

# MONTREAL WITNESS,

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No. 10.

### ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

#### MEETING OF THE FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The twenty-eighth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated on the 24th Jan., in the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James street. The attendance, as is usual on this occasion, was very large. John Redpath, Esq., occupied the Chair, and on the platform were,—Rev. Wm. Taylor, D.D., Rev. R. Irvine, D.D., and the Rev. J. M. Gibson, A.M., Canada Presbyterian Church; Rev. Wm. Bond, Church of England; Rev. J. Jenkins, D.D., Church of Scotland; Wesleyans: Rev. Messrs. Borland, Clarkson, Douglas; Methodist New Connexion: S. B. Gundy; Congregational: Dr. Wilkes and Rev. J. T. Byrne; Rev. Theo. Lafleur, Baptist French Mission; Rev. J. A. Vernon, French Canadian Missionary Society; Dr. Sherring, London Missionary Society.

The scholars from the Pointe-aux-Trembles Institute were present, and sang several times during the evening.

The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting by alluding to the death, since the last meeting, of the late Col. Wilgress, who had been President of the Society during 27 years. He was a soldier both of the Queen and of the Cross, a combination now happily not so rare as it was at the time that Col. Wilgress first engaged in this work.

The Rev. A. MACDONALD, the Secretary, read an abstract of the report from which the following is selected:—

#### BOYS' INSTITUTE AT POINTE-AUX-TREMBLÉS.

The session of this school, which opened on the 17th of October, 1865, closed on the 3rd of May last. There were in attendance during the winter 55 boys, of whom 44 were present from the commencement until the close.

The present session of the Boys' Institute opened on the 17th of October, since which time the names of 52 scholars have been entered and 6 more are still expected. Of these 47 are now in attendance. Of the whole number 24 are new pupils, 8 of whom are Romanists and children of such, seven of whom were induced to attend by the influence of English Protestants.

The Rev. Mr. Vernon still continues Principal of the school, and Mr. Rivard, head-master. Mr. Lachance still occupies his position of last winter, as assistant-teacher; Mr. Geoffroi was employed up to the 1st of January, but as the classes under his charge were then sufficiently advanced to be taught with others, he has been removed to Belle Rivière, where his services were much required. Madame Vernon, as usual, superintends the household arrangements, aided by her daughter, Miss Sarah Vernon.

The report states that the church in Montreal, having accepted the resignation of its pastor, Rev. R. P. Ducloux, finally accepted the Rev. O. Labelle, educated at Knox College, and formerly a pupil at Pointe-aux-Trembles. He commenced in May and continued till November, when he left to seek a warmer climate. The church is indebted to Rev. Messrs. Vernon and Doudiet, and also to Mr. Van Buren, for valuable aid in maintaining the ordinances of the sanctuary. The Rev. E. Sauvain, of Switzerland, is now occupying the pulpit. The congregation has much improved. The church also gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$83,724 from the Ladies' Weekly Penny Society, through Mrs. Aitken, in support of the poor. The stations of Joliette and Belle Rivière were progressing satisfactorily.

#### EVANGELIZATION AND COLPORTAGE.

In these departments there were employed, during the past year, six ordained missionaries and fourteen colporteurs or evangelists. Of the former, Messrs. Vernon, Ducloux, and Ami labored throughout the year, and six of the latter, from two to four months each. Including teachers, the whole number of laborers employed by the Society was twenty-nine. Many interesting interviews with Roman Catholics are reported by the missionaries. There were circulated 1,038 copies of the scriptures, in whole or in part, and 13,073 religious tracts and books.

The report laments the death of Colonel Wilgress, late President of the Society, and Lieut. Col. Young, of Bedford, England. Lieut. Col. Wilgress had filled the office of President since the formation of the Society, and for 27 years was connected with it. John Redpath, Esq., senior Vice-President, has been selected by the Committee as President, and Wm. Lunn, and Joseph Mackay, Esqrs., as additional Vice-Presidents.

#### FINANCIAL.

At the commencement of the year there was a deficiency of \$988, and at its close the amount on hand was \$744. The total income was \$16,167, there being from Canada \$10,120; Great Britain, \$5,719; and from the United States, \$327. The expenditure for the year was \$14,834.

The Rev. H. WILKES, D. D., moved, "That the Report, an abstract of which has just been read, be adopted, and that the following be the office-bearers for the ensuing year, with power to add to their numbers."

PRESIDENT.—John Redpath, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Rev. Wm. Taylor, D. D.; John Dougall, Esq.; Hon. Jas. Ferrier; W. Lunn, Esq.; Jos. Mackay, Esq.

TREASURER.—James Court, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.—Rev. Henry Wilkes, D. D.; Rev. J. B. Bonar; Rev. D. H. McVicar, A. M.

SECRETARY.—Rev. Alex. Macdonald.  
COMMITTEE.—Revs. Dr. Lillie, J. M. Gibson, Dr. Hamilton, Geo. Cornish, J. Fraser, Jr., R. Irvine, D. D.; S. B. Gundy, J. Borland, G. Douglass, A. Young; Messrs. J. C. Becket, Wm. Rowan, L. Paton, Geo. Rogers, Geo. Childs, J. W. Howes, G. W. Reed, G. Hagar, W. F. Light-hall, S. M. May, C. Alexander, G. Winks, R. Holland, N. B. Corse, R. Irwin, J. Baylis, A. McK. Cochrane, A. Ferguson, James Holiday; Dr. Reddy; Messrs. P. D. Brown, J. McLennan, L. Cushing, Jr., J. Watson, P. W. Wood, A. Robertson, A. Walker.

He said, twenty-eight years ago twelve per-

sons met together in the American Presbyterian church, then standing on Great St. James street, and agreed to form the present Society. They had persisted in their purpose, and others had gathered round and assisted them. Their purpose was to lead their French Canadian Catholic citizens from ignorance to knowledge, from darkness to light. Not that it was desired specially to bring them to our form of Protestantism, but to the Lord, and in order that there might be a revival of apostolic Christianity in Lower Canada. Just as they had expected, there had been much ignorance found. In those days, perhaps not one family in twenty had a reader amongst them, now nearly every family had one. This change was not, of course, the doing of this Society. Superstition had, perhaps, increased. He believed there were more prayers now offered to the Virgin Mary than there were then, and he believed there had been a revival of medieval superstition. Yet the Society was not anxious to do battle with them in polemics, but that they should find the living Christ. If all their pulpits resounded with the Gospel of our Lord, and the doctrine of the atonement through Christ as the only living mediator; if only they would unfold the doctrines of the cross and of the Bible,—the Society would retire from the field, if, indeed, they were not, as most likely would be the case, solicited to remain therein and assist in preaching the Gospel. But the Bible must be open, not burned, and the work of the colporteur go forward. These colporteurs had last summer gone down some hundreds of miles below Quebec, and there found the happy effects of the labors of colporteurs of fifteen years ago. Others had gone up the Ottawa, and found a similar state of things. In fine, the twenty-ninth year of the operations of this Society had begun hopefully; and it proposed to go on until the work was achieved, or until those now engaged in it should be arrested by death.

The Rev. J. JENKINS, D. D., seconded the resolution.

In so doing, he said, he could not but praise God at the altered condition of this Society as compared with its state some sixteen years ago, when he was one of its secretaries. He found that the same old zeal existed, but he apprehended that the figures of the report came far short of the full results. There was a work going on below the surface greater than anything that was apparent. The seeds of truth are being sown on youthful soil, and it was just now germinating, and the time would assuredly come when the effects of their work would appear in abundant fruit. He had no more doubt of the triumph of truth over error in Lower Canada, than he had in the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Bible, the light of the sun. He knew there existed formidable difficulties. They had a highly organized system to contend with, and it seems now to have risen up, resolved, if possible, to rescue Lower Canada from Protestantism. But pure Christianity must triumph, unless they themselves should prove recreant.

The question which had to be determined anew in this land was, whether a corrupted form of Christianity was as good as the truth undefiled for a country. There were some who adopted the let-alone principle. But if this principle were correct, the Reformers were all wrong in disturbing the faith of the masses. But he claimed the same right to reform as did our fathers. The Church of Rome to-day was the same as it was when it was protested against three centuries ago, and he claimed the right to carry on a friendly, wise, faithful, earnest propaganda among our French Catholic fellow-subjects. We owed this much to our fathers, to the country, to the British Crown, whose surest basis was Protestantism; we owed it to the perpetuity of British freedom and laws, and to the new political order of things which was about to grow up amongst us, and God grant that no influence or power might ever take that right and liberty from us! (Applause.) Nay, we owed it to our French fellow-subjects to rescue them from an erroneous and corrupt form of Christianity. He did not meditate an abusive, not even an unfriendly, attack on any men, and he would say, that unkind phrases towards persons were comparatively unknown on that platform. They spoke the truth in love to their French Catholic friends,—but might they not sell them the scriptures, build schools and churches, and put in them French Protestant Ministers? He knew that the errors of the church of Rome were not to be overthrown so much by violent attacks as by the insertion of truth which would eventually leaven the whole lump. This had been the case with Italy, which was no longer a Catholic kingdom, but was in a transition state, as were Germany, England, and Scotland, three centuries ago. There was everything to hope from the adoption of this system in Canada. As surely as popery was now tottering in Europe, so surely, side by side with a faithful earnest Protestantism, would it totter and be overthrown here, and there arise in Lower Canada a living and true church.

Rev. Mr. VERNON, principal of the boys' school, Pointe-aux-Trembles, supported the resolution in French. He said that such a vast meeting was a great encouragement to the missionaries; and composed, as it was, of different denominations, it constituted an evangelical alliance in itself. We all stood in this work on the same ground and with the same aims. Missionaries have preached the gospel, circulated the scriptures, established and supported schools, sustained reproach, and, in a word, imitated their Master; and this work is going on here. We do not worship the image of a little child in the arms of a woman, nor a dead body hung upon the cross, but a living Saviour, able and willing to save to the uttermost. He would say to all who have escaped from the deceptions cast around them from infancy, come and warm yourselves at the Sun of Righteousness; ye are the first-fruits of your nation to Christ, to be followed by a glorious harvest. Your people begin to see that they have all along been deceived, and that the only true Saviour has been

hid from them. Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good, and the word of God will soon be the light of Canada, as it is of many other countries. Let us show courage and fidelity, and our Lord will bless us.

The collection was then made, during which the scholars from Pointe-aux-Trembles sang two of their beautiful pieces.

The Rev. JOHN BORLAND moved:—

"That, as the anticipated political relationship of these Provinces may strengthen Romanism in Eastern Canada, it is important to place this Society in a position to extend its agencies for the evangelization of our beloved fellow-subjects of French origin; viz., the circulation of the Scriptures, the preaching of the Gospel, and the religious training of the young, that it may thus counteract a system of error so subversive of their best interests, socially or individually, and save this country from those evils to which the history of Romanism in other lands shows it would most certainly be exposed."

The rev. speaker enforced the resolution at considerable length, showing that from having been mere spectators of grave changes at a distance, we were about to become participators in them. As a warning against the danger from any increase of the influence of Romanism, he contrasted the despotism and decay of those countries where it had the most complete sway, with the liberty, prosperity, and growth of countries where Protestantism prevailed. Roman Catholicism had had a fair field in many countries to show whether it could raise up a people, but had failed. It was righteousness which exalted a nation, and one reason why Catholicism had failed was because it was a heaven-daring invasion of the privileges of the Lord Jesus Christ. Had Ireland been Protestant it would have been as prosperous after the union as Scotland.

WM. LUNN, Esq., seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. SHERRING supported the resolution. He had been a missionary in India during thirteen years, and could see but little difference in their effect on the minds of the masses of the respective countries, between the religious symbolisms used in the temples and elsewhere in India, and those to be seen in the Catholic churches of Canada, in the form of the pictures and images, before which the worshippers in each country knelt to perform their devotions. The panacea for the moral and spiritual evils of both countries was the Bible; and if so vast and wonderfully populous a land as India, containing 180 millions of people, could be slowly renovated and transformed, as it was now in course of being, surely we should not be discouraged here in dealing with a sparse population of only one million.

The Rev. Mr. LAFLEUR, of the Grande Ligne Mission, supported the resolution. He said, in French, we are accused of trying to destroy the religion of Jesus Christ, but who can believe that of men who are circulating His Word at their own cost and with much labor? But you say, Messieurs the priests, that the people cannot understand the Bible. Well, in that case, it will do them or you very little harm. But they will misunderstand it. Well, you are there in abundance to explain it to them, and what better work can you be engaged in? When we see you at this business we will be content. But it will make those who read it Protestants. Ah, do you confess that? Is Protestantism the natural result of reading the word of God? On Jacob's ladder there were some at the bottom and some at the top where Jesus stood, but no one, however high, could look with disdain on those below. They might, however, look with pity on any one attempting to climb under the weight of a useless burden, or upon crutches. Romanists are continually seeking crutches to lean upon. Protestants lean upon Christ. We are not like Voltaire and Rousseau, seeking to overthrow the edifice of Christianity, but to take away the unsightly scaffolding which Rome has reared around it, and which hides its beauty. He (Mr. Lafleur) had met with highly-educated French Canadians who said they wished to retain the morals of Christianity without the dogmas. Ah, but you can't. You cannot have the fruit without the tree and the root. We fully believe in the supernatural and in miracles, and are not infidels in any sense. Catholicism is strong in all the weaknesses of human nature, but not in intelligence or morality. It is dying out in the old countries, and its nominal converts from Protestantism in Britain never were Protestants. Why is there such a difference between France and Canada in point of freedom? In Paris, Father Hyacinth can tell the immense crowds who go to hear his preaching that Protestant nations have been the chief supporters of Christianity; and the Archbishop of Paris can send his warm thanks to a Protestant minister, M. de Pressensac, for his book in reply to Renan. In Canada any Roman Catholic would lose caste who uttered such sentiments. There are many noble priests who know and love the truth to some extent in their hearts, but they wear the *soutane*, and that makes them slaves. Were they unfrocked, they would be free and liberal men; and even should they not preach in all things like us, we would gladly fraternize with them.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. R. IRVINE, D. D., moved:—

"That as the Divine blessing, which can make the means employed for the spread of the gospel successful, is promised in answer to prayer, a solemn duty rests upon those interested in the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom, to pray that God would graciously pour out His Spirit in copious effusion upon all the agencies employed by this and kindred Societies for the evangelization of the Canadian people."

The duty and power of prayer was urged upon those present, and the necessity of the Divine blessing, without which Paul might plant and Apollus water, but unless God gave it, there would be no increase. He urged prayer for the Holy Spirit as the best means of promoting the work.

The Rev. S. B. GUNDY seconded the motion. The doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced, and the meeting separated.

#### UNION MISSIONARY MEETING.

The last of the anniversary meetings of the week was held last Friday night in the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James street; the subject to be presented being that of "Christian Missions." The Rev. Dr. Taylor presided, and the Rev. Dr. Wilkes conducted the opening devotional services of praise, reading the Scriptures, and prayer.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, hitherto, during the week, each of the meetings had been somewhat circumscribed in its sphere, being confined to this Province; but the Gospel to which all these meetings had been subsidiary, was for the whole human family, and the Redeemer had said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," and till this had been done the church could not put off its armor nor lay aside its weapons. There was no reason for desponding when they saw the mighty change which had been effected since the early part of the century, when the present missionary work began. The South Sea Islands were heathen; China was hermetically sealed; and in Burmah, and especially Hindostan, what a change! The Sepoy mutiny was virtually the death struggle of Hindooism. Mahometanism was failing, in the person of the "sick man," who was its political head, and Italy had passed from the power of the papacy, while Austria, its great stay, had been unexpectedly overthrown, and now the Pope, like the Sultan, was in the list of sick men. Then there was Spain and the work in France, and if all this had been done in the first half of the century, what might not be expected in the second?

The Rev. Dr. SHERRING, missionary of the London Missionary Society, and who has labored in India for 13 years, gave some account of the religious state and prospects of the Hindoo population of that country.

The work of ministers of the Gospel, in Christian countries, and their work in heathen lands, he observed, were not altogether the same in character. The missionary, besides preaching the Gospel, had to attack both idolatry and superstition in heathen lands; and in India he had also to assail caste, which was as great an evil—and even greater—than idolatry itself. The Hindoos were an idol-loving, and, in their way, a religious people. Their religion was interwoven with all the transactions of the day. But this inexorable and cumbersome system of caste was more than a mere distinction of ranks. These numerous castes did not intermarry, nor associate with each other, holding themselves to have become defiled should they come in contact with those of lower caste,—even the shadow of one of the lowest caste being sufficient to convey this imaginary pollution. This rendered communication with the higher classes difficult to the Englishman, for, though he would be received with all courtesy and deference into their houses, yet after the guest's departure the host would wash his hands, or whole person, while the room would, perhaps, be whitewashed, to get rid of the ceremonial defilement, and the host would hope his English visitor would not come there again. To be really familiar with them was almost impossible. The Brahmin was chiefly chargeable for perpetrating this caste system. It caused him to be looked upon as a god, and his peculiar gait, so different from that of others, showed him to be fully conscious of this distinction. And, indeed, he was by no means to be despised. He was thoughtful, a man of reading, logical, subtle, metaphysical. Multitudes of Hindoos would to-day become Christians, but for this obstacle of caste; it and their idolatry being inseparable parts of each other. In spite of this, a work of destruction, and also one of construction, were going on amongst this people. Idolatry was decreasing. The young men amongst them who went to our schools and colleges left them no longer having respect for Hindooism, but suspecting that there was a better way. They talked about this to each other, to Europeans, to the missionaries. Sanscrit or sacred learning was on the decline. Many of the pundits, instead of teaching it, were seeking government, or other English-given, employment. Even the study of the philosophy contained in the vedas was decreasing. There were various reasons for all this, and one of them was the late rebellion, which, while shaking the government, shook both Hindooism and Mahometanism. That terrible scourge had a purifying effect upon all, even the native Christians, who since then had felt they must depend upon themselves, and assert their right to a position in the country. In addition to this breaking up of the old system, there was a spirit of both sacred and secular inquiry raised. The educated young men of Calcutta and other parts had set up a new religion for the worship of the Supreme God, and all the educated people of that city belonged to this confederation. They discarded idolatry, yet were not Christians. Their religion was, in many respects, like ours; but they left out the divinity of Christ, and his office as mediator. They held weekly meetings for worship, had organs or instruments of that class, sang hymns, prayed, preached sermons, culling texts from our Bible, and interweaving them into these sermons. This new religion was spreading rapidly, and would end in Christianity, for their sentiments changed from year to year, and they already believed in the efficacy of prayer, in the existence of future punishment for sin, and a coming judgment.

Thus was there also a work of reconstruction going forward. The religion of Christ was working its way in every direction, and the civilization of Europe was spreading amongst them. They were not a barbarous people. They had a civilization of their own, though it was not of so high an order as ours. They were anxious to become possessed of ours; they bought our books and some of them bought French books. The influence of the government was now also a civilizing agency; the people prized it, and felt unbounded confidence in the

incorruptibility of their English judges and magistrates.

The direct influence of Christianity was also operating through thirty-two Missionary Societies, and 213,060 native Christians; the average increase of these during the ten years preceding 1862 being 37 per cent.

The women of India, notwithstanding their great seclusion, were being reached by means of zenana or household schools, of which there were hundreds in Calcutta and all over the country. They were superintended by English ladies, and the scholars were by this means becoming acquainted with Christianity.

The speaker concluded an address, of which the foregoing is but an outline, by requesting the earnest prayers of the audience for the work in India, which was so greatly prospering.

The missionary hymn was then sung.

The Rev. Mr. GIBSON, of Erskine Church, followed on the subject of "Infidelity and Rationalism."

Infidelity, he remarked, varied its modes of attack from time to time. At the French Revolution it came openly, in all its terrible deformity; but now it came as an angel of light and liberty, under the name of Rationalism. It was, however, the natural outgrowth of the spirit of the times, which was pre-eminently one of freedom. The age of authority, amongst Protestants at least, was over. All doctrines were being put to the searching crucible of these rationalistic inquirers, and even the Bible was put upon its trial, having difficulties of all kinds proposed against it; from the insoluble question of the origin of evil, to the mathematical niceties of Colenso. The Darwinian development theory had been brought against the Scripture account of the animal creation, and certain divines had striven to sweep from the Bible all the miracles on which its claims to a divine character so much rested.

This scepticism was partly favorable and partly unfavorable to Christianity. It was well to put aside the authority of man, as had been done at the Reformation, but there was another authority, that of scripture, which ought not to be set aside; one above reason. Reason could not be made the ultimate source of appeal, except by the deification of man, and while man existed in his present state of weakness and crime, he was surely something less than God.

This Rationalism was, after all, a witness to the truth, from the concessions which it was bound to make to Christianity, even while calling it in question; and showed that in contemplating the character of Christ, it, Rationalism, was compelled to admire, though too proud to adore. Rationalism made the most unbounded pretensions of liberalism, yet, while protesting against dogmatism, was itself one of the greatest dogmatizers. It also affected a worrout certainty in what it called the last result of the higher criticism, but the last result of this criticism had been simply "confusion worse confounded."

In conclusion, the result of this rationalistic controversy brought us to those words of Christ. "I thank thee, O Father, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes." It was not the difficulties of revelation, but the pride of human reason that obscured from their minds the gospel.

At the conclusion of these addresses a collection was made in aid of missions, and the Chairman announced that other speakers had been expected to be present, but had, from some hindering cause or other, failed to appear.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the trustees of the Wesleyan Church, for their kindness in allowing its use for the anniversary meetings. A vote of thanks was also passed to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for facilities afforded by it to persons coming to take part in these meetings, and who to that end had been furnished with return tickets.

The doxology having been sung and the benediction pronounced, the present series of anniversary meetings closed.

#### ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The thirty-fourth anniversary meeting of this Society was held Tuesday evening in Zion Church, the Rev. Wm. Taylor, D. D., in the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. WILKES conducted the opening devotional exercises.

The Rev. CHAIRMAN said, all the anniversary meetings of last week had obtained a firm place in the hearts and consciences of the Christian audience that had attended them, for the societies which they represented were connected with the furtherance of Christ's kingdom. So also was this Society, and was as necessary in its sphere, as they were in theirs. The temperance cause had not of late years been pleaded as it ought to be. They had depended too much upon legislation and governmental prohibition, and, while keeping their attention on the restrictions and prohibitions provided by the law, were partially forgetting the use of moral means. It was to be hoped, however, that this growing indifference had come to an end, and that this evening would see inaugurated a new stage of earnest agitation of the temperance cause.

Mr. JOHN DOUGALL then read the report, but as a copy of it in full will be published in the *Witness* during the course of the week, we forbear from giving an abstract of it in this place.

He then moved: That the report now read be adopted and published, and that the following be the Committee for the ensuing year:—

Rev. Wm. Taylor, D. D., President.  
John Dougall, James Court, Robt. Campbell, and D. P. Jones, Vice-Presidents.

J. C. Becket, Treasurer.

Rev. S. B. Gundy, Secretary.

Committee.—Rev. H. Wilkes, D. D., Revs. J. B. Bonar, D. H. McVicar, Geo. Douglas, J. M. Gibson, Theo. Lafleur, J. B. Clarkson, H. Johnston, A. Macdonald, T. Gales, W. Henderson; Messrs. John Hall, T. S. Brown, J. A. Mathewson, Robert Irwin, John Sinclair, Chas. Alexander, Laird Paton, S. B. Scott, Geo. Childs, G. Muir, Benj. Lyman, T. M. Bryson, Geo. Hagar, G. W. Weaver, H. A. Nelson, W. J. Patterson, F. E. Grafton; Dr. Carpenter; Messrs. John

Gardner, P. H. Burton, John Ritchie, Alfred Sandham, John Watkins, S. Massey, J. Millen, Mr. Whitaker, R.B., and Wm. H. Orr, with power to add to their number.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Dougall made a few statements. This Society, he said, had lasted during more than a third of a century; was the oldest of its kind now in existence, and the only one, he believed, that distinctly owned the need of divine aid for its success. The other Societies that did not recognize the religious principle had gone down. It must be confessed that this Society had not done all that it might in promoting the great principles on which it had been founded. But its committee had not been entirely to blame for this. Their occasional public meetings had frequently been small, and it had been found better to have their meetings oftener, say weekly, with brief, but pointed addresses. And now, finding it proper to start a new campaign against intemperance, like that which they began thirty years ago, the Society was going to-night to be re-constructed. Those who were going out of office were glad to see that many ministers of the city had promised to give it what aid, upon the new committee, their other duties would allow, and they trusted that this would lead to a revival of temperance societies on the old principle of moral means. Not that they repudiated the idea of a coercive law in dealing with objects or practices whereby public injury was sustained.

Mr. G. CHILDS seconded, and the Rev. Dr. WILKES supported the resolution, which was then unanimously adopted.

A collection having been taken up, The Rev. CHAIRMAN announced that the Rev. Mr. BONAR was prevented from being with them on account of the state of his health, but went cordially along with the object of the Society.

The Rev. S. B. GUNDEY moved as follows:— 2. Resolved,—That inasmuch as the temperance cause does not occupy that place in the sympathies, prayers, and efforts of the religious public which its importance requires, Churches, Sabbath-schools, and Young Men's Christian Associations are earnestly invited to give it their countenance and help.

It was well, he said, to look at the matter in this way. Total abstinence was attended with safety. There was danger, even to the strongest, in the use of intoxicating drinks. There were strong and distinguished men in this city,—men of cultivated minds,—who were in a dangerous position therefrom, and thereby causing loss to themselves and to the country. The use of intoxicating drinks was unsafe both to the man himself and to his children and friends, for no one could use them without recommending them by that use; and though he himself should stand by dint of strength of will, yet might his children and friends, being surrounded with less favorable influences, or not so gifted with determination, fall a prey. The abstaining from these strong drinks was a mental and moral safeguard. It was also, to take lower ground, economical. Sixty millions of dollars were annually spent upon intoxicating liquors in the United States. There were also other sources of pecuniary loss from drink; such as valuable labor, accidents, crime, and various forms of wickedness, which had to be checked by the expensive machinery of the criminal law.

What, he asked, was the place which this temperance question ought to occupy? A place proportionate in importance to the evils which it was meant to check and cure. It ought to occupy a high place, and be sustained by the prayers of Christians, by instructions from the pulpit and in the Sabbath-school, by young men's religious associations, and, in fine, by all. It contemplated the greatest evil of our land, and in which was included nearly every other evil.

Mr. GEORGE HAGAR seconded the resolution. Rev. H. JOHNSON supported the resolution. He said some people affirmed that the temperance cause was dead. It certainly had for the last few years been on the decline, but all causes were subject to reactions. But they were now awaking to the fact that the temperance cause was closely connected with the religious part of man's nature. The resolution struck the right chord, and the meeting was an omen for good. If the temperance movement became divorced from religion, and its advocates ran to temperance entertainments and balls, the cause itself would run to the ground. The venerable Lord Brougham had said that no cause could stand that was not founded upon Christianity. He, the speaker, referred to a temperance meeting held at Point St. Charles the previous evening, when 115 had come forward and signed the pledge. This accession was a triumph, too, amongst the very bone and sinew of society; among men who had held all the fallacies touching the supposed varied and contradictory beneficial effects of strong drink. Some said the temperance theme was old and trite. Christianity was old, but nineteen centuries had robbed it of none of its truth and beauty, and the temperance topic could never be trite, while, in Montreal alone, hundreds went annually down to a drunkard's grave, and a million of dollars were spent in the city during one year in strong drink.

The speaker—after having drawn a vivid picture of the frightful personal, domestic, and social evils attendant upon drunkenness, which was itself the inevitable offspring of the use of strong liquor—said, he believed that prohibitive legislative enactments were required. The present mode of licensing showed that this was felt. When Government was asked to take away this licensing power, it was asked to take away only that which it ought never to have given. A prohibitory law was needed, and the way to obtain it was by getting a healthy public opinion by means of the press and the pulpit. Young Men's Christian Associations, Christians in churches, and their ministers, also Sunday-schools, should take up the subject, and by so doing the temperance car would at length ride on from victory to victory.

The resolution was adopted. The hymn "Your Mission" was then sung by the Rev. Mr. McKillican.

The Rev. Mr. McKILLICAN moved:— 3. Resolved,—That, in view of the necessity of educating each generation in temperance principles, parents are earnestly entreated to explain to their children the danger of participating in the drinking usages of society; and Sabbath-school teachers and professional educators are in like manner respectfully requested to take suitable opportunities of conveying the same salutary warnings to their pupils.

In moving the resolution, Mr. McKillican observed that there was felt in the minds of many Christians a want of a revival in the temperance cause, such as the more educated and Christian could take part in. There had been a good deal of outward display, and what he might call ritualism, which rather brought with it weakness, and detracted from the movement, so that some respectable, thoughtful people had retired therefrom. In the country were many Christian men and women doing nothing in the temperance cause; there was little or no temperance literature, so the cause was declining in many places. He thought there ought to be a more careful regard to the feelings and tastes of the cultivated in order to have the benefit of their co-operation.

In the United States he had seen high officials presiding or taking prominent parts in temperance meetings, and he felt sad when he thought that we had not the assistance of such men here. Had we not, he asked, many Christian families, too, who were never found where good men were setting forth these temperance principles? He exhorted parents to bring the subject of temperance before the attention of their children, and to recommend to them its practice; but, above all, to avoid speaking disrespectfully of its advocates and followers, of which practice he gave one or two warning examples, wherein such speaking had recoiled upon the heads of those parents. It was the duty of Sabbath-school teachers to inculcate temperance, and he was glad to say that many Sabbath-schools were juvenile temperance societies. The medical profession also should promote this cause. Above all, there was wanted a revival of that earnest spirit that would work for the simple unadorned principle and practice of temperance, irrespective of any extrinsic adjuncts or appeals to the fancy, or a providing for the mere entertainment of its followers.

Mr. ROBT. CAMPBELL seconded, and

The Rev. Mr. McVICAR supported the resolution. He remarked that the present organization was a good instrument and well calculated to do its work. It was a fallacy to suppose that this temperance work might come to be placed in lieu of the Gospel. Instead of injuriously interfering with it, it might be made its powerful pioneer. He would seek to make a man sober before preaching the gospel to him, just as he would clothe him first were he naked, or feed him were he famishing. Christ first cast out the devils from those who were possessed of them, and healed the sick, before he preached the gospel to them, and the Apostle acted upon the same plan. Paul, when he saw the Philippian jailer fall upon his own sword, first cried out, "Do thyself no harm;" and, having first stayed him from committing suicide, afterwards preached to him the gospel. He held, along with Mr. Dougall, that this Society possessed its extraordinary longevity, and present existence and power, mainly from the fact that the organization was based upon the Word of God, and was sought to be supported by His aid, called down by habitual prayer.

The resolution was carried.

The Rev. Mr. GALES moved:—

4. Resolved,—That juvenile temperance societies in connection with Sabbath-schools are among the most appropriate means of advancing the temperance cause; as they are sure in that connection to be conducted in a religious manner, and to train up a large portion of the population in sound temperance principles.

He complained of the difficulty he had found, at least in England, in enlisting the sympathies of Sabbath-school teachers in the temperance work. But it was their duty to train up the young in these principles, if it were only on account of the difficulty of dealing with the older who had obtained a strong appetite for drink. At Point St. Charles they had a juvenile temperance organization of about a hundred members, and he had visited some such organizations in the city, which were doing much good. He trusted to see ministers and teachers showing an earnest desire to forward this movement, and that when the Sabbath-school Convention met next summer it would take up the consideration of the temperance question.

Mr. J. A. MATHEWSON seconded the resolution. He said the Catholic Church understood this matter of taking up the young, and hence they succeeded. In this respect a lesson might be taken from that church. There was a generation rising up which required to be educated in temperance principles, and it was essential that its societies should be founded on religion, as was this one of Montreal. It was now proposed to let Sabbath-schools have a pledge of their own, and this would secure the religious element to them, and cause them to receive a blessing.

The Rev. THEODORE LAFLÈRE supported the resolution. He remarked that Mr. Mathewson had said that the Catholic Church knew how to deal with the young. Yes; but not in this respect. Very little was done to prevent drunkenness from getting hold of their people. There had been a great movement amongst them a few years ago, but it had been nearly abandoned. He would like to see all the priests engaged in this work again. Some men, he said, by force of a strong will, and the power of religion, could keep from excess in the use of intoxicating liquor; but most men were weak, and we had seen strong men reeling in our legislative halls and upon our streets. Even religion at times seemed unable to cope with strong drink. We had seen the ferocious lion in the menagerie managed by some strong-willed man, but the brute at last came suddenly out in its ferocity, and bit off the keeper's head, and so it was with this monster, strong drink. Men were weak, in contending with the appetite for liquor, and he would advise them never to wrestle with that brute. Religion was the main thing; but temperance organizations that were not exactly religious ought to be encouraged, for the church needed all honorable help.

The resolution was carried.

The Rev. Mr. McKILLICAN then sang the hymn "Climbing up Zion's Hill."

The Rev. Wm. HENDERSON moved:

5. Resolved,—That, whilst a general prohibitory law is desirable, the prohibition of Saturday night and Sunday liquor selling, as in Scotland, New York, Toronto, Montreal, and other places, is a very great boon to the working-classes, who usually receive their wages on Saturday evening, and many of whom are tempted to spend most, or all, of those wages in tippling houses, if open on Saturday night and Sunday; and that such laws should be strictly enforced.

The speaker said it was evident that moral suasion would not effect what was designed, and how could there be moral suasion where there was no moral principle? What chance had moral suasion with the confirmed drunkard and grog seller? The great aim of temperance societies should be to agitate until they got a prohibitory liquor law. Every Government had a right to protect its subjects from harm. There could be no honest place made in the community for the liquor traffic. To defend it on public grounds, by saying that vast sums were invested in distilleries and breweries, was absurd. Who could defend a state of war and speak of its benefits, by saying that it caused a large amount of money to be put into circulation for arms and war material? The Legislature would make a prohibitory law, but the great difficulty would be to induce the executive to carry it out. The people should see, in voting for members of Parliament, and city councillors, that they were men of temperance principles. It was when Lycurgus had rooted out the vine that Sparta rose to her highest deeds of valor and endurance, and it was that Spartan spirit which was wanted now in Canada.

Mr. JAMES COURT seconded the resolution. He was in the old country last autumn, and found that both in Scotland and Ireland there was a desire for prohibitory or restrictive legislation. In the latter country many were desirous of something like the Forbes-MacKenzie Act or a Sunday liquor law. Every parent ought to endeavor to place in his home a good temperance paper, like the *British Workman* or the *Band of Hope*. The friends should try and get up an illustrated Canadian temperance paper. He always had faith in the old pledge, and if they wanted to get what they might call the fastidious to join them, they must put the cause before them in the simplest form, and he knew nothing simpler than the old pledge. Let them uphold the old banner, that had floated over them, and seen their struggles, reverses, and successes during more than thirty years.

The resolution was carried.

The Rev. J. M. GISSON moved:—

6. Resolved,—That, in view of the prevailing apathy and ignorance on the temperance question, and the necessity of beginning again with first principles, it is desirable to re-organize Temperance Societies on the old open basis wherever they do not now exist, and that the Montreal Temperance Society be instructed to promote this object by lecturing-agents, or such other means as they may be enabled to employ.

On account of the lateness of the hour, he refrained from supporting the resolution in an address, contenting himself by simply affirming that this which they contemplated was one of the great works of the church, and one which might be done through the agency of temperance societies.

Mr. ROBT. INWIN seconded the resolution, which was then adopted.

The hymn "My House is founded on a Rock" was now sung, and after the benediction had been pronounced, the meeting separated.

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

(For the week ending Jan. 12.)

RITUALISM.

The *Daily Telegraph* (Jan. 8) asks where and how is the discussion on Ritualism to end? After incessant warfare and struggle, we may, of course, get a judgment of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and ultimately of the Privy Council, suppressing this innovation and forbidding that ceremonial novelty. And what then? When all this has been accomplished,—when we have got the orthodox fashion and ceremonial exactly defined,—have we succeeded in cutting out the cancers which eat into the very heart of our religious system? Until the means be found of enlisting into the priesthood men valiant for that cause which the Reformation proclaimed, the Establishment must continue to be in a great measure the thing which it is called by its enemies,—a cold inanimate creation of Acts of Parliament. It is mainly to the miserably lifeless condition into which the Church had fallen forty or fifty years ago that Ritualism owes its possibility of existence. Even to Ritualism, then, we may owe a debt of gratitude, if it serve to awake the rulers and dignitaries of the Church from their lethargy, and evoke a spirit of wise statesmanship, determined to grapple with the dangers which beset her, and to remove the impediments which hinder her from evangelizing the nation.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE "FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW."

The *Fortnightly Review* has got into trouble, remarks the *Spectator*, for the article called "Public Affairs," the only one unsigned in the *Review*, which appears to be written, in part at least, by Mr. Danby Seymour. That gentleman had quoted Mr. Bright as saying that "all the land" in England and Wales, was in the hands of 150 men, and all in Scotland in the hands of twelve. Mr. Bright said "half" in each case, as Mr. Jacob Bright pointed out. Mr. Danby Seymour apologizes, but says that the error is trivial. Would he have regarded it as a trivial error if Mr. Bright had said that all the taxation of this country is paid by the working class, because at least half is so paid? But the other misrepresentation was worse. He made Mr. Bright say that it was quite wrong for the rich to legislate for the poor, but quite right for the poor to legislate for the rich. Mr. Bright, as his chivalric brother pointed out, refused the right to both poor and rich to legislate for the other.

The *London Review* observes that it suspected the "Liberal M.P." to be Mr. H. D. Seymour, the member for Poole, and the mere mention of his name will at once deprive his writing of the only power which it derived from being anonymous. As for his apology published in the *Times*, like that in the *Fortnightly Review*, it is no apology at all. It, too, entirely omits any mention of the most offensive portion of the libel. Mr. Seymour talks about "an inaccuracy," but it was mis-statements of which Mr. Jacob Bright complained, which mis-statements are still unretracted. As for the impertinent piece of advice which Mr. Seymour gratuitously offers Mr. Bright, we should advise him another time, before he sends it, to consider its value.

The controversy, says the *Globe*, between Mr. Jacob Bright and Mr. Danby Seymour arose from a curious misprint in the *Times* report of Mr. John Bright's speech. That journal made him say,— "But I deny altogether that the rich alone are qualified to legislate for the poor, and more than that, the poor alone would be qualified to

legislate for the rich. His actual words, as given in the other papers, varied only from these by a letter and a comma. "But I deny altogether that the rich alone are qualified to legislate for the poor, any more than that the poor alone would be qualified to legislate for the rich." Whatever Mr. Bright's faults, he speaks fine, flowing English; and we are rather surprised that the awkwardness of the phrase in its *Times* form did not make Mr. Seymour hesitate before founding upon it a charge against the member for Birmingham. For our own part, we are heartily glad to find that at least one accusation of extravagant absurdity against Mr. Bright has fallen to the ground, and that what seemed an almost insane assertion is resolved (by the change of a letter) into a statement which is essentially true.

THE LATE SNOW-STORM IN LONDON.

The *Daily News* (Jan. 7) hopes that the recent miserable experience of the streets of London will be of service in two respects. The whole system of vestries, with their street committees, surveyors, inspectors, and clerks, has palpably failed during nearly a week to make the streets passable for ordinary traffic. The failure is not from any overwhelming or exceptional cause, but from one which may be looked for in greater or less degree half a dozen times every winter. But not only must we have a change of system to give us better administration, we want also in some respects new principles of administration. Instead of the clearing of the pavement being left to private householders, the public body which has charge of the street ought to have charge of the whole of it. There would then be no competition for the labor that is in the market, and no excuse for not hiring and organizing it on a systematic plan. Then, when it was known that on occasion of a fall of snow the local authorities would employ gangs of laborers, crowds of the unemployed would besiege the office doors before dawn, just as the dockyard laborers throng the dock gates every morning in eager competition for whatever work is to be had.

The *Morning Advertiser* (Jan. 7.) defends the vestries. In removing the snow, first there is the difficulty of getting carts, and then the want of hands is another insuperable difficulty. Here one is reminded that there are always 30,000 or 40,000 men out of work in London. Yes, but one-half of those are broken-down, or dissipated, or half-starved men, who are quite incapable of doing a hard day's work. Of men fit for the work, not 10,000 could be found in London ready to accept that employment. The most insuperable difficulty, however, is that no one can tell where the snow, when it has been got into carts, is to be deposited. Some say, "In the Thames." But this answer, in a time of hard frost, is, practically, nonsense; and in a time of thaw, the snow will remove itself. The whole of the snow of London, if cast into the river, would last week have blocked it up, and would thus have created greater mischiefs than the mere obstructions of the streets. The truth is, that there is no place where such an enormous mass of solid matter could be thrown, without inflicting some serious injury. Still the *Advertiser* does not mean that nothing should be done. Many an evil may be mitigated, which cannot be entirely removed.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The problems which the year 1866 has left as a legacy to 1867, remarks *La France*, are of indisputable gravity. But when and how will they be resolved? By peace or war; by reason or the sword?

It is natural that this question should be asked, and it is natural that public opinion should notice carefully all the symptoms which appear of a nature to clear up its hesitation and doubts.

Hence the speeches given on the occasion of the new year elements, the significance of which ought neither to be exaggerated nor underrated. Evidently wishes cannot be regarded as declarations. But when these wishes emanate from the sovereign of France, they bear with them an authority which can dispense with commentaries. The general feeling is not mistaken in this, and events, moreover, have proved more than once the particular importance it was right to attach to it.

The words used by the Emperor to the diplomatic body have produced the most salutary impression. People have seen in them not only a pledge of a year of peace, but also the indication of conciliatory ideas which France is disposed to make prevail.

At the same time that the Emperor made this reply to the diplomatic body, the telegraph brought us the words uttered by King Victor Emmanuel at Florence, and by the Holy Father at Rome.

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel also salutes the new year as an era of peace which is beginning, and Pius IX., in the different allocutions which he has made to the heads of the Roman Administration, has made no allusion to those sad extremities, which lately, again, he had referred to.

Are we, even in this quarter, on the eve of one of those *rapprochemens* which all sensible men desire to see on the other side of the Alps, and which would be welcomed with so much joy in all the Catholic world?

We do not know what the future may reserve for us, but, in the presence of the words exchanged on the threshold of the new year, we have a right to say that it will not be from Paris, Florence, or Rome that the signal will be given for the complications in which Europe may be engaged.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

*L'Italie* (Florence) says it has received from Rome intelligence which admits of its believing that the negotiations entered into with the Vatican are drawing to a close.

It may therefore be considered to be certain that the Papacy has come to an understanding with the Italian envoy on the principal objects of his mission. The reduction of the number of dioceses is the only point which is not yet settled. True, our correspondent informs us, there is only an obstacle of form in the way; they are not far from agreeing at the bottom. For the rest, there is a compromise which permits of the difficulty being provisionally solved, until the day, no doubt not far distant, when a more complete understanding will be come to.

The problems raised by the events which have happened between Italy and Rome are far from being completely settled; they give rise to difficulties of more than one kind; and they must have excited the Papacy. This impression could not but be very lively at first; but it is allow-

able to say that it has decreased, and that it will be more and more softened. The spirit of practical wisdom, the counsels of which have never been without influence in Rome, will not long be prevailing.

In the meanwhile, the Italian Government will continue to show by facts that it understands how to apply the principles of liberty it lately formulated, with all proper consideration.

Its enemies reproach it with not advancing quickly enough, and only half resolving the problem. Let them have a little patience, and the Government will not fail to go forward, and to break the last ties which connect the Church and State to the detriment of the political and religious interests which they both represent in human societies.

RUSSIA AND THE EAST.

*Die National Zeitung* has received the following interesting intelligence from St. Petersburg, dated the 29th of December:—An exhibition with a lottery is being prepared for the benefit of the Cretons. At the head of the undertaking stands no less a person than the brother of His Majesty, the Grand Duke Nicholas. Thus the words of the Moscow papers, that something must be done for the Cretons, have worked in this sense. That, moreover, the Russians are not inclined to suppress the question, as France is, is clear from all circumstances. It must be remembered, with respect to this, that it has in no case been said that Russia wishes a definite solution of the Eastern question; one must reflect on the circular note of Gortschakoff of the end of 1862, in which the autonomy of the different populations of the Ottoman empire is advocated. This is now also being striven after. If the Cretons show themselves as brave as the Servians in their time, they also are to have their autonomy: perhaps an exception is made with respect to them, and they are urged, for similar purposes, to join with Greece, which may be all the more possible, when France favors the designs of the Viceroy of Egypt on this island, which would explain England and Russia both on this special case sympathizing with the Sultan's subjects. Then the inhabitants of Thessaly come forward. The plan is transparent enough. The provinces are to become autonomous, and, as soon as the bond between them and the Porte is loosened enough, the supremacy of Russia is to be substituted for that of Turkey.

HOW TO REACH THE NON-CHURCH-GOING CLASSES.

(From "Evangelical" Christendom, for Jan.)

Few things in the social aspect of England are more remarkable than the contrast between the enormous apparatus provided for public worship and instruction, and the complete alienation of the masses of the working population from that worship. The country from north to south is filled with edifices of different magnitudes and degrees of splendor and plainness, devoted to the special purpose of furthering the spiritual interests of the nation, and of expounding the message of heaven,—that message which was pre-eminently addressed by the Son of God to the "weary and heavy laden," to those who bear the heaviest burdens of life, and are weighed down under its most oppressive cares. But Sunday after Sunday these buildings are filled with the nobles and the gentry, with the comfortable, middle classes, with professional men, tradesmen, shop-keepers, place-men, and their immediate servants and dependents, and with a thin sprinkling of the laboring classes in their different ranks. There is in all but a few exceptional cases a striking and perpetual absence of the bulk of the working men and their families from these buildings. The great body of the hard workers of the kingdom,—from the skilled artificers, whose wages raise them into close contact with the middle classes, to the intelligent mechanics, the artisans, the machinists, the musical and surgical instrument makers, the joiners, the masons, the brick-layers, the painters and decorators, the hosts of engineers,—these are not there. It is said that not five per cent. of their numbers are in the habit of frequenting the churches, or joining their fellow-countrymen in the study of Christianity, or in the worship of their Maker. There may be local exceptions to this rule. Some religious bodies succeed better than others in attracting the presence of the hard-working class. But, speaking generally, it is notoriously true that the toiling multitudes do not seek for their weekly rest in the sanctuaries of God.

Surely this indisputable fact deserves serious attention and examination. What is the meaning of so lamentable a condition of affairs? Does it signify that the Christian religion has become a luxury of the upper and middle classes; that the heaven promised to Christians is reserved for the well-to-do orders, for those who are enjoying all the comforts of this life, and are exempted from its most pressing woes? Does it signify that the laboring classes are more ungodly and profane in their disregard of God than other men, and that they are too deeply sunk in sensuality and indifference to yield an ear to their Creator's word? Does it signify that these classes are deluding themselves by vain excuses into a systematic neglect of the Gospel which might save them? Or does it signify that the organized institutions of Christianity amongst us fail to present religion in a form fitted to attract the toiling multitudes of the nineteenth century?

It is with a view to obtaining some definite answer to these pressing inquiries, that it has been proposed to hold a Conference during the present month in London, of representatives of the various churches, both lay and clerical, and of working men, who should similarly represent the non-church-going population of their own rank in society. At this Conference it is proposed to furnish the opportunity, to those whose information may enable them to enlighten the public on the subject, of stating the causes of the remarkable alienation of the operative community from our Christian institutions; in the hope that an altogether free and frank interchange of opinion and explanation may result in some better understanding, so as to remove many of the misconceptions which at present hinder the access of the workmen to the churches, and to assist the modification in worship or modes of teaching and living which may be presumed to offer obstacles to the desired union.

It is probable that some persons may be disposed to question whether the alienation of the working classes from organized Christianity is so general as is supposed by the promoters of this Conference; but we apprehend that closer inquiry will issue in substantial assent to the statement that the larger portion of them seldom

enter a church. The skilled artisans especially entertain the strongest objection imaginable to the habit of church-going. They dislike the very buildings where Christianity has taken up its public abode. If you invite them to come and hear a lecture on science, economics, history, and literature, in one of these buildings, most of them will decline to attend because of the locality. There is a strong general feeling, loudly expressed in the workshops, against even the ministers of the Gospel. If the Sunday papers contain a report of the case of a professed church-goer's moral breakdown there is a chuckle from one end of the kingdom to the other among the class of which we speak. If a minister of any sect disgraces his profession there is almost an outcry of triumph.

What, then, are the true causes of the absence of the workmen themselves from those assemblies of Englishmen in which God is worshipped and his truth proclaimed? The right answer to this inquiry we believe to be as follows:—

1. The most common and general cause is the weariness of the people with their work during the week, and the notion they entertain that it is necessary to refresh their spirits and recruit their energies by devoting the Sunday to purposes of physical rest and recreation. They have risen at five o'clock during the six days of the week, breakfasted early, and walked to the place of their labor, continued at work during nearly the whole day, under all weathers and in all states of feelings and of health, and at the week's end they are sufficiently weary to welcome, with a gladness unknown to the middle ranks, the advent of the Sunday. They nearly all, therefore, lie late in bed on Sunday morning, too late to allow of their presence at church. In the fine season they take a walk before dinner in the country, and spend the rest of the day in the company of their families and friends. It is clear that such a mode of spending the day of rest—a rest, which, nevertheless, they owe to the influence of religion on others—is not favorable either to its sanctification or to the promotion of religious influence upon themselves. Their Sunday reading is restricted to newspapers which afford a general view of the events of the week, especially of the proceedings in the police courts, in the sporting world, and the labor market, and they seldom look into a book which might revive the better impressions of childhood, or increase their scanty knowledge of Christian truth. It is evident that under such circumstances Christianity must be presented in a very inviting form to give the faintest chance of reaching their hearts or winning them to an abandonment of those slothful habits which derive so powerful an excuse from physical exhaustion.

2. It is then a melancholy fact that we are compelled to set down as second among the really operative reasons of the absence of the working-classes from the houses of God the generally repulsive manner exhibited towards them on the part of the church-going people, and of which the working men loudly complain. They say they know that they are not wanted at church; that the churches are for ladies and gentlemen, and for those who can make some humble imitation of a superior style of dress; that all the arrangements for sitting are framed on the principle of giving honor to wealth, and little or none to honest labor; that it is impossible for fathers of families in their condition always to obtain "respectable" attire; that they do not wish to go once a week where they will be made to feel their inferiority or be morally punished for their poverty. They allege that they prefer to sit at home smoking their pipes in the full possession of an Englishman's self-respect, rather than to be thrust into a back seat of a gallery, or charged a price for a pew, to listen to what they do not quite understand.

The one chief remedy for this neglect of God by the population is the going forth of a new spirit of living love towards the people; for love is a power which only the most hardened wickedness can resist. The churches must persuade the artisans that they are heartily welcome at their doors, and must not insist too soon or too minutely upon fixed money payments for their accommodation. The men must be compelled to feel that Christianity is not an affair of the middle classes, but of all classes; and the women to acknowledge that their more fortunately placed sisters have not lost a sisterly regard for their sorrows. It is true that even after such a revolution there would still remain among working men, as among their "betters," multitudes whom no attraction would win, who would persist in going after their pleasures and their sins, and discover excuses for their irregularity in calumnies of the basest kind upon both religion and its supporters. But it is equally certain that if every church-goer in England from this day forward made it his business to invite to his church every week some working men, to assure them of a manly welcome, and to endeavor to interest them in religious truth, a large reduction in the number of absentees would immediately occur.

The style of preaching and the mode of worship have not a little to do with the dislike of the working men to the churches. They abhor read sermons and long prayers; and if they are to be won, there must be some attention paid to a congregational psalmody in which they can unite. Many of them complain that there is no opportunity on which they can state their objections and difficulties in reference to religion. As a class, they think more earnestly than either the shopkeepers or the servants. In order to persuade them to believe, there is required a more aggressive and controversial style of discourse in the "missionaries" who are sent to them; and none should be sent to the argumentative sort of working men, with such a view, except able and competent defenders of the faith. There is a work to be done in the workshops before the artisans will enter the churches, and that work is one which might attract the attention and kindle the zeal of the best educated men in Christendom. The men are willing to listen to any first-rate teachers who will devote themselves to their instruction. There are skilled workmen who, during the last season, paid large prices for tickets to hear Professor Huxley's lectures at Jermyn-street, and they would just as willingly listen to any equally able man who should successfully maintain the truth of Scripture. One great mistake has been abandoning the business of out-of-doors evangelization nearly altogether to half-educated men. The all-qualified Apostles were sent forth to persuade, in the market-place, the working men of their day; and no higher work could be proposed to themselves by the Universities of England than to send forth some

highly-qualified teachers of Christianity to labor among the more intelligent portion of the non-church-going community.

It is with a view to such an issue that the Conference above referred to has been summoned. It will consist of about one hundred members, invited by circular; this number to be equally divided between representatives of the churches, lay and clerical, and representatives of the working men of London. At this assembly the freest utterance will be invited on all sides, with the single exception of that side from which might come an attack on Christianity as a Divine Revelation. The Conference wisely declines to listen to that reason for not going to church. But any other "reasons" for their alienation from our worshipping assemblies may be freely set forth by the working men, and canvassed by the ministers and laymen present. Every one will speak under the responsibility of the utmost publicity, and hence any serious misrepresentation of the opinion of the operative community is certain to obtain speedy correction. It is difficult to say which party is likely to receive the greater benefit from the interview.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

—The calamitous fire at the Crystal Palace, and the inability of the Directors to meet the loss from the capital of the Company, have induced the raising of public subscriptions toward its restoration. It is proposed to put a voluntary offering of £150,000 in the hands of the Directors.

—The trial of James F. Wilkinson, late Manager of the London Joint Stock Discount Company, and well known in the banking world—upon a charge of having fraudulently appropriated to his own use two checks, the property of the company, had resulted in a verdict of guilty; and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

—Much interest was caused on Friday by the passing through Oxford-street of a gentleman driving a sleigh. The driver was well wrapped in furs, the sleigh gaily decked with ribbons, and the neck of the fine horse drawing it hung with silver bells. The rapidity with which the sleigh passed over the snow was in strong contrast with the snail's pace at which cabs drawn by two horses struggled through. The gamins who throng Oxford-street were evidently delighted with the new vehicle, and followed it in crowds, huzzahing lustily.—London paper.

—Some extraordinary ecclesiastical doings have lately taken place in Natal. In October the clergy and laity of the diocese assembled for the purpose of considering a proposal to elect a bishop, and, after two days' deliberation, the Dean's party succeeded in carrying a motion for the election of the Rev. W. Butler, vicar of Wantage. Dr. Colenso's friends have, of course, protested against this proceeding; and the right rev. prelate himself has intimated that "Dean Green and his supporters are excommunicated by their own act in electing a bishop without her Majesty's authority."

THE COOLIE TRADE.—Late China advices state that the "Avon," bound from Macao to Havana, with upwards of 500 coolies on board, came into Hong Kong waters, and was seized by the authorities on the ground of having no papers on board. On investigation at Macao, it was found that there were many children on board who had been kidnapped. The case is stated to have created much excitement.

THE FRENCH COREAN EXPEDITION.—The China papers state that the French have been beaten off at Kangho, in Corea, with a loss of 45 men. One gunboat got ashore in the river, and owing to the tremendous fall of the tide, which is stated to be about 42 feet, she was for some time left 30 feet out of water on a flat rock. She was eventually got off. The fleet had returned to Shanghai.

GAS EXPLOSION IN BRITAIN.—Serious casualties have recently been caused by the explosion of gas in private houses. The most recent instance took place on the 22nd, in Somers street, London, between Leather-lane and Saffron-hill. During the day workmen had been engaged in repairing the gas mains in the street, and left soon after two o'clock, thinking all was safe. About six o'clock in the evening a dreadful explosion occurred, which destroyed two of the houses, and several persons were seriously injured. There were three deaths almost instantly, and other persons are so much injured that their lives are in jeopardy. When an escape of gas is perceptible in a private residence the best plan to prevent accident is to throw up all the windows, and admit as much atmospheric air as possible.

THE ITALIAN SENATE ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.—The address of the Italian Senate in reply to the speech from the throne was voted on Dec. 28. Like the speech of the King, it avoids speaking of the annexation of Rome. It merely says:—"Augmented, by the conclusion of peace, by illustrious provinces she so greatly desired, and by formidable defences, Italy presses around your throne while awaiting that agreement between Church and State of which your Majesty has spoken, and which is the wish and the hope, not only of the Italians, but of all the Catholic world, and which must be carried out in such a manner that the church, truly free and independent in its sublime sphere, does not afford any impediment to the State in the exercise of its sovereign rights and in the development of its legitimate aspirations. This will be the seal of our greatness and the starting-point of a revival of religious feeling, in case—possibly owing to the ardor of past struggles—it may anywhere have fallen off."

NEW ZEALAND.—The excitement about the Maori war had subsided, there being a cessation of hostilities. A constant topic of discussion is the proposed amalgamation of the New-Zealand Steam Navigation Company with the Panama Company, a resolution in favor of which was passed at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders belonging to the former Company. The directors of the Colonial Company are unanimously in favor of the project, and advices from England are to the effect that it is viewed with much favor by the Panama Company.

The contract in regard to the mails between Panama and New-Zealand remains unsigned from the position of affairs in regard to this question it is believed that New-Zealand will take the whole burden of this subsidy upon herself, and exact from the neighboring colonies such a contribution as they ought to pay for participating in the service.

The new gold diggings at the Pakihi and Fox

Rivers, a little south of the Buller, have proved satisfactory, and the prospects of the diggings are spoken favorably of by persons of undoubted respectability. At Pakihi it is said that the diggings are gradually extending, and instances are not unfrequent in which they pay from £7 to £12 per week per man. Provisions are cheap and business brisk.

A heavy rush has set in to a terrace on the right hand side of the Waimea track. The prospect obtained was magnificent, as no less than half an ounce to the dish rewarded the enterprise of the prospectors.

The Annual Statistical Register of New Zealand has just been published. The advance of the colony has lately been very rapid,—more rapid, proportionally, than that of any other colony but Queensland. At the present time the population may be safely counted at 200,000, exclusive of Maories and military. The total value of the gold exported in 1864 was £2,226,474. The value of the wool exported was £1,141,760. The revenue for 1865 amounted to £936,945, an increase of nearly 15 per cent. on the previous year.

AMERICAN NEWS.

—An invitation to dine at the White House was sent a few days ago to Senator and Mrs. Sumner, who promptly declined the honor.

—Dr. Laban M. Sanders of Barnstead, N. H., died a few days since from a disease contracted five years ago while performing a dissection.

—James Dixon, a poor fireman of Nashville Tenn., has fallen heir to \$150,000 by the death of a relative in Mississippi.

—At the recent sitting of the New York Supreme Court, Mr. Thos. Moore, photographic artist, formerly of Montreal, and now of New York, obtained a divorce from his wife.

—Huyck, formerly President of the Merchants' National Bank, Washington, has been arrested for having stolen \$13,000 in bonds belonging to a Mrs. Coyle.

—The green-houses, or "propagating-houses" of J. W. Bailey & Co., nurserymen, Plattsburg, N. Y., were destroyed by fire last Saturday night. Loss about \$2,000—insurance \$200. The grape vines were all saved.

—The steamship "City of Boston," of the Inman line, completed, within the past year, no fewer than ten voyages between Liverpool and New York,—or 70,000 statute-miles,—a performance never before equalled.

—John McGinnis, of Chicago, who sailed for Europe a few days ago with instructions from Mr. Seward to act as U. S. Minister at Stockholm, will learn by cable on his arrival that he has been rejected by the Senate, and he can return.

—A lecture committee in Buffalo threaten to sue the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for failing to keep his agreement to lecture this season. They intend to test the question in the courts whether clergymen cannot be held to a bargain the same as other people.

—The Vicksburg Herald says that several men, who have recently been engaged in duels in Mississippi, have been indicted by the grand jury of the county, and bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars to answer for their offense.

—An enterprising Connecticut man has succeeded in curing beef in South America, so that it can be safely put up and brought North. It costs, cu. ed, a cent and a half per pound. The freight costs \$2 a barrel, and when brought to market it is equally good, and brings the same price, as prime mess beef put up at Chicago.

—The Tariff bill was amended in the United States Senate on Thursday, and a number of articles imported for educational uses placed upon the free list. An amendment to reduce the duty on lumber was rejected, and the duty on flaxseed raised to 20 cents per bushel, and on linseed oil to 80 cents per gallon.

—A boy named John Hayden, about fifteen years of age, having from Oswego, entered the National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., on Saturday, on pretence of getting a bill changed. Mr. Francis Marvin, the only person in the bank at the time, turned from him a moment, when the boy discharged a pistol at him, the ball lodging in a large bound book, thus saving Mr. Marvin's life. His object undoubtedly was to secure some bank notes that lay within reach. The boy is under arrest.

THE LAWRENCE MILLS.—A despatch from Boston says:—"Owing to the state of the markets, most of the mills in Lawrence will reduce operations from 10 to 25 per cent. on Feb. 1, which will be the means of throwing several hundred operatives out of employment."

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Capt. Mulden, of the New York line of steamers, undertook to go up to Washington from his steamer, which was frozen in, on a sled with sails, accompanied by his engineer. They had sailed as far as Alexandria, when the wind changed, and in endeavoring to turn around, the sled tipped over; catching the head of the captain, mangled it terribly, and killing him instantly. The engineer was badly hurt.

THE AUBURN TRAGEDY.—THE FRENCHMAN CLEARED.—A despatch from Lewiston, Me., dated 28th inst., says:—"Frette, the straggling Frenchman, who was arrested on Thursday on suspicion of being the murderer of the two old ladies at West Auburn, and against whom there were suspicions of an almost convincing character, has proved his whereabouts during the week of the murder so clearly as to establish his innocence. The mystery of the murder is now greater than ever."

THE NABBY LETTERS.—Mr. D. R. Locke, of the Toledo Blade, takes the responsibility, blame, and fame of the letters of Petroleum Vesuvius Nabby. He is a thorough-going republican, a vigorous hater of political cheats, a man of broad views, a doer. In the midst of very laborious editorial duties, he gives the public a half-dozen of his piquant revelations every month. He has cast more ridicule upon the Democratic "small fry" than all the politicians since the time of Buchanan; and much good has come of it.

NO PEACHES NEXT YEAR.—The extreme cold weather of the past few days has completely killed off the peaches in this vicinity without any exception. The cold simply has done it and not the cold winds, else farmers who owned peach orchards in sheltered places might have hoped to escape. Peaches cannot withstand a greater degree of cold than ten degrees above zero; and as the thermometer swayed Thursday, Friday

and Saturday, from two to eight degrees above, we may look for peaches next fall from elsewhere than Western New York.—Rochester Express.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY.—Congress has doubtless realized, by this time, that by abrogating the treaty it has unnecessarily sacrificed important material interests, without any compensating results. If our representatives at Washington have a realizing sense of public duty, they will hasten to repair the mischief they have wrought by their hasty and ill-considered legislation, and make a speedy effort to conclude such a new treaty as will secure to our railroads, canals, seaports, and business men, all the advantages resulting from a full volume of Canadian and Provincial trade.—N. Y. Shipping List.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE OGDENSBURG R. R.—In the railway accident near Rouse's Point on Friday morning, in which the engineer, William Davis, was killed, the following passengers were injured:—Mrs. Thomas P. Cantwell, seriously in the face and head; Mrs. Mary Joslyn, of West Alburg, Vt., seriously in the head; Mrs. Elizabeth Hodgkin, of Lacolle, C.E., severely cut and burnt in the head; Edwin Messile, of Stottsville, C.E., severely in the leg. Several others were more or less scratched or bruised. The cause of the accident was as follows:—The conductor of the western mail train told the fireman to haul out and wait on the side track for the express train, which was nearly due. The fireman having started the train, the engineer got on, and it was run out on the main track, when it collided with the express train. The conductor of the mail train in the meantime was in the depot. The mail train was 3 1/2 hours late. The engines and cars were badly smashed.

SHOOTING CASE AT MANCHESTER, N. H.—Henry T. Hatch had fallen in love with Mrs. Amelia Batchelder, who has a husband living, as she says, in Boston, and desired to marry her. This she very properly refused to do, but Hatch's importunities continued until he grew maniacal on the subject, and he threatened to take her life if she persisted in her refusal. He even openly stated that he would murder her on Sunday, but little heed was paid to his threatenings. About 6 o'clock that evening he called at her boarding place and fired at her. Mrs. B. rushed frantically out of the room and down stairs, exclaiming, "Harry Hatch has shot me." Immediately there was heard the report of another barrel, and a lady who had gone to the room was in season to see Hatch shoot himself and catch him as he tottered to fall. Mrs. Batchelder was unharmed except by the fright and a contused wound of little account. The ball struck a steel stay and was stopped from going further. If there had been a hard resistance behind the stay the ball would have passed through. Her corset was her armor, and saved her life, probably.—Boston Journal.

CANADIAN NEWS.

—The store and post-office at Cold Springs, C. W., owned and occupied by Mr. D. McIntosh, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night of last week. Loss from \$1,500 to \$2,000; no insurance.

—The Megantic Argus states that a fine of fifty dollars and costs has been imposed by the local magistrates on Mrs. Mary Learmonth, of the township of Inverness, for having sold liquor on Christmas-day without a license.

—The employees of the Hamilton Times held their annual festival the other evening, and in the course of the proceedings presented Mr. C. H. Hull, the "local editor," with a handsome patent lever watch, as a token of their esteem.

THE FENIAN TRIALS AT TORONTO.—On Friday, Wm. Orr was put on his trial, and was acquitted. Barney Dunn was found guilty; sentence deferred. Frederick Fry, John Hughes, and James Diamond were acquitted.

PERSONAL.—We notice that Mr. Dunkin, M.P.P., and Mr. E. Kemp have entered into co-partnership, as advocates, at Nelsonville and Knowlton. Mr. Dunkin, it would appear from this, resumes the practice of his profession. He had practised for many years in Montreal before removing to the Eastern Townships, being formerly a partner of Chief Justice Meredith and Mr. S. Bethune.—Gazette.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED.—It is only on very rare occasions that the navigation between our town and Port Huron is obstructed by ice. This season, however, we have to chronicle the complete obstruction of the navigation between the points mentioned, the whole river below and opposite the town, and the bay above it, up to the narrows, being completely jammed with the ice which came out of the lake, so that the only method of crossing for the past two weeks has been on foot or sleighs. The navigation at Point Edward is still clear, and the G. T. steamer makes her trips regularly as usual.—Sarnia Observer.

THE LAST OF FORTY THOUSAND.—Mr. J. Hetherington, of the Toronto City Chamberlain's office, a few days ago received a bank-note, on the back of which the following was written: "This note is the last of forty thousand pounds sterling, all gone in fun within four years. Hurrah! I'm a man again. Now for hard work. Hell's not far from here. Roll up your sleeves, Tom. Breakers ahead! All friends have disappeared like rats from an old ship. Never say die—buckle to—grin and bear it. Thank God for health and strength and good spirits—spirits of the right sort. No more old rye for this boy. Keep up heart, old fellow, and go to work. Who wants a hired man, ready for anything that's honest?—T. H. R. C."

PROBABLE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The London Prototype gives publicity to the following rumor of expected military movements in the spring: "We hear it on good authority that, on the opening of the navigation, a considerable reduction will be made in the force at present stationed in this garrison. Two regiments are already under orders to leave Canada in the spring for England, which will lessen the number of troops here. It is said that the 60th Rifles will be despatched to Montreal, thus reducing the force in London to a battery of artillery and one wing of infantry. The 16th Regiment, now stationed at Hamilton, on the arrival of the wing of the 53rd there, will vacate that city and proceed further east. We have reasons for believing that the above programme will prove to be as nearly correct as possible."

THE GRAND TRUNK ACCIDENT.—We have now further particulars, from passengers, of the ac-

cident which occurred near Kingston, on morning of Thursday last. They say:—"After running off the track near Ernestown, we spent mostly all the day in getting the track cleared. Before we made our final start, the train which left Montreal that morning came up, and the two trains were forced into one. We were on an embankment crossing a lake; the first car fell down on to the ice, and dragged the second with it; the third was half-way down, and the fourth, with the car we occupied, remained on the sleepers, but off the track. If it had been summer, not a person on the train would have escaped, as the water is seven feet deep with soft mud below. The tender was dragged by the first car half-way down the embankment, but the engine remained steady on the track. One man, if not already dead, is dangerously wounded, and several have broken heads and bruised bodies. We have certainly had a narrow escape."

TORONTO ITEMS.—A man from one of the neighboring townships was picked up on Queen street on Saturday evening in a beastly state of intoxication. On being searched he was found to be possessed of no less a sum than \$140.—In a curling match, on Saturday, between the Heather Club, of Scarborough, and the Toronto Club, the latter won, after two hours' play, by the heavy majority of 33.—The difficulty between the Street Railway Company and the Yonge street store-keepers still continues. The former wish to clear their tracks of snow. The latter object to have it piled up before their doors, to the injury of their trade, and threaten—if the Company take any steps to clear the track—to throw water over the snow, in order that it may congeal the more firmly.—The Globe says that the overcoats and trousers—34 of each—sent by the Fenian Brotherhood to the prisoners, turn out to be old, cast-aside, moth-eaten, Confederate uniforms. One of the prisoners, on receiving his outfit, examined it, and then hurled it to the other side of the room, saying he "did not want such trash."—A lad named John Biggins was arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing \$350 from his father.

EFFECTS OF THE LOSS OF RECIPROcity.—Under the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty there was a market, created by American buyers, at every farmer's door for every article of his produce, and another market in Montreal for shipment by sea. Neither of them was obstructed by any duties. Last year sales for the American market were made under the disadvantages of adverse customs duties, and the English market had therefore to be sought. Instead of two free channels for our produce, we were reduced to one, which in former years had not been found the most desirable, but which, from its extent and elasticity, is always open, at a certain price, for any surplus which mercantile enterprise can discover in any part of the world. While we congratulate ourselves, therefore, on finding that we are not shut up to one market for our products, it is important to understand that the markets we have lately used, whether in England, or (for breadstuffs) in the Maritime Provinces, have not been created by the action of the American Government. They existed before just as they do now, and have not by any permanent change of natural circumstances become more advantageous than they were, though they are comparatively more advantageous from the American market being less so.—Montreal Herald.

THE MADOC GOLD.—Since our last report upon the Richardson Mine, it has been opened, and several blasts put in to test its richness, by the parties to whom Mr. Richardson had sold, or agreed to sell, the second time. These parties not having the money to pay for the property, put themselves in communication with two capitalists from Chicago, by the name of Lombard and Hardin, who came here to visit the property, but made it a condition precedent to investing their money, that the mine should be tested in their presence in the manner referred to. Disinterested parties who were allowed to go down into the shaft, pronounce the quartz thrown out by the blast exceedingly rich, and beyond all expectation. Even the Chicago men, who are practical gold miners, admit that should the vein prove continuous (which from present appearances is highly probable) there has nothing equal to it in richness been yet discovered in any country. The money which has been deposited by the Chicago gentlemen is contingent upon the result of the Chancery suit now being prosecuted by Messrs. Carr and Johnson, of Boston (who are the first purchasers), against Richardson, to compel him to carry out his agreement with them, and to set aside the subsequent sale as void and fraudulent against the purchasers. In the meantime the mine will be closed, and will remain so probably, unless some arrangements can be made between the parties.—Belleville Chronicle.

QUEBEC ITEMS.—A subscription in Quebec for the sufferers by the late colliery explosions in England, has reached the sum of \$379. The amount has been remitted to England. For several days the mails have been received twenty-four hours after they were due.—The Quebec papers publish a correspondence between the committee charged with the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Lieut. Baines, and the mother of that lamented officer. The letter from the committee transmitted £60 sterling, for the erection of a monumental tablet in England, in the name of the people of Quebec, and the balance (about \$700) is to be devoted to a monument in Mount Hermon Cemetery. Mrs. Baines in her reply, says:—"In the midst of our crushing sorrow, I can still feel thankful that my beloved son did not die in vain. I rejoice that he was permitted to save life and property in your city, and as long as I live I shall think with heartfelt gratification of the funeral honors paid to his remains, and feel proud and thankful for the monument all have so nobly joined to erect to his memory."—The present ice-bridge is the roughest Quebec has had for a number of years, and only one road to Pointe Levis has as yet been formed.—The brigantine "L. B. George," of Quebec, Capt. Bazile Dero, of L'Islet, which left Halifax some time ago for Cienfuegos, Cuba, arrived safely at that destination on the 26th December, after a passage of 18 days.—On Friday a long, slanting road over the bridge had been made, from a point opposite the foot of Mountain Hill to the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Station at Levis, and during the day a great number of pedestrians and sleighs crossed to and from Quebec.—The ice-bridges of 1866 and 1867 were formed, by a singular coincidence, in the same month, and on the same day of the month, the 24th January.

— Subscribers who have not yet renewed for the year now begun, are respectfully requested to do so without delay, as we can only send two or three numbers after the expiration of the year, so as to allow of remittances on the way to arrive. Our receipts for subscriptions have been good this year; and we most heartily thank all who have aided to extend our circulation.

THE WITNESS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

COATICOOK, C. E.—We have received a remittance from the above office without any name; will the sender oblige by communicating with us again?

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

Meetings and entertainments may be said to be the staple of Montreal public winter life. The former are either of a religious or quasi-religious nature. One of the last-mentioned was the thirty-fourth anniversary meeting of the Montreal Temperance Society, held on Tuesday evening in Zion Church. This Society has for some time been in a torpid or declining state; but resolutions were passed, and addresses delivered on the above occasion, indicative of a determination to work it with the original zeal and determination of its founders, and thereby obtain the co-operation of many of the more reformed or fastidious, who may object to organizations where display and entertainment enter largely into the meetings.—On Thursday evening, the subscribers to the Victoria Skating Rink held their first fancy-dress entertainment of the season in that building. It was well attended, but the display of costumes was not equal in variety and splendor to what has been seen there on some former similar occasions.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

— The annual meeting of the Evangelical Society of La Grande Ligne will be held on Tuesday, the 5th of February next, at 3 o'clock p.m., in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church in Montreal.

— The expenses of defending Canada against the Fenians during the past year are estimated by a contemporary at over two millions of dollars. We have seen no official returns on this point.

— Only five of the Fenian prisoners at Toronto remain untried.—John Grace, Peter Curran, alias Doyle, H. Lavell, John Moran, and John Cooney. Their cases will be disposed of immediately.

— We have an anonymous letter wishing us to except two life insurance companies it names, from the scope of an article which we recently published on schemes for getting rich. In reply we would state that in writing that article we were not thinking of regular life insurance companies at all, nor does it mention them. There are, in Britain, a great many benefit societies of doubtful standing; and in the States many other things partaking of the lottery character, to which more particular reference was made, and the warning was against the importation of such affairs into Canada. Of course, any unsound life insurance company should be included in the category.

— The demonstration of the Institut Canadien, on the 22nd anniversary of its foundation, has given rise—in connection with the oration pronounced by Hon. Mr. Desaulles, and the letter of Hon. L. J. Papineau—to a good deal of discussion in the columns of our French contemporaries. Mr. Desaulles, having been attacked by the Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, on the alleged ground of having delivered an irreligious speech and being connected with an irreligious institution, has replied at great length, defending himself and the Institut from the charge of infidelity. At the same time, he attempted to fasten on a priest of the College of St. Hyacinthe the responsibility of the articles attacking him. Rev. Mr. Raymond, Superior of the College, replies in a long letter, denying this accusation.

— It is announced that a course of agriculture, theoretical and practical, will be opened on Wednesday next in the Jacques Cartier Normal School, by Mr. Perrault, M. P. P. Mr. Perrault is a graduate of the Imperial School of Agriculture, of Grignon, in France, and also studied at the Royal Agricultural College of Cirencester, England. He is editor, also, of the Lower Canada Agricultural Review.

— An Ottawa paper publishes a letter, dated Chatham, Jan. 21st, over the signature "C. H. Ross," in which the writer says that the notorious "Terry Finnegan," now editing a Fenian paper in Buffalo, was in Chatham the previous Sunday, and acknowledged to two or three of his friends that he was the author of the letter to the Globe signed "An Englishman."

— The "Society for the Propagation of the Faith" have collected in the diocese of Montreal, during the year 1866, the sum of \$4,461.80. This is a decrease as compared with the receipts of the previous years; but the Minerve says the apparent decrease is probably owing to the fact that the returns are not yet complete, only sixty-seven parishes having reported, while the number last year was eighty-seven.

— The Cornwall Freeholder violently assails Judge Jarvis, charging him with unseating Mr. Macdonald (Gerenish), Reeve elect of Cornwall, in order to secure a majority in the County Council for the election of his (the Judge's) son as County Clerk.

— Gold has been discovered in the Township of Kaladar, County of Addington, C. W. The editor of the Napanee Express has been shown a specimen of gold quartz from that township, which, on examination, proves to be as rich as almost any piece which has yet been found in the Richardson mine, in Madoc. The editor of the Peterborough Review has been shown a rich specimen of gold quartz from Dysart, in that county, and says there are rumors of similar discoveries in Harvey and other new townships.

— A cable despatch curtly reports that "Lord Derby is ill."

— The London Times has much pleasure in announcing that Her Majesty will open Parliament in person, and with the same state as last year.

— The steamship "Great Eastern" is to sail for America on the 20th March. She is to be turned to good account this season, in conveying vast crowds from America to the World's Exhibition.

— A cable despatch from Trieste reports that the Empress Carlotta has completely recovered her health.

— There has been more fighting in Crete, and the insurrection, instead of being suppressed, as the Turkish authorities have so frequently issued lying bulletins to announce, is spreading over the neighboring islands.

— A Cable despatch says that the Greek Ministry, on account of the threatening attitude of the Porte, propose to raise the effective force of the army to 30,000 men. On the other hand, we have intelligence that Turkey has called out 150,000 reserves. Russia, too, seems to be buckling on her armor. Everything portends a great war in the East at no distant period.

— We have now had, per Atlantic Cable, such a full dose of James Gordon Bennett, jr., and his "Henrietta," that, we hope, that enterprising gentleman will, in his capacity of manager of the Associated Press, spare us anything further on these interesting topics, which have occupied more space than any nation in Europe. We are happy to see, by the correspondence telegraphed, that Prince Alfred is doing what he can to back out of the sort of connection into which he has been drawn with Bennett.

— Advices from Vera Cruz to the 22nd, state that more troops had embarked, and that the whole of the French force in Mexico had now arrived at that point en route for France.

— On the first Monday in April, Connecticut will lead off in the State elections of 1867. The Radicals in that State made their nominations on Thursday, and the campaign is now fairly in progress.

— The N. Y. Albion—a warm advocate of Confederation—has an article in its issue of the 26th inst., strongly, and very properly, contending, that the measure which is about to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, should not become law, until it has been indorsed by a vote of the people of the several Provinces interested.

— The N. Y. Tribune gives, in advance, a number of particulars of the State census of 1865, not yet published. The population of New York State, in 1860, was 3,880,595; in 1865, according to the census then taken, it was 3,827,818,—a decrease of 52,777. The population of New York city, in 1860, was 813,662; in 1865 it was 726,386,—a decrease in five years of no less than 87,276. The population of the city in 1860 was probably exaggerated for a political purpose by the Democratic officials who had charge of the census. The census shows a great increase in the excess of the women,—a natural result of the war. The number of persons in the State reported as over one hundred years of age was 108, of whom 18 were in the city. Of these 18, eleven were natives of Ireland.

INHOSPITABLE RECEPTION.—The snow-birds which came to give the only sign of life to our Canadian winter, are killed, and sent to our market in heaps for sale. Surely this is an instance where the French proverb is applicable, "Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle."

MISSING POINTS IN THE BABIN CASE.—One point in the Babin case must have struck every one as requiring elucidation; namely, what became of the box, mattress, &c., of Marie Babin, which disappeared with her. If they were put into the same hole in the ice, they were probably sunk with stones, and may yet be found by dragging the river there. If not so sunk, they may have been picked up in the water or on its shores somewhere between Buckingham and Quebec, and any one having found such effects should give notice. Another point which came out was not, it appears to us, inquired into. One witness said that Job Babin, the brother of the Rev. Mr. Babin, had out his cutter on or about the 12th April, and broke the shaft of it. Now we supposed this brother lived at a distance, and have seen no explanation of his presence in Buckingham at the exact date of the disappearance of his sister.

CONFEDERATION.—Notwithstanding the announcement by cable that the British Govern-

ment had agreed to the scheme of Confederation recommended by the Colonial delegates, and that the loan of £4,000,000, say twenty millions of dollars, to construct the Intercolonial railroad, would soon be placed in the market,—there seems to be a general impression both in Britain and on this side of the Atlantic, that the difficulties of carrying through the measure are increasing. The loan, which is the gist or cream of the whole affair,—all the rest being by-play or machinery,—is envied with difficulty in the British mind, and ought to be in the Colonial mind; but the pleasure of having a portion of the money spent among us has a great tendency to blind us to the future consequences. The person who sent that despatch must have thought that the people of Canada could believe that a loan guaranteed by Britain could be placed in the money market without the consent of Parliament!

THE LABOR MARKET.—We have sometimes published accounts of the high wages going for particular kinds of skilled labor in New York or other large cities in the States, but the testimony of many is that it is more difficult even with such high wages to meet the expenses of a family at the very high rate of rents, provisions, clothing, and everything else in those cities, than in Canada.

Young men who only spend a portion of their wages might indeed save money to bring home to Canada, but it is out of the question for a working man to take a family there with the hope of bettering his circumstances. The class who get on best are those who serve in families. They may go with a good outfit of clothing (partially worn, however, or they will have to pay duty), and as their living will, of course, cost them nothing, the high wages received may all be brought back to spend in Canada, where the money will go far. Many might in this way make up a purse to establish themselves here. It is, however, to be observed that a great change has come over the States latterly, which has lowered the prices of all things, labor included.

"REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS."—The N. Y. Tribune publishes a long telegram from Toronto, purporting to be "the report of the Minister of Customs" for 1866, on the trade of Canada with the United States. As this document pursues a line of argument, and makes use of expressions not usual in official papers,—such as "we have hung on nurse America's apron-strings too long;" "by doing this we will be able to bring the American Government to reason," &c.; and as we have in fact no Minister of Customs in Canada,—we examined the Toronto papers of the last few days to find a solution of the mystery. The explanation we find to be this: The correspondent of the Tribune has extracted a passage from the annual report of the Secretary of the Toronto Produce and Merchants' Exchange, which appeared in the Globe and Leader of Saturday, and, in order to give his despatch a factitious importance, has fathered it on an imaginary "Minister of Customs." We observe a Boston paper commenting on the document, on the assumption of its emanating from the head of a Canadian Government department. This is another sample of the way in which Canada news is cooked for the American market by the sensational correspondents of some at least of the New York papers.

MR. GALT'S MISSION.—The Gazette, in reply to our remarks of Friday, still refuses to acknowledge that there has been any variance between its statements on this subject, or between them and those of the Minerve, and invites further discussion. We shall simply recapitulate the facts. In October the Gazette announced that Mr. Galt had accepted the appointment of delegate for the express purpose of watching over the religious interests of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada. The Minerve announced at the same time, that the mission had been offered to Mr. Galt, because it was "but just that the Protestants of Lower Canada should have a representative." In January, the Minerve, in a controversy with other French newspapers, asserted that Mr. Galt's mission had nothing to do with the protection of the religious interests of the Protestant minority, and said he went to England as a financier. Then the Gazette, following in the same track, declared that nobody, except a Rouge paper of this city, had ever stated that Mr. Galt had any special mission from the Protestants of Lower Canada. When referred to the declaration in its own columns, as the authority for the character which had been assigned to Mr. Galt's mission, the Gazette within the last few days gave a new version of it, and said the ministry before leaving for England had adopted a resolution, with reference to the protection to be given to the Protestant minority, and that Mr. Galt went to England to see that this resolution was carried into effect. Which of all these statements indicates the true state of the case, we know not. But it is too much to tell us that they are all in perfect accord, the one with the other.

R. C. DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS.—The Pope's Bull, appointing Rev. Vicar-General Lafleche coadjutor and successor of the Bishop of Three Rivers, with the title of Bishop of Antbedone, in Palestine, was communicated to Mr. Lafleche

at Three Rivers, on the 15th inst. The Montreal Minerve announced on the morning of the next day, the 16th, that Mr. Lafleche, with a humility which did him honor, but which would generally be regretted, had declined the appointment. The Journal of Three Rivers thereupon attacked the Minerve for making an announcement for which it could have had no authority, inasmuch as it could not have learned how Mr. Lafleche regarded the intimation of the Pope's special favor, which he had received at Three Rivers only a few hours previously. The Minerve replied in an article, a column in length, disclaiming any intention to embarrass Mr. Lafleche, with reference to his acceptance of the appointment, and saying it had its information from a high source, and that it could not have been actuated by any desire to injure Mr. Lafleche, in giving him credit for such an excellent virtue as humility. It turns out now that the Minerve and its "high religious authority" were misinformed, for it has been announced from Three Rivers that Rev. Mr. Lafleche has sent off his acceptance to Mgr. Cooke, and that he will be consecrated Bishop, probably on the 25th of February. The Minerve speaks of the new Bishop in the following complimentary terms:—

"The church will gain a prelate as powerful by his eloquent speech as by his practised pen, respected and beloved by all for his virtues, his learning, and all the precious qualities which have made this eminent priest the ornament of Three Rivers and of the entire country."

This eulogy by the Minerve is surely strong enough, fully to appease the wounded susceptibilities of its Three Rivers conferees.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

In calling attention to the valuable circular of Messrs. Dun, Wiman, & Co., and commending the enterprise which got up such a comprehensive document, we cannot help pointing out a fallacy into which, we think, these gentlemen have, with the Globe, and some other of our best papers fallen. The fallacy is this. Inasmuch as Canada has got as much, or more, for her lumber, wheat, and several other products, after the re-imposition of the American duty as before, therefore the Americans have paid the duty, and the loss of reciprocity has not injured Canada. This, as we have intimated, is a fallacy; for, had the duty not been re-imposed, the price to Canada might have been all that amount greater, and certainly would have been greater by a considerable proportion of it.—If, for instance, wheat was \$1.70 in Rochester in gold, and \$1.40 in Toronto, it could be exported from Toronto with a profit, paying freight, and charges, and 20 cents duty; but had there been no duty the price in Toronto would have been nearly \$1.60 instead of \$1.40 and so with other things. Nor is it any answer at all to this reasoning to say that wheat was only \$1.20, or whatever the price might be, before the termination of reciprocity; for great fluctuations of prices are by no means rare. We do not, however, mean to say that Canada would have reaped the whole benefit of the difference of duty, because free importations would have had a tendency to reduce the price in the States, to some extent, although not nearly to the extent of the duty. It would, therefore, appear that the true view to take of this important question, is, that Canada has lost to the extent of the greater part of the duty paid on all articles sent to the States.

WHY ARE NOT ACCIDENTS MADE KNOWN?

It is often asked why the G. T. Company does not make known accidents which occur on the line? There can be no hope of permanent concealment of those that happen to passenger trains, at all events; and the coming out afterwards of news kept back at first, only makes a deeper impression, and conveys the idea that there may be more accidents than are ever heard of. Doubtless, the motive for suppressing such news is partly humane,—in order that the relatives and friends of passengers may be saved from anxiety till they hear from them, if still alive, by mail. But we think every one so interested would prefer to have the earliest possible intelligence of the accident, that they might telegraph for particulars; or, in case of anything serious, proceed at once to the spot. And, on the other hand, what a satisfaction it would be to the friends of all who travel by rail to know that any accident would be promptly announced, and that the absence of such announcement indicated certainly that all was safe and well!

The G. T. Company may object that it is not their business to publish news, and that the cost of telegraphing and publishing might be a serious item; but we are sure the newspapers would willingly pay the expense of the telegrams and publish the news without charge. Any accident through the night could thus be made known in the morning papers, and the account of any accident through the day would be published at once in the constantly issuing editions of the afternoon papers. We cannot certainly answer for others, but the Witness will willingly pay for special telegrams from Grand Trunk operators concerning any accident that occurs, and publish them at once. Should the Grand Trunk continue to withhold such information, it will be a serious question whether the newspapers should not get up a Canadian Associated Press, with reliable agents all over

the country, to telegraph any items of importance.

These remarks are elicited by the fact that a serious accident occurred within about half a dozen miles of Kingston to the night express from Montreal, on Thursday morning, about seven o'clock, in which several cars ran off the track and some passengers were injured; but of which no intimation was made public till letters were received next day from passengers on board the train. We might have had the news in full at 11 o'clock on Thursday, but only got a vague account from a private quarter to publish at 4 o'clock on Friday, being a loss of 29 hours in communicating the news to the public.

Since writing the above, we have received the Kingston News, which gives the following particulars of the accident:—

An accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway this (Thursday) morning, about eight o'clock. The morning express train was proceeding on its way to Toronto, some hours late, and was passing over the bridge at Collinsby, when the locomotive having passed safely over, the tender, baggage and mail car, a second-class and first-class car, were thrown over the embankment by a broken rail. The engine was also thrown off the track, and another second-class car was carried half way over, when its motion was arrested. Two of the cars rolled over two or three times before reaching the ice, which was not broken. Fortunately no lives were lost, and no limbs broken, although several of the passengers received severe contusions, none of which are of a very serious nature. The tender was pretty well broken up, and the cars more or less damaged. The train was fortunately going at the rate of about twelve miles an hour; had it been running at its usual speed, or had there been water instead of ice below the bridge, the loss of life might have been great. As it is, all things considered, it is more fortunate that the accident was not attended with more serious results. Medical attendance was procured from this city as soon as it was possible to obtain it.

It has been asserted that one passenger was seriously injured in the spine, and has since died, but we cannot find any one who can state the fact to be true of his own knowledge.

We learn that the passengers for Toronto reached that city at 6 a.m., on Friday—seventeen hours late. The Western train due at Montreal this morning is three hours late; the Eastern (from Portland), six hours late.

DREADFUL ICE-SHOVE AT ST. REGIS.

We have been favored with the following extract from a private letter, dated St. Regis, C. E., 28th Jan., 1867:—

"I suppose you have heard of the dreadful ice-shove in the St. Regis. Our house had a very narrow escape of being knocked down with others. I was awakened about half-past four on Friday morning by some one pounding at the custom-house office door, calling, 'The ice come! the ice come!' I jumped out of bed, and ran down stairs, not thinking of danger, when I found myself in water, which was flowing over the door-sill.

"The noise of the crushing ice like thunder, and the rushing of water, screams of the poor Indians, men, women, and children, and all this in the dark, were frightful.

"The ice came within a few feet of our house, and as it stands on the highest ground in the village, you can imagine the position of matters. It was a fearful scene!

"Mr. Combs got up into a tree, and had to sit there for three hours, the ice being up to the roof of his house. The priest and many others had nothing to eat for a day.

"The poor Indians, wretched at most times, have lost their all, and are lying on straw without any covering. A conflagration in summer you have experienced, but the misery of a flood in midwinter you must see to realize.

"Cannot your wealthy city do something for the poor Indians?"

THE AUBURN TRAGEDY.—ARREST OF A FORMER RESIDENT OF MONTREAL AS THE MURDERER.

A brief telegram announced a short time ago, the murder at Auburn, Maine, of two aged females, Mrs. Susannah Kinsley and Miss Polly Caswell, under circumstances of great atrocity; the crime of violation having in one case been added to that of murder. The two bodies were found by the neighbors, frozen stiff, in pools of congealed blood. The bed clothes were matted with blood, the quilt and feather tick torn, and feathers were scattered about, and everything indicated that a terrible struggle for life had there taken place, Mrs. Kinsley being a large and powerful woman. The body of Mrs. Kinsley was horribly cut and mangled.

The person supposed to be their murderer has been discovered and arrested.

On Thursday, Jan. 7th, at about 4 p.m., a man supposed to be a Frenchman, called at a house in West Mont, about nine miles from the point where the murder was committed, and begged for something to eat. A lady opened the door, to whom he represented that he had travelled 25 miles, and was faint with hunger. Noticing blood-stains on his wrists and wrist-bands, and shocked at his brutal appearance, she asked him to leave and declined to give him food. He persisted, and was at length admitted to the house. He ate like a famished man, everything that was put before him, and afterwards left and went on. He had come from the direction of West Auburn.

At other points along the road, notice was taken of him, and of the blood stains on his clothes. He was at last arrested on Friday, the 25th, by Deputy Keen, of Mechanics' Falls. The Lewiston, Me., Journal, says:—

The prisoner is a foreigner, and gives conflicting accounts of himself. He is a most strange and brutal man in appearance. He is about 4 feet 10 inches in height, but muscular, thickly put together, weighing perhaps 130 pounds.

He talks mostly in negatives and affirmatives, and hardly opens his mouth when he speaks, so that it is not easy to understand him. But in a somewhat prolonged interview with him, he stated the following:—

I came from Vergennes, France; I am 40 years old; speak French; lived six months in Montreal; lived two years in New York; have

been walking through this country cutting wood; have no friends in this country; my name is Charles Fretchie; have been in these parts two weeks, looking for work; never been in Lewiston; don't know the place; don't know who I worked for in Montreal; have travelled 25 or 30 miles in two weeks; snow so deep, hard walking; haven't any money; man didn't pay me that I worked for; don't know what I'm arrested for; have brothers and sisters, and father and mother in Switzerland; had a letter from them a long time ago, when I was at St. Victor, C. E.; don't know where they were in Switzerland. This account was got out of him by a series of questions, he avoiding conversation as much as possible.

We then began to hint darkly at the murder, and here his uneasiness, excitement, and want of self-command were such as to be most marked. His answers and conversation were a mere mass of confessions and denials.

That this man was in the vicinity of the murder at the time of its perpetration is certain, his whole appearance is suspicious, but the condition of his clothing furnishes terrible evidence against him. It was a mass of rags, and the stains of blood upon it were unmistakable.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Friday, Feb. 1.

The weather to-day is quite mild, and a thaw (the first of the season) has set in, causing the snow to descend in avalanches from the roofs. Thermometer at 7 a.m., 33° above zero.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN NAVIGATION.—At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the "Northern Transportation Line," a dividend was declared of 25 per cent., made out of the net earnings during the past year. The Directors have since resolved to put a new steamer on the lake, by fitting up the steamer "Bascom" for a passenger and express freight boat, and running her between Plattsburgh and Whitehall during the season.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.—The U. S. Senate is engaged amending the Tariff Bill sent up from the House. The other day, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved an amendment increasing the duty on Nova Scotia coal from 50 cents to \$1.50 per ton. This was debated for an hour. Senator Fessenden opposed the change, contending that the protection given in the bill to the coal interest was sufficient. He pointed out that the amount of coal imported under the Reciprocity Treaty was only 500,000 tons annually, while the coal interest of the United States amounted to 22,000,000 tons annually. The amendment was carried by 26 to 14. Amendments were also agreed to, increasing the duty on bitumen or mineral pitch, from 50 cents to \$5 per ton; on machinery, from 45 to 55 per cent; on copper ore from 15 per cent to 3 cents per pound; on regulus of copper from 15 per cent to 4 cents per pound; and on copper ingots, pigs, &c., from 4 to 5 cents per pound.

BUSINESS OF THE PAST YEAR.—We publish to-day the annual circular of Messrs. Dun, Wiman, & Co., which shows the business operations of the Province during the past year to have been on the whole satisfactory. A comparison of the statistics of 1865 with those now furnished for 1866, gives the following results:—

In Canada West, the number of failures in 1865, was 297; liabilities, \$3,108,082; assets, \$1,458,608. In 1866, in Canada West, the number of failures was 209; liabilities, \$2,004,154; assets, \$937,564.

In Montreal, the number of failures in 1865 was 44; liabilities \$1,236,097; assets, \$449,000. In 1866, the number of failures was 31; liabilities, \$440,788; assets, \$313,917.

In Quebec in 1865, the number of failures was 54; liabilities, \$978,388; assets, \$413,953. In 1866, the number of failures was 43; liabilities, \$471,435; assets, \$274,413.

In Canada East (including Montreal and Quebec), the number of failures in 1865, was 130; liabilities, \$2,536,052; assets, \$1,006,853. In 1866, the number of failures was 104; liabilities, \$1,106,923; assets, \$693,335.

These figures indicate a much greater degree of commercial stability in 1866 than in 1865. Some allowance, however, must be made for the fact that a number of the failures of 1865 were merely a wiping out of the scores of previous years, by taking advantage of the Insolvency Act, then newly come into operation.

The total capital employed in trade in Canada West was reported, in 1865, as \$61,196,000. In 1866 it is reported as \$63,061,500.

In Montreal, in 1865, there were 1,103 traders, with a capital of \$29,810,000; in 1866, there were 1,244 traders, with a capital of \$35,802,000.

In Quebec, in 1865, there were 530 traders, with a capital of \$9,531,000; in 1866, there were 552 traders, with a capital of \$13,703,000. The trade of Quebec has expanded in a remarkable degree, if these figures are correct.

In Canada East (including Quebec and Montreal), the amount of capital employed in trade, in 1865, was \$51,954,500; in 1866, it was \$63,741,000,—an increase of \$11,786,500, while the increase in Canada West was only \$1,865,500.

INSOLVENTS.—The following is the new list of Insolvents in the Canada Gazette of the 26th of January:—

Angus McKinnon, Guelph, C. W. James Watt, Quebec. Wilfred Bonhomme, Quebec. John Ouler, Craigvale, C. W. Israel Williams, Grimsby, C. W.

William Hockin and Samuel Hockin, Guelph, C. W. Louis Barré, Lachine, C. E. J. B. O. St. Julien, Papineauville, C. E. Edouard Chaillez, St. Pierreles Bequets, C. E. Ruben P. Lewis Coruwall, C. W. Richard Allingham, Napanee, C. W. W. F. Manley, Bothwell, C. W. John Brown and Hector Brown, Manilla, C. W. Charles B. Major, Guelph, C. W. (Writ of attachment.) Palmer Way and William Way, Sarnia, C. W. (Writ of attachment.) John Sim Peter, Peterboro. (Writ of attachment.)

DUN, WIMAN, & CO'S ANNUAL CIRCULAR CONCERNING THE TRADE OF CANADA.

Notwithstanding the presence of not a few disturbing elements in January last, the year just closed has been one of a very considerable degree of prosperity. Taken as a whole there is much in its history calling for sincere congratulation. The most serious cause for apprehension in the early part of the spring, was the closing of the United States markets to our products by repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, under which the commerce of the two countries has increased in an unprecedented ratio. It was feared that many articles of which the provinces produced a surplus, would fail to find a market; that, as a consequence, their production would be unprofitable, and that the income of the country would suffer thereby. Embarrassment in finances, and restricted trade generally, were regarded as almost certain to follow. But whatever may have been the motives which dictated the repeal of the treaty by the United States government, it has signally failed in doing serious damage to Canadian interests. Indeed, if injury has been the result at all, the people of the United States themselves are the sufferers. Contrary to the general expectation, the demand throughout the year has been active and the prices remunerative for nearly every product that the provinces had to spare. Lumber, which forms so large a part of the exports of the country, has never yielded so great a return. Not only in the quantity exported, but in the price realized, has this important interest improved; and it is safe to say that a degree of prosperity has been experienced, which no two recent previous years have produced. The stocks which are being wintered over are not large; and the demand is prospectively active, at a price exceedingly satisfactory. In grain, in which perhaps a still greater number of our people are interested, there has also been a degree of prosperity of the most gratifying character. The crop as a whole was remarkably good. Certain localities failed to produce the average amount of certain descriptions of cereals, but in the aggregate it is exceedingly doubtful whether there was ever before produced in the country a larger quantity, in bushels, of the various descriptions. For barley, which is gradually becoming one of our most important staples, the demand was, in the main, active; and though the prices were not so high as in previous years, owing to the fact that the sample was somewhat stained, yet the amount of money realized for the whole crop must have been in excess of former seasons. So large was the production of this article that the capacities of the farmers to market it were severely taxed throughout the autumn; and, notwithstanding a very satisfactory price for wheat and other cereals, it was impossible to get them to market before the close of navigation. There is consequently yet in the hands of farmers and in the storehouses of the grain-producing localities a very large amount of the year's product of wheat; and if prices in England continue satisfactory, as they promise to do, we cannot doubt that the amount to be realized by the country for this crop will be very large. Should prices continue at their present rate, and the various railways afford the requisite facilities for the movement of the crop to the front, there is scarcely a doubt that the early spring will witness this consummation. The wool crop, from which a very considerable sum of money has annually been realized, yielded largely, but the prices were not so high as heretofore; and on this article alone the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty appears to have had an injurious effect. Nevertheless farmers got a good price for their surplus as compared with five years ago; and the deficiency, if any, was more than made up by the increased production of flax, an article which is assuming a growing importance in the country.

We have also occasion to note continued prosperity in the manufactures of the country, which year by year increase in magnitude and value. The great variety of articles now manufactured within the province bears evidence of the rapid growth of this material interest.—The manufactures of wool, cotton, flax, leather, iron, wood, and many other materials, now quite supply the places of articles which heretofore have been largely imported. Few outside of those immediately interested have an idea of the number of persons who find remunerative employment in these establishments. We are not yet, however, though we may hope to be, large exporters of articles thus produced, but in the meantime it is exceedingly gratifying to know that we are making steady progress in the right direction.

It will thus be seen that the purchasing power of the people is as large, if not larger, than ever before, and they are able to meet all obligations, internal as well as external.—Under these circumstances it is a natural expectation that the trade of the country should be satisfactory. The importers, as a rule, have had a prosperous year. Excessive importations have had the usual effect of overcrowding the market, and lessening the profits, which would have been realized from legitimate operations. The country is not to blame, however, for this indiscretion on the part of individual merchants; and on the whole the business of the year has been more than usually satisfactory. The quantity of goods in stock, in excess of the probable winter demand, is not large, and our importers will find little difficulty in meeting their obligations. Payments throughout the autumn have been remarkably good; and it is safe to say that in proportion to the quantity of goods imported there has never been a time when a less amount was due by the country trader to the wholesale merchant. The same remark will apply with regard to the indebtedness of the farmer to the retailer. There has been a vast improvement

during the last few years in the system on which trade in the interior has been conducted. There are now very many establishments conducted purely on a cash basis, while the number of those who give credit—indefinite alike in time and amount—are far less than in former years. There are still, however, in many country localities, altogether too many engaged in trade, and profits among retailers are in consequence cut very fine. With the generally prosperous state of the country, and a conservative policy on the part of importers, these disadvantages ought speedily to remedy themselves. It is only by the pursuance of this policy, and a rigid inspection in the granting credits, that our merchants will be enabled to avoid the disasters of former seasons. Taken as a whole the year closes upon a degree of prosperity in all departments of production and of trade, upon which the country may be well congratulated.

We append our usual estimates of capital, with a comparative statement of failures during the year. We beg to thank you for a continued liberal patronage since last we had the honor of addressing you. Having improved and extended our facilities for obtaining information as to the character, capacity, and capital of traders throughout the country, we hope still to merit the hearty support with which previous efforts in this direction have been rewarded.

Very respectfully yours, DUN, WIMAN, & Co. Montreal and Toronto, Jan., 1867.

FAILURES IN CANADA—1866.

The following table exhibits the number of failures in Canada during the past year, with the amount of liabilities and assets, as near as can be ascertained:—

Table with 3 columns: No. of Failures, Liabilities, Assets. Rows include Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Ottawa, Balance of C. W., Total for C. W.

Table with 3 columns: No. of Failures, Liabilities, Assets. Rows include Montreal, Quebec, Balance of C. E., Total for C. E., Grand total for all Canada.

APPROXIMATE CAPITAL.

Canada West.

Table with 3 columns: Name, No. of Traders, Capital. Rows include Addington Co., Brant Co., Bruce Co., Carleton Co., Dundas Co., Durham Co., Elgin Co., Essex Co., Frontenac Co., Glengary Co., Grenville Co., Grey Co., Haldimand County, Halton Co., Hastings Co., Huron Co., Kent Co., Lambton Co., Lanark Co., Leeds Co., Lenox Co., Lincoln Co., Middlesex Co., Norfolk Co., Northumberland Co., Ontario Co., Oxford Co., Peel Co., Perth Co., Peterboro Co., Prescott Co., Renfrew Co., Russell Co., Simcoe Co., Stormont Co., Victoria Co., Waterloo Co., Welland Co., Wellington Co., Wrentham Co., York Co., Total for Canada West.

Canada East.

Table with 3 columns: Name, No. of Traders, Capital. Rows include Bedford or Missisquoi District, Sherbrooke or St. Francis District, Arthabaska, Richelieu District, St Hyacinthe, Joliette District, Three Rivers, Quebec City, Beauce District, Montmagny District, Kamouraska District, Rimouski and Gaspé District, Total for Canada East.

Grand total for Canada.

Table with 3 columns: No. of Traders, Liabilities, Assets. Rows include Grand total for all Canada.

Table with 3 columns: Name, No. of Traders, Capital. Rows include Prescott Co., Prince Edward Co., Renfrew Co., Russell Co., Simcoe Co., Stormont Co., Victoria Co., Waterloo Co., Welland Co., Wellington Co., Wrentham Co., York Co., Total for Canada West.

CANADA EAST.

Table with 3 columns: Name, No. of Traders, Capital. Rows include Bedford or Missisquoi District, Sherbrooke or St. Francis District, Arthabaska, Richelieu District, St Hyacinthe, Joliette District, Three Rivers, Quebec City, Beauce District, Montmagny District, Kamouraska District, Rimouski and Gaspé District, Total for Canada East.

Grand total for Canada.

Table with 3 columns: No. of Traders, Liabilities, Assets. Rows include Grand total for all Canada.

—The Chatham (C. W.) Planet states that Mr. Thomas McCrossan and Mr. A. G. Mess, of that town, have recently shipped to Europe direct, the former over twelve tons, and the latter, in one lot, thirteen and a half tons of butter. Mr. Mess, during the past season, has purchased upwards of sixteen tons of butter, the produce of the industry of the good wives of the county of Kent.

IMPORTS.—The imports at the Port of Montreal, for the week ending 26th January, were: Dutiable goods, \$155,802; free goods, \$18,877; total, \$174,679. In the corresponding week of last year, they were: Dutiable goods, \$174,216; coin and bullion, \$2,000; free goods, \$33,267; total, \$209,483. Decrease this year, \$35,304.

AMERICAN BUYERS.—Over a ton weight of fish was taken over to the United States during the week by American speculators, and a large drain of butter has also been in the market, which has brought the price of this article up to within two cents of that of fresh butter.—Kingston News, 26th.

TRADE OF KINGSTON.—The imports at Kingston during the half-year ending 31st December, 1866, were,—dutiable goods \$257,929; free goods, \$807,068; total, \$1,064,997; an increase, as compared with the corresponding six months of 1865, of dutiable goods, of \$47,326, and a decrease of free goods of \$85,752. The exports during the last half of 1866, were,—produce of Canada, \$388,424; not the produce of Canada, \$83,904, total, \$472,328. The exports for the December half year of 1865 were \$1,183,287, showing a falling off in 1866 of \$710,959, caused by a large decrease in 1866, as compared with the previous year, in the exportation of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, etc., and also a large falling off in barley and rye.

VALUABLE MINES ON THE ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE R. R.—A NEW HAMPSHIRE letter in the Boston Journal says:—The very latest excitement is in the town of Rumney, which is on the Montreal Railroad, about twenty-five miles south of Lisbon on an air line. Very valuable mines are reported to have been discovered there. They are to be worked principally for lead and silver. The "lead" as it is termed, was first recognized in a brook near Stinson's Pond in the northern part of the town, and about six miles from the railroad station. It has been traced several miles north into the town of Ellsworth. Over a thousand acres of land have been bonded, and the opening of the mine and the erection of a smelting mill are contemplated in the spring. One ton of the ore was recently taken away and melted, yielding a very handsome amount of lead and silver together, with about five dollars' worth of gold. Several Boston men are among those engaged in this enterprise.

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE.—JAN. 30TH. Flour.—Receipts, 261 bbls. No. 1 superfine held from \$6.70 to \$6.75; extra at from \$7.75 to \$8.25, and superior nominal. No transactions. Wheat.—Receipts, 7,200 bushels. Spring wheat nominal; held at from \$1.37 to \$1.42. Fall wheat held at \$1.80, with from \$1.75 to \$1.77 bid sale; one car at latter figure. Oats.—Unchanged; from 30c to 31c. Barley.—Nominal at from 50c to 55c. Peas.—Several round lots held at 72c; buyers offering 70c. Dressed Hogs.—From \$4.75 to \$5; extra choice hogs bringing \$5.05 to \$5.10.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—FEB. 1. Extra of Cattle, none in market; First Quality Cattle, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Second & Third, \$6.50 to \$5.50. Milch Cows, \$35.00; Extra, \$40.00 to \$50.00 each. Sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Extra, \$8.10 to \$10.00; Lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. Hogs, live-weight, none; dressed, \$5.00 to \$5.50, silver; Hides, inspected 9c per lb. Pelts, 80c to \$1.00 each. Tallow, 6c per lb.

REMARKS.—Gbud cattle are scarce, and prices fully sustained. Hogs are selling more readily,

and a better feeling pervades the market. Parties appear to be satisfied that they have touched the lowest point, and traders are laying in stock freely. This, with the demand for packing, is likely to keep the market buoyant for some time at least. Sheep and Lambs in demand.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Price. Rows include Flour, country, per 100 lbs., Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Barley, Peas, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Turkeys, Do (young) per do, Geese (young), Ducks, Fowls, Chickens, Pigeons (tame), Beef, per lb., Do salt, per lb., Mutton, per lb., Lamb, per lb., Veal, per lb., Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs., Butter, fresh, per lb., Do salt, per lb., Potatoes, per bag, Sugar, Maple, per lb., Lard, per lb., Eggs, fresh, per dozen, Haddock, per lb., Hay, Straw.

REMARKS.—As we foretold yesterday, the farmers at the market to-day were very numerous, and the supply of produce large. Prices, however, have not been affected by this, but remain much as they have been for the last week or so, showing that the produce brought was beginning to be wanted.

Corn Exchange Daily Reports.

(Furnished exclusively to the "Daily Witness.")

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 1, 1867. FLOUR, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$8.50; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.25; Fancy, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superfine, from Canada Wheat, \$7.00 to \$7.30; Strong Superfine from Canada Wheat, \$7.35 to \$7.40; Superfine from Western Wheat, nominal; City-Brands of Superfine, nominal; Superfine No. 2, \$6.75 to \$7.00; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.40; Middlings, \$5.90 to \$6.10; Pollards, \$4 to \$4.50; Bag-Flour, \$3.45 to \$3.55 per 100 lbs., according to quality. The market continues extremely quiet, and quotations are, in the absence of business, for the most part nominal.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Rates are \$5.05 to \$5.10. Sale of 100 barrels choice U. C. at an exceptional price.

WHEAT, per bush of 60 lbs.—Range for U. C. Spring according to samples, \$1.47 to \$1.52. No transactions.

PEAS, per 60 lbs.—Latest sales in car-loads at 82c to 83c.

OATS, per bush of 32 lbs.—Worth 32c to 33c. Receipts very small.

BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Market nominal,—worth about 53c to 57c.

RYE, per 56 lbs.—Worth about 66c to 68c.

CORN, per 56 lbs.—Firm, 85c, duty-free, for mixed Western.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—First Pots, \$6.05 to \$6.10; Seconds, \$4.90, net; Thirds, \$3.75, net. First Pearls nominal, \$6.90 to \$7.00; Seconds, \$6.20, net.

POSK, per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18 to \$18.25; Prime Mess \$13 to \$13.50; Prime, \$12 to \$12.50. DRESSED HOGS, per 100 lbs.—Sales at \$4.90 to \$5.05.

CHEESE per lb.—Dull and nominal; Canada Factory, 11c to 12c.

BUTTER, per lb.—Very dull,—no strictly choice in market.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange quiet; Bankers' 60-day drafts on London 9 1/2 to 9 1/2 premium for cash at Bank; counter or discount-rate, 10 1/2 to 11 prem. Private, 8 1/2 to 9. (The rate for Sterling Exchange in New York, as quoted by telegraph to-day, was 8 1/2 prem.) Demand-drafts on New York, about 2 1/2 discount,—the quotation for gold in that city at noon to-day was 135 1/2.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—No. 1 Wheat about \$2.10 in store. No. 2 Wheat, \$1.88 in store; receipts 10,000 bush; shipments, 2,000 bush. More life, but business much restricted by extreme closeness of currency. Flour, \$9.25, dull and nominal. Mess Pork, \$18.25, firmer. Prime Leaf Lard, 11c. No. 1 Lard, 11c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—No. 1 Wheat quiet, \$2.14 in store. No. 2 Wheat, \$1.81 in store; receipts, 7,000 bush; shipments, 3,000 bush. Corn, 74c in store, weak; receipts, 15,000 bu. Mess Pork, \$18.50 to \$18.75, firm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, "The Troches" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

TO DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, AND FAMILIES.—Burnett's standard flavoring extracts, renowned for their great purity and strength are for sale by the trade generally,—indorsed by the leading confectioners.—BARNES, HENRY, & Co., and ALEX. MCGIBBON, Montreal, general agents.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14, 1860.—From my personal acquaintance with Dr. M. F. Colby, of Stanstead, C.E., and from my knowledge of his distinguished reputation and position in his profession, I should regard any medical preparations or prescriptions of his as entitled to the highest confidence and estimation.—J. COLLAMAR, U. S. S. from Vt., late Postmaster-Gen., U. S.—Colby's Pills sold by druggists generally.

—Use MARTIN'S CARDINAL FOOD for infants and invalids, recommended by the leading physicians of this city.—See advertisement.

Family Reading.

UNDER THE BAN.

THE ARCHPRIEST'S DINNER.—(CONTINUED.)

The conversation was resumed. M. Meland asked Julio what he thought of the internal economy of the Jesuits.

"Have they, as it is stated, a special oath, —a peculiar rite to which only their highest officers are admitted, and the secret of which is confided only to them? I questioned it for a long time; but an expression of Lamennais, at the time when he was an earnest Ultramontanist, and, consequently, a most partial witness, rendering as it does full justice to the individual merits of these men, has given me much to think about. If my memory serve me, this is the passage: 'There is a secret among them; and when it is known few dare to be charged with it.' He even quotes, in the same text, the Latin saying:—

'Jura per jura secretum perdere noli.'

"How are we to believe that so thoughtful a writer, who must have had such accurate knowledge of the society's constitution, would have spoken thus in strictest confidence if there was nothing peculiar in the order?"

"I have been as much struck as yourself by that expression of the illustrious author to whom you refer," answered Julio; "I do not think, however, that there are the same processes of initiation among the Jesuits as in secret societies. Listen to what I was told once by a priest, a friend of my own, who belonged to them at one time, but who became so sick of the double-dealing which is inherent in their system of espionage that he left them:—

"Those only who occupy the highest places among them have any thing to do with the direction of their spiritual and temporal affairs. The inferior members know nothing more about them than the general public. All that is known is that there exists at their head a mighty organization, a terrible and tremendous machinery of wheels within wheels in which is displayed the real power of the General himself. The moral force of this system resides in the celebrated axiom, indicative of its thorough essence, 'perinde ac cadaver'—passive obedience, little short of veneration for an order received from a superior—as though it were the revealed will of God.

"Hence you see that it is incorrect to say there is any special secret among them. They have, indeed, an administration whose plans are never revealed, and tend to but one aim,—the elevation of the order, no matter what the methods of its accomplishment. This, I apprehend, sums up the mystery in the Jesuit oligarchy.

"With reference to the inner life of the mass which compose the order, my informant told me much. What I thus learned indicated a most skillful system of political Machiavellism. A leading principle, openly avowed, is to set one member as a spy over all the others. Any objectionable remark you may make will be told to the superior; what your brother at your side may say you will have to reveal in like manner, from motives of charity that his spiritual advancement may be promoted by needful correction. The superior knows, guesses, and sees everything. From this follows a life of deceit—of rebukes, more or less unjust, occasioned by the tale-telling of those who may have reported your conduct. For example, said my friend, 'my superior told me my great crime was that I was proud of my preaching.' And how he made me smart for it during the ten years I was among them! How often was my patience at its last ebb! I am not quite certain that, provoked by this perpetual worry, I did not say to him, 'Farewell, father; I mean to return to liberty.'

"Such is their internal economy. As for their ubiquitous police organization, it is administered as thoroughly as that of the most powerful States; and, in addition to this, it has an inexhaustible source of information, which is wanting in similar Government bodies. I refer to the confessional, which yields endless discoveries, apart, of course, from the mere recital of sins by the penitent, which, of course, is never disclosed. It is notorious that they never confess a woman without ascertaining her name, her prospects, her husband's politics, the newspapers he takes in, the college where the children are being brought up. Thus they arrive at a knowledge of what transpires in private houses, more thorough than any the police could give them.

"I ought in justice to add, however, that the Jesuits, in gleaning and transmitting this knowledge, are under the full impression that they are acting for the glory of God. They regard themselves as mere human instruments in a holy cause, and nothing could be more praiseworthy in their eyes. Unfortunately, for them, and for those who do not see the dishonesty of their system, the outside world, ignoring their blind trust, holds them in abhorrence. It repudiates the idea that the end justifies the means. It is loth to believe that Christ would have men do His work by treachery and deceit. The most extraordinary thing is, that it should be possible to mould honest natures into so hateful a type; and that there should be any influence strong enough to invest what is absolutely disgraceful with so fair and excellent a seeming. And it is to this, most likely, that Lamennais refers when he alludes to their system as 'something contrary to nature.'

"Now you have my reply. Still, much of what I have said is based upon mere conjecture. Only I am confident of this, that I have not calumniated them."

A SCENE AT THE PALACE.

While the interesting revelations, as to the system of the Jesuits, recorded in the last chapter, were being eagerly listened to in the house of the archpriest, a very different scene was occurring at the palace itself.

Mademoiselle de Flammarens, from the time of Julio's entry on his office, had felt a

growing dislike to her brother's favorite. The only condition, indeed, on which her approval of his appointment could be obtained was that she should have a share in its advantage. His predecessor had been discreet enough to see this in his day; he had been the obsequious tool of the lady, whom he called the canoness; and no secrets of the diocese were in his possession a quarter of an hour without her being acquainted with them. Julio, however, was not disposed to fall low at her feet, and she knew it. Hence she conceived an aversion for the young man, which she took care to communicate to the Abbé Gagué, leading him to believe, with infinite skill, that if the young upstart (a favorite term of hers) succeeded in worming himself into the confidence of the aged cardinal, whose powers had been visibly declining for some months, he, M. Gagué, would be set aside, and the new secretary would rule the diocese. Less than this would have sufficed to rouse the antipathy of the vicar-general.

These two malignant spirits were full of triumph on listening to the advanced views propounded in Julio's sermon. Mademoiselle de Flammarens's velvet chair was placed in the nave, in front of the pulpit, near the clerical stall. At the moment that Julio gave utterance to his strongest sentiments she stole a furtive glance at the vicar-general, as much as to say, "We have him now—he is done for."

As soon as the discourse was over they met at the palace.

"Dreadful!" said the lady. "He'll turn out badly," said the abbé. "Did you hear his wild theories?" "I shrugged my shoulders with dismay." "My brother must be mad."

"I should fancy his eminence will scarcely like it."

"Don't think it for a moment. He likes anything eccentric; and, if I had not held him in check, he would long ago—"

"You must be mistaken. I question whether his eminence would go so far as to sanction such opinions. Why, what the young idiot said was from first to last a complete tissue of heresies."

"Holy Virgin, and my brother tolerates an apostate like that!"

"No one has more power than the canoness," said the abbé, with a provoking smile, "to persuade monseigneur of the wrong he is doing in extending his protection to this dangerous person."

It was evident that Julio was ruined.

The cardinal, on entering the dining-room, perceived at once that their usual good-humor had given way to an air of distant coldness.

"What's the matter now?" he said to himself, and his thoughts reverted to Julio.

Not a word spoken. He was the first to break silence.

"Well, sister, what have you to say of the sermon?"

"What have you got to say yourself, monseigneur?"

"I am pleased with it on the whole. It was full of pith. The exuberance of style will mellow down with age."

"Is that the only fault you have to find with it, monseigneur?"

The cardinal quite understood the very dry tone in which the question was put. Experience had taught him that a storm was brewing in the archiepiscopal establishment whenever the canoness was displeased.

"I must be careful," he muttered to himself. "There's a scene coming. I'll hold my tongue."

The fact is, he was afraid of his sister. There are some feelings which we can never throw off. The cold looks of the little duenna made the good man turn pale. He ventured no reply, but, changing the conversation, addressed himself to the vicar-general, who was too cunning not to detect the manoeuvre. He made use of a number of vulgar expressions during the meal, which the cardinal particularly disliked. The rest of the evening was as uncomfortable as the dinner. There was the same ill-humor on the part of the vicar-general, the same reserve from the archbishop, to feed the coming storm.

It was not, however, till M. de Gagué had retired for the night that it fairly broke out.

"Now that we are alone, monseigneur, I may venture to tell you, what nobody else would presume to tell you, that you are very wrong in the matter of this young priest."

"Dear me, sister, don't trouble yourself on that score."

His eminence wanted to effect a retreat. "Monseigneur, my first thought is that you should be held in honor and esteem; so it is not strange that I should be anxious. I have had cause for anxiety more than once."

His eminence became even more conciliatory.

"Dear, kind friend, I know well how much you love me."

This had been just the crisis, in similar out-breaks, when Mdlle. de Flammarens got every thing her own way. At that moment a servant entered the room and handed her a little note inscribed "Very pressing."

She opened it and read—

"We were not aware that his eminence had made M. Julio an honorary canon before leaving the church. What a pity!"

The indignation of the lady on receiving this information knew no bounds.

"Fine doings, monseigneur," she exclaimed.

"You sanction, by your presence, the absurdities of an interperate boy. You see only the errors of youth in that false teaching which had been well digested, and which has thrown the entire town of T— into the utmost consternation."

The cardinal was silent. He bent under the avalanche. He had a secret misgiving himself that he had been a little too precipitate in making Julio a canon.

But his sister had no mercy on him.

"You have crowned your imprudence," she continued, "in hastening, without consulting your vicars-general, without saying a word on the subject to me, to clothe a seminarian in the purple, and so make him a little monster of conceit."

His eminence ventured slightly to defend himself.

"Dear me! my dear sister, be reasonable. I was fairly besieged."

"Besieged!"

"Yes, besieged, I assure you."

"Oh, besieged; a pretty thing, indeed! The most illustrious and most reverend cardinal yielding to pressure. From what quarter, may I ask? The archpriest, probably—a thorough-paced wheedler—came to implore a reward for this precious master-piece of oratory. You would make yourself the most obedient humble servant of these insignificant people. We are too proud for that, monseigneur."

"But the chapter came in a body to beg the 'canail' for Julio."

"And you failed to see that there was some plot at the bottom? Verily, you never fail in your habitual sagacity, except where your new secretary is concerned."

"I have told you I was taken by surprise. What more would you have? Grant that it was a piece of folly."

"One of the greatest you could have perpetrated. I only hope that you will have sufficient self-respect to expose us no longer to this annoyance."

And so saying she took up her candle and retired, leaving the cardinal painfully bewildered and perplexed.

(To be continued.)

JUDICIAL JOKES.

Intense was the pain endured by Lord Mansfield whenever a barrister pronounced a Latin word with a false quantity. "My lords," said the Scotch advocate, Crosby, at the bar of the House of Lords, "I have the honor to appear before your lordships as counsel for the curators." "Ugh!" groaned the Westminster Oxford law-lord, softening his reproof by an allusion to his Scotch nationality, "Curators, Mr. Crosby, curators; I wish our countrymen would pay a little more attention to prosody."

"My lord," replied Mr. Crosby with delightful readiness and composure, "I can assure you that our countrymen are very proud of your lordship as the greatest senator and orator of the present age." The barrister who made Baron Alderson shudder under his robes by applying for a "nolle prosequi" was not equally quick at self-defence, when that judge interposed, "Stop sir—consider that this is the last day of term, and don't make things unnecessarily long." It was Baron Alderson who, in reply to the jurymen's confession that he was deaf in one ear, observed, "Then leave the box before the trial begins; for it is necessary that jurymen should hear both sides." Amongst legal wits, Lord Ellenborough enjoys a high place; and though in dealing out satire upon barristers and witnesses, and even on his judicial coadjutors, he was often needlessly severe, he seldom perpetrated a jest the force of which lay solely in its cruelty. Perhaps the most harsh and reprehensible outburst of satiric humor recorded of him is the crushing speech by which he ruined a young man for life.

"The unfortunate client for whom it is my privilege to appear," said a young barrister, making his first essay in Westminster Hall—the unfortunate client, my lord, my unfortunate client—"

Leaning forwards, and speaking in a soft, cooing voice, that was all the more derisive, because it was so gentle, Lord Ellenborough said, "You may go on sir,—so far the court is with you." One would have liked his lordship better had he sacrificed his jest to humanity, and acted as long afterwards that true gentleman, Mr. Justice Talfourd, acted, who, seeing a young barrister overpowered with nervousness, gave him time to recover himself by saying, in the kindest possible manner, "Excuse me for interrupting you; but for a minute I am not at liberty to pay you attention." Whereupon the judge took up his pen and wrote a short note to a friend. Before the note was finished, the young barrister had completely recovered his self-possession, and by an admirable speech secured a verdict for his client. A highly-nervous man, he might on that day have been broken for life, like Ellenborough's victim, by mockery; but fortunate in appearing before a judge whose witty tongue knew not how to fashion unkind words, he triumphed over his temporary weakness, and has since achieved well-deserved success in his profession. Talfourd might have made a jest for the thoughtless to laugh at; but he preferred to do an act on which those who loved him like to think.

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had earned an uncommonly large sum. Finding some water still in the pitcher, she cleaned the window with it; for the dirt on the panes contrasted very poorly with the flaming geranium.

The next morning she awoke bright and early, for the light now fell brilliantly and cheerily through the clear glass. Again she fetched water for the flower and herself. Now in the flood of sunshine which filled the room, the filth of the floor and the dust on the furniture showed all the more plainly, so she knelt down, scoured the floor, dusted the room, and put the bed neatly in order.

When she returned in the twilight, she had again earned more than her daily wages, and she spent this evening in mending and cleaning her clothes; so far had she gone in the right way.

Since she had owned the geranium, she paid more attention to other people's flowers, and it occurred to her that almost every one had curtains, which made a pretty frame to the window; and seeking in an old chest, she selected a piece of fustian and nailed it up. She found, besides, two or three pieces of cloth, which she sewed together for a table cloth.

How different, how comfortable did her little room now look!

One Sunday morning the widow, who had now no reason to feel ashamed of herself, decided to take a little walk. It was a lovely day, and she went to the Park, where she walked at pleasure amidst beautiful flowers, and under shady trees. She went on still farther and finally arrived at a small church, quite covered with ivy. From the open door sounded the full tones of the organ, and the poor woman ventured in.

Innocent children's voices sang the hymn:

"O thou that hear'st when sinners cry, Though all my crimes before thee lie, Behold them not with angry look, But blot their memory from thy book."

When it was concluded, the minister a venerable gray-haired man, said, "Let us pray!" and began "Our Father." Ah! how many years had passed since the poor sinner had repeated these words at her mother's knee! A sad feeling took possession of her and she was overpowered by the recollection of the joyless, miserable, yet better days of her childhood. The unhappy woman went to her home still weeping. When she arrived there she looked in her chest, and took out a book quite covered with dust and dirt. It was a Bible with a shabby cover, but large clear print. She read with some difficulty, it was so long since she had looked at a book, but eagerly, patiently, and hopefully. Then she knelt down, and said, "Our father:" to this she added the words she had just read, "Lord have mercy upon me a sinner." With what means did God work this conversion in the widow's heart?

A country lad brought her a plant! Truly "God's ways are not our ways."—Boston Recorder.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(UNDER THE CHARGE OF A SPECIAL EDITOR.)

GIANT DESPAIR.

"Well, may we have it?" "No, no; mamma will not give it. She says she wishes us to read it only on Sundays, What shall we do?"

"Act it," said George Vernon. "We'll have a castle—Doubting Castle, you know. You be Giant Despair, and I'll be Great-Heart, and we'll have a first-rate fight."

"Bravo!" said Philip Vernon. "There's a thick snow-drift against the arbor, down the garden; I'll have that for my castle, and one of the girls shall be my wife. Linda, you'll be Mrs. Diffidence."

"But," said George, "I must have a whole band of pilgrims—Christian, Mercy, the four young men, and old Honest were all with Great-Heart. Shall I ask the Wyants and Tom Jolly to come?"

"The very thing!" said Philip; "go for them, and I will look after my castle."

George soon returned, bringing with him Robert and Henry Wyant and Tom Jolly. Mildred and Kate Vernon came, too. So the children set to work, and arranged their parties, and fortified the castle, and made ready for battle.

Giant Despair walked into his den, and he and Mrs. Diffidence sat down to dinner. In another minute a heavy snow-ball thundered against the arbor, and shook the snow from its roof in a shining shower upon them.

"I must see to this, my dear," said the Giant, as he took his great club in his hand and looked around; "a most impertinent thing, truly. I believe I see pilgrims; have they done it? Dare they do such a thing? Hallo! down there, you fellows; who and what are you that are so hardy as after this manner to molest the Giant Despair?"

"It is I, Great-Heart; prepare thyself to fight, for I am come to take away thy head."

"Oh, thou bold rascal; take it if thou canst get it! And as for the fighting—come on!"

So on they came, and to it they fell, and the snow-balls flew thick and fast. The giant fought well, but he knew that in the long run he must give in. So the Giant fell, as if by a blow from Great-Heart, and the lads made him prisoner.

Meanwhile they rummaged the castle dungeons, and brought out certain doll prisoners; and made great rejoicings over them, and were about to demolish the snow-drift, when the dinner-bell sounded from Mr. Vernon's house, and they all had to

The Miscellany.

SELF-RELIANCE.

Self-reliance bids defiance To a thousand petty cares; Full of glory makes life's story, And the highest honor wears. Onward moving, still improving: Borrowed plumes soon droop and fade. Few are thriving without striving: Success comes, though long delayed.

Self-reliant, brave, defiant, Yet be not too stern of will; Born of woman, be thou human, Feel for human nature still. Gold will sever hearts forever, Though 'twas given but to bless; Oh, despise it, do not prize it, If sweet nature's loved the less.

Self-relying, self-denying, Thus the chaster minds of old, Grand and solemn, raised art's column, Wrought the wonders we behold. Though but lowly, we may slowly Rise to eminence and fame; Match the pages of past ages, With a great and goodly name.

THE LATE GOVERNOR BRIGGS.\*

The career of such a man is an example not to be lost. From humble life he rose to the highest honors which his State—the noble old Commonwealth of Massachusetts—could confer upon him. His father was a blacksmith, wholly self-educated, but a man of intelligence. He was never inside of a school-house till after he was twenty-one years of age, and then he did not enter as a pupil. But in spite of early disadvantages he became a well-informed man and an influential citizen. The son was never ashamed of his parentage. While yet an infant, the family left Rhode Island for Vermont, and two years later removed to Northern New York. Their circumstances were such that the children had to work hard for a living. George did "chores" at home, and had but scant schooling. When he was fourteen years of age a revival occurred, of which he became a subject. He joined the Baptist church, of which his father was a member, and soon took part in the social religious services of the congregation. There are those yet living who can recall the impressions produced by his fervid exhortations, which they then thought remarkable for their eloquence.

But the time came when he was to learn a trade. He did not disdain an honest though humble calling. Many years after, when he was Governor of Massachusetts, he was asked by a lady in a brilliant company, at what college he graduated? With great courtesy and dignity he replied, "At a hatter's shop, madam." His course was completed in three years, but his mind was set upon the study of a profession, and he left the hatter's shop to study either law or medicine. With five dollars in his pocket, which he had earned in the hay-field, he started for Adams, in Berkshire county, Mass. All his worldly gear was contained in a small trunk which he carried on his back, and which he preserved for many years as a memento of his humble beginnings. With some aid from an older brother, who was a commercial agent of Chancellor Livingston, he was enabled to prosecute his law studies for some two years, but on the death of that brother he was thrown on his own resources. By teaching school and copying law papers, while practising the most rigid economy, he was able to complete his course, and in 1818, at the age of twenty-two, was admitted to the bar in Berkshire county.

He now entered upon the practice of his profession, but his progress was by no means rapid. His brother had advised him never to undertake an unjust cause for money, and this counsel, which accorded with his own pure conscience, he followed strictly. He was not fond of strife, and was more eminent as a peacemaker than a lawyer. His father-in-law—for he married soon after entering upon his profession—visited his office, and learned his way of doing business, to his great disgust. He told his daughter that her husband "would never make a living by the law." And it must be confessed that the prospect was not very cheering. His ample hospitality—for every ministerial agent made his house a home, and the poor and needy never left his doors with a denial—encroached not a little upon his scanty means. Still he would not swerve from the line of his convictions, or sacrifice his integrity.

At length he was assigned by the presiding judge as counsel for a prisoner on trial for his life. The plea which he then made excited attention, and gave him at least a local reputation as a jury lawyer. From that time his prospects brightened, and he was not obliged as before, to make "a pedestrian excursion over the hills, in order to borrow a horse, that he might ride ten miles to pay five dollars of borrowed money."

The reputation of his integrity and ability spread abroad, and the electors of his Congressional district resolved to send him to Washington. In 1831 he left his Berkshire home for the Capitol, and there he manifested that capacity and those traits of character which had won him the respect and sympathy of his constituents. He was never ashamed of his religion. His hands were unstained by bribes. He attended conscientiously to his duties, and challenged the respect of his political opponents. For twelve years, re-elected on the expiration of each term,—he performed his task as a member of Congress, and bore back with him to his Massachusetts home a name as pure and unsullied as the elder Adams.

The last time he appeared as a representative at Washington, he was sent there in spite of his protest against a re-election. He felt that he could no longer neglect the claims of his family, and finally resolved to withdraw from public life. He removed to Pittsfield and resumed the practice of law. But Mas-

sachusetts knew him well, and still insisted upon her claims to his service. He was nominated by the Whig party for Governor and triumphantly elected; and thence re-elected for seven years in succession—from 1844 to 1851. Only one Governor for more than a generation had occupied the post so long. It is not too much to say that no man ever occupied it more worthily.

Throughout his career he was the steadfast friend of every good cause. He was an early and devoted champion of Temperance Reform. We have not space to detail the service which he rendered it, but he was never ashamed of two things, his collarless cravat and his abstinence from wine. In the high places of office, his example made total abstinence respected, and his temperance speeches, even while Governor, were as earnest and zealous and effective as ever. The cause of Missions had the warmest sympathies of his heart. He loved all that loved Christ, and heartily co-operated with them as duty called. In his home he was revered and loved. He was happy there himself, and he made others happy by his social tact and cheerful and instructive converse. Few of our public men have left a name more worthy of lasting veneration than Governor Briggs.—Boston Recorder.

\*Great in Goodness. A Memoir of George N. Briggs, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from 1844 to 1851. By Wm. C. Richards. With illustrations. 12mo pp. 451. Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

ALDRIDGE, THE COLORED ACTOR.

The dramatic critic of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times has the following account of Ira Aldridge, the celebrated colored actor:—

About thirty years ago, being a youth of twenty, Aldridge went to England with the elder Wallack in the humble capacity of body servant; but so great was his aptitude for the dramatic art that, without any instruction, by mere association and contact with that great actor, he inhaled and absorbed sufficient skill to come out as an actor himself, in "Othello," in "The Slave," and in several other parts with which he was identified by his color. For many years he struggled on in England in the arduous endeavor to win fame and fortune upon the stage. At times he was in the greatest poverty and distress; but he held on bravely, and at last his reward came. But he did not reap his greatest success till he went upon the continent in 1852. There his victory was complete and overwhelming.

In Austria, Germany, France, and pre-eminently in Russia, he has ever since had the most stupendous triumphs. In Moscow and St. Petersburg so great is his popularity that the students have often unharnessed the horses of his chariot and drawn him home from the theatre as a conqueror.

An extraordinary fact about his success is that he does not know the continental languages well enough to employ them upon the stage; and that from the very outset he has spoken his own parts in English. It is high evidence of his ability, that in a language utterly strange to his audiences, by sheer force of acting, by look, tone, gesture, attitude, movement, he should electrify and delight the most cultivated nations of Europe. And from the deep poverty of his early years he has risen to opulence. Nobility and royalty have showered on him their favors. He has been knighted and bears the title of chevalier. He wears rings given to him by kings and queens; and he could load his breast with the decorations and medals of the different orders he has received.

His wife is a Swedish baroness, and his residence is a splendid mansion in the suburbs of London, near the Crystal Palace, and he owns, not only the house which he occupies, but five villas of equal proportions. There is not alive a more successful man than Chevalier Ira Aldridge, K. S., thirty years ago, Wallack's body servant! What are the practical bearings of this career? They are essentially to this effect: they show what the negro can do if you will only give him a chance. Had Ira Aldridge remained in America, amid the cruelties of old social customs, he would have probably remained a boot-black and a hair-dresser. He has had a chance! And see what he has become—not only very rich, a man of rank, title, and high consideration, but as refined and elegant a gentleman as walks in Piccadilly or drives in Hyde Park. Yet he is a pure black, has the thick lip, the flat nose, and the curly hair. Give the whole race the same open, untrammelled field in America which Ira Aldridge has had in Europe, and who shall say that they will not prove their fitness for every utility and for every duty?

[If judicious action will make an unknown tongue so interesting, how much would it enhance the power of a known tongue in preaching?—Ed.]

THE LEGEND OF POCAHONTAS.

The romantic story of Pocahontas saving the life of Captain John Smith, the Virginia colonist, is attacked and apparently overthrown by a writer in the North American Review, who presents a theory on the subject which has gained credence among historians within a few years. It is shown that Smith's reputation as a man of veracity was bad among his contemporaries, and he has left several autobiographical records, which sustain this view of his character. The exploring expedition in which the romantic conduct of Pocahontas is alleged to have happened, took place between Dec. 10, 1607, and the 8th of January following. Of this expedition, Smith published his "True Relation" in the same year, yet makes no mention whatever of the heroic Pocahontas. In 1612 he published an account of Virginia. He still makes no mention of his brave Indian girl, though he describes a custom that would naturally have led him to do so.

In his "General Historie," published in 1624, sixteen years after the expedition, Smith first introduces Pocahontas as follows:—

"At last they brought him to Meroconoco, where was Powhatan their Emperor.

Here more than two hundred of these grim Courtiers stood wondering at him, as if he had been a monster; till Powhatan and his trayne had put themselves in their greatest braveries. . . . At his entrance before the King, all the people gave a great shout. The Queene of Appamatuck was appointed to bring him water to wash his hands, and another brought him a bunch of feathers instead of a Towell to dry them; having feasted him after their most barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan; then, as many as could layd hands on him, dragged him to them, and thereon laid his head, and being ready with their clubs, to beate out his brains, Pocahontas the King's dearest daughter, when no intreaty could prevail, got his head in her armes, and laid her owne upon his to save him from death; whereat the Empereur was contented he should live to make him hatchets, and her bells, beads, and copper. . . ."

He then goes on to say that two days afterward Powhatan sent him back to Jamestown, accompanied by twelve guides, whereas in the narrative published in 1608 he says there were only four. These passages indicate that the episode of Pocahontas was an after-thought. Not only does he make no mention of her in his first narrative, or in his second, but his account of the treatment he received from her father precludes the possibility of the action for which she is now renowned. He was treated with the utmost kindness and speedily released. Other similar discrepancies and exaggerations are found in his works.—Am. paper.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS:

Grateful for the liberal encouragement received from you, and having supplied my shop and tavern with a new and ample stock of choice wines, spirits, and malt liquors, I thankfully inform you that I continue to make drunkards, paupers, and beggars for the sober, industrious, and respectable community to support. My liquors may excite you to riot, robbery, and blood, and will certainly diminish your comforts, augment your expenses, and shorten your lives. I confidently recommend them as sure to multiply fatal accidents and distressing diseases, and likely to render these incurable. They will agreeably deprive some of life, some of reason, many of character, and all of peace—will make fathers fiends, wives widows, mothers cruel, children orphans, and all poor. I will train the young to ignorance, dissipation, infidelity, lewdness, and every vice,—corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the gospel, defile the Church, and cause as much temporal and eternal death as I can.

I will thus "accommodate the public," it may be at the cost of my never-dying soul, but I must support myself: the trade pays, and the public encourage it. I am patronized by the clergy, and have a license from the magistrates; my traffic is lawful; Christians countenance it: and if I do not bring these evils upon you, somebody else will. I know the Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill!" pronounces a "woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink;" and enjoins me not to "put a stumbling-block in a brother's way." I also read that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and I cannot expect the drunkard-maker, without repentance, to share a better fate; but I wish a lazy living, and have deliberately resolved to rather the wages of iniquity, and fatten on the ruin of my species. I shall therefore carry on my trade with energy, and do my best to diminish the wealth of the nation, impair the health of the people, and endanger the safety of the State. As my traffic flourishes in proportion to your ignorance and sensuality, I will do my utmost to prevent your intellectual elevation, moral purity, social happiness, and eternal welfare.

Should you doubt my ability, I refer you to a pawn-shop, the poor-house, the police-office, the hospital, the jail, and the gallows, where so many of my customers have gone. The sight of them will satisfy you that I do what I promise.

JUDAS HEARTLESS. N. B.—I teach old and young to drink, and charge only for the materials; a very few lessons are enough.—Irish Paper.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Amidst Great Britain's wealth and prosperity there are certain signs of decay visible to the thoughtful observer, socially and morally speaking. I write now of those things that attract the gaze at first, and make one feel the difference between one's own home and a foreign country. I have been often proud to say that the cause of temperance is advocated, not only by many of our people, but by the most intelligent clergymen. Men cannot ask the wretched drunkard to forego his cups, from which he extracts a short-lived pleasure, while they themselves take their drop. Imagine, if you can, the effect of such a speech as I shall tell you of, on the late occasion of a wedding breakfast. The clergyman, a most estimable man and able preacher, was giving some advice to the bride in something after this style:—

"When your husband comes home from his office, fatigued with the day's work, perhaps depressed by some discouraging circumstances, do not mind if his brow is gloomy, or his words are few; be silent, even should he speak in a tone of irritation. Wait patiently till he has swallowed his first glass of port, and then, surely, under its mellowing influence you will soon see him subside into unrivalled good nature, and may then do what you please with him."

I never knew the solemnity of such an hour to be marred, nay, positively made mockery of, in that manner before, though wine may have been on the table. If the ministers of Christ—men looked up to here, I think, with far more reverence than at home—thus set the example, what can we say to the reeling mechanic, or the keepers of those gigantic gin palaces that meet us, resplendent with gas, at every corner?

I have seen women who looked respectable,

—not what they call ladies, here, of course, for they have a very definite article to fit that term,—but well-dressed, fresh-looking women, and sometimes young girls, probably servants, go in broad daylight, in one of these bar-rooms, whose doors always stand invitingly open, and call for beer, drinking it side by side with coarse men. I have also seen the originals of those poor, ragged, cast-away children, in shawls tattered and torn, and much too large for them, that have been presented to us in pictures at home. And this most glorious country suffers more from the decay of her mentality through the use of strong drink—where the ministers in nearly every pulpit take wine to strengthen them for the service, and wine to repair their strength after it—than from any other cause. There will come a better time, I hope, for the evil is a deadly one.—Watchman and Reflector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—It is a singular fact that one vote carried the tariff bill of 1824. One vote carried the bill of 1828, and one vote in each house carried the tariff of 1842, and in 1846 one vote in the Senate made the tariff bill a law.—American Paper.

ADVERTISE.—A celebrated wholesale merchant in London (Eng.) has presented the proprietors of the Telegraph with a printing-press which cost \$25,000, as a token of appreciation. In doing so he accompanied the gift by a letter which said:—"In your paper, by judicious advertising, I first built the foundation of a fortune; and in your paper, by judicious advertising, I have amassed the fortune which enables me to offer this testimony of regard and goodwill."

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Prince Edward's Island, now living, 109 years of age and in vigorous health of mind and body, formerly of Massachusetts, was a soldier in the Revolution, and also in the war of 1812. Some thirty years since he removed to Prince Edward's Island. He lost his sight when about ninety years old, but recovered it when one hundred and three years of age, and since that time has been able to read without glasses.

DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.—An English statistician has shown that in a few years Ireland will become depopulated of Irish by causes now in operation. Emigration is carrying off to England, America, and elsewhere vast numbers, nearly all of whom are young and vigorous, upon whom the peopling of the island depends. Few emigrate after forty; and the consequence is that the population of Ireland largely consists of the middle-aged and the aged. When these die there will be none to take their places. The next census, like all which have been taken during the past thirty years, will show a largely diminished population, a great proportion of deaths and few marriages or births.

HINDOO FOOD.—It is a popular, but erroneous notion, that the Hindoos live almost entirely on a vegetable diet; such a fact would be inconsistent with the physical nature of man, who, in reality, is omnivorous. The most fastidious of the Hindoos, in point of diet, are great eaters of milk and butter; fish is also extensively used near all the sea coasts, and on the shores of the principal rivers, and none of the people of India hold this species of food as abominable, except the inhabitants of the remote interior, who have no means of procuring it. Even flesh, however capricious in the selection, is occasionally eaten by the greater portion of the Hindoo people; and it is the want of means, rather than religious scruples, that makes them refrain from it. In cases of urgent necessity, even religion authorizes any kind of food, and, in the event of famine, a Brahmin may eat the limb of a dog.—McCulloch's Dictionary.

THE PLEDGE.—Multitudes of freedmen, young and old, have learned of late to write their names. Now, we wish to advise such to sign their names to a total abstinence temperance pledge. Especially do you, who have from time to time been the worse off for liquor, lose no time in pledging yourself, in writing, to abstain for ever from the use of intoxicating drinks. Never will your pen be used to a better purpose. Remember the danger you are in of being led astray by appetite and by the influence of bad companions. When they entice you, you can say, "I have solemnly given my name and my honor that I will let the vile poison alone." When you have signed the pledge yourself, then take it to your neighbor, and say to him, "Come, neighbor, you and I have had enough to do with whiskey and rum: see if you can write your name on this paper as well as I did, and then we'll be free from another bond that has chained many a strong man."—The Freedman.

RAILROAD TRAVELLING.—The Scientific American publishes the following for the information of travellers:—"The rights of the travelling public, according to judicial decisions, are governed by the following rules, which have been adopted by the courts. All rail road tickets are good until used; the condition 'good for this day only' being of no value. No person has a right to monopolize more seats than he has paid for, and any article left in the seat while the owner is temporarily absent, entitles him to his seat on his return. Passengers are bound to observe decorum in the cars, and are obliged to comply with all reasonable demands to show their tickets. Conductors are not obliged to make change, if applicants for tickets do not offer the exact amount of their fare. The loss of a ticket necessitates the purchase of another, or ejection from the car, and the latter penalty is lawful for standing on the platform, or otherwise violating the rules of the company."

CHANGES IN EUROPE.—1817 AND 1867.—Messrs. Macmillan & Co., in announcing the "Statesmen's Year Book" for 1867, draw an interesting tabular comparison between the state of Europe in 1817 and 1867. The half century has extinguished three kingdoms, one

grand duchy, eight duchies, four principalities, one electorate, and four republics. Three new kingdoms have arisen, and one kingdom has been transformed into an empire. There are now 41 States in Europe, against 59 which existed in 1817. It may be remarked that the 19 Grand Dukes and Dukes and Princes of 1867 will be much less ducal and princely (thanks to one Bismarck) than the 32 who ruled in 1817. Not less remarkable is the territorial extension of the superior States of the world. Russia has annexed 567,364 square miles; the United States, 1,668,000; France, 4,620; Prussia, 29,781. Sardinia expanding into Italy, has increased by 83,041. Our Indian Empire has been augmented by 451,616. The principal States that have lost territory are Turkey, Mexico, Austria, Denmark, and the Netherlands. Such are the changes of half a century; how will Europe and the world look half a century hence?—London Globe.

HUMORS OF NAPOLÉON.—The servants in the palace tell many amusing stories regarding the queer doings of the Emperor Napoleon when the morose fit is upon him. They say that, in his room, he arranges things to suit himself,—hangs his engravings and family portraits, places the furniture, and piles away his letters and papers. So long as he is in his way, cheerful, he seems satisfied with the disposal of the rooms; but, during "the dark days" he takes down the pictures and books, all the while grumbling and growling at him self. On these occasions the maître d'hôtel of the palace is in despair. The dinners are always "detestable," the wines "sour"—in short, the great "Caesar" is as fretful and whimsical in his blues as the most petted and spoiled girl.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOE TIPS.—Our readers have probably frequently seen upon children's feet shoes with bright little tips made of metal. The American Shoe-tip company of 85 Pearl street, Boston, have for years been manufacturing these articles in immense quantities. They consume of copper and German silver alone 100,000 pounds every year, and the tips are applied annually to four million pairs of boots and shoes. So popular are boots and shoes with these tips applied that very few of any other kind are used throughout our Western States. This is not strange when we remember that a pair of tips, costing but a few cents, will make an active child's shoes last half as long again as those without them. This company has since its organization paid its stockholders \$120,000 per annum in dividends, and the business is constantly increasing, while the United States District Court has strongly secured its principal patents. Among the officers of the company are several of our most substantial men, including the Lieutenant Governor of the commonwealth.—Traveller, 22nd.

THE HOLY ASS OF VERONA.—One of the Continental papers observes that, while the Venetians are loudly complaining that the Austrians have taken away from them some of the treasures of art and antiquity which the city contained, the Veronese not only see their monks depart without a regret, but permit them to carry off also their most precious relic, the Holy Ass of Verona. The tradition about the ass is said to be as follows:—The ass on which our Saviour sat when He entered Jerusalem refused, after the Jews had accomplished their will of Him, any longer to dwell in the city. It therefore crossed the seas (which were miraculously made solid beneath its hoofs), went by Cyprus, Candia, Malta, Sicily, and, after various wanderings, at length took up its abode at Verona, where it lived for many years. From it is descended a race of remarkably fine asses, said still to abound in that city. When the holy animal died a pompous funeral was accorded to it, but it was not buried. Its mortal remains were preserved and placed in the interior of an artificial ass made expressly for the purpose, and which was confided to the care of forty monks of the Convent of Notre Dame des Orgues. On certain occasions at Verona the ass was carried in procession round the city. A young girl represented the Holy Virgin sitting on the ass and with a child in her arms, followed by the monks with suitable banners. Though the monks have departed and taken their ass with them, it does not appear that they were in any way compelled to do so by the new Government. They have set out for Austria, where it is understood they are promised recompense for their loss in earthly goods by the faithful in that country.—London Standard.

SIMPLICITY IN ENGLISH DRESS.—In the families of many of the nobility and gentry of England possessing an annual income which of itself would be an ample fortune, there is greater economy of dress, and more simplicity in the furnishing of the dwelling, than there is in many of the houses of our citizens, who are barely able to supply the daily wants of their families by the closest attention to their business. A friend of ours, who sojourned, not long since, several months in the vicinity of some of the wealthy landed aristocracy of England, whose ample rents would have warranted a high style of fashion, was surprised at the simplicity of manners practised. Servants are much more numerous than with us, but the ladies made more account of one silk dress than would be thought here of a dozen. They were generally clothed in good substantial stuffs, and a display of fine clothing and jewellery was reserved for great occasions. The furniture of the mansions instead of being turned out of doors every few years for more fashionable styles, was the same which the ancestors of the families for several generations had possessed; substantial and in excellent preservation, but plain and without any pretensions to elegance. Even the carpets on many suits of parlors had been on the floors for fifty years, and were expected to do service for another half century. With us how different is the state of things! We are wasting an amount of wealth in this country on show and fashion, which, rightly applied, would renovate the condition of the whole population of the world, and Christianize and educate all mankind.—American paper.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26, noon.—Cotton opens firm, and prices unchanged; sales to-day probably 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Erie Railroad shares have declined 1/4; the opening rates this morning were 43 1/2; Ill. C. advanced 1/2, and are quoted at 81 1/2; 5 20's unchanged, sales at 72 1/2; Consols close at 91 for money.

LONDON, Jan. 26, noon.—The Times this morning contains a long letter from Washington, in which the writer reports a conversation held with President Johnson. The latter spoke very strongly, justifying himself in the position he had taken on the subject of reconstruction, and violently assailing Congress for, as he expresses it, usurping the executive "judicial" power.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Gen. Dix, the American Minister, has urged the French government to abolish the odious system of searching the baggage of strangers arriving in France.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Austria is strongly increasing her military forces on her Turkish and Russian frontiers, in apprehension of war.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—Spain is about to re-organize her army, which is to consist of 200,000 men, excluding the reserves.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Semi-official journals here deny that Maximilian will be a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, if the Congress which he has proposed for that country should declare in favor of a Republican form of Government.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26, evening.—Cotton firmer and more active; Middling Uplands 14 1/2d per lb. Breadstuffs generally dull. Mixed Western corn has declined to 42s to 42s 6d per quarter.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27th.—Advices from Behring Strait state that the American portion of the Russian and American telegraph has been completed, and that the Strait has been surveyed for the purpose of finding a suitable place for the submarine cable.

The Russian portion of this great enterprise, it is expected, will be finished by next autumn.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—A U. S. man-of-war has left the Bosphorus to take the Cretan fugitives on board, and transport them to Greece.

BERNE, Jan. 27.—The government of Austria has made overtures to the French authorities with a view to commencing negotiations for a commercial treaty between the two countries.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The two clipper ships "Louis Walsh" and "Charlotte White," which sailed from Callao in a race to Europe, have reached Gibraltar; having made the voyage in 104 days. The "Louis Walsh" won the race by only 25 minutes.

FLORENCE, Jan. 28.—The Pope is inclined to grant the ecclesiastical demands of Italy.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Cotton firmer and active. Sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Prices unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 28, noon.—5-20's have advanced 5-16. Erie declined 1/4; other American securities unchanged, at Saturday afternoon's rates.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is reported that the Greek hero, Kanaris Kaskar, intends to go to America, to thank the people of the United States for their sympathy, and to ask the Government to send a fleet of monitors to the assistance of the Cretans.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 28.—The American monitor "Miantonomah" is now lying in this harbor, and is daily crowded with curious and admiring visitors.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Lord Derby is ill. Mr. Gladstone has returned to England on his way home. He passed through Paris, and had an interview with the Emperor.

The steamship "Great Eastern" will sail for America on the 20th of March.

TRIESTE, Jan. 28.—It is reported that the Empress Carlotta has completely recovered her health.

LONDON, Jan. 28, evening.—U. S. 5-20's closed at 73 1/16; Erie declined 1/4, quoted at 42 1/2; Ill. C. declined 1/4, quoted at 81.

MUNICH, Jan. 28.—King Maximilian is to be married to the sister of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The steamer "Pennsylvania," from New York on the 12th, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The following correspondence between James Gordon Bennett, jr., and His Royal Highness, Prince Alfred, has been permitted to be published, as the sentiments expressed in His Highness's letter are of an interesting character, and intend to show the feeling of England towards the United States.

"OFF COWES, Dec. 31, 1866.  
"Your Royal Highness,—At Lord Lennox's dinner on Friday last you were pleased to match your yacht the "Viking," to sail the "Henrietta" around the Isle of Wight next August, for a cup worth £100.

"I could not say so then, because I was bound to make the match proposed; but, in fact, this arrangement will somewhat interfere with the disposition which I had determined to make of my yacht, in case she should win the ocean race.

"I beg that you will accept, as a New-Year's gift to an English yachtsman from an American yachtsman, the "Henrietta," as she now lies in perfect order off Cowes; and I have instructed Captain Samuels to hold her subject to your orders.

"The unbounded hospitality with which the American yachtsmen have been received by all classes in England will always be remembered in the U. States with the warmest gratitude; and I sincerely hope that you will not deprive me of the opportunity of acknowledging this most cordial reception by presenting the winning yacht to the representative of English yachtsmen.

"I have the honor to remain, &c.,  
(Signed.) J. G. BENNETT, JR.  
The following is the Duke of Edinburgh's reply:—

"CLARENCE HOUSE, ST. JAMES, Jan. 22.  
"Dear Mr. Bennett,—I find it difficult to express how gratefully I appreciate the kindly feeling which dictated your letter of the 31st ult., as well as the splendid present which you offer to my acceptance, but most of all the delicacy with which you seek to diminish the personal obligation under which you would lay me

by giving to your generous offer an international character.

"It is indeed this last consideration only which has led me to hesitate in replying to your letter, for personally it would have been impossible for me to accept so costly a present, but I felt bound fully to consider the question in the light in which you were good enough to place it, and if, on full consideration, I feel compelled to decline your generous offer, I trust that neither you nor your gallant competitors, nor your countrymen at large, will believe that the yachtsmen of England less appreciate or less reciprocate the feeling of good fellowship which prompted the offer.

"The "Henrietta" is a vessel which any man may be proud to possess, and I trust she may long continue in the hands in which she has accomplished so triumphant a success.

"We must do our best to find a rival to her; and, in common with all Englishmen, I sincerely hope that such friendly rivalry may be the only description of contest in which our respective countries may be engaged.

"It has given us great pleasure to offer a cordial reception to you and your companions in England, and I feel assured that if my professional duties in command of one of her Majesty's ships should ever take me to your shores, I should there meet on the part of my brother seamen with a reception not less hearty than that which we have been happy to afford you here.  
(Signed.) "ALFRED."

FLORENCE, Jan. 29.—Admiral Persano has been acquitted of the charge of cowardice.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—American breech-loading rifles have been given to a portion of the Austrian army.

ATHENS, Jan. 29.—The Greek Ministry propose to raise the effective force of the army to 31,000 men, including 14,000 reserve. This action is taken on account of the military preparations made, and the threatening attitude taken by the Sublime Porte.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—The brig "Clara Heckman," Captain Pearson, from Baltimore, and the barks "Meatow" and "Clontarf," from Pensacola, Fla., are reported to have been lost at sea.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29, evening.—Consols have declined 3-16 since noon, and are quoted at 90 5-16 for money; 5-20's, 73 5-16; I. C., 82; Erie, 44 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29, p.m.—Cotton steady, prices closed unchanged. Wheat lower; Winter Red Western, 13s 3d to 13s 6d per cental. Corn, 41s to 41s 6d per quarter. Petroleum—Refined Pennsylvania and Canada White quoted at 1s 6d.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 29.—Market for goods and yarns is quiet, but prices are dearer.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Capt. Werner, of the Prussian Navy, is going to America on a special mission.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29, noon.—Cotton market opened quiet and steady, with a probable day's sale of 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands quoted at 14 1/2d per pound.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29th, noon.—The Cunard steamship "Terifa," which left New York on the 12th January, arrived here this morning.

The steamship "Great Eastern," on the 19th, was safely placed upon the gridiron at Birkenhead, opposite this city, by Captain Sir James Anderson. An examination shows her to be in good condition, and she will positively sail for America on the 20th of March.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, noon.—Count Bismarck has been nominated for the German Parliament, to represent the city of Berlin.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Despatches have been received which state that the Cretan war has been renewed.

The terms of the Sublime Porte for peace were scornfully rejected by the Cretans. A battle has since been fought, but the result is not stated. The apparent enthusiasm on both sides has spread to the neighboring islands.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—It is said that the Russian Government proposes to build a Greek church in the city of New York.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is considered certain at Constantinople that the Eastern complication will result in war. Turkey has called out 150,000 reserves, and the government of Russia has ordered that all military furloughs shall end on the first of March.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—It is said that Maximilian has issued a manifesto against the arrangement made between France and the United States in regard to Mexico.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30, noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged, at 14 1/2d per pound. Breadstuffs generally dull. Corn flat.

LONDON, Jan. 30, noon.—Ill. C. shares, 82 1/2; Erie, 44 1/2; 5-20's, 73 1/2. Consols quiet and unchanged, at 90 5-16.

FLORENCE, Jan. 30.—Admiral Persano, who has just been acquitted of the charge of cowardice, is now to be placed on trial for incompetency and disobedience to his superior officer.

VIENNA, Jan. 30th.—The surveys for the new boundary line between the territories of Austria and Italy have been fully completed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—A telegram from Idaho says that Gen. Crook has returned to Fort Lyon with 100 prisoners and 36 horses that he had captured. A great many Indians were killed, though the number is not stated. A big fight is expected soon.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Advices from Montana state that the desperadoes have become so bold as to call out from the old company of Regulators a notice that the reorganization of the company has become necessary, and that all offenders will be summarily dealt with.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Tribune's special says Baron Stockell is on his way from Russia to resume his ministerial duties in Washington.

New York, Jan. 28th.—David Stevenson's brewery, in Tenth Avenue, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss from \$50,000 to \$70,000.

A Chicago despatch to the Tribune shows that Mr. Crosby made \$650,000 net profit by his recent lottery.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Vera Cruz advices to the 22nd have been received, and state that a French transport had left with a heavy detachment of infantry for France, and others would immediately follow. The whole French force in Mexico had arrived at Vera Cruz en route for France. Additional transports are daily expected.

was received with full honors, he afterwards visited the fleet of monitors at League Island.

FORT LARAMIE, Jan. 26.—Lieut. Ames, with 30 soldiers from Fort Sedgewick, overtook the Indians on the 22nd inst., and recaptured Code and Donaldson's cattle on Pale Creek. The Indians were going southward, and were certainly the Cheyennes, who were all reckoned at peace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President to-day returned to the Senate, with his objections, the bill for the admission of Nebraska.

WATERBURY, CONN., Jan. 29.—The woollen and satin mill, situated in Naugatuck, was burnt last night; loss, \$75,000; insurance \$50,000. The fire was supposed to be accidental.

New York, 29th.—Gold closed 134 1/2. Exchange 108 1/2. Sight 109 1/2. Money 7 p.c. Stocks excited and slightly improved.

New York, Jan. 29.—Mr. Remington, of the Heyward House, drew the ten thousand dollars in greenbacks at the festival-drawing yesterday.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Jan. 29.—A cable despatch from London to-day says that the market had been cleared of sperm oil at £135 sterling per ton,—an advance of £8 since the 16th inst. In this market 650 barrels sperm oil were sold yesterday at \$2.65 per gallon.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—At the great national skating tournament to-day at Central Park, Miss Gertz Frothingham, of Rochester, N.Y., won the first prize medal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The N. Y. Herald's Mexican report about the execution of Consul Carman by the French authorities at Mazatlan, and the bombardment of the place by a U. S. gun-boat is news here. Direct dates to Jan. 18, say everything has been quiet since the city was evacuated by the French in November.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Herald's Mexican advices by way of New Orleans, dated 24th, state that a French newspaper in the city of Mexico says the Mexican authorities at Mazatlan had executed Mr. Carman, the U. S. Consul at that place, upon which the United States gunboat, lying near at hand, had bombarded the town for eight hours.

New York, Jan. 29.—Ship-building here is almost entirely suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Admiral Tegethoff, the hero of the great naval battle of Lissa, visited the United States Navy Yard to-day, and was received with the honors of a hero.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Senate this forenoon, the consideration of the gold bill, from the House, was resumed, and after a brief debate, a vote was taken, which resulted in the rejection of the bill.

Correspondence of the Herald from the principal cities in the South indicates a general reaction, politically, among the Southern people.

One of the means in use among the Virginians to alleviate suffering among the widows and orphans, is a huge lottery or gift enterprise. Among the gifts which it is proposed to give away is the residence of Jeff. Davis in Richmond, now in possession of the Government.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Reports from the plains say that the recent cold weather has caused much suffering. Many men have been frozen, and, it is feared, that whole trains will be lost.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Weather clear and cold. Thermometer, 10° above zero.

New York, Jan. 30.—Old navigators of the Sound say that the weather of the present winter has been the severest they have experienced in 20 or 30 years. They never saw such masses of ice as they have encountered during the past fortnight.

Yesterday morning at Throg's Neck the steamer "Oceanus," "Glaucus," and "Chesapeake," were locked in the ice, unable to move a foot either way. The "Continental" endeavored to force her way through the ice, but failed, and was detained 5 or 6 hours.

Finally a gang-plank was lowered, and the passengers, nearly 200 in number, descended to the ice, and crossed the Sound to Whitestone. Some of them had to jump from one cake of ice to another, and one or two of them had to be pulled out of the water. One old lady was saved from drowning by her carpet-bag, which buoyed her up.

The steamers "Empire State" and "Old Colony" had the same luck, and their passengers were also obliged to foot it ashore.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A letter received from Fort Phil Kearney states that fort, and Forts Reno and Smith are in a state of siege.

All the Sioux Indians, including those who committed atrocities in Minnesota, are in the neighborhood. The forts are garrisoned by about 400 men. The Indians number 4,000 or 5,000, well-armed and mounted.

Col. Titterman, with a force of 81 men, was ordered out to protect a wood-train. The officers, not obeying orders, were drawn into ambush and were cruelly murdered. Their bodies were found piled in a heap. Fifty were brought into the Fort.

New York, Jan. 30.—Havana advices to the 22nd state that the principal merchants have taken steps to make Havana a general entrepot for the storage of cotton, by removing restrictions on foreign vessels.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 7th and Porto Rico to the 13th, say that the cholera has almost entirely disappeared from St. Thomas, but the small-pox had not abated.

Two telegraph lines were to be established in Porto Rico.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—A fire broke out in South Boston last evening in a block of fine houses in Federal street, and communicated to nearly all of them before it was subdued. Loss \$15,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 29.—The 8.45 p.m. train, from the West, yesterday ran into some freight cars at Chester. The brakeman, named Charles Weekes, was severely injured.

John Mulcahey, an employe of the New Haven and Northampton R. R., was killed on Monday by the caving in of an embankment. Another of the workmen had both his legs broken by the same accident.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A high Republican authority here is emphatic in the declaration that the impeachment *furor* will result in nothing, while equally high Democratic authority is to the effect that impeachment is sure to take place.

Belief is expressed in official quarters here that Mr. Campbell will soon be able to take up his residence in the Mexican capital, as duly accredited Minister of the United States to that republic.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—The Hon. Mr. McGee left last evening (Sunday) by a special train.

Hon. Mr. Blair is the only one of the Ministers remaining in town.

Mr. McGee's lectures last week were profitable to the Societies.—St. Patrick's Society netted about \$150; St. Andrew's, \$150; and the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, over \$100.

A street passenger line of sleighs has been started in this city from New Edinburgh to Chaudiere.

The congregation of the Kirk of Scotland has introduced an organ into the church here.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—Weather cloudy and cold, with some appearance of snow. Thermometer at 8 a.m., 5° above zero.

The 100th Regiment marched out to-day in heavy marching order. They will be inspected to-morrow by Gen. Russell.

The trial of the Snider Enfield rifles here has resulted very satisfactorily. One good feature of them is that they have very little recoil.

The plumbago mines in Templeton appear to be turning out well. Specimens of very fine quality have been received from that township.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church of this city have introduced instrumental music in the services of the church. A fine organ is to be built for them in Montreal. In the meantime a large harmonium is being used.

A ball is to be given by the citizens to the officers of the 100th Regiment. A committee of influential gentlemen was named last evening who will spare no pains to make it a brilliant affair. It will come off in the new dining hall of the Russell House, about the 12th of February.

It is understood that a curling match will come off at Buckingham to-morrow, between the clubs of that place and Montreal. Only crack curlers will take part in the match.

No political news.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—Major-General Russell arrived by train this evening, and will inspect the 100th regiment to-morrow. The train was nearly four hours behind time.

A meeting was held by the congregation in the Scottish Kirk here this evening, in reference to continuing an assistant to Dr. Spence, who has during the past year been assisted by Rev. Mr. McLardy, an eloquent and acceptable preacher. Dr. Spence believes he can discharge his duties without assistance, but a portion of the congregation think otherwise. The subject was warmly discussed this evening, and should the Doctor persist, there will be a disruption.

Weather cold and blustering, and now drifting considerable. Evening clear.

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-night Mr. J. G. Worts was re-elected President, and Mr. John Boyd Vice-President.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—The Fenian trials were resumed to-day, John Grace was acquitted. John Cooney was discharged, the Crown declining to prosecute.

The following prisoners are to be sentenced to-morrow; they are the only convicted Fenians remaining uncondemned:—Pat O'Neil, James Burke, John O'Connor, James Rogan, Owen Kennedy, W. H. Maxwell, Patrick Morton, Dave Quinn, Peter Paul Sedwith, John Gallagher, Barney Dunn.

The cases coming before the Court to-morrow will probably conclude the celebrated Fenian trials. One other prisoner remains untried, but probably the evidence against him will not be forthcoming.

King, the Fenian prisoner liberated last week, received from the Crown yesterday a ticket to Detroit.

More snow to-day. So much snow has not been seen here for many years.

The Grand Trunk train from the East, due here at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, did not arrive till about 4 o'clock yesterday morning; being over 24 hours behind time. The train due at 12 o'clock on Saturday only reached this at 5 a. m. yesterday. The delay was caused partially by the snow drifts, but also by a freight train running off the track near Whitty; the latter causing a delay of about three hours.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, 29th inst., the wife of Edward Chaplin of a son. MARRIED.

LINTON, McDUGALL.—On the 23rd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Robert Linton, Esq., of Montreal, to Margaret, youngest daughter of John McDougall, Esq., St. Maurice Forges, C. E.

MURPHY, PARKER.—In Toronto, on the 17th inst., by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Walsh, Mr. E. F. Murphy, of that city, to Marion, daughter of the late Mr. N. Parker, of Loughboro, C. W. No cards. DIED.

LEVINE.—On Tuesday, the 29th inst., after a short illness, Sarah Wheeler, wife of F. P. Levine, aged 63 years.

TERRILL.—On Monday, the 28th inst., Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Terrill, Esq., aged 1 year and 7 days.

MACFARLAN.—At Armadly Castle, Argyllshire Scotland, on the 4th inst., Duncan Macfarlan, Esq., late of the firm of Duncan Macfarlan & Co., Glasgow, and brother to Walter Macfarlan, of this city.

WALLACE.—On Tuesday, 29th instant, George Wallace, son of the late Alex. Wallace, plane maker, aged 51 years.

SMITH.—On Wednesday the 29th instant, Jane Ogilvy Armstrong, relict of the late John Smith, aged 56 years.

CATHEART.—In this city, on the 20th instant, Alexander, son of Alexander Catheart, aged two years.

Advertisements.

MONTREAL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—A new term will begin on FRIDAY, 1st February, No. 975 St. Catherine street. WM. J. N. TURNER, Principal.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, of Acton Vale, an Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 2, St. Sacrament street, in the City of Montreal, on MONDAY, the Eleventh Day of February, at THREE o'clock p.m., to receive the Assignee's Report on the liquidated Book Debts, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.  
A. B. STEWART, Assignee.  
Montreal, 25th January, 1867.

FELLER INSTITUTE.

A School for Young Ladies, better known as the "Grand Ligne Mission School," situated at Longueuil, opposite Montreal, was opened on the 10th October, for the reception of young ladies desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the French, and acquiring a facility to speak that language. Terms for tuition and board, including fuel and lights, \$15.00 per month,—payable monthly in advance. \$1.00 extra for washing.  
The young ladies are expected to bring with them their chamber and table linen.  
The Mission House is situated in a healthy locality, is large and airy, with garden and grounds attached to it. Those who have charge of the School will do all in their power to make it pleasant and profitable to their pupils. Address MADEMOISELLE JONTE, Feller Institute, Longueuil, C. E.  
References: Rev. T. Lafleur, Montreal; J. P. Drey, Montreal; Prof. McGill College, Montreal; Geo. B. Muir, Esq., Montreal; Thos. Leeming, Esq., Montreal; John Dougal, Esq., Montreal; Madame Feller, Grande Ligne, C. E.; Rev. L. Roussy, Grand Ligne, C. E.; Rev. L. Normand, Quebec; Robert Cameron, Esq., Woodstock, C. W.  
Longueuil, Jan. 10th, 1867. d-sw

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G. CHENEY, Sept.

CHRISTMAS.

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