

# MONTREAL WITNESS,

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Thos Bailey.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

Toronto, April 5.

We are at present experiencing what is sensationally termed "a carnival of crime," being overrun with a horde of thieves and bad characters. Burglaries, robberies, and assaults are of daily occurrence, though no offence of very great magnitude has been committed. Very few arrests are made in proportion to the number of crimes, and the inefficiency of the police, especially the detectives, is severely commented on. The attempted robbery of Phipps' broker's office, and the subsequent developments in connection with this rather complicated affair, have clearly demonstrated the worthlessness of this branch of the force. The circumstances in connection with this affair are so involved, and so much obscurity still exists regarding its details, plots, and counter-plots, as numerous and intricate as those of a modern sensational drama, having been developed, that it is very difficult to give any connected and succinct account of the muddle in which the affair has terminated, and in which the police informers, criminals, reporters, and officials are mixed up. It appears that a colored man named Percy Gaston, gave information to the police to the effect that an attempt was to be made to rob the broker's office or "bank" of Mr. W. B. Phipps on St. Patrick's Day. He was one of the confederates in the scheme, and his story is that the robbers put him in possession of the details of the affair, mistaking him for another man. The scheme arranged by the villains, according to Gaston's version of the affair, was, that the robbers should enter the bank on the pretext of getting some money changed, and while one of them engaged the proprietor's attention, the others were suddenly to garrote him and lock him up in the safe. They were then to seize all the plunder and make their escape. The police accordingly made preparations to entrap the robbers, who made their appearance at the time indicated, but owing to the wretched blundering of the police, who showed themselves in uniform about the office, the latter concluded that their plan was discovered. A second attempt was made on the 25th of March, but frustrated in the same manner by the detectives and police, who swarmed in the vicinity of the scene of action, apparently without the slightest attempt at concealment. Another version of the story is that the robbers never intended to plunder the office, the whole affair being arranged merely for the fun of the thing, as a sell on the detectives. In view of late developments, however, the latter suggestion seems to be exploded. In either event the detectives are greatly to blame for the miserable manner in which their part of the business was managed. Their object, of course, was not so much to prevent the perpetration of the deed, as to allow the robbers to commence operations and then capture the gang, in which they signally failed. The following day the whole account of the affair, with names, dates and full particulars appeared in the *Globe*, having been furnished by Gaston, and was accompanied by some exceedingly severe strictures upon the detectives and the management of the police force generally, to which all the more weight was attached, from the fact that that paper has hitherto supported Captain Prince, the Chief of Police, when assailed by other papers. The attention of the public was drawn to the working of the department, and the detectives found themselves in a very ridiculous position. The next move was the arrest of Gaston on Wednesday last, and his preliminary examination before the Police Magistrate on Saturday on a charge of breaking into Osgoode Hall and stealing \$48 worth of postage stamps on the night of the 2nd of February. The principal witness against him is Jack Malone, one of the parties concerned in the Phipps' Bank affair, and a well-known bad character who has served a term in the penitentiary. He says he was cognizant of Gaston being the Osgoode Hall burglar at the time of its occurrence, but did not tell the police until he found that Gaston had peached on him in connection with the Phipps' Bank business. The opinion prevails extensively that the charge against Gaston is trumped up by the police, the chief constable, and the Police Magistrate, in order to relieve the detectives from the odium brought down on them by their conduct, and that Gaston is innocent of the offence imputed to him. Little credence, at all events, can be given to the testimony of a man like Malone, who, by his own showing, has concealed the crime for two months and then discloses it from motives of revenge. The manner in which the case was managed; the fact that Gaston was detained in custody for three days before the charge was investigated, during which time Malone and the officials have had numerous private interviews and that an ostentatious secrecy was maintained as to the charge on which he was arrested, point to this as the obvious conclusion. Malone in giving his evidence yesterday, claims that he entered into the plan to rob the bank without any intention of doing so, but merely to find out Gaston's intentions and inform the police. The two are evidently birds of a feather, Gaston being a little the more respectable. Each seems to have had interviews with the police and to have endeavored to sell the other first.

Out of this affair has arisen another in which the representatives of the press are specially interested, and which has brought up the whole question of the relations of the press and the police department. During the time when Gaston was detained without any charge being specified against him, Mr. D. M. Cameron, a reporter of the *Globe*, enquired of Detective McKendry what was to be done in the case, when the latter threatened in open court to "knock his teeth down his throat." The reporter at once laid an information against him, and had the belligerent detective bound over to keep the peace. In pronouncing sentence, Police Magis-

trate McNabb made some extremely one-sided remarks respecting the affair, laying the whole blame on the shoulders of the press. He stated that so far as his Court was concerned every assistance was afforded to the press; while it is notorious that on the contrary every obstacle has been placed in their way, and that the threatening language made use of to Mr. Cameron was but one of a series of insults and indignities to which the reporters, who are sufficiently unfortunate to be brought much in contact with these officious individuals, have been subjected. It is time that there was a thorough re-organization of the Police Department, to which the revelations recently made will be very likely to lead. The Magistrate defended the detectives from the *Globe's* aspersions by stating that they had no funds at their disposal, and consequently it was not fair to expect the same degree of efficiency as in other cities where they are liberally supplied with money. There is some truth in this remark; but the fact remains that at present the detective force is almost utterly useless. They should either be totally re-organized by an infusion of new blood, an increase of salary, and the placing of necessary funds at their disposal, or abolished altogether. It is folly to keep a so called detective staff to do the work of ordinary police constables, and devote their time to the detection of petty thefts and minor offences, and attending to the chief's private business.

The *Telegraph* professes to have received information from New York, to the effect that within one month after the removal of the troops from Ontario, a Fenian raid on a grand scale will be attempted, and is very urgent in recommending that the order for their withdrawal should be reconsidered by the military authorities. The news has caused comparatively little sensation here, though it is generally credited that such a move is in contemplation. We are getting to take these things wonderfully cool now. Whether the good accomplished by the presence of the troops in quieting alarm and preventing undue excitement, which could not but be highly prejudicial in a business point of view is not more than counter balanced by the general demoralization always prevalent in a garrison town is a difficult question. In my opinion we shall be well rid of them when they leave.

#### THE TRICHINA QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I beg to offer the following remarks concerning the case of supposed Trichiniasis which occurred in a family in College street, as I was the first person who visited the family, and as one of the sufferers is my patient, I state the facts as they came under my observation, and contrast the symptoms with those well-known, and authenticated cases of persons affected with Trichinae Spiralis. On the 24th March the boarding-house keeper sent out and got one pound of ham, which was hastily cooked with some fat boiled beef for dinner. Six persons ate of the ham, and my patient ate more of it than any of the other five. After dinner, and before five minutes had elapsed, the last mentioned young man became quite sick, went out and vomited up his dinner. A few hours afterwards a very severe form of diarrhoea set in, accompanied by gastric irritation, considerable fever, and pain in the head. Having learned that ham had been taken for dinner, and that nearly all of those who had eaten of it were ill, my impression was that the symptoms might be due to some common article of food, and that possibly the ham was the cause of it. Of the six persons who ate of the ham, one, an invalid, was not at all affected by it. Another, a young lad of 10 or 12 years of age, had a short, slight attack of diarrhoea, and the first symptoms of the other three were similar to those of my patient. The time elapsing from the eating of the ham to the commencement of illness varied in each case, and was from five minutes to eleven hours. All gastric symptoms and fever left my patient before the end of the third day, and the only treatment he received was a saline opiate to control the gastric irritation and diarrhoea. On the fifth day he said he felt able to go to work, and the only inconvenience he complained of was a slight headache. At this time (7th April) he is quite well. Thus far the history of the cases go, and now we come to the probable cause of the symptoms manifested. I would suggest that it was due to the decomposition of the fat from the too hasty cooking of the meat. The gravy, which was very black and thick, was poured over the potatoes. However, be the cause of the trouble what it may, I think it will be clear from the following well-established facts that it could not be due to trichinae. Happily in this country trichiniasis is rare; but in Germany, where the disease has frequently occurred, it has been ably and minutely investigated.

In one case in Germany 103 persons ate of sausages affected with trichinae, and although the remnant of the food were found "literally swarming with trichinae," the pain, diarrhoea, &c., did not supervene till the next day; and this I would remark is the shortest interval of time between the eating of the pork and the manifestations of trichiniasis. In Iowa, U.S., nine persons ate of pork which contained 200,000 parasites to the cubic inch, and it was not till the fifth day that any of them were taken ill.

Another extensive poisoning of trichinae occurred in Prussia, where about 5,000 persons ate of diseased pork made up into sausages and the shortest time that elapsed was a day, and that too, as in a former case, where the pork was literally swarming with the entozoa. The symptoms, as given by the best authors, "begin after a few days." In some cases of poisoning by trichinae, where the symptoms did not appear till the second day, as many as 6,000 entozoa have been found in 16 grains of flesh. I might add while on the subject, that the Academy of Science in Chicago found upon investigation that about one hog in fifty brought to the city was more or less affected with trichinae spiralis, and also that trichinae have been found in the flesh of oxen, eels, pigeons, and many other animals.

Now, if we contrast the facts above stated in regard to the well authenticated cases occurring in Germany and Iowa, we find that the disease has not appeared in any case in less than one day. In our College street case, the symptoms occurred in one case in five minutes, and the others at intervals varying from two to five and six hours, and one only after an interval of eleven hours. In the authenticated cases, the encysted trichinae were readily discernible with a half-inch object glass. In the College street case, I am not aware that a single medical practitioner found any trichinae in the ham of which the family ate, though they were diligently searched for by five or six physicians, and several eminent amateur microscopists. The only person who found them is J. Baker Edwards, Ph.D., and we will now look at the result of his investigation. The first day he examined the ham he gave a written statement (which I saw) that the flesh was "full of trichinae," and that he was ready to show his specimens to any who would call. Next day I called at his house to see the trichinae, and after a good deal of hesitation on the part of Dr. Edwards was at length refused a sight of the worms he had found in such abundance the day previous, on the ground that he was busy investigating the matter. He mentioned he had examined some forty slides without meeting trichinae. He afterwards gave the editor of the *Witness* authority to publish the same statement. One of the highest medical authorities in this city, well versed in the use of the microscope, called, and as he could not so easily put off, Dr. Edwards exhibited what he had found, and heard every specimen pronounced, either fibrous or muscular tissue.

I now leave the case to the judgment of the public, and think but one conclusion will be arrived at, namely, that the specimens of trichinae which Dr. Edwards found, will not induce them to believe that a case of trichiniasis has occurred in this city, nor yet to forego the use of such an important article of diet as pork.

I remain, &c.,

E. H. TRENHOLME, M.D.

#### MONTREAL PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

The closing lecture for the present year of this Theological Institution, was given last night by Rev. Mr. Gibson, in Erskine Church. The lecture was open to the public, and a large number of persons attended. Rev. Prof. McVicar conducted devotional exercises, being assisted by Rev. Mr. Wardrope, of Ottawa, Chairman of the College Board. Rev. Mr. Gibson then delivered his lecture, which was upon the subject, "The necessity of Exegetical studies as a preparation for the work of the ministry." The lecture was a very elaborate and thoroughly exhaustive discussion of the subject, and yet was so practical as to interest all present. The Rev. Prof. D. H. McVicar made the following statements:—

Christian Friends,—I am happy to say that through the divine goodness, the session which has just closed has been in every respect a prosperous one. The number of students in attendance was 18, besides five others who have given in their names as candidates for the office of the ministry; thus making a total of twenty-three. The subjects taught were systematic Theology, Apologetics, Exegetics, Homiletics, and Moral Philosophy. The lectures in Exegetical Theology were delivered by my esteemed friend, Rev. J. M. Gibson, M. A.

The diligence and success of the students have been highly satisfactory, of which they gave full proof in the written examinations which closed last week. Through the kindness of friends of the College in the city, twelve Bursaries of the value of from \$50 to \$62, such were offered for competition. Some of these Bursaries were awarded for essays upon subjects of vital importance, and others upon written examinations in Theology, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, English Literature, and certain departments of Natural Science.

The following are the results of those competitions:—

1. Cote St. Church Sabbath-School, \$62 for Elocution,—awarded to J. O. Orlieksbank.
2. R. Anderson, Esq., \$50, Essay on Presbyterian Church Government; and, 3. Mrs. P. S. Ross, \$50, Examination in Hebrew,—both awarded to O. C. Stewart, B.A.
4. Peter Redpath, Esq., \$50; Homer, Virgil, Euclid, Algebra, and English Literature. Awarded to R. Whillans.
5. A. Robertson, Esq., \$50; Horace, Cicero, Xenophon, Hamilton's Metaphysics, and Macintosh on Ethical Science. Awarded to R. Whillans.
6. George Rogers, Esq., \$50; Sophocles, Perseus, Stewart's Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Mechanics, and Hydrostatics. Awarded to D. H. MacLennan.
7. Second best Essay on Presbyterian Church government. Awarded to F. McLeod.
8. John Watson, Esq., \$25; The best analysis of Gal. 1. to 14. Awarded to G. Munro.
9. A. Walker, Esq., \$50; Essay on Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Awarded to D. D. McLennan.
10. W. King Esq., \$50; Aplan, Horace, Euclid, Algebra, and English Literature. Awarded to W. J. Day.
11. A. McGibbon, Esq., \$50; Thucydides, Tacitus, Macaulay's Metaphysics, Heat, Hebrew Grammar. Awarded to R. McKensie.
12. John Redpath, Esq., \$50; Systematic Theology, Exegetics, Apologetics, and Homiletics, awarded to J. Wellwood.

It will be observed that Messrs. O. C. Stewart and R. Whillans gained two Bursaries each but received the money only for one, the second passing to the next student in the order of merit, and further that competitors were examined upon certain selections from the authors named. Through the liberality of friends here and elsewhere we shall be able to offer for competition next session at least 14 Bursaries, one or two of which are designed to induce young men to give particular attention to the study of the French language. We are specially indebted to the late John Redpath, Esq., for a donation

of \$1,000 to this fund which will yield two Bursaries annually, one of which has been completed for this session.

As the fruit of the zealous efforts of the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Toronto, on our behalf, the Scottish Reformation Society of Edinburgh, has offered two prizes, to be awarded on written examination on the principal tenets of Romanism and Protestantism; and Joseph Mackay, Esq., has generously doubled the value of these prizes, making the first, \$50, and the second, \$25.

During the winter successful efforts were made to increase our Theological Library. The following are the names of donors, and the number of volumes presented by each:—

A. McGibbon, Esq., 16; Messrs. Carters, N. Y., 13; Jas. Moodie, Esq., 5; Rev. J. Crombie, 2; Thomson & Duff, 6; Jas. Court, Esq., 29; John Watson, Esq., 1; Rev. A. Kemp, 40; J. S. Evans, Esq., 37; Jas. Roy, 17; Rev. T. Wardrope, 1; W. McMaster, Esq., 3; Rev. Dr. DeSola, pamphlets and 4 vols.; Rev. A. Young, 3; D. Mackay, Esq., 2; Rev. Dr. J. Hubbert, over 200, and purchased 44 volumes, making a total of 423 volumes, and ten dollars from D. Guthrie, Esq., Advocate, Guelph, Ontario; also a donation of \$5 from a member of Erskine Church. One work, Fleury's Church History, in French, 37 volumes, magnificently bound, the gift of J. S. Evans, Esq., is of peculiar value in the Polish question. The total amount of the Endowment Fund is \$25,449; and the College Board last night resolved upon its immediate increase, and to request the Synod in June to grant leave to the Board to engage next session, two additional lecturers in Theology. The Senate and College Board desire to express their grateful thanks to all who have so generously contributed to the Bursary Fund, the Library, and the Endowment of the College.

#### BOARD OF TRADE.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday Mr. Thomas Rimmer President in the chair. The report was held as read. Some discussion arose as to the omission from the report of the Bay Verte and Champlain Canals which the Hon. John Young considered should have been referred to. The following is the result of the vote:—President, Mr. J. H. Winn; Vice-President, Mr. Damase Masson; Treasurer, Mr. John Kerry. Council; Messrs Thos. Macdougall, Hugh Fraser, Andrew Robertson, F. W. Henshaw, John McLennan, Thos Rimmer, William Darling, James Hutton. Board of Arbitration, Messrs. Peter Redpath, Andrew Allan, H. L. Routh, Victor Hudson, Geo. Moffatt, David Torrence, Jno. M. Young, Charles J. Ousack, J. H. Joseph, Jas. McDougall, Henry Thomas, H. Mulholland, Representative to Board of Arts, Mr. James Torrence.

Subjoined is the report submitted:—The Council of the Board of Trade beg to submit the following report for the year now ended:

#### OFFICE OF PORT WARDEN.

The Port Warden's Office has been found to be of great benefit to the trade of the port. The increased business has enabled the Council to reduce the rate of fees to a considerable extent without diminishing the income of the office. The Council are informed that the rates of premium of insurance between Montreal and Europe have been lowered since the establishment of this office, in consequence of its efficient administration. The Port Warden's report is appended.

#### ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE.

An alteration in the form of the Policy of Insurance on the Ashes in the store appears to be required. The Council beg to draw the attention of their successors to the steps taken for this purpose, and recommend their completing the needful amendments.

#### WEIGHER, MEASURER, AND GAUGER'S OFFICE.

Mr. Campbell having resigned the office of Weigher, Measurer, and Gauger, Mr. Muirhead has been appointed his successor. The Council deem it desirable that the weighing of coals ex ship should be brought under the charge of this office.

#### FLOUR INSPECTION OFFICE.

Considerable alterations in the Flour Inspection Act being demanded by the Trade, a Committee of the Corn Exchange Association have made a draft of the proposed alterations. These have not yet been laid before the Council. The attention of their successors is directed to this important matter.

#### BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR MASTERS AND MATES OF SAILING VESSELS.

In view of the numerous losses and accidents to vessels navigating Canadian waters, it has been thought desirable that a Board should be formed for the examination of masters and mates of vessels. The Council has had some correspondence with the Minister of Marine, who has the matter under consideration.

#### TAX ON EXPORT OF SAWN LUMBER.

In the summer of 1868 the Council forwarded to Government a remonstrance against the tax levied by the Supervisor of Cutlers at Quebec on sawn lumber exported from Montreal. This tax was, in consequence, reduced from 30 cents to 5 cents per 100 pieces, to the great relief of the trade. The export of lumber from Montreal to South America has become a trade of considerable magnitude, and the imposition of even the reduced tax, when no service whatever is rendered by the official at Quebec, should be discontinued. It is to be noted that this tax is levied only on lumber shipped by the River St. Lawrence. Lumber shipped by canal, and so finding a foreign market through the United States, is not subject to this tax.

#### WINTER RATES OF FREIGHT BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

A deputation from the Council had an interview with Mr. Brydges on the subject of winter rates of freight by the Grand Trunk Railway, in the hope of some modification being granted. There was a discussion on the subject of the twenty feet channel, during which Hon. J.

Young observed that neither Captain Armstrong nor himself had been asked by the Government respecting the location of the twenty foot channel. Forty miles of the channel was left undefined, and the trade has been deprived of the benefit of it. Mr. Young also complained of the meagreness of the report. He said he fully appreciated the valuable information which the Secretary gave them in his published statements. They were very valuable, and they were all deeply indebted to the Secretary for them, because they were prepared with great care, and with a great deal of labor. Still the Council of the Board of Trade ought to be in possession of those figures so as to deduce from them such general results as would make an impression on the public.

The President said this could not be done in time, therefore they relied on the published reports of their Secretary.

Mr. James Jack was ballotted for and elected a member.

The following gentlemen were proposed: H. McLennan, A. M. Delisle, Duncan McIntyre, Hugh Mackay, J. P. Clarke, John Whyte, and A. B. Stewart.

The Treasurer's report, showing a balance on hand of \$26,364, was also submitted.

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

St. John, N.E., April 5.—The House still in Committee of Supply. \$10,000 was voted for the improvement of the Lunatic Asylum, and \$5,000 for the steam navigation of the North Shore. No further measures of importance are likely to be proposed this session.

Great complaints are made of the unlawful destruction of moose on the head waters of the river Canada. More than fifty were slaughtered between the 20th of February and the 6th of March.

Heavy rain on Saturday; river rapidly rising, and travelling breaking up.

Steamers are plying to Bundage's Point, twelve miles up the river St. John. The steamer "Darien," of the Anchor Line, from Glasgow, arrived at Halifax. She is due here to-morrow.

St. John, N. B., April 7.—The address to the Dominion Parliament regarding the equalization of judges salaries' to those of Ontario and Quebec which passed the Lower House, has been rejected by Legislative Council because they trusted in fair play from the General Government and in the ability of the Representatives at Ottawa to deal with the matter.

One thousand dollars has been granted for steam navigation between Shediac and Prince Edward Island, and also a like sum for the St. John public hospital.

The steamship "Darien," of the Anchor Line, from Glasgow, arrived this morning.

It is rumored that a steamer of the Allan line is ordered here to convey the Battalion of Artillery to England. The horses of the Battery will be sold at auction on the 14th inst.

Weather fine. The river is rising rapidly, and there is every appearance of an early spring.

HALIFAX, April 3.—The *Globe's* special says: Mr. Coffin, M.P., for Shelbourne agrees with Mr. Howe in his change of base. Mr. Cooke of the same place, the only Anti-Confederate appointed to the Senate from Nova Scotia, is supposed to take the same view. It is generally admitted that Yarmouth and Richmond will return Peelers. Both parties claim Hants, but Mr. Howe has the best chance. Most of the harbors are open and the shipping business is commencing. The steamer "Empress" is running between Windsor and St. John. The "Flamborough," which wintered at this port, will commence her trips between Montreal and Pictou about May 1st. The steamer "Delight" is to run between Halifax and Yarmouth, subsidies for the latter are expected from the Dominion and Local Governments.

The first European freight vessel arrived today, the Anchor Line steamer "Darien," from Glasgow.

A late despatch from the Colonial office to Prince Edward Island, cautioning the government against Reciprocity negotiations, and informing them that they must pay the salary of the Governor, created much dissatisfaction. All the Prince Edward Island papers denounce the injustice of the proceedings. It is held that as the British Government appropriated all the public lands in the Island, they should pay the salary.

The *Globe's* Halifax special says:—Mr. Howe left this afternoon for Hants. He has issued a pamphlet containing his two letters to the electors. He declares his change of policy resulted from no change of opinion, but from the conviction that repeal could not be obtained. He is severe upon Messrs. Annand, Jones, and others who have taken a prominent part in opposition to him. He says, Annand's object in past delegations was the floating of a Mining Company, and another delegation is being advertised to for the same purpose.

HALIFAX, April 7.—Mr. Howe held a meeting at Elmsdale to-day. There was a large attendance. Mr. Howe's reception was very gratifying. The campaign has recommenced in right good earnest.

The Reporter's special from Hants says a Major has been enrolling men, and telling them that every seventh man will be drafted in the Upper Provinces.

HALIFAX, April 7.—The *Globe's* Halifax special says:—Mr. Howe held a meeting at Elmsdale to-day. A telegram to the *Citizen* says: Mr. Howe opened briefly, followed by Mr. Goudge. Mr. Howe, in reply to Mr. Jones, is now speaking. Mr. King, the former member for the county, stated publicly to the meeting that, when the Union resolutions were before the House Mr. Goudge met him in Halifax, and urged him to vote for Confederation.

Mr. Wm. Ross, M. P. for Victoria, left for Ottawa.

The meeting at Elmsdale yesterday, was about equally divided. Mr. Goudge denied the charge made by Mr. King.

## Contemporary Press.

### JOHN BRIGHT ON THE IRISH QUESTION (Extract from a Speech in Parliament on the Irish Church Bill)

Now, Sir, I am for union as much as any gentleman on that side of the House; but I am for a real union. I care nothing at all for the parchment nor for the other article. The parchment will decay and perish, and the words upon it will become illegible and forgotten. But the geographical position of the two islands points out to every man that union is natural between them; and I maintain against all comers that a true, a solid, and a just union between Ireland and Great Britain is infinitely better for both of them than any kind of severance can possibly be. (Hear, hear.) But it must be a real union, not of power and weakness, or weakness trampled on by power. Honorable gentlemen opposite who discussed this bill in the House and out of it, tell us that it appears here only as the result of what would be called in America a Fenian scare, and that but for certain events which happened last year and the year before the policy of this bill would never have been avowed by the present Prime Minister. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) Well, if it were true, it only adds another proof to the many going before it that it is difficult with popular government and with party government to make great and essential reforms unless under circumstances which forced them absolutely upon the attention of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) We know very well,—Irish gentlemen know as well as English gentlemen—that the Catholic association led to Catholic emancipation. They know that the detronement of the Bourbons—an event which took place in a foreign but neighboring country—brought about the Reform bill of 1832. They know and I know that the desperate condition of affairs in the West Indies freed the slaves in the English colonies. We all know that the famine in Ireland came as an irresistible argument to bring about the repeal of the corn laws. (Hear, hear.) We know that the mutiny in India drove the House, immediately and without further consideration, to abolish the East India Company, all to make an entire change in the Government of India. Sir, if I were to come down to a latter time and speak of what took place in 1867, I might ask the right hon. gentleman opposite and his colleagues, and his party, what were the circumstances which induced them to give such enthusiastic support to a measure of household suffrage? (Hear, hear.) It is a matter which we cannot but deplore, that it has required three years of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland, and those other grievous events which have happened in Ireland and in England, to enable Parliament to undertake, and I believe successfully to carry through, a policy which almost every enlightened Liberal statesman in England for the last fifty years has hoped for, but until now has been unable to see. Hon. gentlemen tell us that events in America have been very serious matters, because Fenianism there has caused this bill. We cannot deny that the incidence of that disturbing element in America is one which is unfortunate and irritating; but the theory of the Government is—it may be a mistake, but I believe it is not—our theory is this, that the remedy which will heal, in part or in whole, the disorders in Ireland, will heal much of the discontent of Irishmen everywhere. (Loud cheers.) There is no Irishman in the Australian colonies—there is not one upon the Continent of North America—who is not watching as he reads the papers, the course of the English Parliament upon this question; and unless in his spirit he has been maddened to that state of resistance when he will listen to no reason and to no fact, he is himself feeling a softened disposition toward the Imperial Government and this House of Commons for the measure which we are now endeavoring to carry through. (Hear, hear.) With regard to America itself, I think I may tell honorable members opposite, that a Fenian agitation in America has been fed to a considerable extent by a certain sympathy on the part of the people to the United States—I mean natives of the States, who really believe that we have never done justice to the native country of the Irishman.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS IN EGYPT.

The Prince and Princess of Wales appear to be enjoying themselves immensely in visiting those places of historic interest which crowd the banks of the Nile and the adjacent territory. It is well known to most newspaper readers, that their Royal Highnesses are journeying by the name of the Duke and Duchess of Rothesay; and that it is their desire to cast aside their character as the representatives of England's Crown and to travel *incognito*. At sunset the flotilla is moored in the following simple fashion. Wherever the steamer finds itself it slides into the most convenient bank, a stout stake is driven into the soft earth, and the vessel is made fast till the morning. A line of men, with blazing beacons of firewood and coals in iron frames held aloft on long poles light up the bank till all have retired for the night. When the steamers are moored the prince generally pays a visit on board the Duke of Sutherland's vessel, or goes out with his gun into the fields, but it is too dark to do much by that time. After dinner a kind of unceremonious *levee* is held in the saloon of the Royal Steamer, and the strains of music float out over the silent fields. At dawn the flotilla is on its way southwards before the breeze of the day have summoned the party to arise and inhale the freshness of the morning. In order to enjoy the sport of fishing the Admiralty provided a net for the purpose for the Prince; but, as too often happens with our Government arrangements, whether on a large or small scale, it was found that the only thing which the favored net could catch was small pieces of earth. The Princess, besides visiting the ruins and places of interest, has also had a glimpse of the conubial life of Eastern potentates and dignitaries. At Minieh where the Viceroy has a large sugar factory—Sovereign and trader being combined in the same person—her Royal Highness paid a visit to the house of one of the officials, where she was conducted to the harem, and saw the ladies, twenty-five in number, "very finely arrayed, and ornamented, and jewelled, who were much interested in the interview."

### VISIT TO THE TEMPLE OF KARNAK.

The heat was very great, the thermometer being at 104 degrees in one of the temples on

the route. On the 18th the ruins of the great temple were reached. After dinner the travellers set out on donkeys and horses, attended by footmen with lanterns and torches. The moon was shining, and dim shapes were seen moving inside when the party entered, a band of Egyptian soldiers, with the men of the *Ariadne*, having been stationed in it amongst the sphinxes to give effect to the surprise. "The lantern and torch bearers were (says Dr. Russell) ordered to keep outside the ruin, and the party, dismounting entered the solemn pile, and were left to the light of the pale moon and of the watchful stars. Suddenly there came on them a blinding gleam of intense whiteness from a recess in the temple. It grew in splendor and in power. In a moment more the towering columns of the portico, the pilasters and obelisks, and grandiose blocks of carved stone, with all their strange language in bird and beast, their emblems human and animal, their secret histories, were revealed as if the sun had burst out of the wall of brown rock. What a mass of pale faces there, shimmering ghostlike, screening their eyes from the dazzling wonder! What a hum of voices, swelling at last into a chorus of admiration. From column to column, casting the blackest of shadows on the confused order of their advance, as the Prince and Princess slowly made their way up to the colonnade, the brilliant wire threw out its rays like fixed lightning, and when they reached the end of the Great Hall blue lights burned on the projecting walls, and from broken pillars and heaped-up ruins. The Egyptian soldiers held, motionless as statues, blazing torches, and extorted words of approbation from the critical Jack Tars who drilled them. Then flew rockets on high, crossing over the obelisks in their flight, and throwing down showers of many-colored stars on the broken towers and walls, exciting fresh murmurs of delight, while Colonel Stanton and Sir S. Baker and other aspiring persons were shown to us perched up on various 'coigns of vantage,' magnesium wire in hand. Then for a time the temple was left to darkness, and once more, when the party had turned into another hall the illumination was renewed." The Prince and Princess were delighted, accustomed though they are to all the devices of art in producing scenic splendor. They returned as they came with their suite, only that Mrs. Gray mounted a "ship of the Desert," and enjoyed the pleasure of a ride on a dromedary; and when the Prince arrived at Luxor he was greeted with ringing cheers as if to testify the general satisfaction at the spectacle just witnessed. As for the Princess of Wales, who came full canter on her white donkey amid a crowd of eyes with lanterns, attended by Lord Carrington, Lord A. Gower, Colonel Teesdale, and Major Alison on foot, at a pace which began to tell at the last half-mile, she was so charmed with the novelty of the situation that, returning first to the river, she went back again to pick up the part of the cortege in which the Prince was coming at his leisure. As regards the health of the Princess our readers will be glad to learn that it is excellent. Her Royal Highness we are told, "quite astonished and delights those around her by her indomitable spirits and resolution, and by her capacity to endure fatigue in the full blaze of an Egyptian sun. Every day she seems to grow in health and energy, and those around her, who look far more able to go through a long day's work in sight-seeing, exploring mummy caves, investigating dark catacombs and ruined temples, admit with pleasure that the Princess is much stronger than they are." By telegraph we are informed that the Prince of Wales left Kenilworth, in Upper Egypt, on the morning of the 12th. The party were all well; and his Royal Highness was expected at Cairo last Wednesday. M. de Lesseps, of Suez Canal notoriety, has promised him the magnificent spectacle of opening the dam which bars the waters of the Mediterranean in that great work and of letting in the sea on the dry bed of some lakes.

### WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

The writer in *Fraser's Magazine* which, it may be remembered, is edited by Mr. J. A. Froude, the historian of the English Reformation period, satirizes those Churchmen, led on by Dr. Pusey, who are so anxiously seeking to strengthen themselves by a union with the Greek Church and other foreign communions, while passing by and seemingly wholly to ignore the existence of the Protestant Nonconforming Church at home, and which rival the Establishment itself in numbers and religious power. "They think it a matter of paramount importance that we should be in some sense on good terms with the teachers of a semi-barbarous and wholly superstitious population, whilst holding it to be quite impossible to make a single step towards our own brethren." "To any one who looks at matters from any but the narrow ecclesiastical point of view the great body of Dissenters and members of the Established Church resemble each other as closely as men can in the substance of their religious ideas," except in this in respect of the High Churchmen, the dearest article of whose faith is "that he is endowed with a certain superiority to the rest of mankind, founded upon supernatural and miraculous powers," and which faith the writer holds to be the most miserable superstition. "It is dangerous even for believers to rely upon a privilege which has become simply ridiculous in the eyes of the world at large. To revive such claims on behalf of such a clergy is to ask intelligent people to walk a few centuries backwards,"—which there is no chance of their doing,—"for every man whom such claims attract, two are expelled towards some form of infidelity. The proportion is doubtless different in the case of women, but even women stand a chance of being educated before long." It is suggested that if the Bishops were in future to be appointed in such a way as to annihilate all pretence to authority, founded on anything but their intrinsic value as good or wise men, a certain number of High Church clergy might be got rid of a little earlier, and "instead of fishing for Bishops of the Greek Church or siding up as near as they dare to the Roman Catholic priesthood, and being snubbed for their pains, they would show their brotherly affection by arranging terms of union the Protestant communities whose clergy they would have no pretence for despising. Dr. McLeod would be invited to take his turn in the pulpit of Dr. Pusey and Mr. Spurgeon exchange pulpits with Mr. Orby Shipley. They would find out that English Presbyterians and Baptists have really much more in common with them than the rude populations of the East; and the various organisations of Dissent would bring

the more flexible instruments of individual energy to fill up gaps in the rigid system of a State Church."

### THE NATIONAL PEACE FESTIVAL.

The greatest activity of preparation prevails in all the departments of Mr. Gilmour's great National Peace Jubilee and Musical Festival. The Festival will be continued through five days, as the three days originally fixed upon will be insufficient—except the several concerts are made of inordinate length—to contain all the features it is proposed to introduce. Two days, the second and fourth, will be devoted exclusively to Oratorio and Symphony music, to be performed by the orchestra of one thousand and the great chorus of twenty thousand. The following programmes have been fixed upon for those days:—

#### SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, June 16.

1. Religious Festival Overture on Luther's Choral, "A Strong Castle is our Lord," from the "Gloria to God," from the "Messiah," Handel.
2. "The Glory of the Lord," from the "Messiah," Handel.
3. "He watching over Israel," from "Elijah," Mendelssohn.
4. "See the Conquering Hero Comes," from "Judas Maccabaeus," Handel.

#### FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, June 18.

1. Symphony (in C major), Schuberth.
2. "The Heavens are Telling," from the "Gloria to God," from the "Messiah," Handel.
3. "The Heavens are Telling," from the "Gloria to God," from the "Messiah," Handel.

#### FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, June 18.

1. Choral, "To God on high," from "St. Paul," Mendelssohn.
2. Symphony No. 5, in C minor, Beethoven.
3. "The Heavens are Telling," from the "Gloria to God," from the "Messiah," Handel.

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abundance of minerals. Our great want is a direct communication with the civilized world, and our natural outlet should be Lake Superior; but if the Dominion is to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there should be immediate action. The route by St. Paul's is in the hands of an enterprising people, thoroughly alive to the importance of securing the North-West trade. Another important fact, and one not often brought to the notice of Canadians, is the rapid approach of American immigration by the way of the Missouri. Benton, which was four or five years ago an insignificant trading post, is now a thriving town. Seventeen steamers landed their stores at that point last summer. Now, in place of our trade following the Saskatchewan river and the Winnipeg, and so on to Lake Superior, it will be diverted to the Missouri, and given to the Americans. The fact is, but for Indians on the plain, we could cross to Benton with wagons at any time. There flour is worth seven dollars per hundred, here twenty-five, and from what I can learn, other things are in the same proportion.

Is it not astonishing that the Dominion Government are so indifferent about the possession of this noble country? Our cousins across the lines express themselves as quite sure of the North-West. The gold fields of the Saskatchewan will attract a population independent of its adaptation for agricultural purposes. Last summer, on the river diggings, the miners averaged eight dollars per day, and sometimes made as high as twenty. In the fall, two of those hardy adventurers were prospecting near the head of Battle River; and found gold in a quartz district; they are both experienced miners, and are sanguine in their expectations that they have struck what they call the "dead thing" they and many others are waiting for the spring, and if they are successful there will be stirring times. For a mile from where I write there is abundance of coal for mines; it crops out along the bank of the river, and in some places the vein is six feet thick—in fact there is coal in every part of the Saskatchewan.

As regards timber, this country is quite different from what most Canadians imagine a prairie country to be. Though we have not in the lower Saskatchewan large forests like these in Canada, yet there is abundance of firewood, and, north of the Saskatchewan, large forests of timber, while along the base of the mountain there is any quantity of excellent pine, and so accessible by the river that the Hudson Bay Co. procured the timber for Fort Carlton from the upper Saskatchewan, though that fort is 600 miles east of the mountains. Another fact, which I would wish to state, is, that the route to British Columbia has none of the difficulties which many suppose. Miners are constantly arriving at Fort Edmonton from the other side. Give one of those gold diggers a span of ponies, and he thinks no more of crossing the mountain than you would of visiting the Niagara Falls. There is one matter, however, which demands immediate attention. The Indian tribes of the plains are very different from their docile brethren in Canada—they are constantly on the war path, and though they have always been friendly with those whom they call King George's men, yet they look with a jealous eye upon the pale face intruder. They are wise enough to know that the Hudson Bay Company have no authority to treat with them for their lands. Qualified agents could easily settle that matter at the present time; but, if postponed until large numbers of whites enter the country, those best acquainted with the Indian character anticipate rough times. For the honor of our country I hope some satisfactory arrangement will be made with those tribes—they are loyal to our flag, but they say that they don't like to give their lands for nothing. Our American neighbors place a very light value on the life of an Indian.

### REDUCTION OF OUR GARRISONS.

(Translated from the *Minerve*, organ of Sir G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia.)

The new Secretary of War, Mr. Cardwell, in his *exposé* of the affairs of his department on the 11th ult., treated at some length the question of Colonial expenses and of the reductions which the Government proposes to make in this portion of the Imperial budget. The Liberals represent, or pretend to represent, above all things economy in the use of public moneys; and Mr. Cardwell would hardly feel as if he had fulfilled his mission did he fail to ask from the Commons less money than his predecessor. So he commences by saying that £15,455,400 has been voted last year, whilst he this year only needs £14,230,406, leaving a difference of £1,225,000.

It is the Colonies which have most felt his retrenchment, their estimates being diminished from £1,843,794 last year to £1,070,735 this,—a difference of nearly a third. In the colonies not specially used as naval stations the number of men is reduced from 50,000 to 34,851, and Canada gives the chief part of this difference; our garrisons being reduced from 16,000 to 6,000. Mr. Cardwell spoke at length on the subject of this grave alteration in our position with regard to the Empire. He adopted in 1851 the policy which he now so radically puts in force. Lord Grey was then at the head of the Colonial office, and he addressed to the Governor-General a despatch concerning the sacrifices which Canada must impose on herself for the defence of her territory. In 1853 the Duke of Newcastle followed similar councils and reduced the Canadian contingent below the figure proposed for that year. The question had not since been directly brought forward, but it forced itself this year upon the Secretary of War, and Mr. Cardwell informs us that his predecessor had resolved to withdraw 4,000 men from these Provinces.

These proceedings are in accord with the policy enforced in the other Colonies since 1861 at which date the House of Commons in accordance with the report of a Special Committee, resolved to leave to the Colonies a larger portion of their defence than they had heretofore borne. This principle was at once applied to the Australian Colonies as well as to Hong Kong, Mauritius, and Ceylon. In these latter possessions the troops were not withdrawn, but the Colonial Government had to pay for part of their maintenance. From New Zealand 10,000 men were recalled in spite of the war which then raged against the Maories.

Mr. Cardwell hopes that the Colonies will profit by this notice, and learn to rely on their own strength rather than to trust entirely on the Imperial troops. These views of the Secretary of War make it plain that we must bethink our-

selves of the need of creating a military force proportionate to our resources, and that the time is come to make preparations for the independence which we will have, as soon as we are able to bear the cost of it.

There is room to dispute some of the passages of this speech; for while the Colonial garrisons are to be reduced a third, the Home contingent will be augmented by 2,000 men. Why is this? We do not think troops are more cheaply maintained in England than in the Colonies, and if there were a slight difference, Canada would, for her part, be willing to bear it. Canada expects to possess a militia organization complete enough; but it must not, therefore, be concluded that she would be found ready for active service in circumstances somewhat difficult. England proves her confidence in her militia in confiding to it the defence of her territory. While the continental nations keep nearly a million men under arms, England contents herself with 90,000 regulars, who would be supported in case of war by 170,000 volunteers and 120,000 militia. But to utilize these forces complete organization is necessary, and this we could not have in Canada for some years.

The Toronto *Telegraph* announces for July a monstrous Fenian invasion, and something is feared on the other hand from the bad feeling on the "Alabama" question. These rumours have been given in explanation of a report which has been current for some days that the recall of the troops had been countermanded. We hope this report is true although we have little fear of the Fenians, and think that the Statesmen of the United States would not be so imprudent as to plunge into a war which would ruin their commerce without adding to their political power.

### LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

#### CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

QUEBEC, April 5. At two o'clock, p.m., the Lieut.-Governor proceeded to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in Parliament Buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that the House being present the various bills passed during the Session, about one hundred in number, were assented to in Her Majesty's name, after which His Excellency was pleased to close the second Session of the 1st Parliament of the Province of Quebec with the following speech:—  
Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to congratulate you in the name of Our Most Gracious Sovereign, on your numerous and important labors, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I see the result of your deliberations. Your attention has been constantly directed towards the development of the resources of the Province, and the measures which you have adopted for this object will receive my most hearty co-operation, and I hope that of all classes of society.

I anticipate the greatest benefit for the public from the laws which have been sanctioned respecting the administration of justice and the maintenance of public order.

I am happy to see the wisdom with which you have settled the question of public instruction; and I earnestly hope that the different classes of our population will, in peace and with harmony, take advantage of the great benefit of education for the promotion of which the Province has voted such liberal amounts.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you in the name of her Majesty for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies. I am happy to see that you have been able to increase grants in aid of Colonization, public Institutions and Charitable Institutions.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The good understanding which has prevailed in your deliberations, and the happy results which have attended them cannot fail to contribute to consolidate our new constitution. On your return to your homes, you can yourselves exercise a powerful influence in carrying out many of the measures which you adopted. I earnestly pray that your efforts to that end may be conceived with success, and that prosperity may attend yourselves and your families.

The Speaker of the assembly in submitting the bill of Supply, addressed His Excellency as follows:—

We, Her Majesty's loyal, faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, approach your Excellency to lay before you our bill of supply. We have voted with pleasure the items required for the Civil Service, and the different items of the budget.

It is gratifying to us to think that a part of the surplus which remained in the public chest at the expiration of the last eighteen months will be employed in the increase of the grants for colonization roads, in new grants in aid of Colonization Societies and Wooden Railways, in increased aid for education and additional grants to charitable institutions.

We have given our best attention to the subjects mentioned in your Excellency's speech, and to the measures which have been submitted to us concerning the independence of Parliament, the privileges and immunities of Parliament, the organization of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, the formation and encouragement of Colonization Societies, the administration and sale of Public Lands, the amendment of the Jury Law, the appointment of District Magistrates, the security to be given by public officers. The encouragement of wooden railways, and the general incorporation of railways, and bills in these several subjects, are now submitted for your sanction.

We are also happy to announce to Your Excellency that we have given our attention to a measure on the subject of Education, and we have the confident hope that the bill now submitted to Your Excellency in this important subject, settling as it does in an equitable and

from the discussion respecting them, which may take place during the interval.

In addition to these important measures a large number of bills of a public, local, and private nature have been discussed, and are now presented for your Excellency's sanction.

We feel assured that with that wisdom which has always distinguished Your Excellency in the administration of the affairs of this Province, these laws will all be put into operation in such a manner as to produce the greatest public benefit; and in bringing about this result we anticipate that Your Excellency will receive the active and cordial co-operation of all classes of society.

We conclude by assuring your Excellency of our sincere devotion to our gracious Sovereign, and by the sentiments of respect and affection which we entertain for your Excellency.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

— One of Mr. Dickens' sons is to lecture in Germany this spring.

— Mr. Delpré, the leading ventriloquist of Paris, is a Gascon and looks like an idiot.

The English Government contemplates throwing open all civil service appointments to competitive examination.

— English magistrates are unable to determine whether velocipedes are liable to toll on turnpikes and bridges.

— A man named John McConville, a Fenian Head-Centre, was sentenced to death at the Durham (England) Assizes, for the murder of another Fenian named Trainer. The two had concocted a conspiracy, but Trainer was suspected by McConville of having turned traitor, and to prevent any disclosures he shot him.

— Ireland drinks less whiskey than Scotland, though her population is twice as large. The late Budget shows that while the latter country drank, in 1868, 4,907,701 gallons, Ireland drank but 4,773,710 gallons. England at the same time consuming more than both together—over eleven millions of gallons.

— A great reduction is about to be made in the strength of the Royal Artillery. The whole of the non-commissioned officers and gunners who have completed 21 years' service, are to be immediately discharged. The names of the men whose characters do not justify commanding officers in recommending their being retained in the Artillery are also to be forwarded. The estimate for this corps shows a decrease of £79,847 as compared with last year's.

— The gale burst with fury on the west coast of Scotland on Saturday night 13th Feb., and Sunday morning; and at Glasgow a most disastrous accident occurred. While it was at its height early on Sabbath one of the large chimneys so common in that city fell, completely burying an adjoining house. Five women, a man, and two children who were in bed at the time were killed.—*English paper.*

— Her Majesty had on Thursday the pleasure of becoming personally acquainted with two of the most distinguished writers of the age—Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Browning. These eminent men (says a *Leeds Mercury* correspondent) were invited to meet the Queen at the residence of the Dean of Westminster, and the interview was one of a very pleasing and characteristic kind. Mr. and Mrs. Grote were also of the party.

**DEATH FROM THE STING OF A BEE.**—Mr. Samuel Perkins, of Beardon, in the parish of Boynton, near Launceston, has met with his death under the following circumstances:—Deceased, in moving a hive of bees, broke the comb. He subsequently went to look at the bees, when one of them stung him in the neck, on or near the jugular vein. He immediately felt faint, and died in 15 minutes.

**COTTON OPERATIVES IN ENGLAND.**—The papers show a bad state of affairs in the manufacturing districts. During Friday and Saturday last 1,500 persons were relieved at the Blackburn office, and during the five previous days there was an average of eighty per day. Gloomy and distressing accounts of the homes of the operatives are given by those in the habit of visiting, and the prospect is in no respect reassuring. There is a tendency in favour of emigration among the operatives. In about three weeks, unless some concession is made by the operatives, nearly sixteen thousand of them will be thrown out of work, the masters having fully made up their minds to abide by their original decision. It is distinctly stated that the bulk of the masters are and have, for sometime, been losing money. Not six of them, it is said, are working to a profit. Manufacturing property has become a drug, and there are some mills in the town which cost upward of £40,000 sterling, which are in a good condition, but which cannot be held for anything like half that amount. All those mills making cloth, gray shirtings, &c., for the Indian market, are losing money on account of the depressed state of business in that country, and at present there is not the slightest sign of an improvement.

#### UNITED STATES.

— Cincinnati is to be presented by one of her citizens with a beautiful fountain, costing \$90,000.

— An experienced hunter in Swanton, Vt., has killed one hundred and seventeen foxes since snow fell last fall.

— Gov. Bullock of Georgia was a compositor in the *Herald* office at Utica, New York, a few years ago.

— Oregon papers have found a fresh topic for discussion. Two neighboring journals are waging a fierce war on the right of a State to secede from the Union.

— The *Virginia Herald* says the rapid immigration from the North and West is already changing the entire population in some sections of Spottsylvania and Caroline.

— The *Express* says that private equipages can now be hired in New York by the month—gilded harness, monogram, door and brass-buttoned coachman included.

— A Leavenworth paper says one of the evidences of the mighty march of Western civilization is exhibited in the action of the Kansas Legislature at the late session, in appropriating \$1,400 for tobacco for the Penitentiary prisoners, and \$300 for preaching the Gospel.

— A bunch of matches, of the ordinary kind, lately ignited by the sun in a drawer in an office

at Brattleboro', Vt. The combustion took place just as the occupant of the office was going out. Had it occurred a few minutes later there would have been another "mysterious case" of fire.

— The Pennsylvania coal miners are in convention at Hazleton, trying to devise a plan for raising prices. They contend that there is already a surplus of coal, and they contemplate adopting a plan whereby the mines shall be worked a certain number of months in the year, and the rest of the time remain idle.

— There are now sixty-six vessels en route to Great Britain from San Francisco, with cargoes aggregating 1,700,000 sacks of wheat, besides eight vessels for domestic Atlantic ports with 166,000 sacks of wheat, and ten vessels for Rio de Janeiro with 51,000 barrels of flour. The California flour and wheat now afloat for China and other countries aggregate 2,300,000 sacks of wheat, valued at \$4,000,000.

— Mrs. Stowe is quite severe upon a certain weakly and rather sentimental amiability which is not uncommon. "Much of what is called amiability, in beautiful ladies, is little more than the purring of a sleek, well-fed cat, happy and contented because every animal sense is gratified." She would have an amiability which is something more than "mere physical softness, or love of ease, or aversion to earnest thought, a deeper principle, a clear discriminating virtue."

— The 62,000 Chinese in California are nearly all enrolled in six clubs, corresponding to the six districts from which they came. When an immigrant ship arrives, the agents of each club go on board and take charge of those who come from their district. The immigrant is boarded and lodged until he finds employment. All Chinamen who are sick or in want are also provided for by the clubs.

— Capt. George Brooks, a full-blooded negro, who, as master of the James M. Waterbury, with a black crew, has just returned from a successful voyage to the coast of Africa, is the first man of his race who ever received a certificate from the American Shipmasters' Association that he is a capable and approved ship-master. A movement has been started to present him a first class chronometer as a token of good will.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**SHARP BUSINESS PRACTICE.**—A conductor's duty on the Pacific Railroad involves certain personal risks peculiar to the far West. A gentleman who has recently passed over the road relates a scene he witnessed on one train. The conductor told a rough-looking traveller that he wanted his fare. "You do," was the only answer. The conductor persisted. "Well, here's my pass," said the traveller, presenting a heavy revolver at the official's head. Another huge fellow interposed at this point, presenting a pistol to his fellow-passenger's temple, with a menacing look: "None of that, stranger; fair play, shell out." This settled the matter, and the fare was paid.

**WANTON WASTE.**—A good deal of remark has been caused by the reports from the Plains telling how the travellers on the trains of the Pacific Railroad wantonly shoot into the herds of buffalo from the roofs and windows of the cars, and destroy hundreds of these animals to no purpose. It is insisted that people ought to be taught better than to waste and idly destroy commercial wild animals that, if killed only for commercial purposes or food, at proper seasons, might yet continue to multiply even on the borders of civilization, affording sport to settlers as well as variety in food. One passenger on the Pacific Railroad recently stated that he saw beef enough lying on the prairie to feed all the poor people in the United States for a good long while, all of which would be lost or left a prey to ravenous wild animals. It may not in any way compensate for the foolish and wanton waste caused by these sportsmen by steam, but—as the old saying has it—"they may be yet glad to follow the vultures for miles for a morsel of what they so carelessly waste."—*Boston Journal.*

**HONEST MEASURE TO ADVERTISERS.**—The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly have reported a bill which provides that every periodical which prints advertisements for pay shall truly declare in each issue the number of copies circulated of its preceding issue, on penalty of forfeiture of payment for advertising in those numbers wherein the law is defied. In other words, this bill provides that those who sell publicity shall truly inform their customers how much is given for their money. This bill is identical in principle with the laws which have existed from time immemorial whereby dealers are required to sell by correct weights and measures, and are punished for using any other. In vain does a grocer say, "My weights and measures are satisfactory to my customers, and no one else has any concern with them;" the law says, "You must be taught better, or, at all events, must do better. Charge what you please for your sugar, butter, or tea; but you must give the precise quantity you profess to sell, or you will see trouble." The bill now before the Assembly simply applies this principle to periodicals which sell space to advertisers. Each publisher may charge whatever he pleases; but he must truly state what he gives for the money. Of course, there are publishers who prefer darkness to light and fraud to honesty. It suits them to charge half as much for sending an advertisement to 3,000 subscribers as is paid for sending it to 30,000, and then persuade the swindled customer that they are doing his work cheap!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

#### BRITISH AMERICA.

— The "Quinte Cheese Company," village of North Port, County of Prince Edward, has been formed under chapter sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes.

— The *Pays* announces that the battalion of Chasseurs Canadiens, reorganized by Lt. Col. Audet, has just been accepted by the military authorities.

— Mr. Fortin has presented a second report from the Committee appointed to examine into the best means of preserving our forests. He is sure that an immense quantity of wood is annually destroyed by the negligence of settlers, or the imprudence of hunters. He recommends the imposition on the latter of a heavy fine.—*Ibid.*

— A St. Albans (Vt.) paper says that a few days ago, while sleighing in the vicinity of Three Rivers, Canada, at a point where the telegraph wires cross the highway, a traveller's horse became tangled in the wires in endeavoring to get

over them. The wires were 20 feet from the ground when the snow fell.

— The brakeman, Jas. Campbell, who was nearly crushed to death, on Thursday last at Lennoxville station when attempting to couple two cars on the G. T. R., was brought to Montreal this afternoon and conveyed to the General Hospital where he now lies, but there is no hopes of his recovery; the lower part of his body is inanimate.

— We have just received a letter from a victim of the "musical box" swindle, whose experience may be of value to intending purchasers of the cheap musical boxes advertised in some American and Canadian papers. The advertisement offers for sale "musical boxes" warranted to play eight tunes; and the price asked varies from one to three dollars. Our correspondent sent for one of these, enclosing the requisite funds, and received by return a *five cent mouth organ, with eight holes.* This advertisement, our correspondent thinks, "a sharp Yankee dodge."—*Globe.*

**ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN.**—Last Saturday a freight train ran off the track near St. Hilaire on the G. T. R., and one of the trucks was precipitated over the railway embankment.

**ORANGE GRAND LODGE.**—The Annual Session of the R. W. Provincial Grand Lodge of Eastern Canada, which should have been held in February last but for the blocking up of the roads, will be held in the city of Quebec, on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

**CARSONBY POST-OFFICE.**—We have been asked to mention in our columns that a new Post office has lately been opened in the Township of North Gower, bearing the name of "Carsonby," and that its service is from the North Gower Post-office.

**WANT OF FODDER.**—There is a great scarcity of fodder in some parts of the back country. Many farmers will lose their cattle from sheer inability to feed them. Hay from the front is now bringing \$18 a ton in the neighborhood of Kemptonville, and it promises to go even higher yet, with the prospects of a late spring.

**TELEGRAPHING.**—The telegraph charter which Mr. Young is seeking to revise is that for a Company known as the Canadian and European. Its purport is to lay a submarine cable from Denmark, by way of the Danish Islands of Faroe and Iceland, to the shores of Canada.

**WESTWARD HO!**—The emigration from Canada to the United States, appears not to be confined to the Province of Quebec, but to extend to the Maritime Provinces and the Province of Ontario. The *Quebec Advertiser* says:—There is scarcely a day passes, that our exchanges do not bring us news of families selling out their farms and emigrating to the far West, with the hope of ameliorating their condition; so that Canada has become a reflex of the spirit of emigration on a more limited scale in days gone by, when Ireland was sending out ship loads of her sons and daughters, to seek their fortunes either here or in the States.

**SHIP BUILDING AT QUEBEC.**—In 1868, there were thirty vessels built here. On the 31st of March this year, there were twenty-three vessels in course of construction, showing a decrease for the present year of seven vessels. In 1868, there were fourteen ship-yards open. This year there are twelve, showing a decrease of year two yards in 1869. Work is progressing very slowly. In 1868, the number of men employed in the different ship-yards amounted to 1,970; in 1869, to about 1,000 men; less this year, 970.

**MASONIC.**—On the 30th ult. a new masonic hall was consecrated at Danville. A dinner conducted on total abstinence principles was attended by many dignitaries of the craft in the Eastern Townships. The D. D. G. M., presided, and W. Bro. Dr. Hamilton, read a highly complimentary address to R. W. Bro. Graham recounting his services to St. Francis Lodge, and also to the entire craft throughout his District, and closed by requesting his acceptance from the Brethren of St. Francis, of a superb set of silver tea service, from the firm of Savage, Lyman & Co, Montreal, on which the following was inscribed:

"PRESENTED TO  
"R. W. Bro. J. H. GRAHAM, M. A., L.L. D.,  
"District Deputy Grand Master,  
"Eastern Townships District,  
"BY THE  
"Brethren of St. Francis Lodge, No. 67. G  
"R. C. A. F. and A. M., Richmond, P. Q.—  
"March 30, 1869."

#### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

— Large coal fields have been discovered in Norway, easy to be mined and transported.

— In England, a society has been organized for the protection of sea-birds.

— During the last year France exported a million francs' worth of velocipedes.

— The spring style of bonnets is described as "sweet and pretty," but rather reduced in size and increased in price.

— All Methodists, whether male or female, are allowed to vote on the question of lay representation, which comes up in all churches of that denomination this year.

— The pope is organizing a corps of short-hand reporters for the General Council, and a Piedmontese ecclesiastic who, before he entered the Church, was official stenographer to the Parliament of Turin, has been appointed chief reporter.

— Henri Rochefort, editor of *The Lanterne*, which has satirized the Emperor Napoleon so unmercifully, has been invited to stand as candidate for the assembly in one of the districts of Paris, and says he shall accept the invitation.

— Africa is ahead of us in some respects. Consul Amos Perry says that female advocates are found in Tunis, whose distinct office is to manage the cases of women plaintiffs and defendants coming before the highest tribunal in the land.

— The Pope has sent his blessing and a good sum of money to Mgr. Sonowski, the exiled bishop of Lublin, Poland, and commends the aged refugee to the care of the Galician bishops.—*Nouvelles Mondes.*

— It is rumored at the Capital that the Hudson's Bay Company have accepted the terms of Lord Granville's propositions, but it is singular that we do not receive by telegraph more positive information.—*Ibid.*

— Two murderers have actually been convicted in Texas, but there is so much danger that

they will escape or be rescued, that a citizens' guard has been organized to keep them secure until the day of execution.

— Col. Gowan, the American who raised the vessels sunk by orders of the Russian Government, in the entrance to the harbor of Sevastopol, to keep out the allied fleet, is going to try to raise the Spanish treasure vessels sunk in Vigo Bay by the English in 1702.

— Planters in all parts of Texas are actively engaged. Corn is generally planted, and a great deal of it is already up. A larger breadth of land will be put in cotton than any year since the war. The freedmen have generally gone to work, and there is less complaint of their idleness than usual.

— Pope Plus IX., in a letter, invites all "Christian mothers and daughters of Mary" to form a league against the doing up of *chignons*, and the arranging of tresses several times a day which occupies the time that should be devoted to religious duties, pious works and family affairs.

— The blessed golden rose which the Pope sends every year to some favored and virtuous Sovereign, and which has been bestowed on Queen Isabella, received the benediction as usual in the present season of Lent; but it appears there is now no Sovereign child of the church in sufficient favor to merit this sacred gift.

**KING THEODORE'S CROWN.**—It is generally known that the true crown of King Theodore of Abyssinia was bought at the capture of Magdala from a common soldier by Herr Von Roefels, a Prussian officer attached to the expedition, and was by him presented to King William. His Majesty, having had his attention drawn to Lord Napier's order forbidding the sale of articles taken by the army, has now forwarded the trophy to London. It has just arrived, and will find a more appropriate home than in a Berlin museum.—*Belfast News.*

**DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE ESTATES.**—Mr. Locke King introduced his Bill for distributing the landed estates of intestates as personal property is distributed, without opposition. Mr. Beresford Hope, however, gave notice of his intention to move its rejection on the second reading. The chief feature of the debate was the disposition on all sides to speak of it as introducing a change that would not have any material effect on large landed properties, and Mr. Gladstone's admission that the present law as to intestate landed estates was not the best, and needed some change "in the direction" at least of Mr. Locke King's motion:—whence we argue that the so-called law of primogeniture is on its death bed.

**THE SACRED COLLEGE.**—According to the *Annuario Pontificio* for the present year the Sacred College consists of six cardinal bishops, forty-three cardinal presbyters, and eight cardinal deacons, so that there are at present fifteen cardinals' hats vacant. The oldest of the cardinals, C. Alameda Brea, is 88 years of age, and the youngest, Lucian Bonaparte, 41. The number of patriarchs in the Roman Catholic Church is twelve, archbishops 139, and bishops 723. Besides these there are 36 archbishops and 198 bishops in *partibus infidelium*, five ecclesiastical missions, 23 prefectures and 107 vicariates. Of the embassies at Rome the largest is that of France, which consists of an ambassador, three secretaries and nine attaches.

**TRUTH APPEARING IN THE DARK.**—The Parisians display great ingenuity in showing their political opinions without unpleasant consequences to themselves. On a recent occasion, one of the "Conferences," now so much the fashion, was held at the Theatre de l'Ambigu-Comique, on "The Phenomena of Light," a subject one would have thought about as unpolitical as could well have been chosen. The lecturer, in order to demonstrate certain theories, proceeded to enlarge some photographs of celebrated persons. This being done by means of a strong magnesium light, all the theatre, except in the immediate neighborhood of the operator, was in almost total darkness. The audience could be heard, not seen. The portrait of the Emperor was received with a storm of hisses and cries of "A la porte!" "Vive la République!" "Il s'en ira bientôt!" &c. That of the Empress met with a worse reception, if possible, than her husband's. On the other hand, the portrait of Maximilian was received with cheers and cries of "Qui l'a trahi?" Maximilian, as a bystander remarked, probably owed his popularity to the fact of his having been shot. The operator, like a prudent man, soon brought his experiments to an end; and when the gas was turned on, the "agents" were very busy looking about, but of course every one looked intensely loyal.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES.**—In reply to the stories which have been circulated in reference to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, a well informed English paper says: He is a high-toned English gentleman, doing nothing night or day to dishonor his name or cloud the high hopes connected with his future. He is represented as very impressive, desirous of gaining information, and generous to a fault. The stories of his ill-treatment of the Princesses of Wales, or of his neglecting her, are equally untrue. He is exceedingly happy, and even jovial, in his house among his children. He is their companion and playmate, and does not hesitate to have with them a Royal romp. In public the Prince is a model of attention to his wife. At pic-nics he looks after her to see that she takes no cold, guards her with shawls and clothing; indeed he gives personal attention to the comforts of his guests, including his coachman, footman, and servants who wait upon the royal party. He is a high-toned honorable man in all his dealings, official and personal. The Prince of Wales possesses great animal spirits, and his personal attention to his great estates does not afford him sufficient employment to answer his physical nature. On more than one occasion he has been known to attend fires and work at the common brakes by the hour with the common freemen, glad of the chance to have a healthy recreation and at the same time do a good thing. Such is the Prince of Wales, as represented by a person who knows him even better than his royal mother.

**EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION IN RUSSIA.**—A very remarkable affair has recently been brought to light in Russia, through the revelations of a merchant in the town of Mershtchansk, a flourishing place southeast of Moscow. This merchant accused one Plotitsin with having unlawfully amassed and secreted an immense amount of money, which he said was stowed away in cellars under the owner's residence. Furthermore, he declared that Plotitsin held strange doctrines and performed hideous cere-

monies in secret. The representations of the merchant were such as to arouse the attention of the authorities, and they proceeded to investigate. Plotitsin's house was searched by the police, and in the cellar a scope presented itself which might recall the old tales of the Spanish conquest of Mexico. Stores of gold revealed themselves in every direction; pots, pans, leather bags, canvas sacks, all filled with the precious metal, and even a number of large casks, which stood at the further end of the vault, were found to be crammed with bars and ingots of gold to the very top. The gold coins were mostly of ancient date. The whole scene formed such a tableau as the oldest man present, in all probability, had never before gazed upon; and the earliest estimate (probably an exaggerated one) rates the treasure as high as 10,000,000 roubles—considerably over £1,000,000 sterling. The alleged accumulation of wealth having been fully established, the authorities extended their examination to the other matter charged against Plotitsin, which, according to the official record, was that Plotitsin is one of the principal leaders and supporters of a secret but very extensive sect, comprising many rich merchants and money-changers, whose doctrine is apparently the abjuration of all ordinary pleasures and the devoting of themselves, heart and soul, to the amassing of money. They form a secret commercial league, distinguished by the practice of rigid celibacy.

**THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.**—The London *Daily News* of the 18th on the equity of Lord Granville's proposal says:—Lord Granville prefaces his proposal with a statesmanlike review of the present situation of the company, which its proprietors would do well to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest. For the last few years the most persistent attempts have been made to mislead them, to their hurt, as to their position, and to induce them to ignore the powerful, natural, and political forces which were at work to undermine it. The question, as Lord Granville shows, now presses. Above all, the interests of the company itself, call for a settlement. There can be no doubt about the terms offered being on the whole very favorable. It is proposed that Canada should give them £300,000 in cash for the surrender of rights which have yielded no profit, and have been the cause of harassing disputes. Besides receiving this sum, they are to retain and exercise the privileges which have proved extraordinary remunerative. As a trading company, they will continue to exist after the formal incorporation of the territory of the North West and of Rupert's Land, with the Dominion of Canada. When the Fertile Belt is formed into townships and peopled with settlers, the company will have a claim to one twentieth part of the land. We hope that the proprietors will cheerfully assent to a proposition by which they secure a tangible result. In their case delay is unusually dangerous. On the other hand, the Canadians will do well to close with the offer which is made them. By refusing to ratify the arrangement made on their behalf, they risk losing the prize for which they contend. To keep the question an open one would certainly be prejudicial to the Hudson's Bay Company; but it would probably be fatal also to the hopes the Canadians entertain. We shall rejoice if all the parties concerned act with the moderation which prefers the one bird in the hand to the multitudes which throng the bush, and with the foresight which leads to the renunciation of projects which, although dazzling and enticing, have yet little chance of ever being realized.

**A SAD KIND OF BEGGING.**—There is a peculiar sort of beggar, not to be classed among the regular professionals, and who is only seen in the vicinity of some workshop, factory or office, where he has once had employment, and who only begs of old companions, or of those whom he knows, and who, as a rule fairly and honestly states the purpose to which he intends to apply the money. This is the workman "on a bust," whose money has given out, but who is not quite prepared to return to work, and who hangs about the doors of the shop or office (for the foreman will not tolerate his presence inside until he gets sober), waiting for the workmen to come out. Then to his old shopmates he appeals, one after another, for money to buy rum. He never "begs"; his request is always for a loan; but, as he never repays, and the giver knows perfectly well when he parts with his money that he will never see it again, it is hard to draw the line between him and the man who begs outright. "Say Ben, lend us a quarter, I haven't had a drink to day!" or "Come, Tom, lend me a dime, I'm broke, and I must have my gin," is the appeal to which every machinist, every painter, every stonemason, and particularly, every printer is well accustomed. Even the best of workmen, or at least those who rank the highest as skilled mechanics, will, at times, go on a "spree," and in too many instances the spree lasts a good deal longer than their money, and only ends when the good-nature of their fellows and their own personal credit in the bar-rooms are both exhausted. Of course many of these cases result in the well-known manner, and the once fine mechanic becomes a worthless drunkard. There is scarcely a large establishment in the city, employing many men, that has not one or more of these pensioners who are as certain to present themselves on pay day as though they had done a week's full work; and there are few mechanics who have not made, out of sheer good nature and indisposition to say "No," permanent investments in the downfall and destruction of a fellow-artisan, by thus giving him money which they knew were far better thrown into the sea.—*N. Y. Times.*

**MADRID, April 6th.**—The refusal of King Ferdinand to accept the Spanish Crown is confirmed.

**LONDON, April 6.**—In the House of commons this evening Capt. Archdall, member from Fermanagh, a Conservative, and high churchman, proposed to extend the Church disestablishment to England and Scotland.

**LONDON, April 6.**—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. Peronhos, the Brazilian Commissioner to Paraguay, had arrived at Asuncion and was endeavoring to bring the war to a close; he had made propositions of peace on the following conditions:—That the independence of Paraguay shall not be impaired; that the freedom of the navigation of the Rio Paraguay and the Rio de La Platta be guaranteed, and that Lopes renounce his claims to a portion of the Chaco territory and the province of Matto Grosso.

## TERMS OF THE "WITNESS."

DAILY WITNESS.....\$3 per annum.  
MONTREAL WITNESS (Semi-weekly).....2 " "  
WEEKLY WITNESS.....1 " "  
Cash invariably in advance, and all letters must be post-paid.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,  
Proprietors,  
123 Great St. James street,  
Montreal, Q.

## THE WITNESS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869.

## SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

A public meeting is to be held here, for the purpose of taking into consideration the lately imposed duty of five per cent. on imported books, levied as a protection to the Canadian printer. This seems to be a sort of counter-move, on the part of booksellers, against the recent petition, from this city, to allow Canadian publishers to issue reprints of English copyright works on payment of 12½ per cent., the rate imposed on the introduction of American reprints of these works.—On Wednesday evening the closing lecture of the session of the Presbyterian College of Montreal was given in Erskine Church by Rev. J. M. Gibson. On the same evening there was a velocipede masquerade in the Crystal Palace, and on Thursday evening a skating tournament in the Victoria Rink. Miss Maggie Elwood, the celebrated skater from Brockville, was at the latter place, and her skating was very much admired. There was also, on Thursday evening, a well attended social reunion of the Young Men's Christian Association, open to the public, held in the Hall of the Mercantile Library.—The trials at the March Term of the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) are going forward, but none of them have, as yet, been of much interest.—The man Mendon, whose skull was fractured in the recent Hermit street assault-case, died on Friday morning in the General Hospital.—Great numbers of carts, and a yet greater number of men, are still being employed by the Corporation, in the removal of snow from the streets. Crossing still continues at the river, in which there has been a rise of 18 inches within the last ten days, but for the last three days it has been nearly stationary.

## EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on Monday last.

—Young Fosbrooke, of Sorel, who was accidentally wounded by the discharge of a fowling piece, is now considered out of danger.

—Col. Guly has made a sensation in Quebec by a lecture some days since, in which he heartily denounced Confederation and the powers that be, federal and local, and declared for annexation.

—Mr. Easton, since leaving Montreal, has visited several towns and cities in Ontario, where he has addressed large audiences and given great satisfaction. When last heard from he was in Guelph, where he lectured on three successive evenings.

—The temporary suspension of the ferry-steamer's trips at Quebec, laid up for one day for repairs, has revived the lively canoe-crossing. It is said that 80 men with 15 canoes earned that day \$130, quite a rich haul for the poor and hardy fellows in these hard times.

—Mr. Joly has raised himself head and shoulders above his confreres in the Quebec Legislature, not only by the able and sensible way in which he watched over public business throughout the session, but by his refusal to accept of more than the indemnity he thought right for his expenses at Parliament.

—Two young men, Joseph and Louis Blonin, who had been employed as servants in the Quebec Seminary, and afterwards dismissed, have been detected stealing clothes and other articles belonging to the pupils. A large amount of goods supposed to have been stolen by them have been found at their residence. They have been arrested, one in St. Roch's, and the other on the Island of Orleans.

—The efforts made in the Legislature to obtain amendments to the City Charter of Quebec, have failed, and the matter is postponed till the Legislature shall meet again. The Citizens' Association and the City Council, who had for some time been at logger-heads, finally came to an agreement, but the bill they had prepared was lost on a point of order.

—It is said that two filibustering expeditions have sailed from New Orleans, to aid the Cuban insurgents.

—Sir Edward Cunard, the well-known manager of the Cunard line of steamships, died suddenly at New York on Tuesday night.

—The American Government sympathize strongly with the Cuban rebellion, and it is thought that belligerent rights will shortly be accorded to the insurgents.

—The Connecticut State election has resulted in a Republican victory by a small majority. The State went for Grant last November, but for some years past has elected a Democratic Govern-

ment. The present Republican triumph ensures the ratification of XVth Amendment by Connecticut, which has hitherto been considered doubtful.

—A colored man and ex-slave named Charles M. Wilder, has been confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, at a salary of \$3,200. This is the first instance of a former slave being nominated to a United States office, and that office being in the capital of a State which was erewhile the hot-bed of slavery, makes the fact the more remarkable and significant.

—Another French Canadian paper has made its appearance in Manchester, New Hampshire, the *Ami du Peuple*. There are now nearly as many French papers devoted to Canadian readers in the United States as in our own Province. This must undoubtedly be due to their being relieved from a certain pressure on crossing the lines.

—Cardinal Cullen has addressed a letter to the Irish clergy urging them to educate their people against Fenianism, and into the duties of good citizenship, and thus to aid Mr. Gladstone in obtaining ameliorations, which will do so much to spread harmony and contentment throughout the land.

—The meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company on the 24th ult., manifested a very decided opposition to Earl Granville's proposition, and to all appearance to any reasonable arrangement. Spite of the President and directors, a resolution of adjournment to the 6th May was carried, a committee having been appointed to confer with the Board of Directors, and report to the stockholders.

COLENOSEM IN A NEW QUARTER.—The *Pays* draws attention to a very singular expression in the London Correspondence of the *Nouveau Monde*, the organ of the Catholic clergy. In speaking of the Chinese missionary question, the writer says that "it is not by means of gunpowder that Christianity will force its way among a people whose origin goes back thousands of years before the Mosaic date of the foundation of the world." This is the paper which was so hard on "the little Colenso of Beaver Hall."

COPYRIGHT.—The Americans themselves perceive the hardship of the position in which Canadian publishers are placed, in regard to reprints of British copyright. The Boston *Advertiser* says:—"The printers and publishers of Montreal, after bearing for a long time, without complaint, the unequal and oppressive workings of the British Copyright Law, have held a meeting to petition for a change." It adds, however, "it is true that the Montreal papers frequently republish serial novels copyrighted in London, and poems which have the same nominal protection, but of course they do so at their peril."

A TIGHT PLACE.—The *Pays* says that the Dominion Ministry are in a quandary how to fill the vacancies in the Cabinet. The Upper Canada wing has lost two members, Messrs. Howland and Elair, and if Sir John A. McDonald puts in Tories he breaks the agreement with the Upper Canada majority; if he puts in Reformers they can't be re-elected. He has already been refused by several Liberals. The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent says there is little or no preparation for the meeting of the Legislature, now so near at hand, and assigns as a reason the frequent absence of Ministers from Ottawa, or rather the rare appearance of most of them there.

THE CLAIMS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—The rate at which Canada is to purchase Mr. Howe and Nova Scotia, appeared to us pretty high. But Newfoundland, seeing the willingness of our Government to be fleeced, appears to be asking even more. The allowance of 80 cents per head would give the Newfoundland Government an income of \$104,000; but they want the Dominion, if we understand their claims aright, to assume local expenses to the extent of \$206,154 annually, and to supply the local government with a revenue of \$408,922 besides. The whole being equal to nearly \$4.80 per head of the population, instead of 80 cents.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.—The *Mes-sachusetts*, a French paper, quoted by the *Pays*, has an article reviewing the historical progress of American prestige, as manifested by the sayings of great statesmen at different epochs. In its view the Napoleonic idea of "natural boundaries" is soon to be carried out in America by the annexation of Canada to the United States; and then nothing will be able to counterbalance this mighty power but the creation of a similar organization in Europe. It is therefore proposed that the old nations should wake up at once from their monarchical sleep, and that France should take the initiative in the inauguration of the United States of Europe.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The union between the Free and U. P. Churches of Scotland, which appeared so near a year or two ago, is likely to be indefinitely postponed by the vehement opposition of Dr. Begg, Professor Gibson, and a strong minority; but the English churches of the same connections which are ready for union, do not see that they should be subject to a similar postponement. An unexpected difficulty has, however, arisen in their case, in a proposal made by the English U. P.'s, to include in the proposed union the Scotch U. P. Church, the United Eng-

lish Church, however, to have separate jurisdiction. This proposal, which in one point of view appears unobjectionable, would in another point of view be a sort of swallowing up of the English Presbyterian Church, which is identical in a great measure with the Scotch Free Church.

MAKING FISH OF ONE AND FLESH OF ANOTHER.—Mr. Gross, surgical instrument maker, of this city, desires us to say that he had an order for some of his goods to be sent to Hartford, Conn., and sent the parcel, value \$4, to the Express office to collect on delivery, but the Express Company would not receive it unless he paid \$3.10 in advance for duties and charges. This, of course, he could not do, as when parcels come from the States by Express he has to pay the duties and charges here, and it is a fair rule that works both ways. He gets orders from New York, Plattsburg, and other places for his manufactures, but can send them no where in the States without prepaying duties and charges, whilst people in the States can, and do, send goods here without prepaying the duty or charges. Will the Express Company kindly explain why this discrimination is made against Canadian manufactures? And if they would also show why the transportation of a small parcel should cost so much as \$3.10, even including duties, it would be satisfactory.

TRICHINAE.—We have received a set of the photographs printed by Mr. Notman and Mr. Inglis, from negatives taken by Dr. Edwards, and Mr. Chas. Bailey, from the trichinae in pork, concerning which we have already inserted some paragraphs. No one who sees them can for a moment doubt the fact of their existence, or their formidable character, if present in large numbers in the muscular tissues. We have also seen a specimen found in human muscle, sent from Hamilton, from a case of alleged trichiniasis that terminated fatally there. Of course, the danger of swallowing this parasite cannot be very great, as so few instances of death from it are known, but such instances may, perhaps, be more numerous than supposed; and, at all events, the subject requires close investigation. It will not do to pooh pooh the danger from trichinae, by saying that microscopic creatures may be found in nearly everything we eat and drink, for but few of these have the power of penetrating the coats of the stomach, and effecting a lodgment in the muscular tissues. A sample from Germany that we have seen, shows in every minute piece of ham five well developed trichinae, a proportion that would give many thousands for an ounce of muscle. The idea that sickness may not very soon supervene after partaking of meat containing trichinae, is, we understand, contrary to known facts. All agree, however, that if the meat is completely cooked, there is no danger to be apprehended from them. Those who take an interest in this matter, can obtain sets of these pictures from the photographers already named.

IN MEMORIAM.—Exactly a year ago on Wednesday the news of the assassination of the late Hon. Mr. McGee astounded this city. The angry hatred of him, which had been long and fiercely boiling in the breasts of many since his last election, at length found vent from the muzzle of the revolver fired by Whelan, and the orator, the statesman, and, above all, the peacemaker, was no more. But justice overtook his murderer, who, for the atrocious deed, has since paid the forfeit of his life, without a murmur against the righteousness of his sentence; and the faint halo which, to some minds, might seem for a moment to circle round his name has faded away for ever. A chastened feeling seems to have come over even that small portion of the community who were supposed to have active or passive sympathy with the assassin, and now the shade of his great victim looms up large and solemn on the imagination as we seem to behold him gazing upon us from the awful quietude, and sacred distance of the dead. Not without benefit, then, to the living may have been his taking off, if it shall have shown to such misguided men as Whelan, the true nature of the hostile feeling entertained against the person, and, perhaps, yet, to the memory, of one whom both Canada and Ireland must ever regard with mingled regret and pride. Even murder itself will not have been unaccompanied by some compensation, if it shall have utterly destroyed amongst us the rotting roots of malicious party strife, which have shown themselves capable of bearing such hideous and fatal fruit.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE EDUCATION BILL.—The amendment to this bill, carried in the Council on Saturday, is evidently correct in principle and beneficial in practice. It subjects all property owned by religious and charitable corporate bodies for revenue purposes, and leased for secular uses to assessment for the support of schools. This amendment is not only just, but the bill as it stood might, as we recently showed lead to the most absurd results. A city wholly owned by religious corporations as Montreal was, and may again be, would have no school taxes at all. Nevertheless, justice and reason are not the questions at issue in any conflict with the Church. It is merely the will of the hierarchy that is to be ascertained and obeyed, or at least that has been pretty much the case hitherto. As, however, all the assessments on

the immense properties of the corporations of the Church of Rome would go to schools under the management of the same Church, and Protestant corporations have little or no property to tax, it is clear that this question is a family one for our R. O. brethren to solve among themselves,—though Protestants can scarcely be expected to refrain from voting right on any question before them. Our timid Protestants in the Lower House, indeed, generally voted against the same amendment, probably for fear of losing the bill altogether, which was, of course, a possible contingency. We rejoice, however, to see that all parties have given in to the reasonableness of the amendment, which was promptly concurred in by the Lower House.

Notwithstanding a few defects, which we hope to see amended in future sessions, it must be allowed that education in Lower Canada will receive a great impetus from this, upon the whole, liberal and just act.

THE HUDSON BAY NEGOCIATION.—The *Minerve* publishes in full the letter of the Canadian Ministers in London, to the Secretary for the Colonies, dated 8th February last, a document which occupies six closely printed columns. In this letter, our Ministers, Sir G. E. Cartier, and Hon. Mr. MacDougall, review the history of the whole question with its legal aspects, and then present the following as their conclusions:—

1st. The actual property and cash on hand of the Hudson Bay Company, according to their own showing, as valued by competent persons, (apart from their so called territorial rights), amounted to £1,393,569 at the time when they sold the whole property and territorial rights for £1,500,000 to a new company. It is clear, therefore, that their own valuation of these territorial rights was just the difference between these two sums, or £106,431, instead of the £300,000 which the British Government proposes, and which is to be supplemented by a twentieth part of the territory settled for 50 years. There is, however, another view still more striking of the value of these rights. The new company made its capital nominally £2,000,000, divided into £20 shares, which are selling for some time back at £13 10s., at which rate the whole concern, property, rights and all, would be worth £1,350,000, or £43,569 less than the company's valuation of its property in 1863. At this rate the territorial rights are worth just that sum less than nothing. The Canadian Ministers would be willing to take either of these measures as the value of the so-called territorial rights, and leave the Company all its property actually occupied, but give no share of land in future settlements.

If these terms are declined by the Company, the Ministers demand, in the name of the Dominion of Canada, a transfer of all the British territories west and north of Canada not held by the H. B. Co. under the charter granted by Charles II.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—This is the title of a very readable and instructive book of 474 pages, just issued in handsome style by Mr. John Lovell, of this city. The author is Mrs. C. M. Day, of Waterloo, whose grand parents were among the first settlers of the Townships, and who has derived from her own relations and other early settlers much original information concerning their difficulties and hardships when there were no roads, inns, churches, schools, stores, or mills within a long distance of many of the first settlers.

The book is divided into three parts,—the first being a compendium of the history of Canada from its first discovery to the present day, and of the constitution under which we now live. The second and most interesting part gives a history of the country now known as the Eastern Townships from the time when it had no population except the Algonquin or Abenakis Indians (since called the St. Francis Indians) to the erection of Townships under the British Government. This was for the most part the work of the administration of Gov. Robert Shore Milnes, in the beginning of this century. These Townships were laid out at first for associations of emigrants from the United States who removed to Canada either to escape from the revolutionary troubles or on account of their loyalty to the British Government, or to better their condition by getting good land gratis. The mode of forming these associations and getting the grants of their respective Townships is well described, and the names composing each company are given from the Provincial Registrar's office in Quebec; among which we find nearly all that have been distinguished in the Townships since.

Part third is a sort of gazetteer of the Townships, giving in brief the present condition of each of them, with any incidents of interest concerning it, and notices of the leading families in it.

Mrs. Day deserves credit for the compilation of a book of so much information and interest, which will doubtless meet with a ready sale at the moderate price of one dollar.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—We copy the following notice from the April number of *New Dominion Monthly*:—

"Last number completed the third half-yearly volume of the *New Dominion Monthly*, and we look back on the eighteen months of its existence with almost unmingled satisfaction. Nobly has it been sustained by contributions from the *Literati* of the Dominion, and very respectable has been its subscription-list. For the extension of that list, we must rely in future on the kind recommendations of present subscribers, as we cannot now send speci-

men copies far and wide, except at the additional expense of prepaying postage; and the low price will not afford commissions to canvassers. The only thing we regret is, that we printed from October last to January inclusive, the 8,000 copies which were necessary for the previous year, in the expectation that the old subscribers would generally renew, and that as many new subscribers would come in as would replace any that fell off,—an expectation that was not realized. Our circulation fell to 5,000, and, though it has gradually crept up again, and now stands at nearly 6,000, yet 2,000 of each of the four months in question, or 8,000 in all, were left on hand. Of these we have already circulated about half, gratuitously, and a few more may yet be needed for new subscribers; but there are two or three thousand copies to spare of the months above indicated, which we will be happy to give in parcels of say fifty or one hundred assorted, to any parties who will undertake to circulate them. School teachers for instance, who would be willing to present a copy to each family of children attending their schools, will get what number they want by remitting a cent each to prepay the postage.

"We also ask attention to the following offer. We will send gratis the volume of the *New Dominion Monthly*, from October to March inclusive, bound and post-paid, to any one who remits us \$3 for three subscribers for one year, beginning with this month."

## THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

The Cuban affair seems to be settling by the logic of events the "Alabama" question. The position of England towards the Southern States has been in the eyes of all Americans an unpardonable offence, on which it was useless to reason. How completely, however, their unalterable views fall to the ground in the face of the simple reversal of the position—"Yours was the ox and mine the cow." Horrid was the sympathy of Englishmen with a movement which was to prove Republican institutions unstable, and wicked their acts of kindness to the Southerners to which that sympathy led! Beautiful, on the contrary, is that noble outgushing of sympathy with the "patriots" who are now throwing off the yoke of a state which promises to be a free monarchy, and exceedingly natural the marks of favor shown to the Cubans! No American but sympathized with the stubborn determination of Mr. Seward to mix up with the "Alabama" question what he was pleased to term "the unseemly haste" with which the South was accorded the rights of a belligerent power. Yet, still earlier in the movement, and, so far as we know, unasked, the American Senate proffers its sympathy to these rebels—we beg their pardon—these patriots. In fact who was there to ask the favor? The Southern States had not only seceded by States, but had actually organized themselves into a Confederacy, and after war had been made upon them. England recognized the existence of an organized belligerent power. How different from the semi-barbarous and unorganized insurrection in Cuba. From the beginning, American sympathy has been out-spoken and unreprieved; and whether wise and kind or not, they certainly have a right to express their sympathy as they wish. The insurrectionary flag of the Cubans was set up on the American steamers plying to Havana. The American filibustering expeditions have been glorified in editorials and pictures, and in every way that it could be unofficially done, Spain, in its day of weakness, has been weakened in its efforts to maintain the integrity of its own dominions. Perhaps the time is not far distant when the Alabama question may be settled on its own merits, as between reasoning peoples, instead of being perplexed and confused as hitherto, by the follies of an angry populace which would not permit its leaders to be just.

## THE SABBATH AFTERNOON RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At a recent meeting, a gentleman who had been travelling in Canada West, gave an interesting account of a large Sabbath School which he had visited, where all, or nearly all, the scholars were members of a Band of Hope connected with the school. It is needless to add that the Superintendent was a temperance man, as all Superintendents of Schools should be. What a mighty influence for good on the future lives of the scholars and the welfare of society would such an organization in every Sabbath School exert!

Last Sabbath, Rev. J. T. Byrne gave reasons that induced him, when first entering the ministry, to take the temperance side of the drinking question,—reasons, the validity of which he had never since seen occasion to doubt. He said nearly all intemperance grew out of invitations to drink. Men would rarely form drinking habits if they had to drink alone; but when one and another invited a youth to drink, and he invited them in return, such habits were formed very rapidly and resulted very disastrously. He earnestly dissuaded all from inviting others to drink, or accepting invitations.

A gentleman from Coaticook described the progress of the temperance cause there as very satisfactory, and said the Good Templars had recently got hold of the last soaker in the village. Several speakers alluded to the terrible and tragic end of Mr. Towle. It was asked, why such haste to conclude an inquest by merely as-

certaining that the deceased died of drinking? Why not find out if there was any blame to be attached to any one? Here was a respectable, educated stranger virtually robbed of his money, his character, and his life, and every one seemed perfectly satisfied when it was ascertained that all this was the result of drinking at the bar! Then again, who, but one engaged in the liquor trade, would let the remains of a guest who had died in his house be shuffled just as he died, clothes and all, into a box and sent off without a mourner to follow the bier.

A gentleman said he had never so fully realized the force and meaning of that passage of scripture "At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder," as when he looked into that box-like coffin at the cemetery, whither he had gone to see the last rites performed for the deceased and to transfer the body into a better coffin. The serpent's bite was death, and so at the last was that of intoxicating drink.

#### THE FIRST ENGLISH HYMN WRITERS.

It has been commonly thought that Watts was the father of English hymn-writers, and if number gives this title, the common opinion is correct; but it appears that one Samuel Crossman, born in 1824, and who was one of the clergymen ejected for non-conformity in 1662, wrote a book called "The Whole Duty of Youth," in which were nine sacred poems on select subjects, in the style and measures afterwards adopted by Watts and other hymn-writers. We give the opening lines of some of them:—

"Welcome sweet words, as 'tis most meet,  
We will you in our bosoms hide."

"My song is love unknown,  
My Saviour's love to me."

"Behold! he comes, comes from on high;  
Like lightning through the flashing sky."

"My life's a shade, my days  
A pace to death decline;  
My Lord is life; He'll raise  
My dust again, even mine.  
Sweet truth to me!  
I shall arise.  
And with these eyes  
My Saviour see."

The last of the nine we give in full, being one of the first and best English versions of that hymn of the longing ages

"JERUSALEM, MY HAPPY HOME."  
Jerusalem on high  
My song and city is,  
My home when'er I die,  
The centre of my bliss:  
O happy place!  
When shall I be,  
My God, with Thee,  
To see Thy face?

Thy walls, sweet city, thine,  
With pearls are garnished;  
Thy gates with praises shine,  
Thy streets with gold are spread:  
O happy place! &c.

No sun by day shines there,  
No moon by silent night;  
O no! these needlers are—  
The Lamb's the city's Light:  
O happy place! &c.

There dwells my Lord, my King,  
Judged here unfit to live;  
There angels to Him sing,  
And lovely homage give:  
O happy place! &c.

The Patriarchs of old  
There from their travels cease;  
The Prophets there behold  
Their longed for Prince of Peace:  
O happy place! &c.

The Lamb's Apostles there  
I might with joy behold;  
The Harpers I might hear  
Harping on harps of gold:  
O happy place! &c.

The bleeding Martyrs, they  
Within these courts are found,  
Clothed in pure array,  
Their scars with glory crowned:  
O happy place! &c.

Ah me! Ah me! that I  
In Kedar's tents here stay!  
No place like this on high!  
Thither, Lord, guide my way:  
O happy place!  
When shall I be,  
My God, with Thee,  
To see Thy face?

#### ALLEGED MALADMINISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

A writer in the London *Times* undertakes to show up the maladministration of religious and missionary societies, as writers have done before at intervals of some ten, twenty, or thirty years since these societies began. Forty years ago the Bible Society was the great object of public criticism, and the statement circulated far and wide that its secretary kept their coaches, stopped, to a considerable extent, the penny a week supplies from the working classes which were its main support. We do not remember whether the coach business was denied or explained; but we know that the Bible Society held on its beneficent course, all the better, perhaps, for the consciousness that it was watched by critical eyes.

This time it is the Tract Society, and the Society for the conversion of the Jews that came in for the fiercest animadversions. In the case of the Tract Society, it is showed from the last reports that the salaries and expenses

amount to £14,806, whilst the expenditure for tracts, &c., only amounts to £13,467. This statement, it must be confessed looks bad, but if the former sum comprises all the charges on one of the largest publishing businesses in the world; and if the profits of that business pay the whole expenses, and leave all free gifts to be expended in free grants of tracts and books, where would be the cause for complaint? We do not say that this is the precise state of the case, for we have not the report at hand, but we think it probable that the alleged wasteful expenditure of the Tract Society could be satisfactorily accounted for.

For the other society, that namely for the conversion of the Jews, we would not say so much. Judging from the American one of the same name, which Dr. Burns, of Toronto, so ably exposed a number of years ago, we would be rather inclined to expect a huge screw loose in it. The English Society, like the American one, loves to heap up office expenses, paying £756 for secretaries, clerks, and messengers, against £8. 12s. 6d for bibles and testaments.

Falstaff said he was not only the cause of wit in himself, but of much wit in others, and the Jews might say the same thing about sharp practices.

We do not altogether regret these criticisms, for a stirring up of this kind once in a while is not amiss for society, which, having no supervision, is apt to become careless, and even, perhaps, a little wasteful in its management through the course of years. It is natural for the good men who manage them to like to see all these employes comfortable, and for one cause or another expenses are apt to increase unless very closely watched.

#### CITY ITEMS.

—Of the Bills assented to by the Lieut Governor at the prorogation of the Legislature on Monday last, the name of a Montreal bill amending the Fire Marshal's office act, does not appear in any of the lists telegraphed to this city; and as some insurance companies are anxious about the matter, a gentleman from this city proceeded to Quebec yesterday for the purpose of learning something of its fate.

VELOCIPEDE MASQUERADE.—This entertainment, given by Mr. Millett at the Crystal Palace last evening, was largely attended, and in number and variety of costumes exceeded the first one in the same building. For a while during the evening, Messrs. James F. S. Ross and R. D. Savage had the floor to themselves for fancy riding, and displayed a number of feats, such as standing upon the saddle, guiding the machine without the aid of the steering bar; threading their way between the rows of columns, and sweeping over the building in all directions; and, to crown the whole, Mr. Ross rode round the rink with Mr. Savage on his shoulders, and with Master Lindsay perched behind on the velocipede. Considering that these gentlemen are only amateur riders of no long standing, the performance was something to be wondered at as well as to be admired. The racing between the characters was laughable, and Music from the Band of the 78th, seemed to put "life and metal" in the wheels.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.—Frank Harris and a young woman—the daughter of a Margaret Aird, who is now in jail awaiting sentence for receiving stolen goods—have been "wanted" by the police for sometime back. This Harris has been connected, if not the principal, in the most of the robberies of shop premises that have occurred during the past winter. A few weeks ago detectives Bouchard and Murphy traced the burglary of Messrs. Morrisons, Dufrenoy & Gray, and of other places, to be the work of this Harris; and they succeeded in arresting his mother-in-law in the act of selling portions of the goods stolen from the above places, and she, as already stated, is now in jail. The burglar Harris, in the meantime, disappeared, and, until a few days ago, it was thought that he had crossed the lines with his wife. The detectives had quietly been making investigations as to Harris's whereabouts, and yesterday morning detectives Bouchard and Murphy arrested Harris and his wife at the Albion Hotel, whither they had repaired after their arrival in town on Sunday from a trip to Upper Canada, where they had been disposing of the goods stolen in Montreal. Mrs. Harris (7), when arrested, wore a silk dress, with hat and feathers, made from the things stolen last year from Messrs. Morrison & Co.'s warehouse.

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

—A Quebec telegram says that:—Mr. John Ely, the much respected Assistant Clerk of the Recorder's Court, died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

EMIGRATION.—The *News* understands that the Ontario Government have obtained the services of Mr. Thomas White, of Hamilton, to go to England specially charged with the subject of Emigration.

OMINOUS.—The *Miner* says, the question of Sir Geo. E. Cartier's departure from England having been perplexed by so many contradictions, it will now remove uncertainty from the matter by positively announcing that Sir George left England by the North American on the 1st April.

STOLEN BONDS.—About a year ago one of the officers of the Western Union Telegraph company in New York, was robbed of a large number of Telegraph bonds, one of the burglars has been since caught, and the remainder have been traced to Canada, where they are expected to dispose of the bonds. The numbers and amounts of the bonds are: No. 17, \$600, No. 48, \$600, No. 187, \$600, No. 188, \$600, No. 189, \$600, No. 208, \$600, No. 843, \$600. Payment of the bonds has been stopped, and it will be well for parties to whom they are offered to be on the look out; a reward for their return to Wm. Hunter, Western Union Telegraph Company, New York, is offered.

MR. CAUCHON'S AMENDMENT.—The principle of taxing the property of religious, charitable, and educational institutions held for revenue purposes, the affirmation of which, by the Legislature, Mr. Cauchon strove to secure, a few days ago, is one of no little importance to a community like ours. We believe this amendment was needed on every ground of justice and sound policy, whether as regards present necessities or future public interests; and that Mr. Cauchon is entitled to no little credit for his good judgment and genuine moral courage in this matter. His course stands out in striking contrast to that of men like Messrs. Carter, Church, Dunkin, Hemming, Irvine and Robertson, who voted in the majority against the amendment. Surely their friends will be surprised to find them so far behind Mr. Cauchon and those who had the moral courage to vote with him on a question of this kind—a question peculiarly important to the minority of this Province.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

CHATHAM, April 7.—A colored man named Williams, while walking on the track of the Great Western Railway, about two miles east of here, was run over by the morning express west, and killed.

TORONTO, April 6.—The investigation into the Gaston case proceeded yesterday, but no new points were elicited.

TORONTO, April 7.—The sale of the Street Railway Company has been confirmed in the Court of Chancery.

Lady Young and retinue passed through here yesterday, en route for Niagara Falls.

The Medical Council of Ontario were in session yesterday and to-day, to make the regulation in accordance with the medical bill. The principle of voting by ballot in the election of members of the Council was adopted.

Dr. Adams gave an interesting lecture on "Life" last evening.

A schooner was observed on the Lake yesterday. Navigation will likely be fairly opened by the end of the week.

Seventeen men of the 13th Hussars, whose time had expired, have re-enlisted.

Another attempt at highway robbery on the Kingston road, was made on Monday night.

The case of Wellington vs. Brent, for breach of promise, was tried yesterday at the Assizes. The plaintiff got a verdict of \$500.

TORONTO, April 8.—Gaston, the Osgoode Hall burglar, was committed for trial this morning.

The anniversary meeting of the Upper Canada Tract Society was held last night in the Congregational Church, Bond street.—Rev. Dr. Richardson in the chair. J. K. MacDonald, the Secretary, read the report, which stated that 358,000 tracts, papers, &c., had been sold or given away during the year. The receipts amounted to \$10,541. There were 167 branch societies in existence. The Rev. Jas. Richardson, D.D., was re-elected President, and Rev. Dr. Caldwell and John K. MacDonald Secretaries. Addresses were made by Judge Duggan, Rev. Mr. Bates, Rev. L. J. Boddy, Rev. Wm. Cochran, of Brantford, Rev. Mr. Punshon, &c.

Mason was convicted at the Assize Court yesterday of an assault on George Gedding tavern-keeper.

QUEBEC, April 8.—Capt. Vaughan, R. N., leaves here to-day to resume his duties as keeper of the Pillars Lighthouse.

The *Gazette* here, condemns in bitter terms the order in Council authorizing certain parishes below Quebec, to publish their by-laws, notices, and resolutions, in the French language only, and calls it narrow-minded exclusiveness.

One of the New Brunswick sections of the Intercolonial is to be given to French Canadian contractors of Point Levis, their tender being the lowest.

The news current here is that a detachment of professional burglars have arrived from Montreal. The citizens are cautioned to look out for them.

#### NEW POSTAL TARIFF,

In operation on and after April 1.

| HALF-OZ. LETTERS—PREPAYMENT OPTIONAL | Prepaid | Unpaid |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| In the Dominion                      | 3c      | 5c     |
| Prince Edward Island                 | 3c      | 5c     |
| United States                        | 6c      | 10c    |

| HALF-OZ. LETTERS—PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| Britain, by Canada Steamships          | 12c |
| " via Halifax                          | 12c |
| " New York                             | 15c |
| Newfoundland                           | 12c |
| British Columbia & Vancouver           | 10c |
| Red River                              | 6c  |

#### NEWSPAPERS.

|                                                                                          |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Single Papers, in the Dominion, to Britain, United States, P. E. Island and Newfoundland | 2c  |
| To Subscribers                                                                           |     |
| Weekly                                                                                   | 5c  |
| Semi-Weekly                                                                              | 10c |
| Tri-Weekly                                                                               | 15c |
| Daily                                                                                    | 30c |

Subscribers residing in Britain, United States, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, &c., must prepay their Canadian postage as above through the Canadian publisher.

#### Newspapers coming into Canada.

|                                                                                                        |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| From Britain, by Quebec, &c.                                                                           | Free         |
| " New York                                                                                             | 2c           |
| " United States                                                                                        | 2c           |
| Circulars, Prices-Current, Bond Bills, Books, Pamphlets, in the Dominion, to P. E. I., Nfld., and U.S. | per oz 1c    |
| Periodicals, as above                                                                                  | per 8 oz 1c  |
| Parcel Post                                                                                            | per 8 oz 12c |
| New Stamps are issued of 4c, 1c, 2c, 3c, 12c, 15c.                                                     |              |

The old issue of Canadian stamps will be accepted for a reasonable time after 1st of April.

#### COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Friday, April 9.

The weather to-day is beautiful, the sun being strong and the atmosphere clear. A sharp frost during the night made the morning cool, and the thaw progresses but slowly. Thermometer at 7 a.m., 33 above zero.

—Greenbacks bought at 24 1/2 to 00 dis., and sold at 24 1/2 to 24 dis. Silver bought at 4 1/2 to 00 dis., and sold at 4 1/2 to 4 dis. 5-20's sold at 118 to 118.

—The "silver movement," we regret to say, has ended in Mr. Weil becoming insolvent. His affairs were placed in the hands of an official Assignee yesterday.—*News*.

—Sugar planting has been very successful in

Louisiana this season, and the crop is estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000 hogsheds.

—Accounts from all quarters represent winter wheat as looking remarkably well. A much larger area than usual was planted, particularly in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia.—*Boston Journal*.

—The following are the stocks of flour and grain in store here on the 31st ult. Flour, 25,800 bbls.; fall wheat, 124,400 bushels; spring wheat, 105,100 bushels; oats, 21,900 bushels; barley, 30,500 bushels; peas 35,100 bushels.—*Globe*.

—The schooner "Tranchemontagne," sailed to-day for Oswego, with 9,000 bushels white wheat. The rate of freight was 4c U.S. currency. The "Paragon" and "New Dominion" are now loading with white wheat, and probably will be ready to sail to-morrow. They have been chartered at 2c United States currency.—*Ibid*.

HIDES.—The late failures in the leather trade in Montreal have considerably depressed the Hide Market. In Montreal and Quebec the demand has suddenly fallen off, and prices have declined. This market has also suffered and prices are now quoted at \$1.00 below former quotations on all grades.—*Globe*.

[The decline in this market was from \$1 to \$1.50; No. 1 hides which were sold at \$10.00 before the failures, are now only worth \$8.50.—*Ed. Wit.*]

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, March 19.—The pig iron market has been flat this week, and prices were as low as 52s 7 1/2 cash. Afterwards a reaction set in, and warrants were sold as high as 53s 6d cash, closing to-day at 53s 4 1/2 cash sellers, and 53s 3 1/2 buyers. We quote No. 1 Coltness, 61s; No. 1 Gartsherrie, 60s 6d; No. 1 g.m.b., 54s; No. 3 g.m.b., 51s 3 1/2.—*Glasgow Post*.

STEAMER "HER MAJESTY."—This fine steamer has, during the past winter, been undergoing very extensive alterations and improvements, preparatory to being placed on her old route between Toronto and Halifax. We understand that she has been thoroughly refitted and supplied with new machinery of the most improved description, her hull being very much strengthened by iron beams and knees. Both as regards cabin accommodation and speed, she will now be surpassed by no steamer on the lakes. As regards freight "Her Majesty" should be patronized by all who are interested in developing a direct trade between Ontario and the Lower Provinces. The freight on flour from Toronto to Halifax by the Grand Trunk is at present \$1.15. The opening rate by "Her Majesty" will be only 75c. This alone should secure for her all the freight she can carry, even although the Grand Trunk should, in competition, somewhat reduce their rates. The steamer is advertised to sail from Hamilton and Toronto on or about the 1st May.

PRODUCE BANK.—To the Editor of the *Montreal Witness*.—Sir, I have noticed carefully your late articles in connection with the policy pursued by the banks in meeting the views of the produce and commission men of this city. At present little inconvenience is felt, but it must be admitted that some different mode must be adopted for having this important branch of our commercial business satisfactorily carried on. What I would suggest is, the creation of a bank that would look to this branch of business for its main support, and be governed by men selected for their business capacity, and men that would give such a bank position and influence. I feel certain that, from no class of men, could a better board of directors for carrying on a bank of this kind be selected than from those who meet daily at the Corn Exchange. It may be said that there are banks enough already, or at least bank accommodation is easily procured. While this is quite true in some instances, still, a bank devoting itself to such legitimate banking business, and supported by a class which at present contribute considerably to the profits of the various banks might be fairly prosperous. All banks started in Montreal have succeeded, and the Montreal Corn Exchange Bank might modestly hope with good management to succeed as well.

Should this matter be deemed worthy of discussion, I would crave a small portion of your valuable space. Yours, &c., BUSINESS.

#### INSOLVENTS.

The following is the list of new Insolvents. Alexander Ross, Kingston; John Eastcott, Mariposa; Julie Dupuis, Montreal; Frowan & Brother, Hamilton; Thomas Massey, St. Osaire; Thomas A. Mitchell, Madoc; Alexander Symington, Widdier; Jacob Bryson, Whitby; Victor McNeill, Smith's Falls; Alexander McBean, L'Orignal; William Lundy, Mount Bridges; George Foster, Smith's Falls; Andrew Walker, Perth; Geo. Dragon, St. El; Joseph Carrier, Quebec; Narcisse Bouchard, Quebec; J. B. Metivier, Montreal; William Burger, Milton; Oscar Wetherall, Hatley; Wm. Harvey, Bathurst; W. G. Crawford, Toronto; T. A. Donaldson, Toronto; Francis Dowd, Montreal; Hamlin Fraser, Brampton; John Robertson, Belleville; Robert Beatty, Toronto; Kennedy McCollough, Montreal; Raphael Camrart, Montreal; John Henderson, Elora; Archibald Ruthven, Chatham; James Graham Harvey, Bathurst; L. W. Decker, Montreal; Cyrille Poirer, St. Vincent de Paul; Alex. Martin, Whitby; Lawson Bros, Hamilton; Samuel Galloway, Brant; Geo. Loyat, Elderslie; Patrick Finn, Perth.

#### Markets Telegram.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 7.—Flour market unchanged.

LONDON, April 7th, evening.—Consols for both, 92 1/2; Stocks steady; Erie, 24 1/2; I. O., 98 1/2.

FRANKFURT, April 7.—Bonds, 87 1/2 to 87 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Cotton quiet steady; Uplands, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2; Orleans, 12 1/2 to 12 1/2; sales 10,000 bales. Petroleum dull. Naval Stores dull.

LONDON, April 7th.—Refined Petroleum, 1s 10 1/2.

ANTWERP, April 7.—Petroleum dull at 52 1/2 to 53 1/2.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Flour dull and heavy; Spring Extra, \$5.50 to \$6.75. Wheat active; No. 1, \$1.13 to \$1.15; No. 2, \$1.04 to \$1.07. Corn active, firmer, and advanced 1c to 1 1/2c; new regular 51c to 52c. Oats dull and weak,

with no buyers; quoted 52 1/2c. Rye quiet and steady; regular \$1.15. Barley quiet; regular \$1.56. Mess Pork nominal at \$30.50. Lard 17 1/2c. Hams—Sugar pickled 15c to 16c; dry salted and shoulders 11 1/2 to 11 1/2c. Live hogs Fair and active; fair to medium \$9.25 to \$9.50; good \$9.65 to \$10. Cattle [more active; common cows and steers \$4.60. Receipts.—6,000 barrels flour; 11,000 bushels wheat; 9,500 do corn; 8,500 do oats; 1,100 do rye; 1,000 do barley; 4,800 hogs. Shipments.—7,500 barrels flour; 5,000 bushels wheat, 19,000 do corn; 7,000 do oats, 2,400 do rye; 2,000 hogs.

LUMBER.—The prices are as follows:—Black Walnut.....\$60.00 to \$70.00 per mil. Birch.....16.00 to 20.00 " Pine First and Seconds 16.00 to 20.00 " Basswood.....11.00 to 14.00 " Spruce.....6.00 to 8.00 " Hemlock.....6.00 to 7.50 " Pine 3-inch Cull Deals, 20.00 to 22.00 100pc

#### PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, April 9, 1869.

|                                          | Cents        |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Heml'k Spanish Sole No. 1 (b.b.) per lb. | 22 1/2 to 23 |
| Do do No. 2.....                         | 21 to 22     |
| Do do No. 1 (ordinary) 21 to 22          |              |
| Do do No. 2.....                         | 18 to 19     |
| Waxed Upper, light and medium.....       | 37 to 40     |
| Do do heavy.....                         | 35 to 37     |
| Grained do.....                          | 37 to 39     |
| Split.....                               | 25 to 30     |
| Do small.....                            | 18 to 22     |
| Kips, City Slaughter (whole).....        | 30 to 35     |
| Do ordinary.....                         | 25 to 30     |
| Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs. per dozen)..... | 60 to 65     |
| Do (18 to 26 lbs. per dozen).....        | 50 to 55     |
| Sheep-Skin Hides.....                    | 20 to 24     |
| Harness.....                             | 25 to 31     |
| Skirting.....                            | 32 1/2 to 34 |
| Butted Cow, per foot.....                | 13 to 15     |
| Pebbled Cow, do.....                     | 13 to 16     |
| Enamelled Cow, do.....                   | 18 to 20     |
| Patent Cow, do.....                      | 18 to 20     |
| Rough.....                               | 28 to 29     |
| English Oak Sole.....                    | 30 to 35     |
| English Kips.....                        | 35 to 65     |

REMARKS.—No change in prices. Dullness still prevails.

JOHN DUGGALL & Co., 474 St. Paul street.

#### MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—APRIL 9.

Cattle, Extra, \$9.00 to \$10.50; First quality, \$7.50 to \$8.50; Second and Third, \$7.00 to \$8.50; Milch Cows, \$20.00 to \$25.00; Extra, \$35.00 to \$40; Sheep, \$3.00 to \$5; Extra, \$7 to \$9; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$4; Hogs, Dressed, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Hides, 8c to 9c; Pelts, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Tallow, 5 1/2c.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

Very small attendance. No change in prices. New Maple Sugar and Syrup are arriving, but reliable quotations cannot be given; 9d. to 11d. has been asked for Sugar, and 5s. to 6s. per gallon for the Syrup.

FRIDAY, April 9, 1869.

|                                  |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Flour, country, per 100 lbs.     | 12 1/2 to 13 1/2  |
| Oatmeal.....                     | 5 1/2 to 6 1/2    |
| Barley, per minot (56 lbs.)..... | 5 1/2 to 6 1/2    |
| Pease.....                       | 5 1/2 to 6 1/2    |
| Oats, do.....                    | 3 1/2 to 4 1/2    |
| Buckwheat.....                   | 3 1/2 to 4 1/2    |
| Indian Corn (Canada).....        | 4 1/2 to 5 1/2    |
| Flax Seed.....                   | 5 1/2 to 6 1/2    |
| Timothy.....                     | 10 1/2 to 10 1/2  |
| Turkeys (old), per couple.....   | 8 1/2 to 10 1/2   |
| Geese, per couple.....           | 5 1/2 to 7 1/2    |
| Ducks, per couple.....           | 3 1/2 to 4 1/2    |
| Do Wild.....                     | 3 1/2 to 4 1/2    |
| Fowls.....                       | 3 1/2 to 4 1/2    |
| Chickens.....                    | 3 1/2 to 4 1/2    |
| Pigeons (tame), per pair.....    | 1 1/2 to 1 3/4    |
| Woodcock, per couple.....        | 0 1/2 to 1 1/2    |
| Snipe, do.....                   | 0 1/2 to 1 1/2    |
| Plover, do.....                  | 0 1/2 to 1 1/2    |
| Beef, per lb.....                | 0 5/8 to 0 9/8    |
| Pork, per lb.....                | 0 7/8 to 0 9/8    |
| Mutton, per lb.....              | 0 7/8 to 0 9/8    |
| Veal, per lb.....                | 0 7/8 to 0 9/8    |
| Live Rabbits, per couple.....    | 0 1/2 to 0 1/2    |
| Beef, per 100 lbs.....           | \$6.00 to \$9.00  |
| Pork, fresh, do.....             | \$9.50 to \$10.50 |
| Butter, fresh, per lb.....       | 1 1/8 to 1 10/16  |
| Do Salt, do.....                 | 1 1/2 to 1 3/4    |
| Potatoes, per bag.....           | 2 1/2 to 3 1/2    |
| Sugar, Maple, per lb.....        | 0 5/8 to 0 9/8    |
| Honey, do.....                   | 0 7/8 to 0 9/8    |
| Lard, per lb.....                | 0 1/2 to 0 1/2    |
| Haddock, do.....                 | 0 3/4 to 0 1/2    |
| Eggs, (fresh) per dozen.....     | 1 3/4 to 0 1/2    |
| Apples, per barrel.....          | \$4.00 to \$5.00  |
| Peaches.....                     | \$2.50 to \$3.50  |
| Hay per 100 bundles.....         | \$3.50 to \$4.00  |
| Straw do do.....                 | \$6.00 to \$10.00 |

#### CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, April 7, 1869.

Flour, per b

## Family Reading.

REBUKE.

The world is old and the world is cold,  
And never a day is fair, I said.  
Out of the heavens the sunlight rolled,  
The green leaves rustled above my head,  
And the sea was a sea of gold.

The world is cruel, I said again,  
Her voice is harsh to my shrinking ear,  
And the nights are dreary and full of pain.  
Out of the darkness sweet and clear,  
There rippled a tender strain;

Rippled the song of a bird asleep,  
That sang in a dream of the budding wood;  
Of shining fields where the reapers reap,  
Of a wee brown mate and a nestling brood,  
And the grass where the berries peep.

The world is false, though the world be fair,  
And never a heart is pure, I said,  
And lo! the clinging of white arms bare,  
The innocent gold of my baby's head,  
And the lip of a childish prayer.

—Overland Monthly.

## "SAVED AS BY FIRE."

"If they wouldn't let him have it!" said Mrs. Leslie, weeping; "Oh, if they wouldn't sell him liquor, there'd be no trouble. He's one of the best men when he doesn't drink. He never brings liquor into the house; and he tries hard, I know, to keep sober, but he cannot pass Jenks's tavern."

Mrs. Leslie was talking with a sympathising neighbor, who responded by saying, "It's a downright shame."

While this conversation was going on, a little girl, not over ten years old, sat listening attentively. After a while she went quietly from the room, and took her way, unobserved by her mother, down the road. There was a purpose on her mind; she had started on a mission. "Oh, if they wouldn't sell him liquor!" Those earnest words of her mother had filled her thoughts. If Mr. Jenks wouldn't sell her father drink there would be no more trouble. How simple the remedy! She would go to Mr. Jenks, and ask him not to let her father have any more liquor, and all would be well again. Poor child!

The tavern kept by Jenks—the laziest man in the village, he was too lazy to work—stood nearly a quarter of a mile from the tenement occupied by the Leslies. Toward this point, under a hot sun, Lizzie made her way, her mind so filled with its purpose that she was unconscious of heat or fatigue. Not long before this, a traveller alighted at the door. After giving directions to have his horse fed, he entered the bar-room, and went to where Jenks stood behind the counter.

"Have something to drink?" inquired the landlord.

"I'll take a glass of water, if you please." Jenks could not hide the indifference at once felt toward the stranger. Very deliberately he set a pitcher and a glass upon the counter, and then turned partly away. The stranger poured out a full tumbler of water, and drank it off with an air of satisfaction.

"Good water, that of yours, landlord," said he.

"Is it?" was returned somewhat uncourteously.

"I call it good water; don't you?" "Never drink water by itself," as Jenks said this he winked to one of his customers, who was lounging at the bar. "In fact, it's so long since I drank any water that I forget how it tastes. Don't you, Leslie?"

The man to whom this was addressed was not so far lost to shame as Jenks. He blushed and looked confused as he replied, "It might be better for some of us if we had not lost our relish for pure water."

"A true word spoken, my friend!" said the stranger, turning to the man, whose swollen visage, and patched threadbare garments, too plainly told the story of his life. "Water, pure water, bright water! is my motto. Its attendants are health, thrift, and happiness. It takes away the children's bread, nor the toiling wife's garments."

There were two or three customers at the bar besides Leslie, to whom it was addressed; and all of them, in spite of the landlord's angry and sneering countenance, treated the stranger with attention and respect. Seeing this, Jenks could not restrain himself; so advancing to his side, and laying his hand rudely on his shoulder, he said, in a peremptory manner:

"See here, my friend; if you are about to make a temperance lecture, you can adjourn to the town hall or Methodist chapel."

The stranger moved aside a pace or two, so that the hands of Jenks might fall from his person, and said, mildly, "There must be something wrong here if a man may not speak in praise of water without giving offence."

"I said you could adjourn your lecture." The landlord's face was now a fiery red, and he spoke with insolence and passion.

"Oh, well," said the stranger, "I didn't think any one had so strong a dislike of water as to consider its praise an insult."

At this moment a child stepped into the bar-room. She glanced neither to the right nor left, but walked up to the landlord, lifted up to him her sweet young face, and said, in tones that thrilled every heart but his—

"Please, Mr. Jenks, don't sell papa any more liquor!"

"Off! home with you this instant!" exclaimed Jenks. As he spoke he advanced toward the child with his uplifted hand in a threatening attitude.

"Please don't, Mr. Jenks," persisted the child, not moving, or taking her eyes from the landlord's countenance. "Mother says if you would not sell him liquor there'd be no trouble. He's kind and good to us all when he does not drink."

"Off, I say!" shouted Jenks, now maddened beyond self-control, and his hand was about to descend upon the little one, when the

stranger caught her in his arms, exclaiming as he did so, with deep emotion, "God bless the child! No, no, precious one!" he added, "don't fear him. Plead for your father, plead for your home. Your petition must prevail. He cannot say nay to the little ones, whose angels do always behold the face of their Father in heaven; God bless the child!" added the stranger in a choking voice. "Oh that the father for whom she has come on this touching errand were present now!"

"Father! father!" now cried the child, stretching forth her hand. In the next moment she was clinging to the breast of her father, who, with his arms clasped tightly around her, stood weeping and mingling his tears with those raining from the little one's eyes.

What a stillness reigned in the room! Jenks stood subdued and bewildered; the stranger looked on wonderingly, yet deeply affected. Quickly, and with moist eyes, the two or three drinking customers, who had been lounging at the bar, went stealthily out; and the landlord, the stranger, the father and his child, were left the only inmates of the room.

"Come, Lizzie, dear, this is no place for us," said Leslie, breaking the dead silence. "We'll go home." And the unhappy man took his child by the hand and led her toward the door. But the little one held back.

"Wait, papa, wait," she said; "he hasn't promised yet. Oh, I wish he would promise!"

"Promise her, oh, promise her," said the stranger.

"If I do promise, I keep it!" returned the landlord, in a threatening tone. "Promise, then," exclaimed Leslie, in a half-despairing voice; "promise, and with God's help I'm safe."

"Be it so! May I never prosper if ever I sell you a drop of drink at this bar while I am landlord," Jenks spoke with an angry emphasis.

"God be thanked," murmured the poor drunkard, as he led his child away. "God be thanked, there is hope for me yet."

Hardly had the mother of Lizzie missed her child ere she entered leading her father by the hand. "Oh, mother!" she exclaimed, with a joy-lit countenance and a voice of exultation, "Mr. Jenks has promised!"

"Promised what?" Hope sprang up in her heart; her face flushed and grew deadly pale. She sat panting for an answer.

"That he would never sell me another glass of liquor," said her husband.

A pair of thin white hands were clasped together; an ashen face was turned upward; tearful eyes looked their thankfulness to heaven.

"There is hope yet," said Leslie. "Hope, hope. And oh, Edward, you have said the word. Hope through our child. Thank God! thank God!"

A year afterwards a stranger came that way, and stopped at the same old tavern. As before, Jenks was behind his well-filled bar, and drinking customers came and went in numbers. Jenks did not recognize him till he called for water, and drank a full tumbler of the pure liquid with a hearty zest; then he knew him, but feigned not to know.

The stranger made no reference to the scene he had witnessed there a twelvemonth before, but lingered in the bar-room closely observing every one who came there to drink. Leslie was not among the number.

"What has become of the man and little girl that I saw here on my former visit?" said the stranger, speaking at last to Jenks.

"Gone to France, for all I care," was the landlord's rude answer, as he turned away.

"Do you see that little white cottage away off there, just at the edge of the wood?" said one of the customers. "Two tall poplars stand in front. The young man you ask for lives there. And what is more, if he keeps on the way he has begun, the cottage will be his own in another year."

"Ah! I see. Well, did Leslie, as you call him, ever try to get a drink here since the landlord promised never to let him have another drink?"

"Twice to my knowledge."

"And he refused him?"

"Yes; if you remember, he said in his anger, 'May I never prosper if I sell him another drop.' That saved poor Leslie. Jenks is superstitious in some things. He wanted to get his custom—for it's worth having—and he actually handed him the bottle one day, when I saw it, and reminded him of his self-imprecation. He hesitated, looked frightened, withdrew the bottle from the counter, and rudely drove Leslie from the bar-room, threatening, at the same time, to horse-whip him if he ever set foot over his threshold again."

"Poor drunkards!" mused the stranger as he rode past the neat cottage of the reformed man a couple of hours afterward.

"As the case now stands, you are only saved as by fire! All law, all protection is on the side of those who are engaged in enticing you into sin and destroying your body and soul. Can it be a Christian country in which I live, and such things darken the very sun at noon-day?"

## THE ABBESS OF JOUARRE.

In a small town in Normandy, named Jouarre, there once stood a famous nunnery, long since in ruins, but still remembered as the home of Charlotte de Bourbon. Charlotte was born in the middle of the sixteenth century, and her father was the Duke of Montpensier, of the royal house of Bourbon. His property had become reduced, and being unable to give his daughter a dowry equal to her rank, he, a stern, proud Romanist, resolved that she should enter a nunnery.

This resolution was very distressing to the child's mother on many accounts, but especially because her eyes were opened to the errors of Romanism, and by the grace of God, she was brought to know the truth as it is in Jesus. As she was unable to change her husband's mind, she made the best use of her time during which her dear child was yet to be left in her charge, by instructing her in the blessed truths of the gospel, spend-

ing many hours with her over the word in her private chamber, where mother and daughter often wept and prayed together. Although Charlotte does not seem to have been brought to know the Lord at this time, the teachings, prayers, and tears of her affectionate Christian mother were not to remain unfruitful. God never forgets the prayer of faith. Christ, His own dear Son, has pledged Himself that the request made in His name shall be granted. This the Father can never forget. Oh! that this simple yet all-important truth were ever present to the minds of those who love His name! At the early age of thirteen, Charlotte was torn from her dear mother's arms and taken by her father to the nunnery of Jouarre. There, in accordance with the gloomy system of Romanism, her hair was cut away, her dress was changed to coarse linen and haircloth, a cord was tied around her waist, and with downcast looks and heavy heart she trod the stone-bound cloisters by day, and resting at night on the floor of her tomb-like cell. A few years passed away; her loving mother had fallen asleep in Jesus; and beset on every side by false teaching and example, Charlotte began to be not only in some measure reconciled to her condition, but partly to believe that her self-denial and sufferings were well pleasing unto God, and that the reward of a life of such useless seclusion would be certain glory in heaven. But her mother's prayers, though almost obliterated from her memory, were not forgotten before God. The time was at hand for the long-looked-for answer to be given, and that too, when, according to all appearance, the nun of Jouarre was quite well established in self-righteousness; for she had obtained so high a character for piety and self-denial that, although still very young, she had been raised to the lofty position of Lady Abbess, and head of the whole convent.

Suddenly light entered the nunnery of Jouarre in the form of Protestant tracts. The lady Abbess read them, and their teachings revived in her memory the loving words which her departed mother had spoken long years before, in her private chamber at home. The large Bible, and the truths read from it by a voice now silent in the grave; the prayers, the tears, the exhortations, the happiness of her childhood,—all came back again as fresh as if but of yesterday. The Spirit aroused conviction in her heart, and she fled as a lost sinner to the cross of Christ. Counting her own righteousness but as filthy rags, she looked at the blood of Christ as alone able to put away her sins; and as the blind man rejoices when his eyes behold the sun, so did the Abbess of Jouarre, when the light of the gospel beamed brightly on her soul. Charlotte de Bourbon was saved!

But now how was she to escape her gilded chains as Lady Abbess of the Romish convent? For a nun to leave a convent in those days, and "return to the world," as it was called, was certain death, and that too, by one of the most cruel methods that religiousness could devise. When recaptured the unhappy prisoner was first subjected to a mock trial before a secret tribunal of monks, and then carried to a dungeon where a niche in the wall had been previously prepared, in which she was placed with a loaf of bread and a jug of water, and a wall being built up in front, she was literally entombed alive, and left to perish miserably! Skeletons have been found from time to time, thus entombed in the crumbling walls of ruined monasteries. How, then, should Charlotte de Bourbon escape? In this, too, her mother's prayers were to prove effectual.

It was in the year 1572 that the noise of battle was heard around Jouarre. It came nearer—nearer—to the very doors of the convent. In vain did the nuns supplicate their images; the gates were assailed by an infuriated soldiery; they yielded; and the nuns, driven in terror from their cloistered home, sought a temporary shelter in the neighboring woods. Charlotte de Bourbon was free! The proud self-will of her ducal father had imprisoned her there; but her gentle mother's prayers had burst the gates of brass and broken the iron bars asunder. Not all the power of Romish superstition, with a Bourbon to back it, could hinder the accomplishment of a lonely Christian mother's prayer for her helpless child. Vain had been all the efforts of the adversary to destroy the seed sown in secret by a mother's voice, and watered by her tearful supplications; vain the enticements of a gaudy religiousness; vain the stone walls and the iron gratings of the gloomy convent; the snare was broken, and the prisoner escaped!

Adopting various disguises, she fled through France. Her peril was great; detection was death, or lifelong imprisonment; and often was she on the eve of being discovered, but her mother's prayers were her protection still. After many narrow escapes, she at last reached Heidelberg, where there were Christians glad to receive and able to protect her from the baffled rage of the Romish priesthood and the vengeance of an angry and bigoted parent. Here she made a public renunciation of the Romish religion. It grieved her to the heart to disappoint her father's wishes and purposes thus, but she was supported by that Word, "whose loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me." That a lady abbess, the daughter of a duke and of the royal house of France, should thus sacrifice everything for the truth's sake, and contentedly enter into obscurity, was a cause of joy to those who loved the Lord, while it was a source of bitter disappointment to the pride of the Bourbons. But she was not long allowed to remain in the obscurity she had willingly sought. William, Prince of Orange, had heard of her piety, and the sacrifices she had made; and being himself a Protestant, he sought and obtained her hand in marriage. Thus raised to a position higher than she had resigned for the Lord's sake she became an example alike to the ladies of her court and the lowly mothers in their families; and if the meekness, charity, and devotion, which characterized the whole after life of Charlotte de Bourbon were blessed to any, it too was traceable to the

teaching and prayers of that mother who in childhood, had sought to lead her to Him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."

As Princess of Orange, and the highest lady of rank in the Netherlands, she had a wide sphere of opportunity for adorning her Christian profession, and thus giving glory to Him who had loved her, and bought her with His precious blood. And when at last the time of her departure arrived she resigned her spirit into His hands with a confidence and an assured hope which nothing but faith in that blood could give. Surely a Christian mother's prayers proved an unspeakable blessing to the Abbess of Jouarre!

A DISCUSSION WITH THE DEVIL.—The late Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, it is said, dreamed a singular dream that is frequently mentioned in connection with his name. It appears that during the day he had spent many hours in investigating the arguments bearing on the Arian question, and that after he had retired to rest the mind wandered on through the same engrossing theme; for it is a well known fact how the thoughts and occupations of the day give a tinge to the color of our dreams. He thought in his sleep that the devil stood before him in visible shape, and challenged him to a discussion; and as Cooke was never known to turn his back upon an enemy, the challenge was accepted at once. The subject of debate was the Arian question. As we would expect from what is known of both of them, the devil took the Arian side, and Cooke was orthodox even in his dreams. The controversy was long and tough and well contested. At length, the devil, weary of the strife of words, and as it were summoning up all his strength for the last effort, ended thus: "I have more experience than you; I have seen what you have never seen; I have been in heaven—you were never there; and I tell you, from my own knowledge, that Christ is not equal with God." "You are a liar," said Cooke, "and the father of lies—you are that now, and you were from the beginning." This closed the discussion; for the sleeper pronounced these words with such energy that he awoke, and the devil thought it better not to wait for any more.—*British Paper.*

A SISTER'S AFFECTION AND A BROTHER'S INGRATITUDE.—A case came before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court on Friday that presented a pathetic picture of sisterly affection and disgraceful ingratitude. James Reilly, a bar-tender in a West-st. liquor store, was arrested on Thursday night in Amity-st. in a condition of almost helpless drunkenness. When arraigned before the Justice in the morning, his sister appeared in the court and stated to the Judge that about two years ago she had received a considerable sum of money by the death of a relative. As no bequest was made to her brother at the same time, the affectionate sister resolved to make some provision for him, and accordingly deposited in a savings bank, in her brother's name, the sum of \$2,500; but without acquainting him of her kind intention. This amount had grown, by accumulated interest, to about \$2,700. A few days ago, in a fit of tenderness, she, for the first time, told him what she had done, and showed him the bank-book containing the account. On Tuesday last, he left home and went on a drunken spree. For three days the sister sought for him in vain, and on Thursday night first discovered him in the custody of the police. Then for the first time she learned that he had visited her house in her absence, taken the bank-book and drawn out the entire sum there deposited. Not content with this, he had again returned, and taking her gold watch and chain, diamond ring, and gold bracelets, had pawned the whole for \$175. When he was arrested no trace of any of the money could be found, and the culprit either could not or would not tell what had become of it. The Judge proposed to hold him on a charge of larceny for taking his sister's jewellery, but the affectionate woman would not make the charge, and at her request her erring brother was discharged and permitted to accompany her home.—*N. Y. paper.*

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

## OLD WONDER BOYS' FRIGHT.—LETTER FROM WILLIAM HENRY.

BY MRS. A. M. DIAZ.

## MY DEAR SISTER:

I will put that little story I am going to tell you right at the beginning, before Dorry and Bubby Short get back. I mean about W. B.'s getting scared. But don't you be scared, for after all 'twas—no, I mean after all 'twasn't—but wait and you'll know by and by, when I tell you. 'Twas one night when Dorry and I and some more fellows were sitting here together, and we all of us heard some thick boots coming, a hurrying up the stairs, and the door came a banging open, and W. B. pitched in, just as pale as a sheet, and couldn't but just breathe. And he tried to speak, but couldn't, only one word at once, and catching his breath between, just so— "Shut—the—door!—Do!—Do!—shut—the—door!" Then we shut up the door, and Bubby Short stood with his back up against it because 'twasn't quite latch; and now I'll tell you what it was that scared him. Not at the first of it, but I shall tell it just the same way we found it out.

Says he, "I was making a box, and when I got it done 'twas dark, but I went to carry the carpenter's tools back to him, because I promised to. And going along," says he, "I thought I heard a funny noise behind me, but I didn't think very much about it, but I heard it again, and I looked over my shoulder, and I saw something white behind me, a chasing me. I went faster, and then that went faster. Then I went slower, and then that went slower. And then I got scared and run as fast as I could, and looked over my shoulder and 'twas keeping up. But it didn't run with feet, nor with legs, for then I shouldn't 'a' been scared. But it came—

O, I don't know how it came, without anything to go on."

Dorry asked him, "How did it look?"

"O,—white. All over white," says W. B.

"How big was it?" Bubby Short asked him.

"O,—I don't know," says W. B. "First it looked about as big as a pigeon, but every time I looked round it seemed to grow bigger and bigger."

"Maybe 'twas a pigeon," says Dorry.

"Did it have any wings?"

"Not a wing," says W. B.

"Maybe 'twas a white cat," says Mr. Augustus.

"O, poh, cat!" says W. B.

"Or a poodle dog," says Benjie.

"Nonsense, poodle dog!" says W. B.

"Or a rabbit," says Bubby Short.

"O, go 'way with your rabbit!" says W. B.

"Didn't I tell you it hadn't any feet or legs to go with?"

"Then how could it go?" Mr. Augustus asked him.

"That's the very thing," said W. B.

"Snakes do," said Bubby Short.

"But a snake wouldn't look white," says Benjie.

"Without 'twas scared," says Dorry.

I said I guessed I knew. Like enough 'twas a ghost of something.

"Of what?" then they all asked me.

I said like enough of a robin or some kind of bird.

"That he'd stolen the eggs of," says Dorry.

"O yes!" says Old Wonder Boy. "It's easy enough to laugh, in the light here, but I guess you'd 'a' been scared, seeing something chasing you in the dark, and going up and down, and going tick, tick, every time it touched ground, and sometimes it touched my side too."

"For goodness gracious!" says Dorry.

"Can't you tell what it seemed most like?"

"I tell you it didn't seem most like anything. It didn't run, nor walk, nor fly, nor creep, nor glide along. And when I got to the Great Elm-Tree, I cut round that tree, and ran this way, and that did too."

"Where is it now?" Dorry asked him.

"O, don't!" says W. B. "Don't open the door. 'Tis out there."

"Come, fellows," Dorry said, "let's go find it!"

Benjie said, "let's take something to hit it with!" And he took an umbrella, and I took the bootjack, and Bubby Short took the towel horse, and Mr. Augustus took a hair-brush, and Dorry took his boot with arm run down in it; and first we opened the door a crack and didn't go out, but peeped out, but didn't see anything there. Then we went out a little ways, and then we didn't see anything. And pretty soon, going along towards the stairs, Bubby Short stepped on something. "What's that?" says he. And he jumped, and we all flung our things at it. "Hold the light!" Dorry cried out.

Then W. B. brought out the light, and there wasn't anything there but a carpenter's reel, with a chalk line wound up on it, and they picked it up and began to wind up, and when they came to the end of it—where do you suppose the other end was? In W. B.'s pocket! and his ball and some more things held it fast there, and that chalk-line reel was what went bobbing up and down behind Old Wonder Boy every step he took,—bob, bob, bobbing up and down, for there was a hitch in the line and it couldn't unwind any more, and the line under the door was why it wouldn't latch; and O, but you ought to 've heard the fellows how they roared! and Bubby Short rolled over on the floor, and Dorry he tumbled heels over head on all the beds, and we all shouted and hurraed so the other fellows came running in to see what was up, and then the teachers came to see who was flinging things round so up here, and to see what was the matter, but there couldn't anybody tell what the matter was for laughing, and W. B. he looked so sheepish! O, if 'twasn't gay! How do you like this story? That part where it touched his side was when that reel caught on something and so jerked the string some. Now I must study my lesson.

Your affectionate brother,  
WILLIAM HENRY.

P.S.—When you send a box don't send very many clothes in it, but send goodies. I tell you things taste good when a feller's away from his folks. Dorry's father had a picture taken of Dorry's little dog and sent it to him, and it looks just as natural as some boys. Tell Aunt Phoebe's little Tommy he may sail my boat once. 'Tis put away up garret in that corner where I keep things, side of that great long handled thing, grandmother's warming-pan. I mean that little sloop boat I had when I's a little feller.—*Our Young Folks for April.*

## RIDDLES.

No. 468.

1. A wound.
2. A member of the human body.
3. A wanderer.
4. A tune.
5. A part of milk.

The initials of the above indicate the first part, and the finals the second part of a compound word indicating a fruit.

No. 469.

I have but one eye, and that without sight,  
Yet it helps me whatever I do;  
I am sharp without wits, without senses I'm bright,  
The fortune of some, and of some the delight,  
And I doubt not I'm useful to you.

No. 470.

My first appertains to the body of man,  
My second belongs not to me,  
Any more than to you, but I've hit on a plan,  
We can claim it between us you see.  
But long to mankind may my uses be vain,  
And whole suits of my total uncalled for remain.

## ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

No. 465.—Shuttlecock.

No. 466.—A yard measure.

No. 467.—Greenland.

## The Miscellany.

### TIME IS PASSING.

Time is rushing in his chariot;  
Rapidly his wheels go round;  
Though they cast no dust behind them,  
Though they have no rumbling sound;  
Silently they bear us onward;  
Soon our journey will be o'er;  
Soon the friends with whom we mingle  
We shall see and hear no more;  
Soon our feet shall press the meadows  
Of the vast, eternal shore.

Flying months and years remind us  
Of the world we're passing to;  
Let us leave good deeds behind us,  
In the world we're passing through,  
Which shall be the seeds of kindness,  
Watered by celestial dew,  
And shall bear good fruit for others—  
Fruits of joy, and peace, and love—  
Years long after we are singing  
In the immortal land above.

Men are born and men are dying;  
Thousands come, not one to stay;  
Time is swift, his wheels are flying,  
Never ceasing night or day,  
For the laughter, nor the crying  
Of the stricken or the gay;  
Gushing down the God-defying—  
They who laugh at death's delay—  
And from sorrow, sin, and sighing,  
Bearing gentle souls away.

Plans and schemes of men and nations,  
Hearts and homes and homestead free,  
Granite walls and art's creations,  
All the eye delights to see,  
All the ear delights in hearing,  
Crumble, tumble, fall and fade.  
Oh! we need a world more cheering,  
Free from graves and cypress shade;  
Thanks to God! that world we're nearing,  
In eternal sapphires laid.

### CHRISTIAN WORK.

(Concluded.)

#### MISSIONS IN FURTHER INDIA.

The American Baptists, from the time of Dr. Judson's arrival in Burmah, until very recently, have been the only evangelists of this semi-civilised empire. The *Baptist Miss. Herald* writes concerning them:—

The chief stations are six in number. In connection therewith, fifteen native churches have been formed, containing nearly 700 members. Nine missionaries give themselves to this department; besides their wives, three or four ladies devote their energies to the diffusion of knowledge and the word of God, of whom Mrs. Ingalls has signalled herself by her self-denial and her devotedness to the work, visiting the people in their jungle homes, and living for months together in the very bosom of native society.

It is, however, among the Karens that the greatest triumphs of the Gospel have been won in Burmah. Few missions in any age are so remarkable as is the Karen mission, for the rapidity with which the Gospel has spread among the people, and for the liberality shown by the converts in its maintenance. More than ten years elapsed after his arrival in Burmah before Dr. Judson became acquainted with the existence of these interesting people. The conversion of a Karen slave, employed in the Temple of Rangoon, first brought him into contact with them; and it was by the efforts of this slave that the Gospel was then carried to his countrymen. The Karens, for the most part, lived in villages separated from the Burman population, though subject to the King of Burmah, by whom they were held in bondage of the most bitter kind. They did not, however, accept the Buddhism of their oppressors; but preserved their own ancient and singular traditions,—traditions wonderfully like the early narratives of the Old Testament. They were not idolaters, though they were held in great fear by the supposed existence of injurious demons. They were sighing for deliverance from the yoke that oppressed them, and this they first found in the word of God. Subsequently temporal deliverance also was granted them, on the overthrow of the Burman power by the East India Company.

Our space will not allow of any extended notice of the Karen Theological Seminary, containing fifty-eight students preparing for the ministry of the Word; nor of the translations of the Scriptures, and other numerous and useful works which the brethren have accomplished. In all these labors our brethren have displayed the highest ability, and the blessing of God has been very largely vouchsafed.

Four missionaries are engaged in the country of Assam, a portion of the presidency of Bengal, and four labor among the Telooos in Southern India. Till of late the Assam mission has been a discouraging one; but last year a remarkable work of grace broke out among the Garos, an aboriginal tribe of the district, occupying the hills to the south of the Brahmaputra. The men first converted appear to have heard the Gospel in the first instance from the lips of our own missionary, Mr. Bion. Subsequently they received more information from the native preachers, till at length one of them began to announce the glad tidings to his countrymen. The missionary, Mr. Bronson, visited them, and, after due examination and inquiry, not fewer than twenty-six were baptised at one time. The work thus commenced continued to grow, and now more than seventy Garos have put on the Lord Jesus.

A similar blessing fell upon the Telooos mission. Converts were multiplied, the churches were strengthened, and new stations were opened and supplied with teachers. The members of the churches now number 140; last year they were only forty-six.

#### INTERVIEW WITH THE KING OF BURMAH.

The Rev. J. E. Marks, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has a letter in the *Mission Field*, describing an interview

with the king, which has been most satisfactory in its results.

On Monday, October 12th, we had our first interview with the King of Burmah. I went to the palace (which seems to occupy about one-eighth of the city, and is fortified by a stockade) with Capt. Sladen and the Kulla Woon. On reaching the steps we all had to take off our shoes, and then walk a considerable distance to the apartment in the garden where the king was receiving. We entered the room, in which were very many of the Burmese high officials and ministers seated on the floor. We too seated, or rather squatted ourselves down. In a few minutes the king came in attended by a little boy, one of his sons. The king is a tall, stout, thoroughly Burmese-looking man, about fifty-five years of age. He had on only one garment, the pulso or beautiful silk cloth, covering him from his waist to his feet. He reclined on a velvet carpet, near which the little prince placed the golden betel-box and water-cup, and then reverentially retired. As the king entered every Burman bowed his head to the ground and kept it there. His majesty, according to his usual custom, took up a pair of binocular glasses, and had a good stare at us. He then asked if I was the English Poon-gyee? when did I arrive? how old was I? &c., &c. He then asked what requests I had to make to him, assuring me that all was granted to me before I spoke. I said that I had four requests to make:—1. Permission to labor as a missionary in Mandalay. 2. To build a church for Christian worship according to the use of the Church of England. 3. To get a piece of land for a cemetery. 4. To build, with his majesty's help, a Christian school for Burmese boys. With regard to the first, the king said very courteously that he welcomed me to the royal city; that he had impatiently awaited my arrival, &c., &c. I was to choose, with Captain Sladen's advice, a piece of land for a cemetery. That with regard to the church and schools his majesty would build them entirely at his own cost. I told him that the Bishop of Calcutta liberally offered £100 towards the church. The king replied, "It is unnecessary, I will do it all myself." He directed me to prepare the plans, adding that the school was to be built for 1,000 boys. The king said that it was his wish to place some of his own sons under our care, and he sent for nine of the princes, fine, intelligent-looking lads of about ten years of age, and formally handed them over to me. He handed me a hundred golden pieces (worth £50) to buy books, &c., for the school. The king talked about his high regard for Captain Sladen, whose word he could so implicitly trust; of his desire to do all the good in his power, and especially to be friendly with the English. He asked me whether I would procure machinery for him from Europe. I said that, with every desire to oblige his majesty, I must decline all commercial or political business; that my province was, simply that of a religious teacher. The king was evidently pleased at my answer. The interview lasted over two hours; his majesty concluded by inviting my boys and myself to breakfast in the palace on the following day. He kindly accepted the presents of beautifully bound books which the Calcutta Committee had been good enough to forward to me for him.

### THE TORONTO MAGDALENE ASYLUM.

In no year since the establishment of the Institution have the results been so satisfactory, and the managers have consequently been much encouraged to persevere in their endeavors to rescue some, however few, from vice and infamy; for, after all our success, it is only for the very few we can speak. Hundreds are every day treading the downward and soul-destroying path, and that with a determination of will which, if brought to bear on any honest line of life, would ensure comfort and respectability. Often have the committee to contend with this obstinacy, more particularly among those classed as "left of their own accord." After being in the "Home" for a few weeks, a strong desire and determination to go out, and "do better for themselves"—as they term it—come over them, and no entreaties or appeals to their former experience of failure, or of the impossibility of their getting a respectable place, without recommendations or decent clothes, make the least impression; and the managers are obliged to open the door and let them go to almost certain ruin. And, most probably, in a few days they are in the gaol, bitterly regretting they did not remain in the "Home," and yet perhaps, to do the same thing a few months afterwards. And still we feel and know from experience, that it would not do to refuse to admit them again, for we have found in several instances that the good has been done, or at least shows itself after they have been in perhaps for the third or fourth time.

We have also some pleasing things to tell about former inmates who have been doing well for years.

In a letter from Mrs. Dr. Burns (who is now in Scotland) to our Treasurer, she says: "When I was in the north I had a call from one of the former inmates who was sent home. Her case was one of painful interest. I don't know if you will remember it, as it is many years since. S. J. is the name; she is doing well, and her aunt, a most respectable woman, called with her to express unitedly their gratitude for the kindness which had been shown to her. Thus bread thrown upon the waters may be found after many days." Another lady has received several letters from one who was with her for some time as a servant, and who, on the girl's father expressing a desire to take her home, travelled some distance into the country to deliver her safe into his hands. The last letter contained a certificate of church membership, and was a most pleasing communication.

The following extract is from a letter written by a lady to whom we sent one as a servant, in September, 1865, and in whose

family she remained, serving them most faithfully, till a few months previous to the date of this letter, viz: September, 1868. "Knowing the great interest you have felt and still feel in E. M., I have great pleasure in telling you that she is now, through a kind Providence, provided with a good and pleasant home for the remainder of her days. She was married on the 16th inst. at the Wesleyan Parsonage, to a very worthy man, who had often been employed by us, and is a most steady and industrious workman."

Another girl, whom we had sent to a minister's family, stayed a year with them, and then took her mother (who had also been an inmate of the "Home," and had kept her first place for two years and a half), and found the daughter employment close at hand. Three months ago we heard from her mother of her marriage. The mother has given two donations of \$2 and \$4 respectively, as a mark of her gratitude to the managers. Another has given \$11 in three years; another \$6 in two years; another \$9, and another \$10; all from the same motive. Surely these are most encouraging proofs of the good that is being done by means of this institution.—14th Annual Report.

### RIDE THROUGH THE SEWERS OF PARIS.

The second volume of the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows' travels in Europe and the East, which is published by Harper & Brothers, under the title of "The Old World in its New Face," falls in no degree below the first volume in the matter of interest it contains, or in manner of treatment. The volume treats of Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, "Paris Again," and "A Short Run into Belgium and Holland." Said a valued friend once to us: "The great difference between a wise man and a fool is, that the one goes through the world with his eyes open and the other doesn't." According to this, Dr. Bellows is a wise man, as any reader of his book will see at once. We give to our readers, as the freshest thing we open upon, a description of a visit to the Paris sewers. Those of our readers who followed Jean Valjean in his struggles through the noxious passages, will see that great improvements have been made below ground, as well as above, under the reign of the self-elected Emperor. We could almost wish that a committee from our city government might be induced to visit Paris, and to introduce its system of sewerage into New-York. The fact of the splendid jobbery which its introduction would give occasion for—even rivaling that of the interminable Court-House—might offset the otherwise fatal objection that it would conduce greatly to the comfort and health of the people. Think of New York, with a perfect system of drainage, and its atmosphere pure and free from odor even in August, with gas-pipes and Croton pipes placed and repaired without obstruction of the streets. The prospect is too brilliant, and will probably be realized when granite piers surround our city, and minute trains convey us to Harlem Bridge in half an hour. Democracy is a glorious thing, and it is sweet to be a self-governing people. But to return to Dr. Bellows:

"Descending a winding staircase, we found ourselves at twenty feet below the surface in a stone tunnel as large as the railroad-tunnel of the New-Haven road at Thirty-second street, through the centre of which ran a channel ten feet wide, and perhaps five deep, through which a stream of almost inoffensive sewage was just about emptying itself into the Seine. Suspended in the air on iron posts, ten feet above the floor, were two great pipes, of the diameter of six feet each, through which the water flows that supplies certain wants of the city. Telegraph wires, enclosed in lead pipes, were also hung on the sides of the vault of the sewer. Gas pipes I looked for, but did not find, and why, I can not surmise, as there seemed ample room for them and much more. The long hall—for it seemed such—opened in several directions, and was lighted quite brilliantly with oil lamps and reflectors. We found ourselves in what may be called the dépôt, in the midst of seventy-five ladies and gentlemen (at least half ladies), who had come on the same errand, and then learned, for the first time, that the sewers were one of the great attractions of Paris, and had daily some hundreds of visitors.

"The authorities had provided with French system for their proper reception and conveyance, but under very strict railroad surveillance. Six open cars, holding twelve persons each, nicely and even elegantly built, cushioned and with a carol lamp at each corner, were soon filled with passengers. But do not imagine that the passengers got into them when they pleased or as they pleased. If they had been dolls, they could not have had less freedom in their motions. They were ordered in and out, packed in pairs, and superintended generally to a very offensive extent, but finally got their places. The rails are placed on the edge of the channel of the sewer, so that the cars run directly over it. A path of two feet is left on either side, on which the men run who propel the train. It moves at the rate of perhaps five miles an hour. We soon left the larger tunnel, and were switched, car by car, on a narrower track. We kept passing the numberless openings from each building in the street. It is said that there are three hundred miles of these sewers; and if all Paris is brought into the system, there is nothing extravagant in the statement. The plan seems to be to make the sewers so large and high and light, and to pour so much water continually through them, that it will be possible for a necessary force of men to live constantly in them (there is a day and a night watch, twelve hours each), watching and preventing any stoppage or accumulation, any leakage or injury of any kind, either to the sewer itself or to the pipes that carry the water telegraph-wires, or any gas-pipes that may exist in other parts of the system.

The vast outlay in the plan of these sewers

it is indeed overwhelming to consider; but the economy in their management, after the original cost, is equally vast, and no greater wisdom could mark the sanitary arrangements of a city. For, so long as there are crowded, clogged, and filthy sewers under a city, as in New York, for instance, there will be dreadful smells coming out of their mouths into the streets, as in New York. Until the sewers themselves are built on such a rapid decline as to secure a swift flow, and are flooded often enough to keep the mass in them in a thoroughly liquid form, there can be no adequate security for pure air, and a healthy and inoffensive atmosphere above ground. Now, the proof of the thorough purity of Paris above ground is the essential sweetness of the sewers themselves; and this is proved by the fact that hundreds of workmen live there twelve hours of every day without sickness or developing any local disease; and still more by the daily evidence that troops of ladies and gentlemen go through the sewers without spotting their garments or disgusting their senses.

"The boat, as it floated, aroused no odor. I will not say that the air in the sewer was not damp, heavy, and stifling, for it was a very hot day. It was not an atmosphere one would choose for a July noon, but it was far purer than the air above ground in many of the streets of New York in August or September."

That New York above-ground is not as clean as a Paris sewer is something to think of.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—It is exceedingly bad husbandry to harrow up the feelings of your wife.

—Adam was the only man who never bothered his wife about the way his mother used to cook.

—Why is the horse the most humane of all animals? He gives the bit out of his mouth, and listens to every woe.

—A poetical contributor sends us a production, and adds:—"Did Burns ever rite anything like this?" According to the best of our knowledge and ability, he did not.—*Zanesville (Ohio) Signal*.

—A great many business men have adopted a rule never to give complimentary titles, such as "Hon.," "Esq.," or "Mr.," believing that they are useless, meaningless, and in all respects played out.

—Chicago is to excel New York in the boundless contiguity of space devoted to parks, unless we count in Brooklyn, and other park-projecting suburbs. Five new ones, embracing 2000 acres, have just been decided on by vote. We also notice that an amendment of the charter of Detroit provides for a fund of \$200,000 for the establishment of a park in or near that city.

—A singular case is reported in one of our exchanges: Forty years ago a blooming young girl of sixteen married an old man of sixty for his money, expecting that he would soon die and leave her a wealthy young widow. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and last week the lady died at the respectable age of 56—leaving a husband aged 100 and four children to mourn her loss.

**PAINFUL DISCLOSURE.**—Chewing gum is made of gum arabic, gum tragacanth, rosin, and fat. The latter, being too dear, is obtained from the bodies of hogs, cats, dogs, and other animals found dead in the streets of the city. How do you like that, boys?

**OUR SQUIRRELS AND THEIR ENEMIES.**—Of this most beautiful, active, and graceful of all the furred denizens of our woods and plains, there are no less than sixty known varieties, and the number will probably be increased when our Pacific possessions are more fully explored. To the sportsman east of the Rocky Mountains, the most interesting species are the gray, the fox, and the pine squirrel, called on the tide-water of Maryland and Virginia, the cat squirrel. The gray squirrel frequently migrates in vast numbers, and is then very destructive to the corn crop. To such an extent did their depredations reach in the colony of Pennsylvania, in the year 1749, as to excite the alarm of the authorities, and a bounty of three pence was offered for squirrel scalps, and the colonial treasury was depleted to the extent of £8000, and nearly rendered bankrupt, 640,000 scalps having been paid for in a single year. In view of this great fecundity, it is fortunate the squirrel has so many enemies, and probably the least destructive of them all is man. The black snake, ascends to his nest, and at one fell swoop will destroy a whole litter; the rattlesnake we are told, will paralyze poor Bunny by the glitter of his eye, and draw him on, an unresisting victim, into the jaws of death. But the owl is his greatest and most destructive enemy, as toward the close of day he flits on noiseless wings through the darkening wood and bounces on his unsuspecting prey. The red-tailed hawk is another of his foes, but he is an open enemy, and wages war magnanimously.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### GARDEN WORK FOR APRIL.

The following hints on garden work in April are from the *New England Farmer*. Though applicable chiefly to American gardening, the information may be useful to Canadian gardeners:—

**Asparagus.**—Rake off the coarser winter covering of manure, now sprinkling of salt or brine over the bed, and fork in the whole, working the surface mellow without injuring the crowns of the plants. For new beds make the soil rich, work it deep, and plant out good strong one-year old roots, one foot apart each way, covering the crowns three inches deep with rich fine soil.

**Bean-Poles and Pea-Brush** should have been gotten in readiness before this; but if not done, lose no time in providing all that will be needed, as soon the sap will flow and the leaves will grow on brush after they are

cut, and when stuck they have an unsightly look.

**Beets.**—Early Bassano may be sown as soon as the ground will admit, as the plant is hardy and will endure a considerable degree of frost, and the seed is slow to germinate. The seed of the beet is not that which usually passes as the seed, which in reality is a kind of woody envelope or cup inclosing several seeds; for this reason it is often found several plants close together apparently from one seed; hence the remark, "My beet-seed grew five or six plants from one seed." The seed should be sown thinly in drills eighteen inches apart, and covered half an inch with fine soil.

**Cabbage.**—Seed may be sown in the hot-bed, or in boxes, set in the kitchen window, or in cold frames; and late in the month sowings may be made in the open ground. Plants grown in the hot-bed, or wintered in cold frames, should be hardened off and transplanted as soon as it will do; pick out from the hot-bed into cold frames or pots and harden, so as to set in the open ground as soon as the weather will permit. Properly hardened and grown, they will endure quite a degree of frost.

**Cauliflower.**—Early plants in the hot-bed may be transplanted into cold frames or potted and hardened so as to set in the open ground when the weather becomes settled. The more judicious hardening they have, in the meantime, the better.

**Cold Frames.**—These are oftentimes substituted for the hot-bed, and are advantageous in starting many plants under that will not endure the open air yet, and require a long season; but they require care in ventilating, etc.

**Cress.**—Sow in rows six inches apart, in warm, well prepared soil; sprinkle the plants with ashes and plaster mixed, to keep insects off.

**Drainage.**—Many gardens in the country will pay well for underdraining. Soils are benefitted in many ways by underdraining. Thorough underdraining is often equivalent to an entire change of soil and climate, making the soil more porous, sweet, mellow, warm, &c. A single drain will often work wonders in a garden, and it will cost but little to try the experiment.

**Hot-bed.**—With most farmers early this month will be soon enough to start the hot-bed. Modes of preparing and managing them have heretofore been given, and need not now be repeated. Sow seeds for early and tender plants, and those requiring a long season, such as lettuce, radishes, egg-plants, &c.

**Onions.**—Sow seeds in well prepared beds and ground as soon as the soil will work without sticking to the tools. Wood ashes makes one of the best fertilizers for the onion. Manure with any kind of weed or foreign seed in it is to be especially avoided. Sow in drills one foot apart; use seed of last season's growth only, as older will disappoint you.

**Parsley.**—Theseed is a long time coming up, and should be sown early. It makes a very pretty edging for beds or borders, &c.

**Parsnips.**—Sow in rich, deep soil, in drills eighteen inches apart, as soon as the soil will admit. Last year's growth of seed should be used.

**Pease.**—Plant early varieties in well prepared soil in good heart; dry, warm soil is the best. The pea plant is seldom injured by spring frosts, will often endure to be covered with a late snow after coming up, as I know by experience and frequent observation.

**Seed.**—Set out cabbage, parsnips, carrots, onions, turnips and other roots in rich soil, to grow seed for another year, where they will meet the notice daily, that they may have proper care and the seed be gathered at the right time. Some seeds are better grown in every garden than to depend upon the market therefor, as adulteration, &c., is so frequent. Some growers and dealers are to be implicitly relied upon; but I am sorry to say all are not.

I have always found it perfectly safe in planting beans, cucumbers, melons, and the like, "to make haste slowly," and retain the seed in the house till well into May, when we have settled, warm weather.

### AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* calls attention to improvements in varieties of corn. He says that if as much attention was paid to this subject as is paid to improvement in potatoes and grapes, a hundred millions of bushels might be added to the crop on the area now cultivated within three years. The great want is earlier varieties.

—The *Rural American* says: Farmers generally err in making too few experiments, seldom in making too many. Too much is left to guess-work and chance in farm management, where accurate knowledge might be obtained by carefully conducted experiments. "Nothing venture, nothing have," is a maxim that should invite—not to extensive speculations with untried novelties, but to experiments costing but little, and which may disclose facts of great value.

**BONES.**—It becomes owners of land to save all the bones they can conveniently, for they form a very valuable fertilizer. One difficulty is to reduce them to a convenient size to be most readily used by the plant. Some use them whole, planting them under grape vines, about trees and elsewhere; while others have them crushed, and use them in this form; while still others prefer the powdered bone, or bone dust, in which form it acts more quickly than in any other. It is said that if bones are placed in a vessel, and mixed in with wood ashes, and than the whole wet, after a while the bones will be reduced to a past, and, mixed with the ashes, form a most valuable manure. Others dissolve the bones in acid, but this is quite expensive. It is better to save them and use them whole than to allow them to lie about the buildings, wherever the dogs may see fit to leave them, or even where they may have been thrown by the servants.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt passed to its second reading.

MADRID, April 5.—Informal meetings of the members of the majority of the Constituent Cortes have been held, and have resulted in a resolution to support King Ferdinand of Portugal for the Throne of Spain. The Council of Ministers have also decided to second the majority of the Cortes in this determination, and a deputation with Don Salustiano Diezaga at its head has gone to Lisbon to invite King Ferdinand to accept the candidature.

MADRID, April 6.—The Government has granted permission for the introduction into Spain of Protestant books printed in Foreign languages. Fears are entertained that the Carlists will soon make another attempt at a general rising; the Government is taking every precaution to prevent it. It is reported that King Ferdinand, of Portugal, positively declines the Crown of Spain.

LONDON, April 6.—The political news is meagre.

The "Minnie Harding" was totally wrecked. Her crew were saved.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 6.—The Bremen steamer "Weizer," which sailed from here to-day for New York, took \$10,000 in specie.

PARIS, April 6.—The elections for members of Corps Legislatif are to commence on the 30th day of May.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Tribune's London special says: The Spanish Cortes on Wednesday, asked the Ministry for documents relative to goods said to have been imported for commerce by Mr. Hale, the U. S. Minister, under the diplomatic franchise.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Later intelligence has been received from Mexico via Acapulco. Revolutionary troubles continue in Northern Mexico. Long rebel manifestos were widely circulated in secret in Acapulco. They denounce the intrigues, duplicity, and despotism of the Juarez Government, urge its overthrow, and the substitution of Porfiro, Diaz, or some other popular leader at the head of the Provisional Government.

The steamer "Great Republic" sailed for Hong Kong via Yokohama to-day, carrying with her \$491,000 in treasure.

The U. S. steamer "Saginaw" arrived at Victoria April 3rd for Sitka. The fur trade in Sitka had been entirely suspended, and the Indians were afraid to approach the town. The Kake tribe were terror-stricken. The destruction of their village, it was thought, would cause them to surrender to the military authorities. All were well at ports Wrangle, Simpson, and Rupert, and Indians quiet.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Recent letters from San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba, give particulars of the massacre of Senora Anelondo and several of her children. Her husband has joined the insurgents, and she was enticed within the Spanish lines with her family under the pretence of meeting her husband, when the whole party were butchered by the infuriated volunteers.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5.—Mrs. Spars Phillips, wife of W. P. Phillips, shot herself through the head with a revolver yesterday, causing instant death. The deceased had been subject to temporary fits of insanity since 1863.

DETROIT, April 5.—Navigation is now open between Lakes Huron and Erie. Boats will leave here to-night for Cleveland and Alpena.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—About \$400,000 of the securities stolen from the Beneficial Saving Fund yesterday were non-controvertible registered bonds; \$93,000 of the \$150,000 coupon bonds were 5-20's. The Secretary will have \$73,000 to meet the claims of 3,000 depositors. \$25,000 reward is offered. Payments to depositors for the present are suspended.

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.—The two Express robbers, Morton and Thompson, with two other prisoners committed for theft, escaped from gaol last night leaving no trace by which the authorities can capture them.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Herald's Mexican correspondent says that civil war in the State of Tamaulipas continues to rage with unabated fury. A party of rebels, under Burgas, defeated Escobedo's troops near Villa Grassa, capturing his equipage, archives, and \$27,000 in specie. The same party attacked the city of Simares, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Escobedo's policy towards the rebels is of the most bloody and relentless character. Nothing but extermination satisfies him. He has given orders to shoot all foreigners who are not provided with passports. Two American traders on their return from Sattello to Rio Grande were robbed by the military, shot, and their bodies hung up on trees.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 5.—A heavy frost last night has a disastrous effect in the Sea Island cotton crop, where the cotton had generally been planted early, and nearly all of which must be replanted. This will throw the crop back about one month.

AUGUSTA, April 5.—There was very heavy frost, and fears are entertained that the fruit crop and early vegetables are injured.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 5.—Sufficient returns have been received here to insure the election of Marshall Sewell and the entire Republican state ticket.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Herald's special says: Senator Sumner informed several of his fellow Senators to-day that he had authority for saying that J. Lothrop Motley had been agreed upon by the President and Secy. of State for Minister to England.

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—The returns from Connecticut continue to show a large increase in favor of the Republicans. The latest statement shows a majority largely over 600 for the Republican Governor.

MAINE, April 6.—A. J. Walt, a well-known citizen, and before the war a prosperous merchant, struck with an axe and killed his roommate and ted-fellow, H. N. Gibson, yesterday morning, and attempted to kill George Nelson. He then leaped from the third story of his own building. He died instantly. For some time past his mind had been impaired.

HAVANA, April 6.—The Diario to-day, in a leader, considers the rebellion in the central department as entirely suppressed. The U. S. steamer "Coaticook" has gone to the mouth

of the Mississippi to intercept the expedition reported to be coming to Cuba from New Orleans.

Late advices from Mexico state that it was thought General Canto would be discharged. The dissatisfaction against Lerdo was increasing. The Government intended to send a commission to Washington to have Gen. Rosencranz recalled.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Post's special says: The House committee on foreign affairs has agreed to report a resolution authorizing the President to negotiate for the annexation of St. Domingo, and that the Cuban recognition resolution will be reported to-morrow.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, April 6.—The name of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division at a meeting of the stockholders, yesterday, was changed to Kansas Pacific. John D. Perry was re-elected President.

HAVANA, April 6.—The Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of death against Leon and Medina, who were convicted of firing on the volunteers in the Figueras street affair.

LEAVENWORTH, April 7.—A fire at Knob Noster, on the Pacific Railroad, in the Western part of this State, on Monday, destroyed twelve business houses in the centre of the town. Loss \$50,000.

HAVANA, April 7.—The Diario of to-day, says, the rebels are leaving the jurisdiction of Sagua la Grande. The country is becoming quiet, and several men from Sagua, lately in the rebel ranks, have returned to the city, and joined the volunteers.

NEW YORK, April 7.—At eight o'clock this morning an explosion of nitro-glycerine took place in a blacksmith's shop on Grand Avenue, Hudson City. The building was destroyed. A man named Guard was killed and torn to shreds. John Coad was hurled 200 feet, but was not seriously hurt. The accident was caused by Guard plunging a red hot poker into a can of glycerine.

At one o'clock to-day a fire broke out among the fruit stands in West Washington Market, and was not extinguished before damage to the extent of \$18,000 was entailed.

LEWISTON, ME., April 7.—The Grand Trunk freight engine, "Lancaster," exploded at Danville Junction to-day. Five persons were severely injured; none fatally.

ST. PAUL, April 7.—The river is rising rapidly. Two stone piers of the New Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway bridge have been partially carried away by the ice.

An insane man, named Garey, on the Stillwater Road, killed his wife and four children last night.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It is expected that on first May the Treasury will hold about one hundred million dollars in specie.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., April 7.—The State Republican ticket is elected by about 4,000 majority.

HAVANA, April 7.—It is reported that the burning of the settlements and farms in the interior is still being carried on by the insurgents.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Herald's Havana special says: 10 gunboats are expected here from Spain, and thirty have been ordered to be constructed in the United States.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Convention of such of the laity and clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church as do not subscribe to the Ritualistic tendency of the Bishop of this diocese, is fixed for the 17th June, in this city.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 7th.—Ex-President Johnson met with a hearty reception at Murfreesboro to-day. He said he was in favor of removing political disabilities from every person in Tennessee.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Herald's special says: The authorities in Havana have received information from Washington that two filibustering expeditions have sailed from New Orleans. Admiral Hoff has received instructions to prevent their landing. He has also been instructed to watch the course of the Peruvian monitors, now in the neighborhood of Cuba.

The representatives of the Cuban cause in Washington, have been assured of the hearty sympathy of our government, and there is reason to believe that belligerent rights will be accorded to the insurgents in a few days.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Sir Edward Canard, well-known as the manager of the Canard line of steamships, died suddenly at nine o'clock last night, at his family residence, No. 124 Fifth Avenue.

OTTAWA, April 5.—Mr. Sandford Fleming and Mr. Brydges arrived this evening. An additional number of Railway contractors also arrived. The number of letters received containing tenders are stated at over ninety.

Privy Council met to-day, proceedings have not transpired.

Lady Young and Lady Alice Havelock left town this morning en route for Niagara Falls.

Mr. Armstrong, who got his tongue cut out some time ago in Montreal, died this morning.

The Government measures for the approaching session of the Legislature are in a forward state of preparation, so that when Parliament meets on the 15th, no time will be lost in proceeding with business.

The news from Hants is exceedingly encouraging. It is considered unnecessary that Mr. Howe should expose himself to the fatigue of a further canvass his election by a large majority being certain.

In Richmond and Yarmouth the prospects are also good. The Hon. Mr. Henry is expected to carry the former with ease, and even should the repeal candidate triumph in the latter the poll books will show a great gain to the Union cause since the last election.

The silver Tea Service to be presented to Jno. Bower Lewis, Esq., late Recorder of Ottawa, has arrived. They are all of sterling silver, weighing about 300 ounces, and valued at about \$700.

OTTAWA, April 6.—The Intercolonial Commissioners have been busy all day opening tenders. There were 252 received for three sections, with 247 received on a former occasion for four sections. It is understood there is not much difference in the range of prices from former tenders. The Commissioners will not be able to report for some days. The lowest tender reported is said to be for section six, at about \$12,000 per mile.

Hon. Mr. Shea had an interview with the Mi-

nisters to-day relative to the union with Newfoundland.

OTTAWA, April 7.—There was a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday afternoon, at which matters relating to the proposed legislation at the approaching session, were under consideration.

The citizens' ball, in honor of His Excellency and Lady Young, and the members of the Senate and Commons of Canada, has been fixed for Wednesday, the 5th of May. The preparations are to be on a magnificent scale, and as the rink is sufficiently capacious to accommodate a large number, the committee have resolved on disposing of tickets among the citizens at a moderate price. His Excellency Sir John Young has been kind enough to inform the committee that both he and Lady Young will attend the ball.

Judge Morrison will preside at the County Assizes, and D. B. Read, Esq., Q. C., will have charge of the Crown business. The business will be heavy, comprising, as it does, the case of Buckley, charged with complicity in the murder of Mr. McGee, the Tierney counterfeiting case, one case of arson, one of indecent assault, ten cases of larceny, and thirty-five or forty civil cases. Buckley will be defended by Mr. B. Devlin, who will also defend Patrick Boyle, in the Powell libel suit.

OTTAWA, April 7.—The railway Commissioners to-day made their report to the railway Commission of the Privy Council on tenders for sections 5, recommending the award to Berliquet & Huot, Quebec, at thirteen thousand three hundred and seven dollars per mile. The Commissioners are not able to report on the other two sections until they investigate the sufficiency of the security offered by parties putting in the lowest terms.

A solemn Requiem Mass, for the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, was celebrated in the French Cathedral this morning. The sermon was preached by Father Dawson, who alluded to deceased in affectionate and touching terms. The Church was not very full, about half the persons present being Protestants.

Wheeled vehicles made their appearance on the street to-day.

Messrs. Hocken and Coll, of Miramichi, had an interview with the Minister of Finance this evening concerning the Gulf ports.

QUEBEC, April 5.—The late J. B. Forsyth was buried to-day. The pall bearers were Senators Ryan and Price, and Messrs. E. Burstall, M. Stevenson, J. Ross, and H. J. Scott.

The Moisie Iron Company have got into difficulty. Their steamship the "Margaretta Stevenson," and a quantity of the rolling stock have been seized by the Sheriff, and fixed for sale on the 16th inst., at the suit of W. Moision, of Montreal.

The Government have instituted proceedings against Gaspe Land Coal Mining Company, one of the huge monopolies holding under patent, large tracts of the public domain, and violating their charter regarding them.

A man named John Weldon was killed in the vicinity of the city. By the falling of a tree while engaged in clearing land.

QUEBEC, April 6.—Parliament closed yesterday with full honors. The Bishop of Vermont sat on the left of the Roman Catholic Archbishop. The commandant of the garrison and officers stood on each side of the throne. The galleries were crowded with ladies and citizens generally.

The Anglican Mission Society for the diocese of Quebec met last night at the Music Hall. The Bishop of Vermont, Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, of Montreal, and Hon. E. Hall, M. L. C., made addresses, and the Bishop of Vermont spoke eloquently on the subject of missions, and said he would go twice the distance to further a similar case.

At noon to-day the Board of Trade met at their rooms to hold their annual meeting. It was largely attended by leading merchants. The annual report was read and adopted. A resolution was unanimously adopted, regretting the death of the late Mr. Forsyth, and condoling with his family.

Mr. Joly, M.P.P. by letter, in this morning's Chronicle, states that he refused to accept the additional members' indemnity on the principle that he thinks that \$450 will repay the members for their services in Parliament.

QUEBEC, April 7th.—The Journal de Quebec, speaking editorially in last night's paper, condones with the member for Richmond and Wolfe on his two bills being rejected by the Legislative Council. He introduced an act to make valid all notarial deeds that were not signed by the countersigning notary when the Civil Code came into force. It passed successfully through three readings in the Assembly, and was killed in the Council through the influence of the government.

It is rumored here, and believed, that Mr. Chapais retires from the Dominion Cabinet, and will get the postmastership in this city. Col. Sewell, present Postmaster, to retire on a pension.

Large quantities of ice are breaking off daily from the St. Charles river, and the road to Montmorency Falls is now almost impassable.

By the Militia returns for this city it is ascertained that 3,000 men only are available for service.

L'Evenement condemns the government in an article last night for hasty legislation. It states that sufficient time was not allowed to discuss the merits of the bills brought up. It charges Mr. Chauveau with leaving the Assembly room when the members were called upon to vote on the motion against the Speaker's ruling on the Hydraulic bill.

The parish priest, of Levis called upon his congregation last Sunday to demand from the Government an immediate nomination of a district magistrate under the law just past. It is supposed he has a pet nominee whom he wishes to see appointed. The Government will not make any appointments to this office for three months.

Maple-sugar will be made this spring in large quantities. Trees in sugaries here are yielding large quantities of sap.

HAMMERS, April 7.—A fire broke out to-day about noon, in the hardware store of D. & E. Magill, King street, originating in the cellar. The hose reels were speedily brought out and the store deluged with water, and the stock considerably damaged; the fire was speedily put out.

Bragg, the alleged Haverhill forger, was discharged this afternoon, Hunter, the Boston detective failing to put in an appearance, after the case had been remanded two or three times at his request.

Hon. Mr. Shea had an interview with the Mi-

## BIRTHS.

DENNIS.—In this city, on the 6th, the wife of C. K. Dennis, of a son.

MCCUTCHEON.—In this city, on the 5th instant, Mrs. David McCutcheon, of a daughter.

WEBSTER.—In this city, on the 6th inst., the wife of Charles Webster, of a son.

ROGERS.—In this city, on the 4th instant, Mrs. John Rogers, 231 Dorchester street, of a daughter, still-born.

BROWN.—At 8 Hamilton Drive, Glasgow, Scotland, on the 21st ult., Mrs. William Brown, of a daughter.

STURROCK.—At Martintown, Ont., on the 27th instant, Mrs. J. Sturrock, of a son.

## MARRIED.

DUNLOP, DALY.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Joshua Fraser, Sergeant David Dunlop, Orderly Room Clerk, 75th Highlanders, to Elizabeth Lucy Daly, of Montreal.

CUSHING, MACDOUGALL.—In Zion Church, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., Lemuel Cushing, Jr., Esq., Advocate, to Ellen M. MacDougall, all of this city.

TREW, KIRKPUP.—On the 3rd instant, by the Rev. J. Boriaud, B. Trew, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Jane Kirkup, widow of the late R. Kirkup, Esq., of this city. No cards.

## DIED.

MURPHY.—On the 15th instant, Jane Amelia Perry, wife of P. S. Murphy, of this city.

DAVIDSON.—At Cote St. Paul, on the 4th April, Mary Edith, the beloved wife John Davidson, and eldest daughter of the late James S. McCaughey, aged 21 years and 10 months.

## Advertisements.

FOR SALE, Garden, Flower, and Field Seed. W. BROWN, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist, 43 Bleury street.

WANTED, a Principal for the Huntingdon Academy; also, a Female Teacher for the Primary School, apply to Rev. JAMES WATSON, Huntingdon, Que. sw

WANTED, an experienced Proof Reader, of either sex, of good education and general reading. A practical Printer preferred. Apply to the proprietors of the WITNESS. s.w.w.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.  
District of Montreal.

In re, ISIDORE BERNARDIN, Insolvent.—On the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.—ISIDORE BERNARDIN, per J. E. ROUBIDOUX, his Attorney, ad litem.

LADIES ONLY.—A lady is desirous of receiving under her care a few ladies who are afflicted with a mild form of insanity. For terms &c., address "Castles," P.O. Woodstock, Ontario.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE LEN-NOXVILLE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—Last Term commences on Saturday, Jan. 10th, 1869. For information apply to the Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D., Principal of the College.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—The School re-opens on Jan. 20th.

RECTOR.—Rev. R. H. Walker, M.A., late scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and nine years Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

SUB-RECTOR.—Rev. W. Richmond, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.—Rev. W. H. Pridenax, M.A., late scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and second Master of Tiverton School, England; F. A. King, Esq., M.A., Bishop's College; F. C. Emberson, Esq., M.A., late scholar of Wadham College, Oxford.

For prospectus apply to the Rev. the Rector, EDWARD CHAPMAN, Registrar, B. C. Lennoxville, January 4th, 1869. sw

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—We continue to offer our services as Agents for the sale of Produce and Leather, and believe that our extensive experience, established business connections, moderate charges, and prompt settlements, enable us to give satisfaction to consignors.

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By JAMES DOUGALL, of Windsor Nurseries. This is a very complete compendium of information concerning the kinds and varieties of fruit suitable for cultivation in Canada, west and east, embodying in a series of familiar letters addressed to a new beginner, all necessary directions for cultivation, &c. The press of all parts of Canada has noticed it again and again in the most favorable manner. It is partly made up of original Canadian articles and partly of articles selected from the periodicals of Britain and the United States. It is a handsome magazine for the parlor table, as well as a very agreeable companion for a journey. The price is only \$1 per annum, the publishers pre-pay the postage. Subscribers may begin at any time. The volume just closed, viz., from October last to March inclusive, will be sent, bound and post-paid to any one who remits \$3 for three subscribers for a year, beginning with the present month.

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THE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, as well as the FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES, issued by this first-class English Company, are protected by LARGE RESERVE FUNDS, and the personal responsibility of all shareholders.

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