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

Montreal Witness,

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

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

Vol. XXXI. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1876. No 23.

COTEMPORARY RESS.

MONTENEGRO.

(From MacMillan's Magazine.)

There surely can hardly be, in any quarter of the world, a land of higher interest than this small spot of earth which has so long maintained its faith and freedom against the most fearful odds—this home of a handful of men who have for ages withstood all the assaults of a mighty empire, and who have shown that, under wise training, they are no less ready to make advances in the arts of peace than to wield their weapons in the holiest and most righteous of causes. We hear much from various parts of the world about universal education, about universal military service. Montenegro is the paradise of both doctrines. There were times when it was doubted whether a man who could both fight and read was most properly called *miles litteratus* or *clericus militaris*. In Montenegro every man is, or soon will be, at once clerk and soldier. That every man in Montenegro can fight their enemies have learned in countless battles; and, as the older generation dies out and the new generation comes up, every man and women in Montenegro will be also able to read and write. In many eyes it must be an ideal land where military service is absolutely universal, where primary education is also absolutely universal—I may add where the ownership of land is universal also. In Montenegro, as in prehistoric Greece, every man goes armed; every man, dressed in the picturesque costume of his tribe, carries his pistol and yataghan in his girdle. But if he can wield pistol and yataghan, he can also turn either to his spade or to his pen. Here, and perhaps here only, in the modern world, we can see the very model of a warrior tribe, a nation of a quarter of a million, who have known how to maintain their independence with their own right hands, and who at the same time are making rapid strides to a higher place among civilized nations than some of the great powers of the world. They have of course been enabled to do what they have done by the nature of their country. It is because Montenegro is Montenegro that Montenegro has remained free. Their mountains have been to them what other mountains have been to Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, what dykes and sluices have been to the no less stout-hearted men of Holland and Zealand. The men doubtless could have done but little without the land, but the land could have done still less without the men. Away from their mountain fortress, the handful of men who have preserved the freedom of Montenegro must have sunk into the common mass of Turkish subjects. But without these men of stout heart and strong arm who so long have guarded it, the heights which watch round Cettinje might have fenced in nothing better than the prison-house or the hunting ground of a barbarian conqueror.

The people of Herzegovina and the people of Montenegro are absolutely the same people. There is no difference between them, except that the accidents of their history have given freedom to one branch of the nation and denied it to another. Between the free and the enslaved parts of the nation there still are the very closest ties. Montenegrins and Herzegovinese have fought side by side in every struggle. At this moment, as Montenegro is the natural shelter of the homeless refugee, so the people of the enslaved districts still look to the Montenegrins as their natural brethren and to the Prince of Montenegro as their natural chief. Montenegro is, both in its past history and in its present bearing, a truer representative of the old days of Slavonic independence than the larger principality of Servia.

Those who may still fancy that the Prince of Montenegro is a marauding bishop, or a marauding anything, those who think it funny to call him "His Ferocity," may be surprised to hear that the thing in his dominions to which he calls the special attention of strangers should be nothing either ecclesiastical or military, but a school according to the most advanced pattern. But this is only in character with all that is going on in Montenegro. The land stands ready for war; but the main difference between the Montenegro of today and the Montenegro of past times is the steady advance in peaceful civilization. In this particular department of female education, Cettinje is a missionary centre. Girls come up from the shores of the Boccbe for the better instruction which is to be had on the Black Mountain. But at this moment Montenegro stands forth in a nobler character than all. It is the land where the homeless fugitive from the seat of war finds shelter and welcome, shelter and welcome the cost of which is taxing the people of the hospitable little state to a degree which their scanty means can hardly bear. And, as theirs is a hospitality which is given without stint, so it is a hospitality which is given without distinction of race or creed. While the barbarous Turk drives the women and children of Christian villages before him with fire and sword, the women and children of his own race, when the hour of retaliation comes on their homes, find shelter and help in the Christian land. On those mountains all are alike welcome, both the Christian flying from the sword of oppression, and the Turk flying from the sword of vengeance. I have before me the official statement that, in October last, twenty thousand Christian fugitives were sheltered in Montenegro, quartered in the houses of the inhabitants, and receiving help both public and private. But the same statement adds the fact that, at the same moment, three Turks of distinction appeared before the Prince of Montenegro to return thanks for the shelter that had been given to their families also. Fifty-two Turkish women and children were then refugees on Montenegrin ground, and it was unanimously agreed that exactly the same help should be given to them that was given to Christians in the like case.

CAMERON AND THE CONGO.

The recent journey of Lieutenant Lovett Cameron, of the British navy, across the continent of Africa, is rightly regarded as an important geographical event. The question which he was expected to determine was one of great interest. The latest explorations of Livingstone had established the existence of a vast lacustrine river system in Central Africa, far south and southwest of the celebrated Victoria and Albert lakes, which, if not the ultimate sources, certainly appear to be the principal feeders of the Nile. The main stream in this network of lake rivers was the Lualaba, flowing northward, and separated from the Zanzibar coast by the intervening Tanganyika lake, over three hundred and fifty miles long, on whose eastern shore stands the town of Ujiji, famous in the history of African exploration. Was the Lualaba system connected with the Nile? This was the question for Cameron.

Livingstone thought that it was. He found the Lualaba river flowing northward at Nyangwe, the northernmost point he was able to reach, a place about two hundred miles west of the northern end of Lake Tanganyika. He evidently supposed that it maintained a northeasterly course thence until it became a part of the Nile itself.

But this view found little favor among European geographers. Almost without exception they were disposed to believe that the Lualaba and its branches were the upper waters of the Congo, and made their way into the Atlantic, instead of the Mediterranean. In support of this opinion they pointed not only to well-known geographical facts, but to a curious passage in Livingstone's own last journals. "The medical education," he wrote at Unyanvembe June 24, 1872, "has led me to a continual tendency to suspend the judgment. What a state of blessedness it would have been had I possessed the dead certainty of the homœopathic persuasion, and as soon as I found the Lakes Bangweolo, Moero, and Kamolondo, pouring out their waters down the great central valley, bellowed out, 'Hurrah! Eureka!' and gone home in firm and honest belief that I had settled it and no mistake. Instead of that, I am even now not at all 'cock-sure' that I have not been following down what may after all be the Congo."

To find out, then, whether this great system of drainage was really that of the Congo or not, was the main object of Lieutenant Cameron's foot journey of 3,000 miles. He left Ujiji in March, 1874, crossed the Tanganyika Lake, and marched thence to Nyangwe, Livingstone's furthest point. Here he made two important discoveries. The first was that the surface of the Lualaba was but 1,100 feet above the sea level at that place. Assuming this observation to be correct—and Lieutenant Cameron is a trained scientific observer—the Lualaba cannot be an affluent of the Nile unless it runs up hill, for at the well-known station of Gondokoro the Nile is about 150 feet higher than the Lualaba at Nyangwe. This is according to the minimum result obtained in measuring the altitude of the Nile at Gondokoro, earlier measurements making the difference fully 500 feet. The second discovery at Nyangwe was that the Lualaba, instead of flowing northward beyond the town as Livingstone supposed, really here turns westward. This tended to support the theory that it belonged to the system of the Congo.

Now, if Lieutenant Cameron had been able to follow down the course of this great stream, he could have settled the question forever. But inhospitable, treacherous, and warlike tribes lay in the way, and he was not provided with an armed force by whose aid he could overcome them with fire and sword. Neither could he obtain boats for the navigation of the river. The path which he pursued on his march to the western coast was therefore far to the south, much of it along what he describes as the watershed, from twenty to thirty miles in width, between the tributaries of the Lualaba, trending northward, and the southward-moving affluents of the Zambesi. Of the route which he followed, twelve hundred miles have never before been traversed. The interior, he writes, is mostly a "magnificent and healthy country of unspeakable richness," producing among other things, coffee, nutmeg, oil palms, india-rubber, copal, sugar cane, rice, cotton, and wheat, and containing gold, silver, copper, and iron in abundance. In November last, Lieutenant Cameron and his native followers arrived on the west coast near Benguela, and thence proceeded to St. Paul de Loanda, in the Portuguese colony of Angola, whence his two letters were forwarded to England. The registered observations made during his journey number nearly seven hundred.

On the occasion of reading the letters before the Royal Geological Society, a pretty strong opinion was expressed on the part of Mr. Keith Johnstone, the well-known geographer, to the effect that Lieutenant Cameron had established the identity of the Lualaba and the Congo, as well as such a fact could be established by such a journey. This seems to us an exaggeration of his achievements. Assuming the correctness of his observations, they prove positively the separation of the Nile from the Lualaba, but they only tend to prove, and do not absolutely prove, the identity of the Lualaba with the Congo.

It is true, the question may well be asked what other river of Central Africa is large enough to carry off the enormous volume of the Lualaba, which even at Nyangwe, according to Livingstone, is a "mighty river, at least three thousand yards broad and always deep?" But it must be remembered that probability, however great, is less than demonstration; and absolute proof of the identity of these two great streams is still wanting. We know but little of the Lualaba beyond Nyangwe; we know nothing of the Congo beyond the falls, two hundred and eighty miles from the Atlantic, to which spot it was traced by Capt. Tuckey, of the British navy, sixty years ago. These points are nearly a thousand miles apart. That they will eventually be found to be on the same river, there is strong reason to believe; and Lieut. Cameron's high qualifications as an explorer, together with his declared desire to devote his life to African investigation, give good promises of future efforts that will really solve the problem of the Congo. As yet, however, we must agree with the more careful geographers in regarding it as undetermined.—*N. Y. Sun.*

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

Some months since, being in New York, and having business with parties connected with the building interests of that city, the complaints we heard were loud and long against the injury done by these continued strikes; but, said one of our informants, it is worse this time than heretofore, for the strike is with the masons, so that if the foundations of a building are not laid and the walls erected, every other branch of the building business must come to a stand. If masons, through a combination, refuse to work, the bricklayer, the plasterer, the carpenter, the carver, the plumber, the painter, the roofer, and in fact, many other trades, are brought to a stand still, the circulation of large sums of money arrested, and thousands thrown out of employment, and as is generally the case, through the instrumentality of a few worthless, troublesome characters, who have nothing to lose should their advice be followed by their dupes. But the evil done to business and to the families of those who have been forced into these unions, by this stop to the circulation of capital, does not rest merely with those thrown out of employment; the grocers, butchers, bakers and others who supply the mechanic with the necessaries and comforts of life, become also heavy losers, for the mechanic is no longer able to pay them ready money for their goods, and if they trust them, the probability is that in a majority of cases they will be losers, and so it is, my informant went on to say, that, through the bad advice of a few worthless and discontented men, the whole machine has stopped running, because contractors would not undertake to build unless guaranteed a percentage on the men's wages—and capitalists preferred investing in other projects rather than commence to build a block of houses, which, at the rate of wages when the building would be commenced might cost $100,000, would, owing to strikes amongst the tradesmen after it had been begun, cost $150,000.

The party or parties who get up these strikes are generally men of a discontented nature, and having a great deal of self-importance, they are fond of loud talking—a sort of declamatory power which is used entirely to unsettle the minds of their fellow workmen. These leaders are generally men who have very little to lose themselves, but have a good deal to do with the distribution of the funds contributed to maintain a lengthened stand-out. They lead them to believe, by dint of uncontradicted assertions and false reasoning, that their employers are coining money from the sweat of the brow of the artizan, and that there is no reason why the employer should receive so much and the employed so little; but the truth is these men are no more competent to form an opinion, much less to be a safe authority on the financial standing of a manufacturing firm, than a red Indian from the prairies. Is it because sales were large and prices fair, say last year, and the year before, that the manufacturer is to spend his profits in the expectation that they will always so continue? What sort of a business man would he be if when times were good he did not look into the future and lay by sufficient to carry him over the difficulties of a year like the present one, when nearly all his customers are suffering from similar causes and unable to pay him? What would be the result were he through strikes, high wages, and those temporary and ruinous stoppages of the work at his manufactory, unable to place any profits to his credit to meet the exigencies of a commercial crisis? Why he would fall under the first blast of the storm, and hundreds of families be thrown out of employment,—not for a mere temporary period, but perhaps for a year, and the mechanic would then see the result of following such bad advice, in the source from which he enjoyed a maintenance crumbling away before his eyes, and all this through following the suggestions of a few discontented and worthless men.

There can be no possible doubt in this matter, that the frequent strikes in the manufactories of the United States and in the Dominion also, have been, to a great extent, the cause of many evils from which we are now suffering. The increased cost of labor has raised prices of buildings far beyond their intrinsic value, and every kind of labor and material has increased in a similar ratio—thus it is that mechanics have heavy rents to pay now in a time of distress far beyond their means. Another cause of the evil of strikes has been that these increased rates in wages have led to great extravagancies in the families of artizans, for in the expectation that these high wages would always continue, they have launched thoughtlessly into unnecessary expense in a manner far beyond what was needful for their position in life, instead of laying by something for a day of trouble.

And now for a few words of advice to both employers and employed. Let the employed always study the welfare and interests of those he employs: let him not look upon them as if they formed part of the machinery of the establishment, but feel for them a real interest, encouraging the young mechanic to habits of industry and sobriety by kind words and his own example. When he finds a workman superior to another in ability, if that man considers he is entitled to some increase in his wages over that of another, far inferior to him in skill, let him have it; if the inferior grumbles, let him go. Never abuse your men with harsh words and never approach them with any familiarity, for once a master or a foreman forgets his proper position inside the factory, he has lost his influence, respect and power over those he employs. Put from your employment a discontented man, or a talker, as soon as ever he shows his hand—these are the men who make the strikes, and frequently bring to ruin both the employer and employed.

On the other hand let the employed cherish a desire to do their work cheerfully and uprightly; if they feel they have a grievance represent it in such a way that it will be carefully investigated and remedied, for there are few employers so blind to their own interests, that will part with a really deserving and skilful workman without just cause, or who would not remedy a grievance if brought respectfully before them; but above all give your children a sound practical education, let the foundation be laid on a moral soil, and consist of such firm materials that on it, in years to come, they may through their ability and industry erect with safety the works and machinery of a future fortune.—*Canadian Patent Office Record.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LARGE MEETING—REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE ORDER—ORANGE STONES FOR THE "WITNESS" BUILDING.

One of the signs of the times consequent, no doubt, upon the aggressions of the Romish hierarchy in this Province is the remarkable growth of the Orange Association during the past year. The 27th annual meeting of the Quebec Provincial Lodge was held on Tuesday in this city, and proved a greater success than any previous meeting held for fifteen years. Delegates were assembled from every county in the Province—some members from the back country having driven in their own teams distances from sixty to eighty miles. The usual routine of ritual began the order of business—after which the Grand Master addressed the members as follows:—

Brethren,—In meeting you again in annual session I feel gratified and pleased to see the interest which is taken by you in assembling from the various counties, not only from Quebec in the East, but from Pontiac in the Western extremity of the Province, and it augurs well for the future prosperity of the order in this section of the Dominion. The Grand Secretary's report will show you the increase and prosperity of the order, and the Grand Treasurer's report the healthy and satisfactory state of the finances. In this Province we have a mighty foe to contend against—one which is making itself felt not only amongst us, but throughout the Dominion. It behooves you then, my brethren, to arise and quit yourselves like men, when you see the men of both political parties toadying to this wily and insidious enemy *Ultramontanism*. Of what use is it to you to meet in your lodge rooms from month to month, and transact the mere routine business of the order, if you do not by your votes and influence make your representatives in the halls of legislation feel that you have rights to uphold and interests to protect, and if they permit these rights and interests to be infringed upon, they shall not have your support? Let the bond of union which binds us, for our common Protestantism, be drawn more closely, and thereby make our power felt not only for good to ourselves, but for those who are bound by the yoke of a religious system which we consider is a burden and an oppression upon them. Desirous of living at peace with all men, let us cultivate more and more that love which inspires us with kindly feelings to our Roman Catholic citizens, thus showing to them that we are not their enemies, but their friends; and, above all, let us be of that band of freemen whom the truth makes free. Allow me to bring to your notice the papers in this Province which have been put under the ban for the Protestant principles enunciated by them, and recommend them for your support. They are the Montreal *Witness* and *Canadian Observer*, the latter published in the County of Huntingdon, and then there is the *Orange Sentinel*, published in Toronto by Bro. Bailey, a paper connected with no political party, but the exponent of Orange and Protestant principles. A great work is going on for the evangelization of our French-Canadian fellow-subjects. In each of the Protestant churches to which we belong there is a French mission work carried on. Give these missions your support by your prayers and contributions, and this way, in my opinion, is the best and most effectual to overthrow the enemy I formerly alluded to.

The various committees on credentials, correspondence, finance, &c., were appointed, and the Grand Secretary read his report, from which we cull the following: Public interest in the principles and worth of the Association has increased tenfold, as shown by large accessions to its ranks during the year, and by more active sympathy shown it by the clergy and leading laymen. New lodges have been organized in districts in the Eastern Townships where there never was a lodge. The unity of action, when necessary, has been proved during the year, and rigorous measures are being developed to make the order a daily sentinel upon the usurpation of the Romish hierarchy everywhere throughout the Dominion, while desiring to live amicably with, and even protect their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Grand Master, Major Joshua Breadner; Deputy Grand Masters, Capt. John Woodward and John Clauson; Grand Chaplains, Rev Mr. Doudlet and Rev. Isaac Thompson; Grand Treasurer, E. T. Scott; Grand Secretary, Jas. Barr; Deputy Grand Secretary, Isaac Kingsbury; Grand Lecturer, William Johnson; Director of Ceremonies, Dr. Wells.

It was decided to hold the next Grand Lodge meeting in Waterloo. A vote recommending the *Orange Sentinel*, a weekly paper published in Toronto, was unanimously passed.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:

No. 1. "That the members of this Grand Lodge have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the manly and straightforward course pursued by Messrs. John Dougall & Son, of the Montreal Witness, in the struggle now going on in the Province of Quebec, between Ultramontanism and civil and religious liberty, and that the sum of thirty dollars be granted in aid of the erection of a testimonial building; and that we recommend the brethren throughout the Dominion to give the project their most cordial and practical support."

No. 2. Resolved,—"That the conduct of the Church of Rome, through the instrumentality of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in oppressing the Oka Indians, is both contrary to the spirit of British law and of the British constitution, which recognizes no distinctions between British citizens on account of race, color or creed; and, therefore, that it is the duty of every loyal Briton to strive to the utmost to obtain justice for these Indians."

No. 3. Resolved,—"That in view of recent events it is the duty of every loyal British citizen, by both word and deed, to manifest his disapproval of the predominant ecclesiasticism that has brought about such an unconstitutional state of affairs in this Province, particularly by refusing to vote for any candidate to the Legislature, Dominion or Provincial, who is not clear on the point of stout resistance to all sectarian laws, grants of money or immunity from taxation."

—The Germans are busy revising the text of Luther's Bible. The work was begun in 1873 and is carried on by a commission of learned men. The Old Testament, with the Apocrypha, will be finished in three years.

FOUR HUNDRED MORE CONVERTED FROM ROME.

The following persons, nearly four hundred in number, have notified Bishop Bourget of their renunciation of Romanism:—

(Signed),

Rosana Brazeau, Philomène Caron, Elie Outmet, Delina Outmet, Napoléon Charet, Josephine Gravel, Delina Charet, Cyprien Brisebois, Edmord Robert, Delima Gauthier, Veuve Philomène Outmet, Charles Parisse, Olivier Verville, Monique Portelance, Adolphe Verville, Julie Verville, Napoléon Bertrand, Domina Bertrand, Adelard Bertrand, Hypolite Brian, Joseph Cuvilier, Napoléon Brazeau, Delphine Bounet, Melvina Brazeau, Eliza Brazeau, Louise Brazeau, Veuve Marie Benoit, George Benoit, Jean Benoit, Amable Benoit, Marguerite Benoit, Ezilda Benoit, François Benoit, Edmond Bellehumeur, Adelaïde Trottier, Josephte Boucher, Edouard Bellehumeur, Célina Bellehumeur, Ezilda Bellehumeur, Marie Bellehumeur, Joseph Provost, Caroline Lefebvre, Joseph Provost, fils, Adolphe Lefebvre, Sara Lewis, Arthur Lefebvre, Laurent Giroux, Pierre Janvier, Olivier Grcux, Alexandre Giroux, Domithilde Mailloux, Treflé Groux, Joseph Boucher, Josephte Cardinal, Marie Boucher, Ferdinand Bouchard, André Riendeau, Philomène Ledoux, André Riendeau, fils, Caroline Riendeau, Ursule Riendeau, Mary Riendeau, Philomène Riendeau, Octave Laurent, Joseph Richard, Louis Brien, Joseph Rousseau, Joseph Duplessis, Jacob Robicheau, Julie Robicheau, F. X. Desormier, Télesphore Lavole, Henriette Vaillancourt, Laurent Grégoire, Philias Lavoie, F. X. Lapointe, Mary McDonald, Jean Bte. Lapointe, François Lapointe, Edouard Pigeon, Théophile Chaput, Olivier Dagenais, Philomène Dagenais, Léon Labrecque, Hermeline Labrecque, Eurère Jaquette, Marie Drolet, Lemon Parineau, Henriette Lavoie, Gonzague Gravel, Adèle Chaput, Théophile Chaput, Félix Gervais, Louis Martineau, Wilfred Gervais, Célina Blanchard, Alfred Gervais, Louise Gervais, Emile Gervais, Veuve Philomène Picard, Jean Bte. Picard, Philomène Picard, fille, Célina Picard, Alfred Picard, Philippe Gagnon, Edouard Couture, Caroline Poirier, Louise Poirier, Edouard Poirier, Eliza Poirier, Louise Lévesque, Julie Duhamel, F. X. Desormier, Henriette Vaillancourt, Joseph Larivière, Joseph Larivière, fils, Jean Benonie, Joseph Dineville, Gracia Dineville, fille, Joseph Dineville, Wilfred Legau, J. Bte. Paradis, Delina Scott, Marie Paradis, Rosalie Paradis, Josephine Paradis, Delvina Paradis, Delorme Martin, Alphonsine Martin, Alphonse Posé, Joseph Posé, Marie Martin, Olivier Bertrand, Gracia Dineville, Louis Peradis, Elmire Paradis, Philomène Beaulieu, Julien Audet, Philomène Audet, Amédée Audet, Camilla Audet, Marie Audet, Frederica Audet, Josephine Audet, Venerie Audet, Hector Audet, Nallier Audet, Anseline Lefebvre, Emilie Lefebvre, Caroline Bourdon, Louis Bronville Hector Maskouti, Joseph Rose, Arsène Griffard, Guillaume Laroux, Pierre Charpentier, Antoine Trudel, Marie Plante, Anto'ne Trudel, Louis Trudel, Laurent Trudel, Emma Trudel, Wilfred Trudel, Alexina Dugas, Delphise Bourres, Paul Verdon, Justine Bellehumeur, Zephirire Verdon, Onésime Verdon, Rosina Verdon, Delia Verdon, Denis Verdon, Dolor Verdon, Veuve Hélène Deau, Marie Deau, Jean Renaud, Philomène Belland, Philomène Renaud, Josephine Renaud, Veuve Adele Vinet, Emmanuel Coursol, Alfred Guillet, Delia Griffard, Hyacinthe Chartier, Eloise Laroche, Homère Chartier, Joseph Chartier, Melchior Chartier, Meralda Chartier, Sara Chartier, Joseph Brosseau, Cyrien Lemelin, Napoléon Renaud, Elmire Larivière, Antoine Renaud, Maxime Renaud, Virginie Renaud, Aurelie Renaud, Philomène Mariota, Félix Clément, Berenier Lamoureux, Napoléon Clément, Antoine Clément, Antoine Taillon, Elaire Taillon, George Taillon, Félix Taillon, Thérèse Taillon, Zéphirin Taillon, Jean Bte. Chesnier, Marguerite Chesnier, Delima Chesnier, Clara Chesnier, Amanda Gigueres, Arsène Roux, Auguste Texle, Emilie Renaud, Pierre Doré, Marie Lecours, Edouard Doré, Charles Doré, Pierre Doré, fils, Arsène Doré, Veuve Léocadie Lévesque, Théophile Desjardins, Zoé Brosseau, Joseph Desjardins, Délias Desjardins, Jean Renaud, François Couturier, Marie Bonnet, Veuve Elise Gervais, Michel Gervais, Alex. Gervais, Ermilina Gervais, Louise Gervais, Adeline Cathapore, Euphrine Cathapore, Alexandre Cathapore, Clarinda Simard, Honoré Fortier, Joseph Fortier, Napoléon Fortier, Joseph Foisy, David Coulombe Alphonse Carls, Henriette Valin, Alphonse Valin, Marceline Laurin, Virginis Carls, Alphonse Carls, Charles Carls, Marceline Carls, Joseph Carls, Veuve Marie Maginnis, Joseph Dardis, Pierre Dardis Rose Dardis, Louis Dardis, Adèle Lalebertie, Théophile Sibord, Aglaé Bernier, Marie Castonguay, Mathilda Davernet, John Davernet, Eléonore Robert, Caroline Stringer, Pierre Leclair, Joseph Dugas, Marie Turcot, Pierre Turco, Vitaline Labelle, François Labelle, Jean Bte. Troy, Philomène Beauchamp, Joseph Troy, Mathilda Troy, Melvina Troy, Jean Bte. Troy, fils, Célina Troy, Victoria Troy, Charles Bellemare, Pierre Boivin, Zotique Sabourin, Odilon Rigoché Aurélie Charlebois, Onfrey Rigoché, Eurèné Rigoché, Henri Pul, Leocadie Pul, Louise Pul, Melvina Pul, Ovida Pul, Simon Poirier, Flora Poirier, Simon Poirier, fils, Georgina Poirier, Delia Poirier, Maxime Poirier, Antoine Trole, Antoine Trole, fils, Jean Bte. Lapointe, Delina Lapointe, Octave Benoit, Arménie Benoit, Joseph Benoit, Victor Prost, Marie Prost, Antonelle Prost, André Shalong, Mary Grady, Mary Anne Shalong, Marie Migneron, Joseph Migneron, Louis Trudel, Marie Couture, Ferdinand Trudel, Georgina Trudel, Benjamin Brisebois, Veuve Joseph Loyer, Célina Loyer, Hector Loyer, Joseph Loyer, fils, Emilie Elmely, Marie Loyer, Louis Loyer, Edmond Loyer, Emilie Loyer, Joseph Dandurand, Emma Bourbonnais, Patrice Dandurand, Lucie Dubois, Marie Dubois, Alphonsine Dubois, Angèle Dalphé, George Dalphé, Ermildas Dalphé, Olivier Dalphé, Euphrosine Huot, Joseph Huot, —— Huot, Guillaume Lahays, Célina Gauthier, Guillaume Lahays, fils, Domilde Lahays, Melvina Lahays, Ezilda Lahays, Philomène Lahays, Napoleon Lahays, Jules Durand, Augustin Quilet, Célina Groseau, Alzarine Quintel, Josephine Quintel, Alfred Waley, Alphey Darel, Uzi Waley, Veuve Pierre Mercier, Alexandrine Mercier, Charles Lecours, Dominique Lecours, Adeline Lecours, Mathilda Lecours, Josephine Lecours, Charles Blaize, Célina Granger, Aurélie Dilinel, Célina Dilinel, Rosina Dilinel, Napoléon Dilinel, Léon Dilinel, Joseph Granger, Justina Boudreau, Louis Lajeunesse, Olive Lajeunesse, Charles Drolet, Louise Drolet, Etienne Bourget, Elise Bruncelle, Jules Blais, Louise Dumoulin, Rosana Blais, Elie Blais, Jules Blais, Adolphe Desroches, Cléophas Côté, François Fouraler, William Dilinel, Marguerite Gauvreau, Marguerite St. Pierre, Joseph Dubois, Rosalie Bresdin, Adolphine Bresdin, Julien Bresdin, Opili Bresdin, Paul Bresdin, Joseph Picard, Marguerite Dubois, Célina Picard, George Lessard, Antoine Seyeux.

C. CHINIQUY, Witness.

—In Digby, N. S., they have a novel way of lighting the streets. Weekly conversaziones are held and the proceeds of an admission fee of ten cents furnish funds for lamp lighting.

DEMISSION OF A FRENCH PRIEST.

To Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal:

MONSEIGNEUR,—After long and terrible struggles with my reason and conscience, and with prejudices formed in my education, the great and merciful God has finally gained the victory in my heart and understanding. He has severed forever the bonds of iniquity which held me to the feet of the Pope as priest of the Church of Rome.

For I desire to inform Your Lordship that, born in the Church of Rome, in France, in 1834, I was ordained priest at Paris on the 21st June, 1858, by Cardinal Morlot, and remained for sixteen years in the parish of the Mission of Saint Anne d'Amiens.

I have therefore, Monseigneur, had time to become acquainted with the theories and practices of this monstrous society called the Church, Catholic, Apostolic and Roman. And I may say, without fear of making a mistake, that if its head is upon the earth among men, its roots and feet are planted in the deepest abysses of hell.

The Church of Rome is only a vast conspiracy against all the laws of God and the dearest rights of humanity. The grand and single aim of the Church of Rome is to reign by darkness, ignorance and terror. The eldest daughter of Satan, she has learned from her father to lie with an incredible audacity. It is by virtue of her supreme cleverness for lying that she has invented the idolatrous and impious dogma of transubstantiation, by which she causes to be adored as God made daily by the hands of a servant, and by the mean of a little flour mixed with water and cooked between two hot irons.

It is also by virtue of her incomparable power to lie that the Church of Rome has invented the monstrous dogma of purgatory, from which she will only redeem souls at the price of the gold with which her blind slaves fill her treasuries.

And auricular confession! This all-powerful engine of slavery, of degradation and of immorality, is it not also the fruit of lies and blasphemies, the inexhaustible source of which is behind the blackened walls of the Vatican?

But blessed be the God of Heaven forever, in the name of the Lord Jesus! After having been, for too long a time, alas! the slave and victim of these impostures, after having not only believed them but preached them to others, the light of the Gospel has shone in upon my soul. I have discovered my errors. I have had strength to break my chains, and I came yesterday to throw myself into the arms of one of the kindest friends I have ever met on the earth, Father Chiniquy, whom the Lord made instrumental in dissipating my every doubt.

I now come, therefore, Monseigneur, to present to you the solemn act of my abjuration of the errors of Romanism, to no longer serve, know or love any but Jesus and Him crucified.

BENJAMIN OUIMET.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

MONTREAL TO MONTEVIDEO.

SIR,—We notice that you have published a letter from Messrs. Anderson, Mackenzie & Co., with reference to the voyage of the "Ellie D" to Montevideo, in which "they are at a loss to understand how their friends, Messrs. Robert C. Adams & Co., cut the voyage so short," if you will kindly publish the following *facts* they may do something towards clearing up this mystery.

Messrs. Anderson, Mackenzie & Co. state that "the 'Ellie D.' cleared from Montreal for Montevideo for, on the 31st of August in company with the bark 'Augustine' and ship 'Rock City.'" By consulting the books in the Trinity House it will be found that the 'Ellie D.' cleared on the 6th of September, and the 'Rock City' on the 7th; both towed down the river together. By actual data in our possession we find that the 'Ellie D.' discharged her pilot off Bic at half-past eight a.m. Sept. 12th, and arrived at Montevideo Nov. 4th, exactly as the captain said in his letter after a passage of fifty three days.

By the foregoing it will be seen that we have neither "slipped nor tripped" in a few days nor made an error in our addition, and that the reported quick passage is correct.

Yours truly,

ROBT. C. ADAMS & Co.

DR. CODERRE FINDS AN ADMIRER.

SIR,—Among the local items in a stray number of the WITNESS, I find the following:

"Seven hundred and eighty-four (784) persons died of small pox in this city (Montreal) in 1875," and a little below, in the same column, it is stated that "Dr. Coderre has challenged the Mayor to a public discussion on the vaccination question."

The first item was shocking to me. The idea that 784 human beings should die in a single year, in a city with Christian civilization, and with an efficient Government, from a loathsome disease for which there is an absolutely certain preventive, is horrible, and would be inconceivable if we had not heard of other similar cases within a few years. I was glad to see that Dr. Coderre, like all intelligent physicians everywhere, is awake to the subject, and is ready to tell your benighted city officers of the imperial discovery of cow-pox, and to insist that they neglect in not applying that remedy to the preservation of the health and lives of your people. I am not acquainted with Dr. Coderre, but wish him all success in every earnest effort to awaken your people to the importance of vaccination. I have had an extensive experience in vaccination, and would assist Dr. C. in his work of humanity, by giving him abundant vaccine, derived, from my own personal knowledge, that vaccination, when easily applied, perfectly safe, and absolutely certain preventive of small-pox, both in individuals and in communities. I hope Dr. Coderre will keep at work, until not only your Mayor, but also your whole city, is fully awake to this important subject.

For persons fully realize the significance of the statement that "784 persons died of small pox in one year." Let us look at it. The average number of cases of the disease to each death, according to the best authority, is four and a half. Seven hundred and eighty four deaths from small pox represent, therefore, 3,528 cases of that loathsome disease, or nearly ten new cases in your city, every day in the year 1875. It is not necessary to dwell upon the enormous amount of pain and suffering, disease and death, personal disfigurement, mental agony and grief of friends, which these figures represent.

Besides these things, which cannot be stated by figures, the prevalence of this disease to the extent it existed in your city last year, involves an actual loss of money value far greater than would be imagined by those who have not given special attention to the subject. There is the general loss from the diminution of travel and trade in the city, by no means an unimportant item; the loss of time of the sick, and of nurses and others to care for them; the expense of physicians and medicine; the loss of clothing and bedding, and expense of cleansing and disinfection; the expense of burials and of funerals, and of mourning apparel for friends; and lastly, the money value of human lives lost by the disease.

At the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Baltimore, in November last, Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia, read an elaborate and carefully prepared estimate of the money loss to the city of Philadelphia from a severe epidemic of small-pox, a few years since. According to his estimate, and it would be difficult to show where it is excessive, the actual money loss was about $1,882 for each death that occurred from small-pox. The same rate in Montreal would make the loss to the city from the 784 deaths in 1875, to be $2,827,488. There are some items of the calculation that might be less in Montreal than in Philadelphia; but you may make a liberal discount in favor of Montreal from the sum named, and it will still be large enough to show that the small-pox was a terrible loss to your city, and to prove that no city can afford to neglect to use every means in its power for the prevention of disease. All honor, then, to Dr. Coderre who, like every other truly intelligent physician, is endeavoring to arouse the people to the necessity and importance of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox.

NEW YORK.

February 10th, 1876.

A LETTER FROM REV. MR CHINIQUY.

DEAR SIR,—Let every Protestant of Canada praise the Lord,—for his mercies are great—they are above all the works of His hands!

Fifteen days ago, five hundred of my dear countrymen went to the Bishop of Montreal the solemn act of their abjuration of the errors of Popery. To-day nearly four hundred of them are making the angels of God sing the hymns of joy in heaven, by abjuring the errors of Popery, and coming also to the feet of Jesus to wash their souls in His blood.

And what is still more glorious, is that it is evident that you will see greater things before long, coming out from the treasures of the mercies of God! O my soul, bless the Lord! I will see before long with my eyes, my dear country at the feet of the Lamb, to find peace, life and liberty! The Russell Hall Church is already three times too small to contain the multitudes of my beloved countrymen who want to drink the pure waters which flow from the Fountain of eternal life. We want just now two other churches larger than Russell Hall for the converts and those whom the God of our salvation is calling into the Kingdom. The large Methodist Church of St. James street would soon be filled by the redeemed from among my countrymen if you would put it at the feet of Jesus for that grand object.

What a noble thing I present to your faith, Protestants of Canada. To put at the feet of the Saviour that large church, that He may soon fill it with those whom he has purchased with His blood. Do not be afraid of the magnitude of the sacrifice. It will not be more difficult to raise that sum than to raise a grain of sand from the shore of the sea, if you have the comprehension of what the Lord is doing in your midst, and of what is required from everyone of you in this solemn hour! But I am told that there are very few rich and great among those multitudes who come to Jesus. Yes, it is so. The old story of the Pentecost days is repeated in your midst. I can say with Paul to my dear converts: "There are very few rich among you!" But were the first converts less welcome by the apostles—were they less blessed by the Saviour because they were humble and poor? Oh no, it was just the contrary. "Go and tell John," said the beloved Saviour, "that the Gospel is preached to the poor." Was the prodigal son less welcomed by his father because he was covered with rags, starving and barefooted? Who among you can see without shedding tears of joy the good, merciful father pressing on his bosom his ragged son? Who does not feel his heart swelling when he hears the words, "Bring forth the best robe and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand and shoes on his feet; and bring the fatted calf and kill it, and let us eat and be merry!" Oh! do come and see my tears of joy, when I press on my heart these poor and dear ragged children who daily come to me from every quarter of the city. Yes, come and shed with me your tears of joy, but do not shut your ears when I cry to you: "Bring forth the best robe, for they are naked; put shoes on their feet, for they are shoeless; bring me the fatted calf, for they are hungry." Extended at the feet of the priests, during two centuries, my dear countrymen have shared the cruel fate of the prodigal son. The rapacious and haughty priests of Rome have reduced my people to the last degree of human humiliation and misery. But as it was only when the poor prodigal son found himself reduced to the last degree of human misery that he cried out, "I will arise and go to my father!" so the Canadian people—impoverished, robbed by their priests, trampled down under the feet of their priests

into America. He believed that the Opposition were to blame in that, during their term of office, they reduced the protective duties from 25 per cent. to 15 and 10, which was undoubtedly the cause, to a great extent, of the present depression.

Mr. PATTERSON said that it was apparent that the country was passing through a crisis, and he thought that the motion for the appointment of a Committee was a wise one, as it might enable them to come to some conclusion in regard to the cause of the depression. He was of opinion that it was the duty of the Finance Minister to see that no material interest of the country should suffer, as well as to see that a revenue was provided for the requirements of the country. It seemed to him that to have a protective and revenue tariff combined was an impossibility; that if they wanted an increased revenue, the tariff should be reduced from seventeen and a half to ten per cent. He considered it the duty of the Finance Minister to encourage and protect such industries as were likely to flourish in Canada.

The House then adjourned.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, February 18.

Hon. Mr. READ moved for copies of all correspondence between the contractors of the Georgian Bay Branch railroad and the Government since the date of the contract. He said that when papers were brought down it would be found that the plan would have to be changed and the road would have to be changed, and the road would cost more than was apparent by the contract; by what had appeared in the papers he had no hesitation in saying it was true the road was impracticable for railway purposes, there being stiff grades and short curves. We were told by the press that this amphibious road would require more locks to be built at French River; moreover that the contractors required to be paid ninety per cent. when the road is graded, instead of as according to the contract. He denied that the Government knew anything about the country, not having even sent a pigeon over it. Daily the scheme was coming towards that of the late Government. He hoped it would be found when the papers came down that the Government had taken steps to prevent this enormous waste of money.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL saw there were already six roads running to Georgian Bay, by the Midland, and Northern and Grey & Bruce; at any rate there were these three roads. Was there not a stretch of water travel from Georgian Bay to Thunder Bay, and communication already with Georgian Bay? There was no necessity for these roads; the only object in view was to reach the fertile section of the North West, which could already be done. He wished he could say something to induce the postponement of the building of the road.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said there was no objection to bringing down the papers. The hon. gentleman seemed to ignore the fact that there was to be a connection with Lower Canada, and that there was no back country to Canada. The Shaw canal was to open up the back country, acting on the promise of opening up Ontario to navigation at Frenchs River. The Northern Colonization road had been undertaken, and the city of Montreal had granted a million dollars. Its object in doing so was to open up the Ottawa Valley. He did not believe that the Government should intensify the depression by stopping public works as the member for Kingston desired to do. If the Government had stopped public works when the depression commenced, the public would naturally and properly have blamed them. There were only two classes of our people depressed, the mercantile and industrial, and he believed that within twelve months their difficulty would be removed.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN said the real point was, all were anxious to see communication as soon as possible with British Columbia. This Government had broken the old arrangement, and had said they would not spend one cent, where it was not absolutely necessary. Where they had roads and seaboards they were to utilize them, and save the money to build the other portion of the roads. It could hardly be urged that it was necessary to spend a large sum of money in opening up the Ottawa Valley to give communication with the Pacific, which communication already existed.

Hon. Mr. SEAD said even at the danger of offending the last speaker, he would say that there were several gentlemen who strongly opposed the expenditure of money in the Ottawa Valley. The Ottawa Valley was something, and if large sums were to be spent on the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, and in the Maritime Provinces, why should not some money be spent here.

Hon Mr. PENNY said it seemed to him inconvenient to enter into so broad a discussion upon a mere motion for papers. In this discussion we were taken back three sessions, to the reconsideration of what both Houses had resolved upon. The Mackenzie policy to build this road had passed both Houses, and in this House had been adopted almost unanimously. The next session the same gentlemen come back here and said that they had done a very foolish thing. They then passed a resolution opposing it. Was there was one resolution opposing the building of the road, and an Act of Parliament sanctioning it. As to the road itself, he did not care so much whether it ran north of the Ottawa River or not. Frequently the legislature of the Government of which his honorable friend had been a member were pledged to the construction of a road of this description, with a terminus very much like this one. The whole Province of Quebec wanted a road of this kind, and the Quebec Government desired a connection of this kind, and would be much dissatisfied if they did not get it. It was but of little consequence which side of the Ottawa it ran, but to show that a line like this was contemplated, he might say that Sir George Cartier explained it before the electors; the first proposition in regard to the Northern Colonization Railway being for a road to Hull to cross the Ottawa by a bridge, and thence proceed towards Georgian Bay. Hence there was nothing new in this branch.

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON said in all the discussions which had taken place on this matter he had never heard the question of the probable traffic raised. He did not think there would be any traffic for the road if it ever were constructed as the traffic would naturally follow the water way. It would hence have only local traffic while it lasted. The road had no national characteristics, and was only like those in Ontario, which were built by municipalities aided by Government bonuses. He did not think the traffic would be found to pay the running expenses.

The motion was carried, and the House adjourned at 5:10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, February 18.

PETITION.

Mr. GIROUARD presented a petition from 149 persons for abolishing the duty on wire.

THE ADDRESS.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE brought down a message from His Excellency signed by his own hand. Mr. Speaker read the message, which was as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for your loyal address and I rely on your wisdom and judgment to aid me in such measures as are necessary to promote the happiness and prosperity of the Dominion.

THE ESTIMATES.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT presented a message from His Excellency transmitting the Estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1877. He moved that the message, together with the Estimates accompanying it, be referred to the Committee of Supply.—Carried.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER asked when the Finance Minister proposed to bring down his Budget.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—I cannot give my honorable friend that information now, but I will give it to him as early as possible.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES said in the Maritime Provinces they had to compete with the world. At one time there was a protective duty on timber, but since then they had had free trade. Their products were now shut out of the United States, and it would be hard for them to live if, in addition to that, they had to bolster up certain industries in Ontario. He was not prepared to say whether the adoption of protection as a national policy would not be good for this country. It was not fair, however, that one class should be protected at the expense of the others. Small manufactures, such, he supposed, as we had in this country, could not undoubtedly very well compete with large ones; extensive manufacturers can produce at very much cheaper rates; possibly it may be good policy to afford some additional protection to some of those industries that would be a very good subject for a Committee to enquire into. He then referred to the generous policy of the Government of his Province in their trade relations with the United States; they had given up part of their coasting trade to the United States flag; a line of steamers is allowed to coast to Halifax and various parts of the gulf, in violation of their navigation laws; those steamers are injurious to the Government. Railroads through the Lower Provinces monopolize to a great extent the trade which should fall to their provincial vessels. He thought a great deal of information might be got from the labors of the Committee. If it were clearly shown that some small protection should be afforded in order to build up large manufactories, he would not be against giving them something of the kind, but he should prefer a national policy to protection.

SUPPLY.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, the House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Scatcherd in the chair.

Item No. 2, Governor's Secretary's office, $8,150, was passed.

The Committee rose and reported the resolution.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION DEBATE CONTINUED.

Mr. JONES (Leeds), as a protectionist, advocated increased duties on the ground that reciprocity with the United States would never be again obtained. He charged the Americans with having violated their obligations under the Washington Treaty, and contended that Canada offered better facilities for manufacturing than Massachusetts and the Eastern States, which were manufacturing centres. With a national protective policy this Dominion would become a great manufacturing nation, and whenever he got on a train he blushed for his country (laughter), because we imported all the materials used in our railways to so large an extent. He contended that we should drop other contracts, on which we were expending large sums of money, and carry out our contract with British Columbia, by building the Pacific Railroad even if it took fifty years to build.

Mr. OLIVER said it was not his intention to trouble the House with any remarks in this discussion, but it had been stated by some hon. gentleman that the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country were opposed to each other. As representing an agricultural constituency, he felt it his duty to contest this idea. He did not believe that what benefits manufacturing injures agriculture.

Mr. DE COSMOS did not think that the Committee in question would be productive of much good; he therefore proposed to offer an amendment to the hon. gentleman's motion, with the object of obtaining the sense of the House as to whether it is in favor of protection, or a revision of the Tariff, or free trade. He would make some allusions to the state of matters in British Columbia. As far as he was aware, business had been in a very healthy condition during the past year—was informed by merchants from all parts that it was never more so; also that the Dominion revenue in that point never reached so high an amount, over $500 000 between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1875. Their prosperity in proportion had been greater than in any other section of the Dominion, but he feared that the depression would reach them during the coming year unless the Government carried out the promise made to British Columbia in the construction of the Pacific Railway. That Province was the only one having the balance of trade in its favor. Its importations in the fiscal year 1874-75 amounted to $2,490,593, while its exports were $2,824,812, without counting the products in gold. In Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and New Brunswick the balance of trade was against those Provinces. He referred to the remarks made by the Minister of Justice about British Columbia during a recent election in Toronto; his statement about the population was not correct, and he (Mr. De Cosmos) gave figures to show the error which followed from that mis statement. He was in favor of a protective tariff, but not of a prohibitory one. Every nation that had risen to any manufacturing prominence had been at one stage under a protective tariff. He thought it would be sound policy to revise the tariff, and discriminate in favor of home industries. He offered the following amendment:

"*Resolved.*—That the early revision of the tariff is very desirable, and that a revised tariff discriminating to a greater degree than the existing tariff in favor of home industries and manufactures, but not unduly stimulating against other sections and industries, would be productive of great benefit to the whole Dominion."

The SPEAKER thought the hon. gentleman had not put the amendment in a shape to be submitted; perhaps the House would allow him to put in such a shape a sto be submitted.

Mr. MILLS said that the amendment, in addition to not being germane, also proposed to commit the House to the principle of increased taxation.

Mr. DE COSMOS, after further remarks from the Speaker, amended his resolution, but the Speaker still thought it was not in proper shape to be presented to the House.

A prolonged discussion followed on the subject, the Speaker finally ruling that the resolution was in order.

Mr. BUNSTER said the Americans were flooding this country with their produce, to the ruin of the interests of this Province. The farmers of British Columbia suffer more than any other Province by the Americans making Canada their slaughter market. He entered fully into the consideration of the manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests of the country.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. WOOD resumed the debate on Mr. Mills' motion, and in doing so said he was not prepared, like his hon. friend the member for Kingston, to saddle the Administration with being the cause of the bad state of trade, but thought that an intelligent enquiry might do something to solve the difficulty. He was of opinion that they ought to assimilate their tariff to that of the United States, and impose such duties as would protect the industries of the country and keep Canadian manufactures for Canadian people.

Mr. PETTEAM asked if the tariff was raised twenty-five per cent. to-morrow, would it increase the manufactures of the country? Periods of inflation and depression came as naturally as other changes, which are expected regularly, and could not be averted by any legislation whatever.

Mr. WALLACE stated his belief that the present depression was entirely due to the system of carrying on business on credit, and that the high importations, instead of being an evidence of prosperity, were an evidence of debt. Credit was a wretched offspring of a miserable system. He could not understand the logic of taxing an industry to protect it, but thought it possible to levy duty so as to stimulate and encourage the industries natural to the country.

Mr. BLAIN then moved an amendment to the amendment, to strike out the words "financial" and insert the words "manufacturing and commercial."

Mr. DE COSMOS, with the consent of the House, offered to withdraw his amendment, and the amendment of Mr. Blain was then put, against the original motion, after having stood as to be in order.

Mr. BLAIN, on speaking to his amendment, expressed himself strongly in favor of a protective tariff, and hoped the Finance Minister would bring down such a scheme as would afford sufficient protection to manufactures and industry.

Mr. MILLS rose to refute the allegations of Sir Jno. A. Macdonald that the motion was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and quoted precedents from the records of the Imperial Parliament, both in the House of Lords and Commons. He ably refuted the arguments of the hon. gentlemen opposite who were clamoring for extra taxation and a protective tariff, and concluded by hoping that the Committee would be appointed, and accepted the amendment of Mr. Blain.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD again asserted that the substance of the motion as originally put was still, to his mind, like a vote of want of confidence in the Government, though he knew well enough that such was never intended. He still adhered to the ground which he had taken at first, but as his hon. friend the member for Bothwell had accepted the amendment of Mr. Blain, which made it a very harmless motion indeed, he would make no further remarks upon it.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER suggested that the word "mining" should be added to the amendment.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL suggested that the shipping interest be included in the motion.

The motion was then amended to include the word "mining," and a lengthy discussion ensued as to the propriety of having it again further amended to include the words "shipping, lumbering and fishing." The motion, as originally amended, was then carried.

The House adjourned at 10.30.

THE ESTIMATES.

	1875-6.	1876-7.
Public Debt—including Sinking Fund	$6,810,730	$7,324,640
Charges of Management	173,163	180,611
Civil Government	922,091	894,838
Administration of Justice	534,295	608,186
Police	25,000	15,000
Penitentiaries	332,125	306,175
Legislation	608,201	640,591
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, including Census	171,180	14,500
Immigration and Quarantine	182,910	290,150
Pensions	207,684	210,238
Militia, including Dominion Forces and Mounted Police, Munitions	1,345,000	919,151
Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Income	2,791,050	1,089,859
Ocean and River Service	574,662	402,815
Lighthouse and Coast Service	532,667	385,917
Fisheries	75,400	78,820
Geological Survey and Observatories	101,050	96,050
Marine Hospitals and Sick and Distressed Seamen	78,500	65,000
Steamboat Inspection	14,200	14,650
Inspection of Insurance Companies		10,000
Subsidies	3,694,125	3,648,125
Interest	225,825	289,036
Boundary Surveys	100,000	
Miscellaneous	105,950	96,800
Collection of revenues:—		
Customs	721,520	697,591
Excise	237,500	235,800
Culling Timber	81,500	81,500
Weights and Measures	85,000	119,500
Inspection of Stamps	3,000	3,000
Adulterations of Food	10,000	10,000
Public Works	2,379,745	2,370,291
Post-Office	1,689,500	1,732,500
Dominion Lands	230,000	60,000
Miner Revenue	10,000	10,000
Total Consolidated Fund	$25,353,568	$22,882,819
Redemption of Debt	$ 318,750	$ 1,879,586
Public Works and Buildings	13,737,125	8,777,900
Total Capital	$14,055,875	$10,657,486
Grand Total	$36,409,463	$33,540,306

Of the decrease in the item of Arts, Agriculture, &c., $156,680, $100,000 is a sum voted last year for the Philadelphia exhibition, and $50,000 for the completion of the census.

Immigration and Quarantine shows a decrease of $192,760; $100,000 for the Mennonite loan voted last session, and $90,000 represents the reduction in amounts voted towards assisting emigration and meeting emigration expenses, including estimated expense of transport of Mennonites.

The Militia item shows a decrease of $395,849, of which $25,000 is to be taken from drill pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the drill and transit of the Militia, and $95,000 to be taken for the pay and maintenance of the Dominion force in Manitoba. $10,000 is the amount voted last year for improved firearms. There is a reduction of $35,000 in the cost of clothing for the Militia.

The decrease in Public Works, chargeable to income, is $1,701,200, of which the following are the principal reductions:—

Lake Superior and Red River route	$ 75,000
Toronto Custom House	78,000
Ottawa Post-Office and ground	88,000
Montreal Post-Office	93,000
Montreal Examining Warehouse	40,000
St. John Post Office	65,000
Small Custom Houses and Quarantine Stations in Nova Scotia	39,000
Custom House and Post-Office in Manitoba	25,000
Penitentiary Buildings	190,600
Harbors and Breakwater in Ontario	365,300
Quebec do	32,500
New Brunswick do	111,600
Nova Scotia do	206,000

Among the new items are:—

Guelph Custom House, Excise and Post-Office	$ 25,000
Thunder Bay Har	6,000

In ocean and river service the reduction is $171,747; and mail subsidies to steamers plying between Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and Lake Superior are to be abandoned; the $85,000 voted last session for the purchase of two steamers for lighthouse and fishery services, and $20,000 for maintenance, are dropped. The river police at Quebec to be decreased by $6,500. For the completion of lighthouses in course of construction, nearly $100,000 voted last year is not to be availed of, and in the items of maintenance and repairs—$57,643, the decrease of $46,000 covers all the Provinces except Ontario and Quebec.

There is $17,000 reduction in Dominion Lands; this is altogether in surveys, which are to be stopped. The reduction of nearly $5,000,000 in public works and buildings chargeable to capital is largely in connection with the Pacific Railway. The actual decrease on this railway is $3,440,000, of which two million dollars odd represent steel rails and fastenings.

The following is a comparative statement of expenditures for the Pacific Railway:—

	1875-6.	1876-7.
Telegraph Line and construction of Roadway	$ 1,00,000	$ 410,000
Steel Rails and Fastenings	2,000,000	
Pembina Branch	500,000	100,000
Georgian Branch Subsidy	500,000	1,000,000
Fort William to Selkirk, Red River and on mainland, British Columbia	1,750,000	1,300,000
Esquimalt and Nanaimo	500,000	
Survey and Engineering		500,000

Among other reductions in the capital account are the following:—

Library	$ 80,000
Parliament grounds	70,000
Fire walls, water service inside buildings	79,000
Intercolonial Railway	415,000
Lachine Canal	400,000
St. Lawrence Canals	940,000
Grenville Canal	200,000
Culbute Canal	40,000
Baie Verte Canal	29,000

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

Montreal Witness

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1876.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE CARLISTS are still retreating before the victorious troops of King Alfonso. A few days more, in all probability, and the insurrection will be quelled completely. Don Carlos is said to have given orders for the removal of his personal effects to an Italian town.

REFORM PLATFORMS mean various things in various countries. In Illinois, for example, it means Civil Service reform and honesty in public officials, which all countries would accept as reforms; but it also includes repeal of specie resumption and substitution of legal tender paper money. The Rag Baby seems to have come to life again in some of the Western States.

MINISTER SCHENCK, if a *Herald* special is to be credited, has tendered his resignation as American Minister to the Court of St. James, and it has been accepted. His connection, indirect or otherwise, with the Emma Mine swindle, had long since compromised him with that portion of the American public jealous of their national honor abroad.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE has just got to work for the present session. Several petitions have been presented for additional grants to denominational colleges, and it is expected this question will cause considerable trouble. This is one of the few remaining relics of the old union of Church and State, and the sooner the Canadian provinces can get rid of it the better it will be for them.

Mr. PLIMSOLL presents an admirable example of a bold and persevering philanthropist. It was owing to his burning denunciation of the cupidity of shipowners that Mr. D'Israeli introduced a Merchants' Shipping Bill at all, and now as that appears not to meet the case Mr. Plimsoll comes out again, charging that it counts the shipowner for everything and the seaman for nothing. The bill has passed its second reading.

THE POPULAR LIBERTY of which Americans boast appears to be such a very comprehensive sort of thing that the greatest criminals enjoy its advantages as well as honest citizens. Stokes' friends are making another effort to get him free, or at least get his sentence shortened, by attacking the validity of the trial. The success of other criminals in slipping through the gossamer meshes of New York law, encourage Stokes' friends to hope for the best.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE has passed a bill abolishing capital punishment, and substituting imprisonment for life at hard labor. This is the second—if not the third—time that Maine has changed its laws on this subject, and the same may be said of several other States. As they seem unable to come to a settled policy on this question, it is to be inferred that the abolition of the death penalty does not materially decrease the number of murders.

THE OPERATION OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS in Toronto reveals the facts that they are very inefficient, and under lax management. The High School Inspector states that the teachers are so sadly deficient in knowledge that they would not take third class certificates if examined by a regular board. The educational authorities consequently intimate to Archbishop Lynch that the grants to the separate schools will have to be withdrawn unless this state of things is remedied. The faults above indicated will generally be found to exist wherever education is in clerical hands.

THE PRUSSIAN RAILWAYS have been ceded to the Government, and will hereafter be conducted as public works. The measure is one of the greatest importance, and its effects will be watched with interest by other countries. The assumption of the entire telegraph system of Great Britain by the Government has proved to be a great advantage. In the United States there are not wanting those who advocate the assumption by the Government of the railway system. It is very probable that this will be one of the reforms of the near future.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT are carrying matters with a high hand. The editor of a Republican newspaper has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for attacking Minister Buffet, and several proposed Republican meetings have been prohibited. However, we must not be too ready to condemn the Government for what may appear to be undue harshness towards the Republicans, for they are the only party in France that ever held public meetings. The policy of the Government is unwise in repressing the free expression of public opinion, but it is equally so to all parties.

THE DOMINION PROHIBITORY COUNCIL have had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and laid before him the resolutions adopted at the Montreal Convention. The Premier is undoubtedly in personal sympathy with the movement, but his reply shows that the Government have no intention at present of yielding to the demands of the temperance party either in legislating directly in favor of prohibition, or of submitting the question to the people in the form of a plebiscite. This, he thought, was contrary to our ideas and institutions. It is certainly contrary to our custom hitherto, but it has yet to be shown that such a popular vote would be unconstitutional. The temperance party in Parliament would do well to press the Government to a decision on this point, and, if need be, take the sense of the House upon it. If this is a purely moral question upon which both the present political parties are divided, that is the very best of reasons why the sense of the people should be taken upon it separately. If the political parties wish to keep the temperance question out of politics they had better grant the plebiscite, otherwise a new party may arise that will annihilate them both. This country is destined to see important changes within the next decade, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic is not the only radical reform which a new party will accomplish.

REV. MR. CHINIQUY AND HIS WORK.

On our first page to-day will be found another list of nearly four hundred converts to Protestantism, accompanied by the demission of a French priest, and a letter addressed by Rev. Mr. Chiniquy to the Protestants of Canada. It is noticeable that nearly all the names in this list are those of native French-Canadians. We have never taken up the rôle of Mr. Chiniquy's apologists, but have faithfully chronicled the events of public interest in which he has occupied a conspicuous position. It is regretted by many that his style should be at times liable to be criticised even as *grossière*, or as needlessly irritating to the Roman Catholics, some of whom are thereby rather repelled than attracted. On the other hand, Mr. Chiniquy seems to be one of the most sincere, devoted and self-sacrificing preachers of the Gospel that this country has ever seen. He is a stranger to fear, though during the last two years he has carried his life in his hands. Perhaps some men would have laid less stress than he has done upon the probability of Protestants coming to the aid, in the matter of provisions and clothing, of those who should profess themselves Protestants, and in so doing shown more judgment. Among the poorer classes of people, such for the most part as those who frequent Russell Hall, these considerations would be likely to have considerable weight, particularly at a season when destitution is so great as at present. It may be, also, that he is not the most prudent almoner of the relief which the generous have bestowed through his hands. Still, these faults are of the judgment rather than of the heart. These are facts which must be placed on the debit side of the account in estimating the real value of the work Mr. Chiniquy is accomplishing. It is better that the public should know the true state of affairs, how much so ever one might wish it different. On the other hand, during the fourteen months that he has been established in Montreal he has gained the consent of nearly two thousand French-speaking Roman Catholics to a public renunciation of their connection with that Church, and an avowal of belief in "the pure Gospel of Christ." When we consider the deep-seated bigotry of that people, so carefully fostered by their own clergy that they consider it almost as much as their soul is worth even to enter a Protestant church, the significance of this fact is very striking. It is impossible for them to listen to his simple yet powerful reasoning and illustrations in exposing the errors of Romanism, and his equally simple and peculiarly impressive presentation of Gospel truth, without having the old beliefs shaken and contracting a desire for the truth. If the prejudice and bigotry of all these two thousand have been broken down, and a few of them permanently converted to Christianity, surely that is a triumph at which Protestant Christians in Canada may well rejoice. Never before in the history of this country was there so imperative a need of augmenting the ranks of those who will stand up for civil and religious liberty against the hosts who are being marshalled to make upon it a desperate and final assault. It is but too true, as Mr. Chiniquy says in his letter, that at Russell Hall is too small to contain even the half of those who would come to hear him if they could, and it is singularly defective in most needful ventilation. It may be reassuring to friends at a distance to know that Mr. Chiniquy has for his advisers and colleagues, some of the foremost men of the Presbyterian Church in this city. Rev. Messrs. Doudiet and Tanner are, we believe, associated with him in conducting the Russell Hall services. Mr. Chiniquy has also held services in the St. Joseph Street Church, which were well attended by French-Canadians, and the other French Protestant Churches are beginning to show fruits of the general awakening.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

We have to thank the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie for his important temperance speech in reply to a deputation which waited on him anent temperance legislation. He brought forward as a strong argument that the country was not ready for a temperance liquor law the great increase in the consumption of ardent spirits throughout the Dominion. If anything should spur up the country, it is this. Every year more liquor is drunk, with all its attendant consequences of crime and misery. We may be allowed to express the hope, however, that Mr. Mackenzie will not apply the same mode of reasoning to other evils, else we may soon hear that the numerous burglaries which have taken place of late are an evidence that the country is not prepared for legislation upon the rights of property, and that the large increase of insanity and disease is an evidence that the people are not prepared for sanitary measures. We doubt whether Mr. Mackenzie's appearance at His Excellency's fancy ball will be more remarkable than the position in which the above argument places him.

It is matter for surprise and regret that the friends of temperance have not more generally adopted or essayed to adopt the law for the local prohibition of the liquor traffic. The Dunkin Permissive Act has been available ever since 1864, and yet in but a small proportion of municipalities, rural or urban, have temperance men taken advantage of it. The defects which experience had revealed in that Act have been met by subsequent legislation, both in Ontario and Quebec. Wherever adopted it has been found to work with a reasonable degree of efficiency in greatly diminishing, if not entirely suppressing the terrible evils of the liquor traffic. A bare majority in any municipal corporation is sufficient to the adoption of the law, and this majority ought likewise to be adequate to compel its enforcement. Doubtless the measure requires considerable sacrifices of time and effort on the part of its friends to secure its adoption, and then a good deal of vigilance and determination to see that it is enforced—for it is by no means a self-acting law—but surely these requisites ought to be abundantly forthcoming among Christians of this age and country. There is a tendency to rely too much upon legal machinery and too little upon personal effort in carrying on the war against intemperance. One would suppose from the apparently strong temperance sentiment prevailing in Ontario and the Protestant counties of Quebec, and from the temperance efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy in the French parishes, that local prohibition would have become very general. The tenor of the speeches made at the Convention last September, was to the effect that the people were strongly in favor of prohibition, that the country was ripe for a great national measure of that kind. We are of the opinion that local prohibition might be carried in many places where it has not yet been tried if the friends of good order would but make the necessary efforts, and should the efforts fail there would be still good done by the agitation. Should every municipality try its temperance strength some important figures might be elicited. The general failure of temperance men to act, affords at present a strong presumptive proof to men not in sympathy with the cause and underestimating the general sentiment on this question, that the country does not want national prohibition. Logically arguing from appearances, they will oppose in Parliament Mr. Ross' promised attempt to secure a submission of the question to the whole country by a popular vote. Consequently the pressing duty of temperance men everywhere is to rouse themselves to a grand general struggle each in his own neighborhood. It is the temperance men and not the Government who are directly responsible for the crimes and sorrows resulting from the liquor traffic in localities where the existing law gives them power to suppress it, or where by an effort the Dunkin Act could be made law. What is wanted throughout the country is something of the spirit which seems to prevail in Winchester, Ontario, where the Christian ministers show that they realize the solemn duty they owe to God and their fellowmen in relation to this great national sin. One year ago the municipality of Winchester passed the Dunkin Act, which remained a dead letter till within a few weeks ago, when the ministers in the town nobly came to the front and themselves undertook to prosecute the violators of the law. Seven of these have already been fined and others are being prosecuted. The Council has passed a by-law, repealing the Act, and the vote was to be taken during the present month. In view of the election, these noble Christian pastors have issued the following postal card to all the electors of the municipality, and we heartily commend their action to all ministers and temperance men wherever the WITNESS is read:—

WINCHESTER, February 3rd, 1876.

To Mr.——

We the undersigned being the Executive of the Committee for preventing the illegal sale of Intoxicating Liquors in Winchester, hereby pledge ourselves to prosecute every violater of the Liquor Law against whom we can obtain sufficient evidence to secure conviction; and upon the strength of this assurance given you by us, we respectfully ask your aid and vote in favor of the Dunkin Bill at the approaching Poll. Be sure to poll your vote for the right, and preserve this card as proof of our pledge to rigidly enforce the law.

T. G. WILLIAMS, Methodist Minister.
A. ROWAT, Presbyterian Minister.
W. A. PHILLIPS, Meth. Epis. Minister.
WM. PEARSON, Methodist Minister.

A CATHOLIC'S DIFFICULTIES ABOUT INFALLIBILITY.

The painful position in which a Roman Catholic found himself upon the promulgation of papal infallibility is described in earnest words in a pamphlet which has just reached this country, entitled "Reasons why a Roman Catholic Cannot Accept the Doctrine of Papal Infallibility." To Roman Catholics brought up within the Church the responsibility of thinking this matter out is not so urgent as to one who, after serious consideration, has, like the writer of this pamphlet, deliberately chosen the Roman Catholic as the true Church. For twenty years he continued a member of it, and he gives vent to the utter dismay which surrounded him in finding that which he had supposed for so many years a solid rock, melting away beneath his feet like ice in July. He had, during all these twenty years, been taught that papal infallibility was not a doctrine of the Church; that it was an opinion of some theologians, but by others declared to be a Protestant invention. In page after page he cites the most distinct declarations or the clearest implications on the part of Catholic authorities to the effect that it is not only not a doctrine, but that it has nowhere in all the history of the Church ever been announced as such. He points out that nothing which has not always been a doctrine can ever become one. The authority for this is to the Roman Catholic absolute, and yet he is suddenly called upon to believe not only that Papal infallibility is the truth, but that it has always been the doctrine of the Church. This belief being simply impossible, he has rejected. After giving his reasons for so doing privately, with a view to having them answered, if possible, by the doctors of the Church, and meeting nothing but evasions and refusals to discuss a matter which was affirmed to be already settled, he gives his argument to the public, earnestly asking any one who can to show wherein he is wrong, and quoting in defence of his course Dr. Newman, who in his Apologia, declares that "the best prudence is not to be a coward; that the most damaging folly is to be found out shuffling, and that the first of virtues is to tell the truth and shame the devil." A very apt quotation from Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar" is used as the motto on the title page of this work;—

"Age, thou art shamed!
Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!
When went there by an age, since the great flood,
But it was famed with more than with *one man*?
When could they say, till now, that talked of Rome,
That her wide walls encompassed but *one man*?
Now is it Rome, indeed, and room enough,
When there is in it but *one only man*?"

Although a modest pamphlet this work has secured a great deal of attention in England. The *Saturday Review* devotes to it a long article in which it is praised without stint. The *Review* says: "The author is throughout peculiarly felicitous in his extracts. The following passage, quoted by him with running comments, from a political article in the Dublin *Review*, and applied to the revolution which Pius IX. is laboring to introduce in the Church over which he presides, strikes us as singularly pertinent: and it serves to illustrate the remark which the author says was made to him by an Italian priest about the English converts of Cardinal Manning's school, that 'these gentlemen have greatly simplified matters, since they have reduced the Bible to one text, "Thou art Peter," and the creed to one article, "I believe in the Pope."'"

UNFERMENTED WINE.

We have received from Mr. Raper pamphlets on the use of unfermented wine at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, recommending strongly the wine make by a chemist named Frank Wright, 68 Kensington High street, London. The object of the promoters of this article, and we presume of Mr. Wright himself, is not the development of a personal business, but the removal of an evil which at times is a very serious one in connection with the most sacred religious service. There has been case after case of reformed drunkards having the taste for strong drink rekindled at the Lord's table, and many true Christians are kept away from this ordinance either by fear of such a consequence or by conscientious scruples as to the substance in which the Lord's death is commemorated. Many efforts to provide an article which would not only satisfy the conscience but the palate having been made in vain, the wine of Mr. Frank Wright is being by temperance men urged on the attention of Christians throughout Britain as fulfilling the latter all-important requirement. The strength of custom is so great that in England most people's consciences are positively shocked by the mere proposal to substitute unintoxicating wine for the ordinary wines of commerce, as though some revered article of the faith was being assailed, and this prejudice was greatly strengthened by the unfeigned disgust with which the earlier substitutes were received. It was in vain to urge that what was used was often not wine at all. Habit with ninety-nine per cent. of men and women is stronger than reason. It was necessary to get something that was to the taste real wine. While enormous public meetings are being held over this question in England, Scotland and Ireland, and grave church courts are shaken with discussions of it, it has attracted very little attention on this side of the Atlantic. In one congregation in this city, where the matter was under discussion some years ago, the communion wine in use was submitted to an analytical chemist, himself far from being prejudiced against the use of alcoholic wine. The ingredients were found to be largely chemicals and dye stuffs, a note being appended that there might be enough of the juice of the grape in it to satisfy the conscience of the maker. Another church in this city which has probably not a member in it who is not an abstainer, still uses ordinary grocery wine. It once made an effort to use something more in accordance with the principles of Christianity, but one member declared he was not going to use raisin syrup, and there the effort ended. We presume there is no need on this continent to argue the point that fermentation is not an essential condition of the fruit of the vine, but the above facts show the necessity of the provision made by Mr. Frank Wright and those who in the United States have given attention to the same matter. It is desirable that such harmless wines should be brought within the knowledge and reach of all our Churches.

— The *Gazette* quotes with glee a liberal Catholic paper in Ontario which seems to object as much to the term Vaticanism as Mr. Power did to Ultramontanism, saying that Catholics are all Vaticanists as the other said they were all Ultramontanes. It is as we said, no name pleases them: we adopted the term Vaticanists as an exact definition of that class of not liberal Catholics who allow the clergy to decide for them in political matters, and who regard the Pope as over the Queen. The *Irishman* is quite correct in stating that all Catholics are Vaticanists in profession; but there is certainly a difference between those whom the bishop curses and those to whom he cleaves. Under the heading "A Remarkable Letter" the St. John, N. B., *Freeman* re-produces the vital portions of Bishop Bourget's last pastoral, and finds it exceedingly difficult to reconcile his utterances with its ideas as to Liberalism, but proceeds to show that Orangemen are nearly all Conservatives, making this a set-off against the Bishop's denunciation of Liberals. The spectacle of a good Catholic paper and a bishop's organ thus seeking to turn the edge and dilute the strength of as pointed and comprehensive an attack as was ever made on a great political party is suggestive of very much more diversity of opinion on religious subjects among the faithful than defenders of the infallibility dogma would have us believe. The *Freeman* is bold enough to say in face of this fearful pastoral "in no respect have the party in this country "called Liberal as yet shown any disposition "to meddle in ecclesiastical matters, to per- "secute or oppress the Catholic Church, or "to diminish the liberties it now enjoys." In contradistinction to this enunciation of Bishop Sweeny's organ, Bishop Bourget says: "What is Catholic Liberalism? What is "Liberal Catholicism? It is a false and "dangerous sentiment; it is a factious party "which conspires in fact against the Church and against civil society." His application of this to the whole Liberal party was distinct, and this is recognized in the effort of Speaker Anglin's paper to clear the skirts of its friends. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

— The MESSENGERS circulation is now 48,000, twenty-nine thousand more than at the corresponding period last year. This is an unmistakable sign of its ever increasing popularity.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

(*By Telegraph from Witness Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.

CANADIAN SHIPPING.

The discussion on shipping yesterday afternoon showed a unanimity of opinion as to Canadian vessels not being more restricted than foreign ones in British ports, but some difference as to how this should be accomplished. Mr. Mitchell wanted it by freeing Canadian ships from British legislation, and the Hon. Mr. Smith by Britain legislating for all vessels, foreign and otherwise, as Canada does. Mr. Mitchell said Britain would not do this, for fear of retaliatory legislation in foreign countries. The independence tone of Messrs. Mitchell and Mills, especially the latter, was very marked. They would, perhaps, be not very much displeased if the ties between Canada and Britain were severed at no very distant day. Their proposal that Canada should legislate for her own shipping, and that British consuls should enforce Canadian law, is certainly going pretty far, and would involve Canada bearing part of the expense of the consuls. Mr. Mills showed his usual desire to stretch the Confederation Act

MIGRATION OF WORMS FROM CANADA ORDERED.

DECISION BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

At noon on Saturday His Honor Chief Justice Dorion gave judgment on the application of "Dr." Charles Worms to be liberated. There was a good attendance of lawyers and friends of the prisoner. The latter looked rather pale as though prison life did not agree with him.

His Honor said petitioner Worms complained of being illegally detained in jail, and His Honor had accordingly issued a writ of *habeas corpus* and heard a number of objections which had been raised by prisoner's counsel. The first was that no charge of an extraditable crime was made against the prisoner before the warrant of arrest was issued. His Honor found that Newman's deposition charged Worms with forgery and also with uttering a forged deed; the charge was sufficiently stated in the deposition, if the facts justified the issue of a warrant. The second objection was that the warrant contained the words, "Well knowing the same to be forged," which His Honor thought were not necessary, yet the judge was quite at liberty to draw such an inference. The gravest objection was that the depositions were not taken before the magistrate who certified them, but His Honor, in an exhaustive review of the powers of the British Extradition Treaty of 1870, held that it was to be read in connection with the Canadian Act, and by which interpretation such certified depositions could be taken as evidence, and illustrated the necessity of taking the two acts together by supposing the case of two murderers, one of whom fled to England from the United States after the commission of the crime, and the other to Canada. Copies of the same depositions would be sent to both countries in order to procure their extradition, and it would certainly be anomalous if in the one country the prisoner could be extradited, while his accomplice went free. He successively overruled the objections that the charge by the law of Pennsylvania was only a misdemeanor; and that the offence was not forgery by that State's laws, and sustained Justice Ramsay's decision that there was a *prima facie* case against Worms, necessitating his being extradited.

Messrs. Carter and Archambault at once gave notice of intention to appeal to the Supreme Court on behalf of Worms.

SUPERIOR COURT.

END OF A HEAVY SUIT.

On Thursday in the Superior Court, Mr. Justice Rainville gave judgment in the suit taken by the City and District Savings' Bank against Mr. John Fraser to recover over $90,000. In 1871 the Bank loaned Mr. Fraser $88,000, he agreeing to repay it on the 1st of October following with interest at ten per cent.; he failed, however, to pay either principal or interest, and when the action was instituted he owed the bank $90,570. Mr. Fraser, who pleaded his cause in person, pleaded that he only agreed to pay eight per cent interest, and that he gave the bank Merchants Bank stock as security for the loan, worth at that time $117 per share, and amounting to $93,600; that the bank reserved to itself the right of selling this stock whenever it depreciated five per cent. in value without giving notice to Mr. Fraser. As the stock did decrease that amount in value, and receiving no notice from plaintiffs, he believed they had sold it, and that if he had been notified he could have sold it for $113 per share. He also alleged that it was only on account of

A THREAT

on the part of the bank, that he agreed to pay the ten per cent. interest, and that a promise was made by the bank at the same time that they would keep his stock until it rose in value, which promise they violated, and further that his promise to give two per cent. additional was obtained from him by false pretences. The Court held that the bank's action was well founded and gave judgment in its favor for the full amount, Messrs. Judah and Wurtele for the bank.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A GAS EXPLOSION BURNS ONE MAN FATALLY AND ANOTHER SERIOUSLY.

Mr. Timothy Dwayne, gasfitter and plumber in St. Hyacinthe, has lately been engaged putting in a steam-heating apparatus, and in refitting the gas works connected with the large college in that city, and which are situated in a small building adjoining the institution. On Wednesday morning about nine o'clock, he went down into a retort about nine feet deep and two feet square, to arrange some of the works, but finding that he had no light, and fearing to soil his suit of clothes (he intending to go a journey), he came up, and an old French-Canadian descended into the retort, and struck a match to give himself light. A loud explosion followed, and a column of flame rushed out of the tank, reaching to the ceiling nine feet above. Mr. Dwayne, at the risk of his life, leaned over the edge of the tank and grasped the Frenchman, pulling him out, but burned in a shocking manner. The poor fellow's skin and clothes were burned off, and the doctor stated he could not live. Mr. Dwayne's chest, head, arms and hands were also fearfully burned, and he will not be able to be about for many weeks. Father Gendreau, of the College, was in the room at the time, and speedily got a hose to bear, putting out the flames. No one was aware that any gas remained in the tank, which, it appears, had been settled in the bottom. Two of Mr. Dwayne's brothers do a boot and shoe business on McGill street.

THE PROTECTIVE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this Association held Thursday afternoon, Mr. Henry Lyman in the chair the report of the delegation to Ottawa was made by the Chairman. They had received no intimation of what Government intended to do, but the impression was that the general seventeen and a half per cent. list would be raised—probably to twenty per cent.

Mr. BENJAMIN asked if Government had desired to know the nature of the Association?

The CHAIRMAN said that it had. The delegates called it the Industrial Association, and said it was a voluntary association representing a large number of industrial men and considerable interests. The Ministry was desirous of knowing who were members and the amount of capital represented. The delegation promised to supply information on this point. The delegates had also had a conversation concerning the exportation of hemlock bark from this country; they maintained that the forests were being destroyed and that Government should impose a duty on hemlock bark exported. They also suggested that the number of ports of entry should be reduced, in order to secure more efficiency in the collection and imposition of duties. It was decided at yesterday's meeting to secure as many signatures to petitions to Parliament as possible, and to have a public meeting in Ottawa on the subject.

ROYAL ALBERT BRIDGE.

On Thursday a meeting was held in the office of Mr. Legge, C.E., for the purpose of consulting as to the advisability of building the Royal Albert Bridge and petitioning the Government on its behalf. There were present amongst others Hon. John Young, Messrs. R. J. Reekie, John Rankin, Alex. W. Ogilvie, William Angus, Edward H. Goff, Richard White, N. A. Smith, A. Hibbard, Morin, Hudon and Marler, representing the Seminary.

Mr. REEKIE was appointed Chairman, and Hon. JOHN YOUNG explained the object of the meeting. When the railways from the south shore of the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, and Montreal to Kingston, Toronto, &c., &c., were commenced, it became evident that a railway bridge across the St. Lawrence, to connect both banks, became a necessity for the trade of the St. Lawrence valley; hence the Victoria Bridge was projected and completed. On the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Montreal, and from Montreal up through the valley of the Ottawa, a railway is commenced, and will shortly be completed and extended, so as to connect the Georgian Bay and Sault St. Marie at the foot of Lake Superior, and thus tap the North Western States at that point; hence another bridge across the St. Lawrence, passing from the Ottawa valley round the east of the mountain, has become an imperative necessity to connect these northern roads with those on the south side of the St. Lawrence.

He was aware that the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange were inimical to the bridge, and it was not known what the Harbor Commissions would do in the matter. He was glad that there was opposition to it, because it was his experience that every good project was strongly opposed. There was no doubt that the proposed railways would be built, but they would be of little use without the crossing. This bridge would shorten the distance of roads from the Ottawa Valley, and in that direction several miles. The Victoria Bridge soon would not be any way able to accommodate the trade which must shortly cross the river at this point. Now, as many as one hundred and ten trains have crossed the Victoria Bridge in a day. He moved a resolution to the effect that a bridge extending across the river by St. Helen's Island was a necessity.

It was seconded by Mr. MORIN, and carried.

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. HUDON, seconded by Mr. HIBBARD, that Parliament be petitioned for a charter, and that the matter be placed in the hands of Mr. Jette in the House of Commons, and Hon. Mr. Ryan in the Senate.—Carried.

A Committee consisting of the Chairman, Hon. John Young, and Messrs. Rankin, Morin, Hudon and Dr. Schmidt, were appointed to procure the charter, and take what means they considered fit for the success of the undertaking.

Telegrams and letters from several gentlemen apologizing for their absence, were read, and the meeting adjourned.

MONTREAL NEWS.

—Judge Dunkin is recovering from his late illness, and will shortly proceed on a tour to Europe.

—It was the St. Anne's postmaster who after embezzling money from registered letters cleared out; he was Secretary-Treasurer of the village council, and leaves things mixed.

—The Mayor of St. Henri has applied to the Provincial Government for a squad of the Provincial Police to be stationed there during the work of enlarging the canal.

—The Church of England has established a French Mission in Montreal under charge of Rev. J. J. Roy. Services will be commenced next Sunday evening, between Nos 687 and 689 St. Joseph street, opposite the Canada Marine Works.

—We are informed that since the discovery of a coal mine in New York State, near the boundary line between it and Canada, south-east of Cornwall, a gentleman is thinking of prospecting a certain valley in Huntingdon County, to see if the valuable deposit does not exist in this Province as well.

—Mr. Belanger, of coal-oil contract notoriety, sticks to his charges against Ald. Desmarteau, and denies that the transactions were personal matters between Mr. Lamoureux and he; the $200 note was to be given in case he got the whole contract; if half the contract only $100; he got only half the contract, but because he did two weeks' service for the whole town, Lamourenx demanded $200.

—We have received from the House of Commons the Reports on Inland Revenue, Trade and Navigation, Public Works and Militia. The way they do business at Ottawa is in striking contrast with that of our slow and cumbrous Quebec Government, which generally keeps Parliament waiting till it is half through before bringing down the Blue Books.

—Several French-Canadians whose names are the same as the names of some of those that have appeared in Mr. Chiniquy's published lists of converts, have made application in the Police Court for the arrest of that gentleman on the charge of libel, but as yet their applications have not been granted by the Magistrate. A statement to the effect that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of the publishers of the WITNESS on the same charge is totally unfounded, as no complaint has been lodged against them.

—On Friday Mr. Jones, the agent for the Low Moor Iron Company in Canada, was cross-examined in regard to his having supplied inferior iron to the Portland Locomotive Works Company. He stated that not being able to get all of one brand he had sent the Company with its knowledge, some Scotch iron. Noah Holland was further examined and testified to having received several letters from the Low Moor Company to the effect that it had placed the matter concerning the alleged forgery of their stamp by Mr. McDougall in the hands of their New York agents.

MISSING.—It is stated that Mr. A. C. Sutherland, of the firm of Sutherland & Fleming, of this city, is missing, owing, it is alleged, to a desire to escape from the harassments of law suits arising out of a patent for cook stoves, which he was foolish enough to purchase from some American speculators.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER.—At the regular annual meeting of the Royal Scarlet Chapter, held in the Orange Hall, No. 81 St. James street, on Wednesday evening, the 16th instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Comps. David Grant, (County Master), W.C. in Com.; William Johnson, Ex. Co. in Com.; James Knox, Chaplain; John Porter, Treasurer; J. T. Mcorehouse, Scribe; Edward Lapthorne, Herald-at-Arms; J. D. Armstrong, Outward Herald.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION — The number of entries for this Province is 300, the lumber and manufacturing interests being well represented. Beautiful show cases in which the goods are to be displayed are being made for a number of exhibitors who have spent considerable sums of money in order that they may make an attractive show. At the office of Mr. Stevenson, the secretary of the Quebec Advisory Board, a meeting of that body was held yesterday afternoon, when Messrs. Kay and Popham reported that a fine collection of pictures and works of art had been made and that they would make an attractive feature in the Canadian department of the exhibition.

A GOOD-LOOKING ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION.—Mathias S. Brown, a good-looking young man, lately out from England, was on Thursday morning brought before the Recorder charged with drunkenness. From the evidence adduced it appears that Brown is respectably connected in England, but owing to his intemperate habits, has been sent out to this country, his friends agreeing to supply him with $1,000 annually, in quarterly payments of $250. On last Wednesday morning, Brown received $250 from England, and with this started for a tavern, where, in a short time, he spent over $50, treating "all hands and the cook," some of these treats amounting to $8 each. The keeper of the boarding-house where Mr. Brown has lately been stopping, hearing of the way things were going on, obtained a warrant for Brown's arrest in order to prevent him from squandering all his money. Before the constable arrived at the "canteen," Brown had charged his base of operations and repaired to another tavern, not far off, where he was standing treat for all who would drink. When poor Brown was brought to the Police Station he had but $90 remaining out of the $250 which he had in the morning. Thursday morning, when brought before the Recorder, he appeared much cast down, and consented, at the urgent request of His Honor, to deposit the balance of his money with the St. George's Home, where he has agreed to stop in future. He was fined $1.50, and left the Court in charge of the keeper of the Home.

WITNESS BUILDING.

(*To the Publishers of the Witness.*)

SIR,—I see by the WITNESS that parties are willing, or talking about getting up a fund to build a house for the WITNESS. I fully approve of the project; I will give from $1 to $5 or more if required. I have been a constant reader of the WITNESS since the first number. It has many good qualities; we cannot do very well without it. It has some bad qualities also; for instance, you insert anonymous communications against decent, honest men, and also against companies. The WITNESS should be above receiving or inserting anonymous letters; if anybody has aught against anybody, let him put his name to it like a man; if he is ashamed to put his name to it, depend upon it there is something wrong. However, I suppose, you are the best judge in these matters. At all events, let a committee be appointed to arrange and look after this. Say you will accept it, and in three months, I believe, there will be $60,000 or $80,000 gathered. I am an old man; I will soon be going "home;" there is no improvement about Montreal I would as soon see accomplished as to see the WITNESS placed in a comfortable and substantial house of its own. You may rely on me to be on hand with my mite when required, for I am a Scotch PRESBYTERIAN.

Montreal, Feb. 16th, 1876.

—It is suggested by some of the friends of the Montreal WITNESS that they should build an office, to be presented to the proprietor of that live Protestant journal. The suggestion is a good one, and the object is not without precedent in this country. The building occupied by our leading journal—the *Globe*—was built, furnished, and presented by the Reformers of the County of York, to Mr. George Brown; and we feel quite confident that Mr. Dougall, of the WITNESS, is doing as good service to the cause of Protestantism, and is as worthy of recognition by the great Protestant element of Canada as was Mr. G. Brown of the recognition of his party.—*Orange Sentinel.*

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, February 21.

—Greenbacks bought at 12¼ @ 00 dis. American silver bought at 10 @ 00 dis: British do at 10 @ 00 dis. Small do at 15 @ 00 dis.

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

FINANCIAL.

The money market was quiet to-day. Exchange, 109⅜ to 109½; money is easy at the old rates. Gold Drafts on New York are steady at from ⅛ to 3-16 premium. Sterling Exchange in New York $4.86. Gold in New York 113¾. Specie decrease $2,459,700. Shipments to-day, $400,000.

The Stock Market was quiet this forenoon with the following sales:—16 Commerce 120½; 10 Western Assurance Co. 95; $1,000 Harbor 6's per cent bonds, 104½.

Sales at the Open Stock Exchange—10 Bank of Montreal at 185¾; 3 Merchants' Bank at 95.

The state of trade during the past week has been marked by the same inactivity which has characterized it during the former part of the season, excepting in one or two small departments, which have been awakened into life through indications of better business. Remittances may show a very slight improvement, but certainly our merchants have not as yet experienced that relief which was anticipated from the better state of affairs which it was said had been inaugurated in Ontario. Some of our largest dry goods firms are "resting on their oars," feeling no disposition to push sales; and in some cases travellers have not yet been sent out, which facts would indicate the belief that business for this year, at least, will be conducted on a pretty safe basis. In gents' furnishing, &c., more animation is reported, and several comparatively large firms in this line of business are actually busy. The excitement existing in the grocery trade during the past week has subsided and a feeling of depression has followed, due perhaps to doubts in the minds of our merchants as to whether the duties will be increased after all. This speculative movement in groceries has, however, added largely to the Custom House receipts both here and elsewhere. There have been several not unanticipated developments in the Iron and Hardware trade since our last review in the shape of financial embarrassments, which have caused two houses at least to call meetings of their creditors. It is now anticipated that the trade has passed through its worst stages, and no further developments of public importance are anticipated in it during this trying season. The produce and provision markets remain very quiet with no transactions of any importance except in flour, which has changed hands at prices previously reported. The most noticeable activity is manifested in superior extra at from $5.10 to $5.20; extra $4.85 to $4.95; spring extra $4.50 to $4.55, and strong bakers' $4.65 to $4.75. Dressed hogs have advanced about 75 cents during the week, and are now quoted at from $8.25 to $8.50, with small receipts at these prices. The *Herald* believes that "the prospects of the lumber trade are becoming more and more encouraging", and expects that the "business in this very important department of Canadian trade will be considerably larger and more remunerative than for some time past." As will be seen from the selections from the *Economist* recently published, as well as from the state of the Liverpool markets, the wheat market throughout the kingdom is dull with a tendency to decline, and holders of wheat are more disposed to realize at quotations.

DRY GOODS.—There are no changes to report in this branch of trade during the week. The dry goods men are acting with caution, and as the importations are small it is anticipated that at the end of the season stocks will be well reduced, while a very safe, although comparatively small trade, will have been done.

WOOL.—Manufacturers are waiting to receive spring orders, and few purchases will be made, and these with great caution, before they ascertain the demands of the country for manufactured stock. In Canadian wool, pulled super is worth in the West from 27c to 28c, and fleece from 30c to 32c. No transactions.

PETROLEUM.—There has been a moderate business doing during the week at previous prices.

FIREWOOD.—During the past fortnight, when the state of the roads and weather permitted, the *habitants* have brought considerable quantities of firewood to the city on sleighs; but the consumption is small, and the prices, especially of inferior wood, are low, nor is there any likelihood of improvement for many months to come. The following are the prices per cord delivered anywhere in the city:

LONG.—Maple, $7 25 to $8; Birch, $7 to $7 50; Beech, $6 25 to $6 75; Tamarac, $6 to $6 50.

SHORT.—Maple, $6 75 to $7 25; Birch, $6 to $7; Beech, $6 to $6 25; Hemlock, spruce, balsam, and other kinds of soft wood, $4 to $5.

COAL.—The coal business is very quiet at present, not much being wanted and prices remain without any change. There is a pretty general expectation that the price of coal will not rise much, if any, before navigation opens; consequently, while money is scarce, people do not care to buy more coal than is required for present wants. The following are the prices per net ton of 2,000 lbs delivered:

Lehigh and Lackawanna, store are	$9 00	to	$3 50
" " egg "	8 50	to	8 63
" " nut "	8 50	to	9 00
Scotch Steam	9 00	to	9 00
Scotch Grate	7 25	to	7 50
Lower Ports Grate	7 00	to	7 25
Newcastle Smith's	7 50	to	8 00
Welsh Anthracite	8 00	to	8 25
Inferior Smith's	6 50	to	7 00
Screenings	3 50	to	4 00
Peat	4 20	to	0 00
Coke per chaldron	4 00	to	0 00
Charcoal hard, per bushel	0 25	to	0 30
Do soft "	0 20	to	0 25

HIDES AND PELTS.—Business is at a standstill, and there is no change to report in prices; although, holders appear to be more ready to realize at old quotations.

Hides No. 1 per 100 lb	$7 00	@	0 00
No. 2 do	6 00	@	0 00
No. 3 do	5 00	@	0 00

Sheepskins, 90c @ $1.10.

LEATHER.—There is no enquiry for harness or rassets; rough is wanted. Slaughter and Spanish sole are both very dull with an easier feeling. Measured leathers are quiet and unchanged. Waxed upper and splits are more enquired for, but sales as yet are light. Grained upper is scarce and wanted.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B. A. ₱ lb	.22	@	23
do do do No. 2 B. A	.00	@	20
No. 1 Orinoco	.22	@	22
No. 2 do	.00	@	20
Zanzibar Spanish Sole, No. 1	.21	@	00
do do do No. 2	.17	@	20
Buffalo Sole, No. 1	.20	@	21
do do No. 2	.18	@	19
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1	.22	@	25
Waxed Upper, light and medium	.30	@	32½
do do heavy	.30	@	32
Grained do	.32	@	35
Splits large	.20	@	28
do small	.18	@	21
Calf-skin (30 to 36 lbs)	₱ lb 55	@	75
do (20 to 29 lbs)	.50	@	65
Sheep-skin Linings	.22	@	30
Harness	.22	@	28
Buffed Cow	₱ foot 13	@	16
Enamelled Cow	" 18	@	19
Patent Cow	" 19	@	19½
Pebbled Cow	" 12	@	16

RAW FURS.—There will be no change to note until annual sales of general furs commence in London on the 13th of next month. In the meanwhile the prices quoted are simply nominal with no business doing.

Beaver ₱ lb	$1 75	@	$2 00
Bear, Black, large each	8 00	@	12 00
Bear, Black, small	6 00	@	7 00
Fisher	5 00	@	7 50
Fox Silver	25 00	@	60 00
Fox, Cross	2 00	@	5 00
Fox, Red	1 25	@	1 60
Lynx	1 50	@	1 75
Marten, Dark, Labrador	7 00	@	8 00
Marter, Pale	1 25	@	1 50
Mink, Dark Prime	2 50	@	0 00
Mink, Dark 2nds	1 50	@	2 00
Otter, fine dark	8 00	@	10 00
Muskrat, Fall	12	@	15
Muskrat, Winter	20	@	23
Muskrat, Spring	27	@	30
Racoon	25	@	60
Skunk	20	@	50

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Improvement can scarcely be looked for in fact or theory. As if the failures of last week were not sufficient, they are supplemented by two more this week, neither firm, however, finding it necessary to go into the hands of the official assignee. One firm will try to pay in full, *minus* the interest, in time extending from five to twenty-four months, with no security except a small surplus that probably would be left if the property were sold. The other firm propose dropping two-thirds of their liabilities and paying the one-third in from six to fifteen months, giving security for the last half. This is a sinking of foreign capital certainly disastrous in remit to the solvent trade of the country. $240,000 is said to be the discount line that one of these houses got from various banks, and the defence of the banks for pursuing such a course would be interesting to see. It is supposed now that the trade is weeded, and that failures and compromises are at an end.

Notwithstanding the disasters of the week, more business has been transacted, and will continue to increase with the season.

Eglinton and Clyde	21 00	@	21 50
Carnbroe	21 50	@	22 00
American	24 00	@	26 00
Summerlee and Calder	22 00	@	23 00
Langloan and Gartsherrie	22 00	@	23 00
Coltness	22 50	@	23 50
Hematite	30 00	@	31 00
BAR, per 100 lbs:—			
Scotch and Staffordshire	2 25	@	2 30
Best do	2 50	@	2 60
Swedes and Norway	5 00	@	5 50
Lowmoor and Bowling	6 50	@	7 00
CANADA PLATES per box:			
Glamorgan and Budd	4 25	@	4 50
Garth and Penn	4 25	@	4 50
F. W. and Arrow	4 50	@	4 60
Hatton	4 25	@	4 40
TIN PLATES per box:—			
Charcoal, I. C	8 25	@	8 50
do I. X	10 25	@	10 50
do D. C	7 25	@	7 50
Coke, I C	7 00	@	7 25
14 x 20, 25c extra.			
Tinned Sheets Charcoal Best No. 26, 13c.			
Galvanized Sheets Best Brands No. 28, 9½c to 10½c.			
Hoops and Bands ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	3 25
Sheets, best brands	3 25	@	3 35
Boiler Plate, ordinary brands	3 25	@	3 50
" " best do	3 75	@	4 75
Russia Sheet Iron, ₱ lb	0 14	@	0 15
Cut Nails, 2 D Lath	4 75	@	0 00
do 2½ to 4 Shingle	3 95	@	0 00
do 5 D to 10	3 45	@	0 00
do 12 D and larger	3 15	@	0 00
100 keg lots, 5 per cent. discount.			
Cut Nails, Patent Chisel Pointed, 25c extra.			
Pressed Spikes	4 25	@	5 00
Shot, Canadian do	7 00	@	7 25
LEAD:—			
Pig, per 100 lbs	6 50	@	7 00
Sheet, do	6 50	@	7 00
Bar, do	6 50	@	7 00
STEEL:—			
Cast, per lb	0 12	@	0 14
Spring, per 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 00
Sleighshoe Steel	3 75	@	4 00
Tire do	4 00	@	4 20
Ingot Tool	0 22½	@	0 24
Ingot Copper	0 22½	@	0 23
Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs	4 50	@	4 75
Proved Coil Chain, ⅜ in	6 00	@	6 25
Anchors	0 07	@	0 08
Anvils	0 10	@	0 12
Iron Wire, per bdl	2 50	@	2 90

GROCERIES.—The excitement which existed during the end of last week and the beginning of this respecting the tariff has been succeeded by a feeling of depression owing to doubts as to whether there will be any changes in the way of addition to present duties; there has been an absence of speculation and orders from the country have fallen off.

TEAS.—Soon after the date of our last report, there were additional large sales, principally of Japans. The little enquiry that now exists is confined to this description. However, as buyers are disposed to await further developments respecting the tariff, and as stocks are large, and holders willing to sell, the results have been less firmness and diminished business. We repeat last week's quotations, but these are rather nominal, except for the finest kinds, which are scarce, having been largely disposed of in New York at relatively better prices than offering here. Except an enquiry for green teas under 30c, these and blacks have been very dull and difficult to move even at present low rates.

COFFEE.—The expectation of additional duty somewhat stimulated this article in the early part of the week, and induced an increase to the stock; otherwise there is no change, except the lull in the demand.

SUGARS.—Whites as last quoted. Stocks of these and of American yellows have been augmented by recent large importations. Imported yellows in good supply, and somewhat weaker, owing to a further decline in Britain, where they are now unprecedentedly cheap. Syrups are somewhat easier, and the demand for the season is not as good as usual. They are about one cent per gallon cheaper.

FRUIT.—Layer raisins $2 25 to $2 40; Valencias, 8c to 8½c, and very light demand; Seedless, 10c to 10½c; Sultanas, 13c to 14c. The two latter are scarce. Currants are firmly held at from 6¾c to 7¼c. These high prices seem to restrict business. Prunes, 4c to 5c; Figs, 9c to 12½c, as to size of package and quality. Soft Shell Almonds, 12c to 14c; Hard do, 14c to 15c; Filberts 7c to 8½c; Walnuts, 11c to 7½c, according to quality. Canned fruits plentiful, and difficult to sell.

SPICES.—Black Pepper, 11½c to 12½c; White do, 15c to 22c; Pimento, 9c to 10c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, 75c to $1; Mace, 90c to $1; Cassia, 16c to 18½c; Ginger, 21c for unbleached Jamaica; 24c bleached do.

CHEMICALS, &c.—Bi-carb Soda, $3.87½ to $4.00; Sal Soda, $1.50 to $1.60; Alum, $2.25; Blue Vitriol, 7c; Epsom Salts, 2c; Saltpetre, $7.50 to $8; Brimstone, 2¾c; Sulphur, 3½c; Madder, 10c; Indigo, 65c to 75c; Extract Logwood, 12½c to 17c for the different sizes.

RICE, &c.—Rice selling in a small way at $3.75 to $4; Sago, 6c to 7c; Tapioca, 6½c to 8c; Arrowroot, 15c.

OILS.—Coal somewhat dearer, 62½c to 65c; seal, 55c to 70c, and 75c for steam refined.

FISH.—Moderate sales of herrings at from $5 to $5 25 for choice; green codfish scarce, $7 50 to $8 for draught; $5 to $6 for barrels. Too soft description of dry cod to cheapen, say $5 to $5 75.

SALT.—Coarse, 65c to 70c; factory filled, $1 25 to $1 50. Scarcely any demand.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The flour market was without animation this forenoon, and there are no changes to report. There was only one transaction, 100 Strong Bakers' at $4.75. There appears to be some enquiry for dressed hogs, but they are scarce and no transactions are reported, although they would probably bring from $8.75 to $9. The flour receipts are 700 bls.

WHEAT—Rcts 1,200 bush. All grades are nominal.

COARSE GRAINS.—Barley, rcts 24,000 bush; 57½c, nominal. Peas, rcts 100 bush; 89c, nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, Mess, inspected, $22 to $22 50; Thin Mess, $21 to $21 50. Lard, in pails, 14c; in tubs, 13½c. Dressed Hogs would probably bring from $8 75 to $9. Butter, rcts, 84 pkgs, at from 16c to 20c.

ASHES.—Rcts, 24 bbls. Pots, ca ier, at $1 62½; Pearls, $4 95 to $5. Nominal.

LEATHER.—Rcts, 77 rolls.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—(*To W. J. Patterson*)—Market for Wheat weak and likely to decline; some holders propose slight concession.

MONTREAL KITCHEN MARKET.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—There was a large number of farmers and market gardeners attended the markets, and produce was plentiful, especially potatoes, which sold at 40c to 45c per bag; turnips were also cheaper, being from 35c to 45c per bushel; carrots are scarce, and the price is advancing, being 50c to 60c per bushel; cabbages are $1 50 to $1 75 per barrel; there was a large quantity of oats on the market, but the demand was good and prices are without change, being from 75c to 90c per bag; Buckwheat was plentiful, selling at 50c per bushel; Barley at 55c per bushel; Peas at 90c per bushel; Beans at $1 40 per bushel; Beef in quarters was abundant, with higher prices for such as was fresh-killed; the price of forequarters was from $4 to $6 per 100 lbs; hindquarters from $5 50 to $7 75 per 100 lbs; there was very little pork on the market, the price is from $8 50 to $9 per 100 lbs. Poultry of all kinds was abundant and lower in price, especially for frozen geese and fowls; Turkeys from 11c to 14c per lb; Geese, 8c to 10c per lb; Fowls, 10c to 12c per lb. Butter in tubs was plentiful, and the general price of it was 17c per lb; anything approaching to good butter brought 20c per lb, while in one case inferior butter was sold as low as 14c per lb; inferior to common print butter is from 20c to 30c; superior print butter is 35c per lb; packed eggs were 25c to 30c per dozen; eggs in bulk 30c to 35c per dozen; new milk is about 2c per lb, and frozen cream from 13c to 15c per lb. There is no change in the retail prices of butchers' meat as yet, although the price of beef cattle is advancing.

Fresh Meat.—Sirloin and Rump steaks, 12c to 15c per lb; round steaks and rib roasts, 10c to 13c do; chuck ribs, 9c to 10c do; necks, 7c to 8c do; veal, 9c to 12c do; mutton, 8c to 10c for forequarters; 10c to 13c for hindquarters; suet, 10c per lb.

Pork.—Briskets salt ribs, fresh roasts, leaf lard and sausages, 12c to 13c per lb; Bologna sausages, 18c per lb; Lard, in pails, 14c, per lb; do, retailed by the lb, 16c. Pig's heads and feet 5c. do.

Fish.—Mackinonge, 4c per lb; Cod, 5c per lb; Halibut, salmon trout and doree, 15c do; Speckled trout, 12c do; Salmon salted, 10c to 12c do; Whitefish, fresh and salt; Sturgeon, pike, and smoked haddock, 10c do; Haddock, codfish, flounders, and sea bass, 5c to 6c per lb; Herrings, salted and fresh, 25c per 100; Skinned perch, 25c per dozen; Soft eels, 50c to 40c per pair.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, 30c to 50c per peck, or $2 75 to $3 50 per barrel; Oranges, 25c to 30c per dozen; Lemons, 25c to 40c per dozen. Malaga grapes, 25c to 30c per lb.; Cape Cod Cranberries, 60c per gallon, or $14 per barrel; Celery, 35c to 60c per dozen heads; Rhubarb, 20c per bunch; Lettuce, 10c per head; Parsley and Green Mint, 5c per bunch.

VIGER CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—This market presented an animated appearance to-day, owing to the number of people who attended, but the supply of cattle, except milch cows, was small; the greater number of cows were of inferior quality, and such sales of this kind as were made in the forenoon were from $25 to $34 each, but there was a much better demand for good country cows or for those approaching to extra quality. The highest price paid for a cow to-day was $55; her calf (four days old) was sold for $2 more. One individual stated that he got $60 for a cow, but the purchaser said that the price was only $48; probably the truth lay about half way between their statements; another cow was sold for $53, and a very pretty, smallish sized heifer for $37. There was a fair supply of calves on the market; good ones selling from $5 to $10 each.

There were about 30 sheep and lambs on the market, but they were not of extra quality, a lot of ten head were sold for $5 each, and another lot at $4 50 each.

There were about a dozen beef "critters" on the market, and the price asked was rather high, as the supply of beef cattle from the west has been very small this week; one pretty good fat cow was sold for $38, or about 4c per lb. live weight.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(*Specially Reported for the Witness.*)

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—Flour in fair demand; Extra on the spot sold at $4 50 f.o.b, and a lot outside at equal to $4 40 here; Spring Extra would have brought $4 15. Wheat inactive, and No. 1 Spring not worth over 99c f.o.c. A car of No. 1 Fall tagged sold at 98 06 f.o.b. Oats steady, sold at 33c on track. Barley and Peas dull and nominally unchanged. Hogs scarce and worth $7 75 to $7 90. On street Fall sold at $1 01; Treadwell and Spring at 99c; oats at 31c to 35c; peas at 70c, and barley at 62c to 83c.

SYDNEY IRON ORE.—On Saturday last the first shipment of ore that ever entered Toronto arrived by the Toronto and Nipissing railway (10 tons). The ore is from the Sydney iron mines, and is of the kind called magnetic oxide. The shipment will be succeeded by others during the season of sleighing, and will amount to some hundreds of tons. It will remain on the docks of the T. & N. R. R. until spring, when it is intended to be shipped to Cleveland as a test.

NEW INSOLVENTS—ONTARIO.—W. S. Hickson, St. Thomas; S. White, Petersborough; D. F. and H. McPherson, Lancaster; F. Wilford, Tecumseh; C. Gehl, Formosa; L. F. Stark, Chatham; R. G. Little, Stratford; S. & J. Turner, London; Thos. Allan, Whitby; John Lee, St. Catherines; Archibald Pringle and S. W. B. Cuthbertson, Kincardine; James Cbown, Kingston; D. Ferguson of Douglas and J. M. Campbell of Perth; E. E. Heath, Bloomsburg; A. S. McLennan, A. E. Davies, Stratford; P. A. Hudon, Ottawa; J. M. Eakins, Stratford; H. Skerk and S. M. Bannerman, St. Thomas. *Writs of Attachment*, A. Metcalf and C. Levy.

THE CORN TRADE.—The grain markets are quite without firmness; if prices are maintained, which is only decidedly the case with the better kinds, it is rather from the absence of sales than from any demand more than arises from absolute necessities. As regards foreign wheat, the supply remains excessive, and will be so for some time, owing to large recent importations; though the quantity on passage has lately dwindled to some extent, it is still a matter of great surprise that present prices here should be found high enough to attract the really large shipments which continue to be made. It is understood that much which comes from America is shipped thence at a loss; the scarcity of money, and badness of credit in Russia, and other sources of supply, may also explain the rapidity of shipments from many other parts of the world, from which it would result that reserves in the producing countries are being trenched upon. The damp weather at home has deteriorated the condition of home-grown wheat, and checked farming operations. Barley is reported from many districts to be largely sown in the place of wheat.—*Economist, Jan. 29th.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TOWARD THE *WITNESS* BUILDING FUND.

An Episcopalian	Montreal	$ 20.00
W. Peacock	"	1.00
Henry Lacroix	"	5.00
J. H. R.	"	100.00
John McLean	Elora, Ont	1.00
E. McManus, Perthier en haut, Q		2.00
Messrs Parker	Montreal	25.00
		$154.00

PROMISED.

Rev. E. Morrison	Cumstown, Ont	$ 1.00
John Miller	Ulverton, Que	5.00
Henry Phillips		100.00
Thos. Ecroyd		50.00
T. G. Bailey		10.00
A Subscriber		1.00

DR. HOWE AND LAURA BRIDGMAN.

(Continued.)

If the reader bears in mind the remarks offered in the former volume on the subject of the signs used for proper names by the deaf-mutes, which names are based upon their visual perceptions, he will be interested in hearing how this difficult matter can be managed by one who is both blind and deaf. The report, which we now follow, affords curious and unexpected information on this point. It seems that when Laura meets a person, she makes a peculiar sound, which she calls that person's *noise*. "This sound, is for one a chuckle, for another a cluck, for another a nasal sound, for a forth a guttural, &c. These are the signs or names which she affixes to each person, and they are known to those who are intimate with her

"When they speak to her of such or such a one, she makes his 'noise;' and these noises or names have become so intimately associated with the persons, that sometimes, when she is sitting by herself, and the thought of a friend comes up to her mind, she utters his 'noise,' as she calls it, that is, what is to her his name. Now, as she cannot hear a sound—as she never attempts, like deaf and dumb persons, to attract the attention of others by making a sound, it follows that, impelled by the natural tendency of the human mind to attach signs to every thought, she selects the natural vehicle for the expression of it, and exercises the vocal organs, but without any definite view of producing an effect."

It is added that she laughs aloud, and more naturally than most deaf persons; and that her laughter is very frequent. This is not always an agreeable sound; but no attempts are made to check it, as it is conceived that her pulmonary organs might suffer from the want of that exercise which other persons obtain in speaking aloud.

At the date of the report Laura had made great progress in her education; the mode and character of which will be best estimated by a few anecdotes which we cull from its pages.

It was very difficult at the beginning to make her understand figures of speech, fables, or suppositious cases of any kind. If any sum in arithmetic is given to her, the first impression is, that what is supposed did actually happen. For instance, when her teacher took an arithmetic to read a sum, she asked, "How did the man who wrote that book know that I was here?" The sum given her was this: If you can buy a barrel of cider for four dollars, how much can you buy for one dollar? Upon which her first comment was, "I cannot give much for cider, because it is very sour."

She formerly talked as little children do, without using pronouns, but now she employs them freely, and her appreciation of them is proved by the fact, that in talking with little Oliver, who is still in the very rudiments of language, she uses the third person, and says, for instance, "Laura is glad," when to another she would say "I am glad."

She has a keen relish for knowledge, which, mingled with a little self-esteem, would perhaps impel her to greater effort than would be consistent with health, if care were not taken to prevent it. One day she had been left in the library while we were gone to church; in the evening she appeared fatigued, and complained of being unwell; she was asked where she had pain, and she said, "In my head; I slept one hour to-day, and then studied very much in books, and thought very hard." Upon enquiry, it was found that she had got hold of a *Latin* book printed in raised letters, and had been puzzling over it, and worrying about it.

She asked the meaning of many words which she remembered, as *sol, son, eel*, &c. It was explained to her that it was in the Latin language; upon which she asked if "the doctor knew Latin:" "if Sophia knew Latin:" and learning that some others were as ignorant of it as herself, she was comforted. She understands that different nations use different languages, and was very much pleased at learning a few words of French.

Words are to her always signs of something definite, and are taken in their literal sense: for instance, she supposed for some time after hearing about the generic word *smith*, that black-smiths were all *black* men, and silver-smiths *white* men. Like other blind persons, she forms an idea (vague of course) about colors: she thinks that black is a dirty color, and that the ground is black: another says that black is rough, while white is smooth, &c.

If she is told the name of a person, as Mr. Green or Mr. Brown, it excites a smile or an expression of surprise. So when she meets a name as *Oxford* or *Plymouth*, she discovers a sense of the ludicrous in the unwonted use of the term ox, mouth, &c.

She continues to form words analogically; for instance, having learned the word *restless*, she said one day when she felt weak, "I am very *strongless*." Being told that this was not right, she said, "Why? You say *restless* when I do not sit still." Then, thinking probably of adjectives formed from nouns by adding *ful*, she said, "I am very *weakful*."

At other times, her home questions manifest shrewdness, and show that she will not be put off with the simple affirmation of others. Her teacher talking with her one day about her doll, told her it could not feel: that flesh and skin had feeling, but not kid and wax. "But," said she, "why cannot man make flesh doll?" This question was answered by another. "Where would he get his flesh?" "Take from cow," said she. Immediately afterwards, talking of horses, she said, "Did you ever pat your father's horse on face?" Yes. "Was he happy?" Yes. "Did he smile?" No. "*Then* how did you know he was happy?"

In the Asylum, Laura was under the particular tuition of a lady, who kept a journal, some extracts from which are given in the report. They are interesting, as may be seen by the following specimens:

"When I went to Laura after the recess, she said, 'I was very much frightened. 'Why?' 'I thought I felt some one make a great noise, and I trembled, and my heart beat very quick.' She asked me if I knew any *crazy* persons; then altered it to *crazy*, then to *crazy*. I asked her who gave her the new word *crazy*. She said, 'Lirena told me about crazy persons, and said she was [once] crazy. What is *crazy*?' I told her that crazy persons could not think what they were doing, and attempted to change the subject: but she immediately returned to it, and repeated the question. 'Have you seen crazy people?' I told her that I saw a crazy woman walking about; and she said, 'Why did she walk? how could she think to walk?' (She detected here the imperfection of her teacher's definition.) I told her they were sometimes sick, and became crazy; she said, 'Who will take care of me if I am crazy?' I laughed at her, and told her she would not be crazy. She replied, 'I said if.'" On this Dr. Howe remarks in a note: "Let any one who has questioned the possibility of her forming a correct conception of this difficult word *if*, look at this form of expression, and find therein an answer."

"February 3rd. Gave Laura examples in Numeration, in hundreds and thousands, which she performed very well, and enumerated correctly until she had the number 8500, which she wrote 80,50; she hesitated, and said, 'I think it is wrong,' and enumerated, but it took her a long time to find how to alter it,—when she at length succeeded, she said, 'I was very sad not to know.' Laura asked what cups, and plates, and saucers were taught her the word 'crockery;' 'what are rings?' taught her 'jewellery;' 'what are knives and forks?' taught her 'cutlery,' &c. Next she got her workbox for me to tell her of what it was made; told her about the pearl with which it is inlaid, and the name of the wood,—rose; she asked of what the doors were made; told her pine; she asked, 'Why are pine-apples pine?' She wanted to know who made the brass hinges. She talked about her locket, and wanted to know what color it was under the glass; told her it was black—'How can folks see through black?'

"In the afternoon she went to the school-room an hour, while a number of gentlemen were there. She amused herself by asking what the denominators were after millions; at last she set down a row of types the whole length of her board, and enumerating it, found it was eighty quintillions,—she asked, 'What people live eighty quintillions of miles off?' and said, 'I think it would take ladies a year to go so very far.'

"February 17th. Laura succeeded in solving five or six questions this morning. One was to find the age of a man, in which I gave her the time he had lived in several places. She said, 'He lived in many places, I am not sure why—why?' She asked a great many questions about the party to which I went last evening, as how the ladies knew when to come, &c.; taught her the word *invitation*, she asked, 'Why did I not go?'—told her she was a little girl. She said, 'Doctor says I am tall;' but she was quite reconciled to it when I told her that the other blind girls did not go. She talked of her walk yesterday; she was much amused by walking on the snow that was crusted over, but not quite enough to bear; when she broke through, she would scream with delight, and pull me after her. She was quite puzzled to find the reason, and I told her if she would remember to ask me, I would tell her this morning.

(To be Continued.)

Family Reading.

A FARMER I WILL BE.

I am a hale and hearty boy,
As one would wish to see,
And often, though a little chap,
I think, what shall I be
Mechanic, merchant, sailor,
Ah, none of these for me.

Chorus:

If ever I should be a man. If ever I
Should be a man. A farmer, a farmer,
A farmer, I will be. A farmer a farmer,
A farmer, I will be.

All scenes of nature I admire,
None else so smiling seem,
The shady nook, the flowery grove
And little silver stream;
But those who lead a city life,
These beauties seldom see.

I love to look at pleasant fields,
I love the balmy breeze,
I love to hear the little birds,
All warbling in the trees,
And those who live a country life,
Such things as these may see.

I love to furrow up the ground,
And cultivate the soil,
I love to see it springing forth,
The good and luscious spoil;
For fields of wheat and corn, indeed,
I dearly love to see.

I would not be a doctor,
The sick to cure or kill;
I would not be a lawyer, no!
To talk against my will;
I may not be a preacher,
Tho' I like him of the three.

E. R.

CHEMISTRY FOR GIRLS.

Something that every woman should read. This is properly styled a utilitarian age, for the enquiry, "What profit?" meets us everywhere. It has entered the temples of learning, and attempted to thrust out important studies, because their immediate connection with hard money profits cannot be demonstrated. There is one spot, however, into which it has not so generally intruded itself—the female academy—the last refuge of the fine arts and fine follies. Thither young ladies are too frequently sent, merely to learn how to dress tastefully and walk gracefully, play, write French and make waxen plumes and silken spiders—all pretty, but why not enquire "What profit?"

I take my pen, not to utter a dissertation on female education, but to insist that young ladies be taught chemistry. They will thereby be better qualified to superintend domestic affairs, guard against many accidents to which households are subject, and perhaps be instrumental in saving life. We illustrate the last remark by reference merely to the study of poisons.

The strong acids, such as nitric, muriatic and sulphuric, are virulent poisons, yet frequently used in medicine and the mechanic arts. Suppose a child in his rambles among the neighbors should enter a cabinet shop, and find a saucer of aqua fortis (nitric acid) upon the work-bench, and in the sport seize and drink a portion of it. He is conveyed home in great agony. The physician is sent for, but ere he arrives the child is a corpse. Now as the mother presses the cold clay to her breast and lips for the last time, how will her anguish be aggravated to know that in her medicine chest, or drawer, was some calcined magnesia, which, if timely administered, would have saved her lovely, perchance her first and only boy. Oh! what are all the bouquets and fine dresses in the world to her, compared with such knowledge?

Take another case. A husband returning home, on a summer afternoon, desires some acidulous drink. Opening a cupboard, he sees a small box, labelled "salt of lemon," and making a solution of this, he drinks it freely. Presently he feels distress, sends for his wife and ascertains that he has drank a solution of oxalic acid, which she had procured to take stains from linen. The physician is sent for; but the unavoidable delay attending his arrival is fatal. When he arrives, perhaps he sees upon the very table on which the weeping widow bows her head, a piece of chalk, which, if given in time, would certainly have prevented any mischief from the poison.

Corrosive sublimate is the article generally used to destroy the vermin which sometimes infests our couches. A solution of it is laid upon the floor in a tea-cup, when the domestics go down to dine, leaving the children upstairs to play; the baby crawls to the tea-cup, and drinks. Now what think you would be the mother's joy if having studied chemistry, she instantly called to recollection the well ascertained fact, that there is in the hen's nest an antidote to this poison? She sends for some eggs, and breaking them, administers the whites. Her child recovers, and she weeps for joy. Talk to her of novels—one little book of natural science has been worth to her more than all the novels in the world.

Physicians in the country rarely carry scales with them to weigh their prescriptions. They administer their medicines by guess, from a teaspoon or the point of a knife. Suppose a common case. A physician in a hurry leaves an over-dose of tartar-emetic (generally the first prescription in cases of bilious fever), and pursues his way to another patient, ten miles distant. The medicine is duly administered, and the man is poisoned. When the case becomes alarming, one messenger is dispatched for the doctor, and another to call in the neighbors to see the sufferer die. Now there is, in a canister in the cupboard, and on a tree that grows by the door, a remedy for this distress and alarm—a sure means of saving the sick man from threatened death. A strong decoction of young hyson tea, oak bark, or any other astringent vegetable, will change tartar-emetic into a harmless compound.

Vessels of copper often give rise to poisoning. Though this metal undergoes but little change in a dry atmosphere, it is rusted if moisture is present, and its surface becomes covered with a green substance—carbonate or protoxide of copper, a poisonous compound. It has sometimes happened that a mother has, for want of knowledge, poisoned her family. Sourkrout, when permitted to stand for sometime in a copper vessel, has produced death in a few hours. Cooks sometimes permit pickles to remain in copper vessels, that they may acquire a rich green color, which they do by absorbing poison.—*E. Thompson, D. D., in Church Union.*

MEETING OF MOODY AND SANKEY.

It was at the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Indianapolis, that Mr. Sankey first met Mr. Moody, in connection with whom he was destined to such great success. During the Convention a prayer-meeting was appointed for seven o'clock in the morning, in the church adjoining the Academy of Music, where the Convention was held. The meeting was led by Mr. Moody. When Mr. Sankey entered he found the singing in the hands of a worthy old man, who was dragging through a long-meter hymn in a slow and solemn style—worshipful enough, it may be, to those who are accustomed to that kind of singing, but inexpressively dull and heavy to a man like Mr. Sankey. The meeting dragged like the singing. Everything was in long meter and slow time. No sooner had Mr. Sankey appeared than some one who knew his capacity invited him to lead the singing for the remainder of the meeting; and under his direction so great a change came over it that what began with heaviness ended with delight. At the close some one introduced him to Mr. Moody, whose first salutation was:

"Where do you live?"

"In Newcastle, Penn.," was the reply.

"Are you married?"

"Yes."

"How many children have you?"

"One."

"I want you."

"What for?"

"To help me in my work at Chicago."

"I cannot leave my business," said Mr. Sankey.

"You must," said Mr. Moody. "I have been looking for you for the last eight years. You must give up your business and come to Chicago with me."

Mr. Sankey replied that he would think and pray over the matter and see what the Lord would direct. It seemed no small matter for him to resign his profitable situation, break up his home, go to a strange city, and unite his fortunes with a man of whom he knew so little, but whom he understood to be wholly given to the work of the Lord, and ready to go at a moment's notice anywhere in the world on a mission in His name. He talked the matter over with his wife, to whom the cross seemed especially heavy. But at length, feeling that the invitation from Mr. Moody was a call from heaven, he determined to go to Chicago for a week at least and labor with him, hoping the Lord would there more clearly indicate His will. Before the close of the Convention they held one meeting together in the open air, in the streets of Indianapolis. Mr. Moody preached and Mr. Sankey sang, and the good results which followed seemed to indicate that the Lord would be pleased to have them join company, and work together. Their week in Chicago was so much blessed, and their spirits clave to one another in such Christian love and fellowship, that Mr. Sankey determined to break off all connection with the world, and to join his ardent brother who, he felt, was specially appointed of God to labor among the masses of people not generally reached by the ordinary means of grace.

During this week they worked together in church, in Sunday-schools, in saloons and drinking dens, speaking and singing as occasion served; and in all these various labors their souls were refreshed, and good was done. This was about six months before the great fire, which occurred in October, 1871. That great calamity, which overwhelmed the whole of that portion of the city where Mr. Moody's mission had been located, so deranged his plans that he went for a tour to the Atlantic coast, and Mr. Sankey returned for a time to his family in Pennsylvania.—*D. L. Moody and his Work.*

MILLIONNAIRES AND THEIR MONEY.

A millionnaire who does not allow his property to run to waste, who regulates its careful investment, who refuses the aid of his great name and great wealth to doubtful or delusive enterprises, who gives to deserving charities and resists impostors, makes a safe and valuable citizen. The immense power in his hands, which might be used to endless moral or commercial disorder, is ranged on the side of order and is used cautiously and well. It is a vast influence in favor of stability in human affairs, a constant lesson to all men that in this world each one must stand up for himself. A great estate of thirty or forty millions, held largely in property, having a stable value, and administered without caprice or severity, is a great balance-wheel in a community.

But is there not a higher duty attached to so great a power? Is not the millionnaire who guards his huge property like the apple of his eye, making shrewd and cautious investments here and there, giving moderate sums now and then to charitable and religious objects, but leaving it in a great bulk to his family, a good deal like the servant who hid the one talent in a napkin? Has that power been used as much as it might have been for the good of mankind? In short, has any man a right to leave his eldest son twenty or thirty millions of dollars.

It is easy to imagine the heir of this huge fortune starting back in indignation and crying out: "Hands off! This estate is the fruit of the labors of my grandfather and the savings of my father. It is theirs because they earned it. It is theirs because they have by it honestly. It is theirs because they have made it an instrument of good, and not of evil. They have done their duty to the world. I shall strive to follow in their footsteps, holding the estate as a trust, which I am faithfully to execute, and transmitting it to my children, that they may transmit it to theirs."

One minute, sir. The same logic that applies to the poor or to the moderately rich does not apply to you. You have a vast sum of money in your possession, for which you have actually no use. You put it into houses and make more: you put it into railroads, and make more: you put it into lands, and make more; but each addition only swells it to a greater bulk than before. You cannot, by any possibility, increase your comfort or your pleasure with it, or the comfort or pleasure of those about you. A small proportion would do that, and all the rest is merely a surplus, which, with machine-like regularity, is adding to itself. The man who has twenty millions cannot eat more oysters, or drink any more wine, or wear any more clothes than the man who has one million. Even his charitable gifts are but a drop in so great a bucket. Why should he cling to a fortune which so much exceeds the wants of himself and those about him: and why should he seek an increase to his property, which can only mean an increase to his cares?

If you would know what might be done with five millions, see what has been done with Peter Cooper's three-quarters of a million. This sum, a mere bagatelle to an Astor or a Rothschild, has made an oasis in a worse desert than that of Sahara. It has placed an education in art, in almost all the higher branches of knowledge, at the disposal of every Bowery boy in town, as well as his Bowery sister. Three-quarters of a million furnishes free instruction in social and political and applied science to 2,000 men and women, boys and girls, drawn from the darkest regions of the east side of New York, and books and newspapers by the 1,000 to 1,500 more. It furnishes a school of art to 200 girls and women and a school of telegraphy to 100 more. The good such an institution has done is incalculable; the good it will do is incalculable.

If you would know what $10,000,000 could do, see what has been done with George Peabody's $8,000,000. The white slave of London and the black slave of the South alike owe their emancipation—the one from squalor and misery, the other from ignorance dark as night—to his generous hand that signed their writ of freedom. The lodging-houses for the London poor, which now hold 6,000 persons, were built for $2,500,000. The Peabody Institute was founded with $1,000,000. The cause of education in the South was promoted by the gift of $3,500,000. Then there were gifts of all sizes, sent in all directions: $10,000 to the little town of Thetford, Vt., for a public library; $25,000 to Kenyon College; $60,000 to Washington and Lee University; $30,000 to the Phillips Academy; $200,000 to the Peabody Institute at Peabody, and $50,000 for another at Danvers; $150,000 for the Peabody Museum at Salem: equal sums to Yale and Harvard: and so on. Yet when he came to die it was found that he had $5,000,000 left, and, so far from being one of those sham philanthropists who endow great institutions and load them with their own names, and leave their own families poor, he left most of these $5,000,000 to his relatives. He was not only a philanthropist, but a gentleman.

A thousand ways suggest themselves in which such a gift might be used so as to benefit society, not to demoralize it; so as to uplift it, not to lower it. Libraries, hospitals, observatories, cheap and healthy homes for workingmen, free schools for the trades, scientific schools, endowments to strengthen colleges already strong, decent and adequate asylums for the blind, charitable institutions of all kinds and degrees—the imagination fairly runs away with the millions. And would the man who earned the delicious pleasure of doing these things be any poorer than he was before? He would never know it, except by a slight shrinking in the totals of his income or in the estimates of his wealth. It would not diminish one iota his own personal fortune. It would merely reduce certain figures on paper, which can have no more real meaning to him than the letters on signboards to the careless stroller of the streets. Still it would be a sacrifice to a man proud of his millions. Only a great, generous soul could ever resolve upon it, and only a firm will could carry it out. When shall we have a rich man who will also be great?—*Demarest Lloyd, in N. Y. Independent.*

SCIENTIFIC & SANITARY.

Origin of the Spices.—Nutmeg is the kernel of a small, smooth pear-shaped fruit that grows on a tree in Molucca Islands, and other parts of the East. The trees commence bearing in their seventh year, and continue fruitful until they are seventy or eighty years old. Around the nutmeg, or kernel, is a bright brown shell. This shell has a soft scarlet covering, which, when flattened out and dried, is known as mace. The best nutmegs are solid, and emit oil when pricked with a pin. Ginger is the root of a shrub first known in Asia, and now cultivated in the West Indies and Sierra Leone. The stem grows three or four feet high, and dies every year. There are two varieties of ginger, the white and black—caused by taking more or less care in selecting and preparing the roots, which are always dug in winter, when the stems are withered. The white is the best. Cinnamon is the inner bark of a beautiful tree, a native of Ceylon, that grows from twenty to thirty feet in height, and lives to be centuries old. Cloves—native to the Molucca Islands, and so called from resemblance to a nail. The East Indians call them "changkek," from the Chinese "Techengkia," (fragrant nails). They grow on a straight smooth-barked tree about forty feet high. Cloves are not fruits, but blossoms gathered before they are quite unfolded. Allspice—a berry so called because it combines the odor of several spices—grows abundantly on the beautiful allspice or bay-berry tree, native of South America and the West Indies. A single tree has been known to produce one hundred and fifty pounds of berries. They are purple when ripe. Black pepper is made by grinding the dried berries of a climbing vine native to the East Indies. White pepper is obtained from the same berries, freed from their husk or rind. Red or cayenne pepper is obtained by grinding the scarlet pod or seed-vessel of a tropical plant that is now cultivated in all parts of the world.

Resuscitation.—Midwinter and midsummer are alike favorable to drowning accidents, and in view of the present skating season we print the following very plain directions from the Massachusetts Humane Society: 1. Lose no time. Carry out these directions on the spot. 2 Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils. 3. Hold the body, for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe. 4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest. 5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief, it will not slip. 6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing, forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them to the full capacity of the chest. Remember that this is the most important step of all. To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some firm substance, under his shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast-bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person. 7. Rub the limbs with the hands or with dry cloths constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm. 8. As soon as the person can swallow, give some warm coffee or tea. 9. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours. —*Christian Union.*

Insanity in Massachusetts.—Dr. Walker of the Insane Asylum in South Boston, is not very cheering in his statements about the increase of insanity. He says that, notwithstanding the large additional accommodations which will be afforded by the completion of the new State asylum at Danvers, two years hence, there will be by that time enough patients to fill that, and crowd to their utmost capacity all the other asylums of the State. If this statement is, as we suppose it is, based upon facts, it indicates such a rapid increase of insanity as should alarm the community, especially those who are the leaders, teachers and directors of the people. Our modern pace is terrible, and we need a great revival of religion to moderate it.—*Congregationalist.*

—Dr. Alexander Ecker, a professor at Freiburg, Baden, has written a suggestive paper entitled "Remarks upon a fluctuating character in the Human Hand." If the question were asked in a small company, Which finger of the hand is the longer, the index finger or the ring finger, the fourth? few would be able to answer without looking at the members, because it appears they vary in different individuals. By experiments it has been proved that, among negroes, the majority had the ring finger the longer: while among Europeans, no conclusions have yet been arrived at. The same difference exists among celebrated statues and pictures: in the Dying Gladiator, the Venus de Medici, the index is the longer: in the Apollo Belvidere there is no appreciable difference: while in the extended hand of a powerful man by Albert Durer, the ring finger is the longer. The longest and least mobile finger is the middle one: the shortest, and most mobile is the thumb or pollex: next in order of mobility come the little finger, the ring finger, and, lastly, the index, or forefinger.

—Mr. Edward Martin, of Weston-super-Mare, has just invented a plan for giving medicated ice. Everyone who has nursed a child with scarlet fever knows how distressing the threat symptoms are, and how important it is to administer a gargle, and at the same time how impossible it is to use one, or even the spray which is sometimes tried instead. At the same time there is nothing which the poor little sufferer takes so readily as ice. So Mr. Martin puts sulphurous acid, or chlorate of potass, or solution of chlorinated soda into water, converts the liquid into ice by means of a freezing mixture, and gives the ice to the child, who takes it eagerly.—*Bristol paper, Eng.*

AGRICULTURE.

PLASTIC INSTINCT OF HENS.

Since the philosophers and naturalists have taken more to observation, and less to speculation about animal instincts and faculties, the subject has gained in interest. For one thing it is clear that they have not the fixed and unalterable character attributed to them by the books. "Animals can learn what they did not know by instinct, and forget the instinctive knowledge which they never learned, while their instincts will often accommodate themselves to considerable changes." Mr. Spalding, in England, has done more than any one else in our days to make this clear. Mr. Romanes, in Scotland, has followed this up, in a recent number of *Nature*, with an account of some curious experiments. To hatch duck's eggs under a common hen is a well-known practice, and successful, though the hen has to set a week longer than on her own eggs. Mr. Spalding tried to find out how the hen would take to a shortening of the process.

"Two hens became broody on the same day, and I set them on dummies. On the third day I put two chicks a day old to one of the hens. She pecked at them once or twice, seemed rather fidgety, then took to them, called them to her, and entered on all the cares of a mother. The other hen was similarly tried, but with a very different result. She pecked at the chickens viciously, and both that day and the next stubbornly refused to have anything to do with them."

Mr. Romanes takes up the investigation, and the following accounts are condensed from his narrative. Spanish hens, it seems, will rarely set at all, but one of his "sat on dummies for three days, after which her patience was exhausted. However, she seemed to think that the self-sacrifice she had undergone merited some reward; for, on leaving the nest, she turned foster-mother to all the Spanish chickens in the yard. It is now four weeks since this adoption took place, but the mother as yet shows no signs of wishing to cast off her heterogeneous brood, notwithstanding some of her adopted chickens have grown nearly as large as herself." But the best story is told of an old Brahma hen, of much experience, to whom Mr. Romanes gave a peafowl's egg to hatch. This would not only require a week longer than an ordinary chick, which almost any hen gives into with a brood of ducklings, but the pea-chick has to be cared for much longer than the common chicken, and the object was to see how the instinct, or whatever it be, would deal with the peculiar state of things.

"The result was very surprising, for the enormous period of 18 months this old Brahma hen remained with her ever-growing chicken, and throughout the whole of that period she continued to pay it unremitting attention. She never laid any eggs during this lengthened period of maternal supervision, and if at any time she became accidentally separated from her charge, the distress of both mother and chicken was very great. The abnormal degree of pride which the mother showed in her wonderful chicken was most ludicrous, but I have no space to enter into details. It may be stated, however, that both before and after the separation, the mother was in the habit of frequently combing out the top knot of her son, she standing on a seat or other eminence of suitable height, and he bending his head forward with evident satisfaction. This fact is particularly noteworthy, because the practice of combing out the top-knot of their chickens is customary among peahens." Did the son teach his mother how to do it? It should be added that a repetition of the experiment the next year with another Brahma was a dead failure, for she deserted her family at the time when it was natural for ordinary hens to do so, and in consequence the brood of pea-chickens perished.

There is a queer story about some orphan young ferrets placed under a sitting Brahma hen, which took good care of them, combing out their hair with her bill just as hens generally comb out the feathers of their chickens, frequently stopping, however, "to look with one eye at the wriggling nest-full with an enquiring gaze expressive of astonishment." We share the old hen's feeling as we read the narrative.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Geese.—Where the farm homestead is adapted for geese, where there is proper restraint on the swine, there is nothing pays better for keeping on a farm than a gander and three geese. Some have as many as four or five geese with one gander, and the feathers from the young ones when killed are valuable without cruelly picking live ones. When there is a comfortable coop with choice of nests, and there is nothing to disturb them, geese will generally raise ten goslings each on an average; but if brought to a fresh place in the spring, or gander or geese are changed, they seldom do well the first season. They are very long-lived and will last any farmer's time on a farm. Some people are ignorant of the habits of domesticated geese and suppose they will only breed in pairs; others think the picking alive to be very economical, whereas the poor, miserable wretches never do much else but supply a few feathers, while those who have fine heavy breeds and manage them so as to sell the young ones fat at the right season make a handsome income without stripping them while living.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Pruning.—There are four grades of pruning; first, the nib of the thumb nail, and if always done in time, no other would be needed. Secondly, with the pocket knife, which must be used on shoots of one year's growth, while yet small, when they will prove supernumerary. Thirdly, the removal of small limbs an inch in diameter, the wounds soon healing over and requiring no special protection. And fourthly, last, and not to be resorted to except when trees have been badly neglected, sawing off large limbs, the wounds of which need the protection of paint, grafting wax, or other covering. The first is to be preferred, and can well be used when the owner or gardener can frequently examine young trees; but in its omission, the second is nearly as well: the third will answer; and the fourth is a reluctant necessity.

Summer Fallowing.—This practice is gradually and deservedly falling into disuse. Farmers are beginning to find by experience that there are other methods of cleaning the land and getting rid of weeds that are equally effective, and less costly. The plowing and cultivation which are found useful in cleaning foul land can also be made equally useful in producing a crop at the same time, if the right crop is selected, and the proper culture bestowed. For the loss of time needlessly incurred in summer fallowing there is neither reason nor excuse, as we intend to show hereafter. The farmer's land is his capital, and if he expects to succeed in his business he cannot afford to be carrying over idle capital from year to year for a purpose that may be equally effected in another and better way. The amount of loss incurred by this practice is much greater than we suppose, and it is quite time for farmers to look into it.

Manuring for Profit.—That liberal manuring is essential to prosperous farming is universally conceded, and yet there are few farmers, even at the present day, who fully comprehend the importance of plant-food and the money value that belongs to it when rightly used. Though barn-yard dung stands by common consent at the head of all manures, yet experience has proved that its value is often greatly increased by the addition of other fertilizers. This point, though too commonly overlooked, is immensely important. The best result in manuring is nearly always obtained from a variety of kinds, provided they are well selected and rightly combined. In fact it is becoming continually more evident that animal dung and commercial manures are mutually dependent on each other for the fullest development of their fertilizing power.

Keep Cattle Well Fleshed.—It is cheaper to keep animals in constantly good condition than to allow them to become lean, and then again attempt to fatten them; so land that is kept in good heart from the start, always returns a greater profit to the owner during a series of years, than if allowed to become exhausted through want of system in farming or the waste of manure.—*Exchange Paper.*

DOMESTIC.

Doughnuts.—Half-pint of sweet milk, half cup butter (scanted), one cup of yeast, salt; flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon. Mix them at night. In the morning roll out and let them rise until very light, and drop in hot fat. They are very nice, after they are fried, to roll them in pulverized sugar.

Crullers.—One cup of sugar, one cup of buttermilk or sour milk, three tablespoons of melted butter, one egg, one teaspoon of saleratus; flavor with nutmeg; a little salt; mix as soft as possible, and cut any desired shape. Have your fat hot. If a piece of raw potato be peeled and thrown in the fat, it will keep the crullers from burning.

Potato Soup.—One quart of milk, six potatoes boiled and peeled, one-quarter pound of butter, season with pepper and mash the potatoes very fine, and, while mashing, add the butter, and salt, and pepper: pour in gradually the milk, boiling, stir it well and strain through a sieve; heat up an egg and put in the tureen: after the soup is strained heat it again, as it cools in straining.

Charlotte Russe.—(Superior.) One quart rich sweet cream, four eggs, half package Coxe's gelatine, quarter of a pound of powdered sugar. Beat yolks and sugar together. Add whites beaten stiff. Whip the cream light and smooth: flavor with vanilla. Stir altogether, and strain in the gelatine thoroughly dissolved. Serve in glass dish: ornamented with lady-fingers or macaroons, or pour into a dish lined with sponge-cake.

Boston Cream Puffs.—One tumblerful of water, one-quarter pound of butter, one and a half tumblers of floor. Boil the water and butter together, and stir in the flour while the mixture is boiling hot. Take it from the fire to cool. When cool add five eggs, one at a time, mixing well, add one-half a teaspoonful cold water. With a tablespoon drop the above on tin pans to bake. Let the oven be very hot. The cakes must remain in fifteen minutes. Do not open the oven door. If you do your cakes will be flatter than wafers. Cut a small opening in the side of each cake, and with a teaspoon put in the following mixture: One-half coffee cup flour, one of sugar, two eggs, two tumblers of milk. Beat the eggs, flour, and sugar together, stir them into the milk while boiling until thickened and smooth.

[For the Witness.]—Dutch Cheese.—Take a tin pan full of good thick milk; set it on the stove: put two or three nails or other bits of iron under the pan to prevent the milk from burning on the pan; let it remain a few minutes; then with a knife cut it in checks of about an inch square, so that the whey can come up and separate from the curd. When it comes to a scalding heat it is done. If over heated the curds will be hard and dry; if not enough, it will be too soft. Have a square of five-cent cotton cloth ready: put it in; tie the corners and hang it up to drain; let it hang from morning until evening, or the next morning, then rub or mix into it a piece of butter the size of a butternut, half a cup of cream, and mix a spoonful of salt into balls. Remember practice makes perfect; if you do not succeed the first time, try again.

The Regularity of Children's Meals.—Children are early birds, and they should have their breakfasts directly they are dressed. Eight o'clock is quite late enough for them to begin the matutinal repast; a one o'clock dinner, a four or five o'clock tea, and a seven or eight o'clock supper should mark out those several hours of the day. Long fasts are injurious to growing children, and, on the other hand, continual feeding is as injurious; therefore, regular hours and regular meals should be arranged and kept. The only intermediate meal allowable is that of luncheon. When children are hungry, and willing to eat plain food, it is well to let them have some in the interval between breakfast and dinner, but on no account allow them to slip into that dreadful habit of perpetually munching and crunching—an indulgence which destroys the natural healthy appetite, and soon spreads a sickly hue over their faces.—*From "Little Children: How to Feed Them," in "Cassell's Family Magazine."*

SELECTIONS.

—A French money-lender, complaining to the late Baron Rothschild that he had lent a nobleman ten thousand francs who had gone off to Constantinople without leaving any acknowledgment of the debt, the Baron said, "Well, write to him and ask him to send you the seventy thousand francs he owes you." "But he only owes me ten," said the money-lender. "Precisely," rejoined the Baron; "and he will write and tell you so, and you will thus get his acknowledgment."

—A novel clock has recently been placed in the tower of the Albany (N. Y.) Savings Bank. By an ingenious arrangement the dial is illuminated by a gas burner, lighted automatically at early evening twilight, and extinguished at daylight. This is accomplished by means of the mechanism itself without the attention of any person; and what is still more wonderful, although the time of daylight varies very greatly from month to month, the clock lights the gas at precisely the proper time from day to day.

—Formerly, in Sweden, the penalty for various degrees of murder was death, and the law was rigorously enforced. Of late the king has been accustomed to commute death sentence to imprisonment for life, but homicides have increased so alarmingly, that he has recently refused to exercise this clemency and is allowing the murderers to meet their doom. To all pleas for the abolition of capital punishment we may continue to give the old response: "Yes, but let the murderers begin."

A Perilous Feat.—"Atlas," in his note in the London *World*, says: "A friend who was on board the 'Poonah' on her last outward voyage informs me that Blondin, who was among the passengers on his way to Melbourne, created immense excitement by performing a feat hitherto unattempted even by him. The 'Hero of Niagara' walked along a rope stretched from the main to the mizzen mast 120 feet long, at a height of sixty feet. The motion of the engine and the swaying of the vessel made this a difficult operation, especially as the rolling at the great height was much more perceptible than on deck. When Blondin descended to receive the congratulations of those who saw him perform this unique feat he was quivering and perspiring from sheer excitement, and his face was deadly pale. He exclaimed, 'Well, I've done it—I knew it was to be done, but I have never attempted anything like it before!'"

> Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.
>
> Psa. 103, 13.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Manufacture of Cocoa.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., homœopathic chemists, of 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, at their works in the Euston Road, London." See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WITNESS EXTRA.

THE FIRST DAYS
OF
MOODY AND SANKEY
In New York.

Containing reports of the meetings on Monday to Saturday, inclusive, filling four pages. There will be a series of at least two of these Extras, and parties who wish these for distribution to most advantage may procure the first one right away at the office.

TERMS.

1 cent each, or 75 cents per 100, at the office.
2 cents each, or $1.50 per 100, post-paid, by mail.
N B—Parties ordering 100 of each of the ten Extras, taken at the office or to be sent by express, will get them for $10 remitted in advance—a price which scarcely covers cost.
Please send orders as speedily as possible, that we may know how many to print.
Orders will be received at Montreal Witness Office,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

HISTORY OF THE
GUIBORD CASE!!
JUST ISSUED.

This book has been issued to meet the wants of the very many persons whose attention was first directed to this case, now celebrated throughout the world during its later stages, and to whom the beginning is but slightly known, and also of others who have followed it from the opening to the present time, who desire the record in a compact form for preservation or reference.

It comprises a history of the Guibord Case, now celebrated throughout the world, from the first disagreement between L'Institut Canadien and the ecclesiastical authorities, to the burial of the subject of the dispute, and also the subsequent pastoral of Bishop Bourget, declaring the grave accursed. It contains—

The most important legal documents in the case.
The pastorals of Bishop Bourget on the subject.
The correspondence between Archbishop Lynch and Mr. Doutre.
The judgment of the English Privy Council.
The exciting scenes at the first and second attempts at burial, and a full account of the final burial.
The celebrated Curse-lateral Letter.
The interesting interview between Mayor Hingston and Mr. Doutre on the advisability of calling out the Military.
**Portraits of the late Joseph Guibord, Mr Doutre, Bishop Bourget, Hon. Judge Mondelet, Mayor Hingston, Guibord's Grave, the