton, bought seven steers from J. Siddall at $3⅞ per 100 lbs., their average weight was 1,030 lbs.; he also bought eight steers from J. E. Elliott, weighing 8,230 lbs. and three steers from C. Simmons, weighing 3,350 lbs, for $3 50 per 100 lbs; all these cattle are for the Sherbrooke Meat Company. C Simmons sold nine steers to Mr. Hopper for $38 each with $5 off; the weight of these steers was 9,820, lbs. Robert Shoff sold a car load of cattle at $26 per head; these would weigh about 925 lbs each. Several other sales were made at about $3.50 per 100 lbs. There were about 500 hogs on the market to-day belonging to G. Webber, J. Coghlin M. Bolan, T. Grady, P. Conlin, E. Snell, C. Kittmer and Messrs. Edgar & Carroll. Messrs. Edgar & Carroll sold forty-seven hogs, weighing over 330 lbs. each, for $7 12½ per 100 lbs. George Webber got $6 75 for his hogs. They averaged 270 lbs. P. Conlin sold his hogs at $6 40 per 100 lbs, and C. Kittmer sold 96 hogs, averaging 212 lbs, at $6 20 per 100 lbs. Dressed hogs sell for $8¾ to $9 per 100 lbs. Ed. Snell, of Belleville, had 53 lambs on the market, the average live weight being 97 lbs. He sold them for $4 each.

Hides. No. 1 inspected, $6 50; No. 2, $5 50, and No. 3 $4 50 per 100 lbs; Calfskins, 10c to 11c per lb; sheep and lamb skins 80c to 95c each Tallow, rough, 5c to 5½c per lb.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—Flour, double Extra, $6 50; single Extra, $6 25; No. 1 $5 75; Oatmeal, $5 per brl; Cornmeal, $4; Bran, 80c per hundred; Provender, $1 25 to $1 50; Canaille, $1 25. Wheat is firm at following prices, Fall, $1 10 to $1 15; Spring, $1 05 to $1 10. Oats, plentiful at 33c to 35c per bush; Peas, 60c; Buckwheat, 45c; no Barley; Beef evinces a downward tendency, also Pork; former sold at from $4 50 $5 50 per 100, and the latter at $7 50 to $8; Mutton, brought from 6c to 8c per pound, according to quality Turkeys, sold from 75c to $1 each; Geese brought from 50c to 60c each; Fowls average 55c a pair, and Chickens 45c; Apples are the only thing offered in this connection, and being from $2 50 to $3 25, according to quality; Print Butter, 24c to 25c per lb; Tub Butter, 18c to 20c per lb; Eggs, 20c per doz; Cheese, 15c per lb; Potatoes were sold at from 22c to 25c per bush; Onions, $1; Parsnips, 60c; Carrots, 40c; Beets, 60c; Turnips, 30c; Hay sold from $14 to $16 per ton; Straw, $8; Soft Wood, $2 75 to $3 25 per cord; Mixed Wood from $3 25 to $4 75; Hardwood from $4 75 to $5 25.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Witness from Ress Price)

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 25.—Flour no change; Wheat, $1 00 to $1 05; Barley, 50c to 5c; Peas, 65c; Rye, 52c; Buckwheat, 50c; Oats, 75c; Potatoes, 40c; Butter, 18c to 22c; Eggs, 20c; Pork, $7 50 to $8; Hides $5 00; Geese, 40c to 50c Chickens, 30c to 50c. The greater portion of the barley shipped by the farmers is unsold, consequently very little money is in circulation. Early in the season they could have taken 18c cash, and now could not get over 60c.

PORT HOPE MARKETS.

(Reported for the Witness by E. Peploe, Produce and Commission Merchant.)

PORT HOPE, Nov. 15.—Street prices for Grain or Wheat, $1 00 to $1 05 for Fall; 95c for Spring; Barley, 50c to 70c; Peas, 65c to 70c; Oats, 39c; so little coming in that prices are almost nominal. Flour, wholesale prices—Superior Extra, $5 00 to $5 15; Extra, $4 75 to $4 80; Strong, $4 55 to $4 65; Spring Extra, $4 40 to $4 50; Superfine none; Fine, $3 75 to $3 80; Middlings, $3 50 to $3 55; Pollards, $2 65 to $2 70; Bran, $10 to $11 per ton; Apples, $2 to $2 40.

GUELPH MARKET.

(Reported for the "Witness" by [illegible], Produce and Commission Merchant.)

GUELPH, Nov. 16.—Fall Wheat, $1 00 to $1 07; Treadwell, 98c to $1 05; Spring, Glasgow, 95c to $1 02; Spring, red chaff, 87c to 93c; Oats, 35c to 38c; Peas, 65c to 70c; Barley, 50c to 70c; Eggs, 14c to 16c; Butter, dairy, 19c to 20c; Butter, rolls, 18c to 20c; Potatoes, per bag, 50c to 65c; Beef, $5 to $6; Sheepskins, 50c to 80c; Hides, $4 to $1 50; Hay, per ton, $12 to $16.

NEW INSOLVENTS—QUEBEC—La Compagnie de Chaussures de St. Hyacinthe; E. & B. P. Page, Montreal; L. A. Lapointe, hatter, Quebec, Moise Faubert, *et al.*, or The Coaticook Lumber Company; Damase Gareau, grocer, Montreal; Moreau & Forgues, St. Johns; L. A. Dyon, Longueuil; P. Rudman & Co., cigar manufacturers, Montreal; Tiburce Bricot *dit* Lamarche, Sainte Vincent de Paul; Louis Buteau, tanner, Sorel; David Baker, Dundee; J. R. Baker, Dundee; A. Perry, Coteau du Lac. *Writs of Attachment* have been issued against Thomas Cummings, *et al*, Montreal, and W. H. Thompson, Montreal.

News by Telegraph.

FROM OTTAWA.

(Special to the Witness.)

APPOINTMENT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—Lieut. Selby Smyth, 86th Foot, son of Major-General Smyth, has arrived here. Lieutenant Smyth is to replace Captain Stapleton as aide-de-camp to his father, Major-General Smyth.

THE BIG PUSH SCANDAL—A DENIAL.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—The *Free Press* to-day contains a despatch from Senator Simpson, in which he says he never saw the West Durham *News*, and never spent one dollar in his life to buy a vote for himself or anybody else.

RETURN OF GENERAL SMYTH.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—General Smyth returned last night. He speaks highly of the North-West, and expresses a good opinion of the work done by the Mounted Police. He will make but two reports, besides his militia reports, one for the Minister of Justice on the state of the Mounted Police, and another for the Secretary of State concerning affairs along the North-West frontier.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Mr. Blake arrived this morning. Hon Mr. Burpee leaves to-day for St. Johns, to bring his family here for the winter.

MILITIA.

Brigade Major Mattice disbanded No. 1 Co., 43rd battalion, Hazeldean, yesterday, and will disband No. 7 Co., Manotick, to-morrow, both having become non effective.

FROM TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness.)

THE WEST TORONTO ELECTION.

John A. Macdonell, Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association has placed the matter of the *Globe's* accusation against him of having issued the celebrated West Toronto green posters in the hands of his lawyer, with instructions to prosecute the publishers of the *Globe* for libel The *Globe* on the other hand, although apologizing to Macdonell for connecting him with the trick, through misinformation, expresses the determination of the Reformers to take legal steps to ferret out the real perpetrator, and threatens to contest the election on the ground of the issue of these posters.

The Young Men's Christian Association are seeking to establish religious services at the Central Prison, and have applied to the Government for leave.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

(Special to the Witness.)

SATISFACTORY VERDICT.

QUEBEC, Nov. 15.—The verdict of manslaughter given against Suitor, mate of the "Salacia," meets with general approval.

A PROMISED SENSATION.

A well-known French-Canadian Liberal and literary man will shortly issue a work on the political and religious questions in this province that will produce a sensation.

ASYLUM FOR PROTESTANT INSANE.

The petition to the Legislature praying that an asylum for Protestant insane be opened at St. Foy under the direction of Mr. Wakeham, proprietor of the Inebriate Asylum there, has received the signatures of nearly all the prominent Protestant citizens, and these gentlemen are, it is understood, prepared to come forward with the necessary funds.

FROM HALIFAX.

(Special to the Witness.)

THE "LENNIE" MUTINY.

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 13.—The news of the mutiny on board the Yarmouth ship "Lennie," and the murder of Captain Hatfield and the mate, both of whom belonged to Yarmouth, causes universal regret.

MURDER AT SEA.

Capt. Jno. G. Perry, of the ship "Peter Young," at Pavillon de Pica, has been murdered by the ship's steward.

IN TROUBLE.

The Bank of British North America have issued a writ against J. T. Fraser & Co., of car spring notoriety, which, it is said, will cause them to go into bankruptcy with liabilities of $85,000, but the assets and personal property of the partners are ample to save creditors from loss.

FROM WOODSTOCK.

LOSS BY FIRE.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 13.—This a.m. about 1.30 a fire broke out in the Union grist mill of this place, owned by T. J. Clark, and occupied by P. Slaght. Despite the prompt action of the fire department the whole of the extensive premises were soon consumed. Mr. Clark will lose about $20,000, $8,000 of which is covered by insurance, while Mr. Slaght's loss on grain in store, it is expected, will reach about $5,000, on which there is $1,000 insurance. The fire was caused by a heated journal in the bran room.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Advices from the Magdalen Islands report the fishery season just ended the most productive one for many years, and the crops remarkably good and safely housed. There is no snow or ice yet. It blew a terrific gale at the Islands on the 11th inst. The tide rose very high, doing considerable damage to boats and stages.

AN UNFORTUNATE LADY.

The lady passenger who was drowned by the wreck of the ship "Calcutta" at Grosse Isle is Mrs. Captain Ellis, a native of Quebec. The lady was on her way to Europe looking for her truant husband, who left her five years ago as commander of a vessel bound for South America, and since reported living with another wife in England. The unfortunate lady leaves four children in Quebec.

A *CANARD.*

A considerable sensation was caused in Ottawa the other day by the announcement in an evening paper that a girl had been taken out of a buggy by a masked man, while sitting in company with a boy, murdered, and thrown over Cummings Bridge, into the Rideau river. It turns out that the person who gave the information, representing herself as the girl's employer, is the person who was represented to have been murdered, and the dodge was resorted to in order to secure the arrest of a man against whom she entertained a grudge.

FIRES.

About 2 a.m. on Sunday, Laferty's frame dry goods store, Amherstburg, Ont., was discovered to be on fire; being in a perfect nest of wooden buildings on Murray street, the flames spread till fourteen stores, the Prince Albert hotel and stables were burnt; loss $25,000; insured. The same evening a fire in Drayton, Ont., destroyed the block owned by Mr. James Echlins; loss mostly insured. In Guelph, Ont., the same evening, a fire occurred in Mr. Chubb's barn; three horses were burnt, valued at $400; total loss about $2,500; insured in the Commercial Union. Incendiarism is the supposed cause. About four o'clock on Friday morning the residence of Mr. John Johnson, North Marysburg, Ont., was burned with contents and $300; house probably worth $1,000.

AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA.

From Winnipeg, Manitoba, it is reported that the weather has been generally mild through the week, and navigation on portions of the Red River has reopened. The steamer "Minnesota," frozen in above Pembina, has cleared as far as Grand Forks; the "Aloha," frozen in at Grand Forks, also got clear and is now away down, heavily loaded. There is sleighing, but heavy snow is now falling. Since the close of navigation the Minnesota Stage Co's stages do not run at night, the trip to Moorehead is consequently lengthened to three days, passengers laying over at Pembina and Grand Forks. About three quarters of seed grain and provisions destined for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers, by the early suspension of navigation detained at Grand Forks, will now, by orders from Ottawa, be forwarded by team at once. Mr. Hespeler has proceeded to make arrangements; this teaming will involve a great increase in the expense. Owing to the want of sleighing, cordwood is dear now, selling at $8 per cord. Mayor Kennedy has laid the report of his mission to Ottawa before the City Council; the opinions expressed on the result vary according to political predilections.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

The largest concourse of people ever assembled at Gravenhurst met on Saturday to celebrate the opening of the Northern Railway to the waters of the Lakes of Muskoka, a special train bringing the President and Directors of the Northern Railway Company, the majority of the members of the Corporation of the County of Simcoe, &c., in all making a party of over two hundred. On the arrival of the train at the company's dock where the steamers were awaiting their arrival, a regular steam greeting took place by the locomotive and steamers whistling without cessation for about five minutes, the brass band on the "Nipissing" playing an appropriate air. The company left the train and went on board the various steamers, where the members of the Corporation of Muskoka received the visitors on board the steamer "Nipissing," and during the trip on the beautiful bay presented an address to Mr. Wm. Thompson, President of the Northern Railway Company, who made a suitable reply. The company then landed and proceeding to the new town hall, partook of a sumptuous luncheon got up by Mr. Webb, of Toronto.

Snow seems abundant in the lower parishes. Rimouski reports five feet; Little Metis eight feet, and Metapedia three feet.

The Toronto *Sun* says there are over 1,400 houses to let in that city at present; rents are falling every day.

Chief Justice Harrison was presented with an address on taking his seat on the Bench at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, yesterday.

Mr. Poupore, ex M.P.P. for Pontiac, has, by order in Council, been named Emigrant Agent at South Quebec, vacant by the death of Mr. Thom, at a salary of $1,200.

Fish is commanding high prices in Newfoundland. At St. Johns, codfish is selling for twenty-six shillings per quintal, the highest price that has ever been paid at that place.

In the Marks murder case at Guelph, Ont., the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter." The Judg deferred his sentence till to-day.

It is reported that John J. McDonald & Co., late contractors on the Intercolonial Railway, will build the Dalhousie Branch, five miles, for the N. B. Government subsidy of five thousand dollars per mile, the rails to be furnished by the Dominion Government.

Newfoundland papers in the confidence of the Government of that colony, deny that Mr. Rogerson's late visit to Ottawa was in any way connected with the confederation of Newfoundland with the Dominion.

Owing to the course pursued by the Ship Laborers' Union, the ship "Churchill" which ran down the "Normanton," and returned to Quebec for repairs, proceeds to Montreal this evening to discharge, and will winter there.

The steamer "Albert" at Pictou Saturday morning from the Magdalen Islands, reports the ship "Calcutta," from Quebec for Liverpool, deal laden, wrecked on Grosse Isle on Sunday last week; twenty-two men of the crew and a lady passenger were drowned; the captain, three men and a boy were saved.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—On the 14th, at No. 25 St. Andre st., the wife of James A. Brown, of a son.

GEE.—This morning, the 15th inst., at 52 Dominion st., the wife of O. A. Gee, of a son.

LABATT.—At No. 1279 St. Catherine street, Nov. 12th Mrs. Geo. E. Labatt, of a daughter.

MURRAY.—At 100 Cadieux st., on the 13th inst., Mrs. Robert B. Murray, of a son.

MARRIED.

SHAW—BAKER.—In this city, on the 11th, by the Rev. Dr. Bancroft, William Shaw, eldest son of Samuel Shaw, County Cavan, Ireland, to Eliza Jane Baker, only daughter of the late James Baker, Gaspe.

TOMKINS—ARMATAGE.—On the 10th inst., at the Wesleyan Church, Trenholmville, by the Rev. John Tomkins, Mr. Edwin F. Tomkins, of Coaticook, to Hannah M., fourth daughter of the late Joseph Armatage, Esq.

DIED.

COOKE.—At Waterloo, P.Q., on the 12th instant, Jared Bartley, only son of Mr. William Cooke, aged 2 years 10 months and 18 days.

MCLENNAN.—At Lochiel, on Nov. 8th, Jonathan McLennan, a native of Glenelg, Inverness-shire, Scotland, aged 80 years.

MELVILLE.—In the Montreal General Hospital, on the morning of the 16th inst., Andrew Melville, a native of Dundee, Scotland.

PENTLAND.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Annie Pitts, wife of Samuel Pentland, aged 22 years.

SAUNDERSON.—At Hull, England, on the 2nd instant, Thomas Saunderson, wine merchant, aged 70 years, father of C. R. Saunderson, of this city.

WILLIS.—On the 14th inst., after a long illness, Willie George, only son of William Willis, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Family Reading.

[For the WITNESS.

NEW EARTH.

REV. VII.

And do I love my Saviour
Who did so much for me?
How great, how kind the favor,
How strange, how rich and free!
Salvation, wondrous story,
The Prince of Peace was slain,
He died, the King of Glory,
That I might live and reign.

Jesus, the name endearing,
And can I call Thee mine?
And is my forehead bearing
The seal that I am thine?
With Christian ardor burning,
Is all my heart aglow,
All things from Jesus learning,
And none but Jesus know.

Shall I among the legions,
Unnumbered peoples, tongues,
From earth's remotest regions
Join in triumphant songs;
Shall I in heaven adore Him
And Him my Saviour own,
And cast my crown before Him
And bow before His throne?

Oh yes, I there may view Him
In robes of white arrayed,
May come myself unto Him
And see His power displayed;
A slave, yet Jesus bought me,
And fed me with His blood;
A stranger, yet he sought me,
And brought me unto God.

B. T.

THE ORGANIC CONNECTION OF KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL.

BY ADOLF DOUAI, IRVINGTON, N. J.

It is true that any kind of school can be connected with any kind of kindergarten, but with indifferent results. Only when the connection is organic can all the best results of Froelbel's immortal system be reaped. If that is to be the case, the following conditions are indispensable:

1. Every pupil who is to be admitted to the school, ought to have been before a graduate of a genuine kindergarten. The difference of mental development, between kindergarten pupils and all other children who enter the lowest grades of the primaries, is very great; these two kinds of pupils will never form a class of a nearly equal average development. The former coming fully prepared for the elements of learning, eager and able to progress rapidly, and accustomed to spontaneous discipline, need very different methods of instruction from those which are now the *routine*, and a different kind of discipline. They would greatly be retarded in their progress, and would, perhaps, morally suffer through a combination of children coming from the streets or an insufficient home education. And the latter would be discouraged, seeing that they never could keep step with the former. This difference of ability remains the same through all the grades of the school. The consequence thereof is evident: either there must be a different kind of school, from the lowest to the highest grade, for kindergarten pupils on the one hand, and for all other pupils on the other; or—because this is undemocratic and inhumane—all the inmates of our public schools should begin their school education in a genuine kindergarten and stay there up to their maturity for the primary. Those who have been told that kindergartning is costly, too costly for a general introduction into our public school, may find their fears quieted by the assurance that this is a grievous mistake. It need not cost more than any good primary class without impairing in the least its efficiency.

2. The kindergarten and the school ought to be in close proximity to one another, so that the pupils of the school, on their way to and from it, may lead their younger brothers and sisters, or neighbors' children, of even three or four years of age, to the kindergarten room and back. Only in this way can all the pupils be collected in the kindergarten, and at a sufficiently early age, to derive all the benefits of its training.

3. The school exercises should be restricted to the forenoons, and all the afternoons should be devoted to Froelbel's labor school. This term means a continuation of the kindergarten exercises on higher steps of development. What in the kindergarten was play growing into labor, is now to reappear as real labor growing into play, *i. e.* becoming playfully easy and agreeable. To the more complicated kinds of weaving, stitching, paper-folding, twining, interlacing, &c., are now to be added pasteboard-work, sewing, drawing, and modelling of a higher order, gardening of all kinds, singing, gymnastics, declamation connected with acting, in the ascending scale of difficulty, perhaps also some manual exercise in wood and metal work, and for the girls some practical cooking and other domestic arts. As this can be only very gradually realized, it will, from the outset, be sufficient to confine these afternoon exercises to singing, declamation, light gymnastics, drawing, modelling, and, perhaps, gardening. The grammar and high schools should have exercises calculated to enable pupils to make at least part of the apparatus for instruction in physical and chemical science, and to dismiss young men able to become soon good mechanics, agriculturists, draftsmen, modellers, &c., and useful generally; the young women as good incipient housekeepers.

4. The garden plot for the kindergarten may advantageously be combined with the labor garden for the school, and, as regards our cities, be located outside of the city limits. We need not enlarge upon this necessity, as it is now exceedingly difficult to have gardens connected with kindergarten schools, at least in our larger cities.

5. Every female pupil of our upper classes ought to have an opportunity to witness all the kindergarten exercises, and to help the kindergarten teacher in the same for about half a year; so that she may be enabled to become a good mother and home educator and to gain, if necessary, a livelihood as a kindergartner.

Every kindergartner ought, however, to have an education as an elementary teacher, and of the best possible kind. Only in this way can the noble art of kindergartning be prevented from degenerating into a mechanical, spiritless *routine*.

6. Every pupil of normal schools, and especially all principals and vice-principals of public schools, ought to have a sufficient acquaintance with the purposes and practice of kindergartning, so as to be able to carry the analytico-synthetical system of education through in all the grades of the school.

It requires a normal school such as never before existed, to do full justice to Froelbel's demands upon teachers and educators; an institution in which model teaching is exemplified from the lowest stages up to the highest, so that it may exhibit a model for every school-organism in the country.

8. But before all the difficulties in the way of the above detailed requisites can be overcome, something may and should be done as a preparatory step to the generalization of kindergartens and to their organic connection with the school. For this purpose the National Teachers' Association, at their meeting in Elmira (1873), commended, at my prompting, the conversion of every lowest grade of our public schools into a preparatory class. In these classes the beginnings of instruction are to consist of some kindergarten occupations, such as every good teacher, without an intimate acquaintance with the system, may carry on, as, for instance, singing, reciting of childlike poetry which is learned by hearing, gymnastic and other playful exercises, conversation in the manner of object lessons, with the addition of such of Froelbel's "Gifts," as the teacher knows how to correctly apply. And these exercises are to take up about one-half of the schooling time of the preparatory class. This kind of occupation would bridge over the great gulf that now lies between home education and primary school instruction; would teach the beginners a better understanding and use of the mother-tongue; would endear the school to them, and render the public at large desirous of the complete introduction of kindergartning.—*From a paper read before the Teachers' Association, Toledo, Ohio.*

MR. MOODY IN BROOKLYN.

If John Wesley or George Whitfield got their eyes upon that immense prayer-meeting in the Tabernacle this morning, they might well ask to go back to earth again to help pull in that over-laden net. Brother Moody began gloriously. He got the "net on the right side of the ship" at the first cast. He says that last Sunday morning's service was the "best opening meeting he has had in any city during the last two years." George H. Stuart said to me, "I am glad now that these brethren have struck first in Brooklyn." So are some other people.

Up to this time everything goes to Brother Moody's satisfaction. This morning over one hundred arose for prayer in the main meeting. The overflow meeting in the church adjoining the Tabernacle was full likewise. Yesterday morning when Brother Moody sent me in with a pan of coals to start the fire in that church, it was rather a chilly atmosphere, but we got the pine knots going under the anthracite, and this morning the fire glowed.

During the first three or four services in the Rink, Mr. Moody used his London sermons with happy effect. Yesterday he got fairly at his studies over in Brother McWilliams's "upper room," and began to run new sermons in his bullet-mould. The one he gave us last evening in the Rink (on "Repentance") was fresh from the mould—bright, smooth, heavy, and made of the King's best metal. He sent it right to the mark. God must bless such gunnery.

How can any intelligent Christian go away from hearing and say, "I am disappointed"? To my mind it is model preaching. Short, sharp, tender, in simplest words, and red hot with holy yearning for souls has been every sermon yet delivered here. This side of Spurgeon's pulpit there is no such preaching anywhere. It is the dear "old story" of Calvary told with new power. I was glad to see last evening more of the non-churchgoers present, and some rough subjects too. The man I labored with in the enquiry-meeting had been "a wretched sinner" he said, but the Holy Spirit was working upon his hard heart mightily.

There were about fifty enquirers in the room. Dr. Duryea and the Rev. Mr. Underwood assisted in the conversation with them. Mr. Moody made them a short address and after prayer talked with all he could. The young men's meeting in the "Reformed Church" opposite was packed. I have closed up the meetings in my own church for this week to allow our best trained workers to help at the Rink and at the Reformed Church young men's meetings. Next week we shall resume our church prayer-gatherings.

Brother Sankey moves all hearts, and simply because he lets his own heart warble out from his tongue. Last evening his singing of "Almost Persuaded" was a plaintive wail over a lost soul. It harrowed me like a cry over a coffin. His prayers, too, before his sweet sermon in song are so melting and tender! I doubt whether he does not draw as many to the cross as Brother Moody. Our pastors are coming into line nobly. No one shows a spark of hostility. The "day-spring from on high" has broken on us. We are singing the 103d Psalm.—*Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., in S. S. Times, 20th Oct.*

SCIENCE AND TEMPERANCE.

There used to be in the early days of the Temperance movement a great deal of discussion on these topics, and a great deal of teaching, and that was one secret of our success. The origin of alcohol, its essential vileness, and its inevitable effects upon those who take it, were pictured in such forcible truthfulness as is seldom seen now-a-days. They were going on, with rapid strides and common sense arguments, to show that alcohol has no place in the human system, when science proved laggard. Men said that we were injuring our case by claiming too much—that alcohol doubtless had some physical use, and we must wait till it was proved. Other things also tended to divert attention from this point; and so they banded themselves together for protection and self defence, under the pledge of not taking it for the sake of the weaker brother; and in this backhanded, hampered way they did all the Temperance work that was done for many years.

At last, when scientific men set about to prove how alcohol benefits the system, it was found out that they could not prove any such thing. And the more they say about it the more probable it becomes that alcohol is of no benefit whatever to the human system. All the truths of science, so far as they are known, are on the side of the strictest total abstaining. This is an all important fact. The truths of nature are the truths of God, and it is a bootless task to fight against them. If alcohol is really adapted to the wants of the human system its use in the end will prevail; if not, it will go down. The liquor dealers understand this, and fight shy of the issue. They prefer to talk about anything else, or rather not to talk at all. Discussion they hate; light they abominate. It is also true that those communities which are most intelligent concerning the nature of alcohol, and its effects on the human system, have made the most headway against it. This is wonderfully illustrated in the history of some small towns whose special attention has been paid to this topic. It is also true of whole States, like Maine and Massachusetts, as an attentive observer will find, though there is room enough, even within their borders, for increased knowledge.—*Zion's Herald.*

THE CHEERFULNESS OF THE FRENCHMEN.

Dr. Henry M. Field, in the interesting series of letters which he is writing for the *Evangelist*, upon his tour around the world, discourses thus about the cheerfulness of the people of France in contrast with the English or our own countrymen:

"What pleases me most in Paris is the general cheerfulness. I do not observe such wide extremes of condition as in London, such painful contrasts between the rich and the poor. Indeed, I do not find here such abject poverty, nor see such dark, sullen, scowling faces as I saw in the low quarters of London, such brutal degradation. Here everybody seems to be, at least in a small way, comfortable and contented. I spoke in a former letter of the industry of the people (no city in the world is such a hive of busy bees), and of their great economy, and this shows itself even in their pleasures, of which they are very fond, but which they get very cheap. No people will get so much out of so little. What an English workman will spend in a single drunken debauch a Frenchman will spread over a week, and get a little enjoyment out of it every day. It delights me to see how they take their pleasures. Everybody seems to be happy in his own way, and not to be envious of his neighbor. If a man cannot ride with two horses he will go with one, and even if that one be a sorry hack, with ribs sticking out of his sides, and that seems just ready for the crows, no matter, he will pile his wife and children into the little, low carriage, and off they go—not at great speed, to be sure, but as gay and merry as if they were the Emperor and his court, with outriders going before and a body of cavalry clattering at their heels. When I have seen a whole family at Versailles or St. Cloud dining on five francs (O no, that is too magnificent; they carry their dinner with them, and it probably does not cost them two francs), I admire the simple tastes which are so easily satisfied, and the miracle-working art which extracts honey from every daisy by the roadside. Such simple and universal enjoyment would not be possible, but for one trait which is peculiar to the French—an entire absence of *mauvaise honte*, or false shame: the foolish pride, which is so common in England and America, of wishing to be thought as rich or as great as others. In London no one would dare, even if he were allowed, to show himself in Hyde Park in such unpretentious turn-outs as those in which half Paris will go to the Bois de Boulogne. But here everybody jogs along at his own gait, not troubling himself about his neighbor. 'Live and let live' seems to be, if not the law of the country, at least the universal habit of the people. Whatever faults the French have, I believe they are freer than most nations from 'envy, malice and uncharitableness.' With this there is a feeling of self-respect even among the common people that is very pleasing. If you speak to a French servant, or to a workman in a blouse, he does not sink into the earth as if he were an inferior being or take a tone of servility, but answers politely, yet self-respectingly, as if conscious that he too is a man. The most painful thing that I found in England was the way in which the distinctions of rank, which seem to be as rigid as the castes of India, have eaten into the manhood and self-respect of our great Anglo-Saxon race. But here 'a man's a man,' and especially if he is a Frenchman, he is as good as anybody."

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

VALUABLE HINTS.

—Field mice, which are sometimes so destructive to apple trees and the bulbs of herds-grass, may be trapped and destroyed by digging a few holes in the form of a post-hole in the fields infested by them. Having occasion to build a post-fence on one side of an orchard not long since, about a dozen of the post-holes were left unfilled for a couple of days, and on going to set the posts from one to eight mice were found in each hole—having fallen in and being unable to climb the smooth sides of the hole.

—Wind-mills are yearly getting more and more into use. They are not only employed for raising water, to which they are so well adapted, but for grinding grain. Mr. W. H. Eaton, residing in Iowa, in the last *Prairie Farmer* says of them: "I purchased a geared mill last winter (a sixteen-foot) for the purpose of grinding and pumping. Since January 5th, 1875, I have ground 2,000 bushels of corn and oats for the farmers. I have ground sixteen bushels of clean corn in fifty-eight minutes by the watch, and have ground from 60 to 130 bushels of corn and oats in ten hours. I had all the mill could possibly do until spring work commenced."

CARBOLIC ACID FOR POULTRY-HOUSES.—A writer in the London *Field* strongly recommends the use of carbolic acid for destroying insects in pigeon and poultry-houses, asserting that it neither injures the birds nor tends to drive them from their nests. He uses it in the form of a solution of two ounces of common carbolic acid to three quarts of water, applying this once a week with a watering-pot, after the house has been carefully swept out. Besides the lice and ascarides that it destroys, it is also efficient in driving out fleas. For the purpose of expelling lice from the bodies of pigeons the proposed method is said to be to mix one part of Calvert's liquid carbolic acid with thirty parts of water, and shaking well before use.

TREES ABOUT FARM BUILDINGS.—A goodly number of shade trees about the farm buildings add much to the general appearance of the place, as also to the comfort of man and beast during the hot days of summer. But many make the mistake of planting too many large growing trees near their dwellings, which in time exclude both light and air, and cause the building, standing constantly in the shade, to become unhealthy. In cold climates deciduous trees should always be preferred to evergreens, when planted in positions likely to shade the house; because it is only in hot weather that shade is desirable, and in winter all the light and solar heat to be obtained are required for health. As a rule, we would say: Keep all trees of larger growth at least one hundred feet from a dwelling-house, using the intervening space as a lawn, in which may be planted small growing trees and shrubs. Evergreen trees should be employed exclusively for ornamentation or as wind-breaks, but never for shade.

QUESTIONS FOR DAIRYMEN.

Every dairyman should have a printed list of questions posted in some suitable place on his premises, where his family and those in his employ, as well as his visitors, will have opportunity to read frequently. We give some of them, but the list can be extended:

Do your cows feed in swamps and on boggy lands?

Have you good, sweet running water convenient for stock, and is it abundant and permanent in hot, dry weather?

Have you shade trees in your pasture, or do you think that cows make better milk while lying down to rest in discomfort in the hot, broiling sun?

Do you use dogs and stones to hurry up the cows from pasture at milking time, thus overheating their blood and bruising their udders?

Do you cleanse the udder of cows before milking by washing their teats with their own milk and practice further economy by allowing the droppings to go into the milk-pail?

Do you enjoin upon your milkers to wash their hands thoroughly before sitting down to milk; or do you think that uncleanliness in this respect is not important for milk that is to be treated for butter making?

When a cow makes a misstep while being milked, do you allow your milkers to kick her with heavy boots, or to pound her over the back and sides with a heavy stool, accompanied by sundry profane remarks addressed to the cow to teach her manners?

Is the air about your "milk-barn" or milk-house reeking with the foul emanations of the pig-sty, the manure-heap, or other pestiferous odors?

Good, fresh, clean water, and in abundance, is one of the most important requisites for milch cows; and it should be in convenient places, where stock will not be required to travel long distances to slake their thirst. If springs and running streams cannot be had in pastures, a good well, with a windmill, and pump, makes an efficient substitute, and the waste water may, if necessary, be conducted back into the well, so as to keep up a constant supply of good, fresh water.—*N. Y. Independent.*

A MILCH COW.—F. G., in the *Country Gentleman*, writes: "A milch cow should be quiet and contented. She will have to be petted and made much of. This influences her domesticity, and that, in the milch cow, seems to be allied to the maternal feeling which prompts to lacteal secretion. But whether this is so or not, certain it is that where a single cow is petted and well taken care of, there is a great increase in the milk over her former yield when kept in the herd. I have known a number of such cases. I never knew one that did not show this improvement. And now we have come to the point in discussion—the difference in the quality of herds with respect to their size. Treat each of the members of the herd like the one taken from it and kept as a single cow, and the whole herd would be improved. It would be improved to such an extent as could not well be done by mere selection. My experience has revealed to me the fact that our cows, which form the staple of our dairies, are capable of great improvement, probably because they came of good blood originally when bought over, but have been abused or permitted to run down. It needs only good treatment to bring them up to a good point. This is my experience, and is one of the principal sources of profit in securing a dairy herd. There are cows—the Ayrshires—that give more milk and the Jerseys, that have more cream, but for profit on the whole, the common native, so far as the writer's experience goes, surpasses them both—only, however, when the treatment is discriminative and thorough. Then the advantage with the whole herd will be similar to that of the one cow separated from it. But this is seldom fully realized, because the requisite pains are not taken, and the principle is not sufficiently understood."

DON'T CUT THE HORSE'S FROG.—We have wondered our "Society for the Protection of Dumb Animals" has not before this sent out a proclamation, ordering every owner of a horse to look to the horse's frog. What would be thought of those parents who have the care of children, if, when they began to purchase shoes for their little ones, they should begin and pare away the thick flesh from the heel of the foot? and then say, "This needs cutting off; it is too thick and ungainly, and we wish to make it smooth and even, and cut it down level with the rest of the foot." If nature gave to humans a thick cartilage of forty or a hundred thicknesses upon the heel of the foot, was it not to receive the first solid pressure of the foot, and by this means save the whole foot and limb, and its cords and tissues, from such a severe jar as is felt when one steps heavily upon the fore part of the foot alone? Reason, common-sense and nature all teach us that the heel of man's foot and the frog of the horse's foot are wisely ordained to receive the first and heavy pressure of the tread, and any act that mars nature's plans must necessarily injure man or horse.—*California Farmer.*

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.—A farmer boy in Ohio, recently observing a small flock of quails in his father's corn field, resolved to watch their motions. They pursued a very regular course in their foraging, beginning on one side of the field, taking about five rows, and following them uniformly to the opposite end, returning in the same manner over the next five rows. They continued in this course until they had explored the greater part of the field. The lad, believing that they were pulling up the corn, fired into the flock, killing but one of them, and examined the ground. In the whole space which they had traversed he found but one stalk of corn disturbed. This was nearly scratched out of the ground, but the earth still adhered to it. In the crop of the quail be found one cut-worm, twenty-one striped vine bugs, and one hundred chinch bugs, but not a single grain of corn.

A CONNECTICUT FARMER.—The Hartford *Courant* tells of a farmer who, if the story is correct, has a head almost as innocent of brains as are the pumpkins he raises. He brought into Birmingham a few days ago a pumpkin which weighed 175 pounds and which he sold for $1.75. He explained that the pumpkin was an unusual kind, he having paid five cents apiece for the seed, and offered to buy the seeds of the pumpkin from the purchaser at one cent and a half each. The offer was accepted, the pumpkin cut and the seeds counted. There were 613 in all, but the farmer purchased them.

— Miss Helen Wharton has presented the Michigan Agricultural College with two bushels of Smyrna wheat, raised at Tiflis, an Armenian province in Asia. The grain is nearly twice the size of the common berry, very white, and is said to make the best of flour.

DOMESTIC.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

BY MRS. T. B. BARRINGER.

There are three different things one can make when bread-baking day comes, all of which are cheap and excellent—old fashioned pot-pie, apple or berry dumplings and biscuit. For the pot-pie, take four or five cups of the bread dough when you knead it for the last rising, mix a piece of lard as large as a butternut through it thoroughly, and set it away to rise. If it is light before you wish to use it, knead it down; and you may have to do this several times. Then take a piece of veal, or a chicken, a small slice of salt pork, and boil it in plenty of water. Half an hour before it is done, add butter, to make the gravy richer if you choose; see that it is salted sufficiently; then dip the dough out with a spoon and put it in the pot, covering it closely. In half an hour it will be done; but if you have any doubt of it, try it with a broom splint, as you would cake. It will surely be light, and much better than when raised with soda.

For the dumplings, take some of the bread dough and prepare it in the same way as for the pot-pie, slice tart apples, put them inside, and pull the dough over them (of course waiting until it is light), making each dumpling as large as your fist. Put them in boiling water and boil an hour, trying them with a broom splint at the end of that time, when they will probably be done. Serve with sauce. Cherry and berry dumplings can be made in the same way.

For the biscuit, take the risen dough and work in a piece of lard as large as two butternuts for four cups; let it rise, and knead it down at least three times, then rub a little lard on your hands and roll the dough up into a biscuit, using no flour in the process; let them rise, and then bake, watching them carefully, as they will burn easily. They will bake in about twenty minutes. When done, rub a little sugar wet in water over them, and wrap in a towel.

An excellent way of cooking potatoes, for a change, is to pare and cut in thick slices, put them in cold water enough to barely cover them, add three or four slices of salt pork and a few sprigs of parsley. Boil until done, then mash in the pot, add a little buttermilk and salt, and serve.

When you have scorched starched clothes, put them at once into the hot sun, or by the hot stove, and the heat will draw the scorch out.

An excellent way for the city people to make soft soap, is to take four and one half pounds of solid grease, three pounds of potash; put the grease in a tub, and the potash in half a pail of water in a kettle on the stove, and let it dissolve. When dissolved, pour it over the grease, stirring it thoroughly; then heat a boiler two thirds full of water, and pour it on the whole while it is boiling hot. Stir it well. If the grease is not all dissolved add a little more potash; but it will be, probably, if you stir it well. Get the whitest potash possible.—*Zion's Herald.*

DEATH IN THE DISH-CLOTH.—A correspondent of *Coleman's Rural World* has the following upon the dish-cloth. We trust that none of the readers of the WITNESS need the advice: During this month and next, when some of you are sure to be down with typhoid fever; when neighbors are neglecting their own work, to nurse you; when doctors are hunting in cellars and old drains for the cause, let me whisper in your ear—look to your dishcloths. If they are black and stiff, and smell like a barn yard, it is enough; throw them into the fire, and henceforth and forever, wash your dishes with cloths that are white, cloths that you can see through, and see if you ever have that disease again. There are sometimes other causes, but I have smelled a whole household of typhoid fever in one "dish-rag." I had some neighbors once—clever, good sort of folks—one fall four of them were sick at one time with typhoid fever. The doctors ordered the vinegar barrels whitewashed, and threw about forty cents worth of carbolic acid in the swill-pail and departed. I went into the kitchen to make gruel—I needed a dishcloth and looked about and found several, and such "rags." I burned them all, and called the daughter of the house to get me a dishcloth. She looked round on the tables, "Why," said she, "there was about a dozen here this morning"—and she looked in the wood box and on the mantelpiece, and felt in the dark corner of the cupboard. "Well," I said, "I saw some black rotten rags lying round and I burned them, for there is death in such dishcloths as those, and you must never use such again." I "took turns" at nursing that family four weeks, and I believe those dirty dishcloths were the cause of all that hard work. Therefore, I say to every housekeeper, do keep your dishcloths clean.

EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.—One of the greatest troubles of the neat house-wife in the country results from the muddy boots of those members of the family who have to work in the fields, the stables, and the barnyard. The wet boots must be dried, and are generally left under the kitchen stove, where their presence is very disagreeable. Now, to have a neat kitchen, there should be a boot-rack placed behind the stove, in which the damp boots may be placed to dry. Such a contrivance as the following, which has long been in use in some families, is found to be a great convenience. It has three shelves about four feet long, ten inches wide, and placed a foot apart. At one end a boot-jack is fixed by hinges so that, when not in use, it may be folded against one end of the rack and secured by a button. There is also a stand for cleaning boots at the front, which also folds up when not in use, and the blacking brushes are placed in the shelves behind the stand, and are out of sight. Such a rack should be made of dressed pine boards and stained with some dark, durable color.—*Farmer's Journal.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW BIG DOES THE MOON LOOK?

BY ADAM STWIN.

I heard the children disputing the other evening. I was sitting at the parlor window, enjoying the quiet summer twilight. The children had been playing on the piazza in perfect harmony, until one of them caught sight of the moon rising over a distant hill, and said, as one is very apt to say at such a time, "How bright the moon looks!"

To this they all assented; but as they stood watching the moon's bright face, Harry unluckily added, "as big as a cart-wheel."

"A toy cart, you mean," said Mary.

"No, I don't mean a toy cart," Harry replied, stoutly; "I mean a real cart, a big ox-cart, if you will."

"Nonsense!" said Mary. "It isn't bigger than a dinner plate."

"That's just like a girl!" cried Harry, derisively. "It might do for a giant's dinner plate, perhaps."

"I think it looks a great deal bigger than a cart wheel," said Willie. "Just notice that house on the hill right under it. The moon is as broad as the house."

"That's because the house is so far off," said Mary.

"To me it doesn't look any bigger than a teacup," modestly observed the younger of the party, little Kate.

At this they all laughed; and Willie, with the patronizing wisdom of a dozen years, looked down upon her, and said,—

"A teacup looks very big to your little eyes, my dear."

Katy made no reply. How could she under the circumstances? But I could see her straining her eyes to see the moon as big as a cart wheel, or, at least, as large as a dinner plate.

"I tell you it's bigger than a cart wheel," Harry began again.

"Why don't you measure it?" I asked, seeing that, like older people, they were likely to go on forever disputing, without taking any steps to have the matter positively determined.

"Come, Harry! You're the champion jumper," said Willie, "jump up now, and settle the question with your tape-line."

"Thank you, not to-night," Harry responded; "'fraid I shouldn't get back by bedtime. But I'll speak to the man in the moon about it the next time he comes down to enquire the way to Norridge."

"Seriously, now," said Mary, "it does look about the size of an ordinary dinner plate—doesn't it?"

"Just about," said I.

"There!" cried Mary, trimphantly. "Harry said it looked as big as a cart wheel."

"So it does," I replied.

This time Harry crowed.

"Or a teacup," I added.

"Why, uncle Adam!" cried the two together.

"Or a huckleberry."

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" all in chorus.

"You're just making fun of us," Mary cried.

"No," said Willie. "He means that it looks the size of anything a fellow happens to think of."

"Not exactly," I replied. "Everything depends on how far off the object of comparison may be."

"How so?" Harry asked.

"Put your cart wheel far enough away, and it will look no bigger than a dinner plate nearer by; if you hold a huckleberry close to the eye it will hide a cart wheel."

"That's plain enough," said Willie; "but what has that to do with the apparent size of the moon?"

"Just this," I replied; "to compare the apparent size of the moon—that is, how big it looks—with that of any near object, you have to take account of the distance of the near object. For instance: I hold my lead pencil close to my eye, and it more than hides the moon; at arm's length, the diameter of the pencil exactly measures the diameter of the moon's face; in other words, the moon looks just as big as the top of my pencil three feet from my eye. At six feet from the eye, the pencil top would look only a quarter the size of the moon. How far off do you think your cart wheel would have to be, Harry, to just cover the moon?"

Harry shook his head doubtfully.

"I should have said the moon looked as big as a cart wheel close by a moment ago; but I don't believe I know anything about it now, not if your eyes are like mine."

"You must try for yourself," I said. "Here's a silver three-cent piece. It's a little bigger than the top of the pencil. I'll stick it against the window pane, then you may see how far you will have to go from it to make the coin just hide the moon."

"Stand still! This isn't a dancing-school," said Mary, as Harry balanced back and forth, trying to get the coin and the moon in range.

"I never saw anything like it," cried Harry, paying no attention to Mary's remark. "When I look at the three-cent piece, I see two moons; and when I look at the moon, I see two three-cent pieces."

"That's because you look cross-eyed," said Mary.

"No, I don't! Try it yourself, if you don't believe me."

"Shut one eye, my boy; don't you know that you can't sight with both eyes?" said I.

Harry put his hand over his left eye, then got the range without any trouble.

"Now I have it," he said. "The coin just covers the moon."

"Hold still, then, while I measure," I said. "There! It's four feet to an inch, from the coin to your eye. That is, the moon looks to you just as large as a three-cent piece four feet off."

"Whew!" cried Harry. "Rather small cart wheel, I should say!"

One by one they all surprised themselves by seeing a three-cent piece cover the moon not all at the same distance exactly, for eyes differ a trifle, but about the same. Then I set up a five-cent piece, and they had to go a little further away; with a two-cent piece still further. Then I hung my watch against the glass, high up, and they found that the room wasn't wide enough to make it look as small as the moon.

"I never saw anything so deceptive," said Mary.

"It's a regular cheat," said Harry.

"Could you tell how far off a cart wheel would have to be to look as small as the moon?" Willie asked.

"Very easily. You can do that yourself."

"How?" enquired Harry, eagerly.

"This would be a simple, and sufficiently exact way," I replied. "Take a straight rod four feet long, and stick a pin in one end, so," I said, making with my pencil a mark like this———. "Let the pin stand up as high as the diameter of a three-cent piece, that, you will remember, is the apparent diameter of the moon four feet off; eyes differ somewhat, as we saw, but that will be exact enough for your purpose. Then take another rod that will reach across the cart wheel, with a little to spare to stick in the ground. Set up the rod, and go from it so far that the pin in the sight-stick will just cover the rod when the other end of the sight-stick is held to your eye. Then you will have the distance at which a cart wheel will look as big, or as small, as the moon."

"That's easy enough," said Harry. "Let's try it to-morrow."

This to Willie; but all insisted on taking part in the experiment. Katy said she had an old umbrella-stick that would make a good sight-stick; and Mary suggested that her gymnastic wand would answer for the fixed rod.

"Maybe we could measure the sun too," she added.

"So you could," said I.

"'Twould hurt our eyes," objected Harry.

"Not if you used smoked glass to look through."

"I've a sheet of blue glass," said Willie.

"That would be better," said I. "You can stick a penny, or any other small coin to the glass, then see how far off you will have to hold it to just eclipse the sun.

"After that, you could measure the distance at which a teacup, or a dinner plate, or a wagon wheel, or any other object, will appear to have the same size the sun seems to have in the sky."

"I don't believe I should know how to do that," said Harry.

"Nor I," said Mary.

"I think I could," said Willie. "Anyhow, we'll try it to-morrow."—*Wide Awake.*

JESUS THE KING.

(Being a synopsis of a lecture in connection with the International Series of Sunday-School Lessons, delivered in Stanley Street Church.)

John xviii., 33-38.

Christ is revealed to us in the Bible as the Divine Word, the Revealer, the Teacher—as the Priest, the Sacrificer and Intercessor, and Himself the only Sacrifice—and also as the King, the Ruler of the Church and of the whole earth. In the passage now before us, He reveals Himself in His kingly capacity; and the time when He does this is precisely that in which His enemies had most thoroughly set Him and His authority at naught, even in the very depth of His humiliation. This is perhaps intended to remind us of our own duty to witness a good confession in similar circumstances, and also of the truth that the kingly capacity is the last in which humanity is prepared to receive the Redeemer. The least orthodox Christians are prepared to receive Christ at least nominally as a teacher. Others go a great step farther when they cordially receive and have faith in Him as the sole deliverer from sin; but the capacity in which Christians and Christian churches, and the world in general, are most reluctant to receive Him, is that of King and rightful governor of men, whose will should wholly regulate our hearts and lives.

The Jewish Sanhedrim had condemned Jesus as a false teacher and a blasphemer. His pretensions as a king they had hardly considered; but they found it convenient to bring these to the front in their accusation before Pilate, because they wished to suggest to him a treasonable conspiracy against the empire, knowing that he could not, under the Roman law, recognize a mere theological heresy as worthy of death. They indeed found it the more necessary to do this in consequence of Pilate's enquiry as to what accusation they had, and his farther attempt to get rid of the case by telling them to take Jesus and deal with him according to their law. They say therefore, "We found this fellow perverting the nation and forbidding to give tribute to Cæsar, saying that he Himself is Christ a King." This accusation Pilate takes up, doubtless though suspecting its sincerity, and for this reason probably he seems to have questioned Jesus privately. He first asks—"Art thou the King of the Jews?" With reference to our Lord's answer, we must observe that if the question is treated as based on the false accusation of the Jewish leaders as to a treasonable design against Cæsar, the answer might have been a denial. Farther, if understood as referring to Pilate's ideas of earthly kingdoms, it might have in like manner been denied. But if viewed with reference to our Lord's actual claims, it must be affirmed that he really was and professed to be a king. It was necessary, therefore, that before answering, the true nature of the question should be defined. Bearing these things in mind, we shall be able to appreciate the force and significance of the answer.

Christ's first reply is a question.—"Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it thee of me?" Is it the judicial question of the Roman governor interested in maintaining the political authority of his master, or is it the suggestion of the Jewish priests. Pilate understands the distinction and answers, haughtily it is true, as one not accustomed to be thus questioned, but directly, "Thine own nation and the chief priests have delivered thee unto me"—this fact in itself showing that the kingly claims had no real political significance in his mind; and then, as if it had occurred to him that this very statement was an admission that he had no official business with the matter, he adds—"What hast thou done?"; in other words—What is the real nature of your offence, if any, independent of the pretences of your accusers? Thus questioned by this heathen governor, and so far fairly questioned, it was incumbent on our Lord to reply, and his reply is an explanation of the nature of His kingdom.

Christ's Kingdom not of this World.—"My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world then would my servants fight that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is my kingdom not from hence." The reply is full of significance. Christ's kingdom is not a temporal or political kingdom. It neither relates to the merely civil rights and duties of men, nor interferes with their allegiance to earthly rulers. It takes no temporal or outward means to enforce its claims, uses no force or compulsion to assert its power or compel obedience to its laws, or even to prevent persecution of its members. So our Lord adds, "But now", that is, consequently, or these things being so—"my kingdom is not from hence"—it is not of or from the world, though in and over the world; not a thing originating in the worldly objects, plans and ambitions of men, but a thing of higher origin and aims. If Christ is to reign he must have a willing people, serving him from love, serving him in making themselves the benefactors of their fellow men, in contending not for themselves but for the truth, and not with earthly but with spiritual weapons. No other rule than this is worthy of God. Only by raising men to be children of God can he have any real subjects. His kingdom must be in men's hearts. This answer of our Lord is a summary of the whole teaching of the Bible as to the kingdom of Christ, and a condemnation as anti-Christian of all attempts to promote his kingdom by merely worldly means. Pilate's further question shows that he understands this to some extent. When he asks, "Art thou a King then?" the question implies, In what sense are you a king, or is there any sense in which you can be a king when thus avoiding all that gives power to earthly kingdoms? and Christ's answer gives him further information.

Christ's Kingdom Founded on Truth.—He asserts that He does claim to be a King, but His mode of making good that claim is "by bearing witness to the truth"—that is the truth with reference to man's salvation, to God's plan of redemption, to His own work as the Redeemer. This truth entering into men's souls would convert them into his subjects: "Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice," that is, every one who receives the truth on these momentous subjects in faith, who makes it the rule of his life, becomes thereby my subject and servant and obeys my commands. This then is the secret of Christ's power, the foundation stone of His kingdom, the truth; that is the truth of all truths, that which is true essentially and fully, and which relates to the question of all questions for man, and answers that question perfectly.

What is Truth.—Pilate's final question is a sad yet suggestive echo of the ordinary answer of the natural worldly human heart to the pleading of the Redeemer. It includes the substance of the scepticism of our own and all other times. What is truth? Is any real truth known as to man's destiny? Can any one assure us of such truth? Is it any matter after all whether we know the absolute truth? May we not be saved if we are sincere, even if we are ignorant of the truth? Can we be held responsible as to our knowledge of the truth amidst the various opinions that prevail? So questions the ignorant, indolent and careless human heart—the heart of Pilate; and so it sets itself upon its judgment seat to try Christ the King, and to hand him over to his enemies. And yet it is true that "for this cause" the Divine Son of God was born,—"for this cause came He into the world," that he might bear witness unto *the truth*.

Let us beware of refusing to hear His voice, or of giving, like Pilate, the merely barren testimony, that "we find no fault in him," leading to no practical result. Let us rather, when we think of this "good confession" witnessed by our Lord before Pontius Pilate (1st Tim. 6, 13.), hold ourselves bound to "keep his commandments, without spot irreproachable, until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ," and to acknowledge Him before men as our only Lord and Master.

A MARKED DIFFERENCE.—Germany, with a population of 42,000,000, last year graduated six hundred and sixty physicians, rejecting one hundred and eight applicants. In the same time the United States, with a population of 40,000,000, graduated three thousand physicians. No wonder the Americans are a sickly, shortlived race of people.

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