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CORRESPONDENCE.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC ON INFALLIBILITY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I have to thank your correspondent "M. R." for the courteous style of his letter in reference to the communication which appeared from me in your edition of Aug. 5.

I am bound in justice, however, to say, that had it been his intention to hit as widely as possible from the mark, he could not have been more successful.

He appears to imagine that I and others are "exercised" as to the meaning of Papal Infallibility; and in order to enlighten us, proceeds to give us an explanation of what it does not, and what it does mean, taken from a tract, entitled "Infallibility in a Nutshell."

Now, for my part, I have never experienced any doubt as to its meaning. It is terribly plain to my mind. The definition has only to be read to be understood. It has that merit at any rate.

But "M. R." has entirely ignored the fact that I objected to the obligation of the decree, on the grounds of the want of unanimity in the Council, and the informalities attendant on its promulgation. He has also made no reference whatever to the disastrous consequences which Archbishop Darboy and Dr. Newman predicted would flow from its affirmation, and which have been fully confirmed by the course of events since. But, most astounding of all, I ask for information "of any work by an approved Roman Catholic writer, previous to the last twenty-five years," and he refers me to one written within the last two years.

I had a particular object in making that enquiry, which will appear in due time. I am well aware that several works have been written during the last ten or twenty years, advocating the new dogma; but I desire to ascertain how many, if any, can be produced of a date anterior to twenty-five years.

So much for our friend "M. R."

Now, sir, with your permission, I wish to state that, as a Roman Catholic, I not only deny the force of the dogma on the consciences of the faithful, but I affirm that it is an utter impossibility ever to make it an article of faith.

I will now give the definition itself, and then the reasons why it cannot be made an article of faith.

THE DEFINITION.

"Therefore, faithfully adhering to the tradition derived from the commencement of the Christian faith, to the glory of God our Saviour, to the exaltation of the Catholic religion, and to the salvation of Christian nations, *sacro approbante Concilio*, we teach and define that it is a divinely revealed dogma that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedra*, that is, when in discharge of his office of Pastor and Doctor of all Christians, he defines, in virtue of his Supreme Apostolic authority, a doctrine of faith or morals to be held by the universal Church, is endowed by the divine assistance promised to him in blessed Peter, with that infallibility with which our divine Redeemer willed that the Church should be furnished in defining doctrines, of faith or morals; and, therefore, that such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are irreformable of themselves, and not in virtue of the consent of the Church."

"But if any (which may God avert) shall presume to contradict this our definition, let him be anathema."

As a Roman Catholic, then, I object to the above definition, because it teaches a new doctrine; and new doctrines are absolutely inadmissible amongst us, as I shall now prove.

St. Vincent of Lerins, in his treatise against heresies, says: "It never was, is, or will be lawful for Catholic Christians to teach any doctrine, except that which they once received; and it ever was, is, and will be their duty to condemn those who do so."—(Milner, p. 87.)

The above is an axiom which has been universally acknowledged as the true test to apply in all cases. For, as Origen says, "we are not to desert our first ecclesiastical tradition, not to believe otherwise than as the Churches of God have, in their perpetual succession, delivered to us."—(M., p. 86.)

The celebrated Tertullian says: "That doctrine is evidently true which was first delivered; on the contrary that is false which is of a later date."—(M., p. 85.)

The learned Dr. Milner, in his "End of Controversy," says: "When any fresh controversy arises in the Church, the fundamental maxim of the Bishops and Popes, to whom it belongs to decide upon it, is, not to consult their own private opinion or interpretation of Scripture, but to inquire what is and ever has been the doctrine of the Church concerning it. Hence, their cry is, and ever has been, on such occasions, as well in council as out of it: 'So we have received; so the universal Church believes; let there be no new doctrine; none but what has been delivered down to us by tradition.' The tradition of which we now treat, is not a local, but a universal tradition, as widely spread as the Catholic Church itself, and being found everywhere the same."—(M., p. 97.)

"The Catholic or universal doctrine," writes St. Vincent of Lerins "is that which remains the same through all ages, and will continue so till the end of the world. He is a true Catholic who firmly adheres to the faith which he knows the Catholic Church has universally taught from the days of old."

The same father briefly and accurately defines the Catholic doctrine to be that which has been believed "semper et ubique et ab omnibus."—(M., p. 179.)

"It is a fundamental maxim never to admit of any tenet but such as is believed by all the Bishops, and was believed by all their predecessors, up to the Apostles themselves."—(M., p. 108.)

"The ancient, general, and constant persuasion of all Christians, on a matter of public polity and daily practice, must be held

sacred, according to the celebrated axiom of Vincent of Lerins, which is consonant with common sense." *Quod semper, &c.* Kenrick on the Primacy.—p. 18.

Lastly—St. Paul in his Epistle to the Galatians, says: "But though we, or an angel from Heaven, preach a gospel to you besides that which we have preached to you, let him be accursed." Gal. i. verse 8.

The above is sufficient to show that true Catholics are bound to reject every new doctrine, no matter how high may be the authority which propounds it. And the test of a new doctrine is so simple that any one can determine the point.

1st. It must have been believed *always*.
2nd. It must have been believed *everywhere*.
3rd. It must have been believed *by all*.

Can, then, these three qualifications be predicated of the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Pope alone?

I answer emphatically *No*; and I will now proceed to prove it.

In the first place, the first Council ever held, viz., that of Jerusalem, was presided over by St. James, who also decided the question in dispute, not St. Peter.

Now, if this doctrine of the Infallibility of St. Peter and his successors had been intended to be taught, this was the golden opportunity of establishing it; but nothing of the kind is done, as the plain narrative will clearly show. (Acts, ch. xv.)

To come now to our own times, I must say for myself that I never heard this doctrine taught till within the last two years, and I will now adduce some evidence to show that most modern English-speaking divines have distinctly repudiated the doctrine.

The Rev. Dr. Milner, a Bishop by it remembered, and one of the most learned controversialists of modern times, says in his letter on the Pope's supremacy: "In the third place, I must remind you and my other friends, that I have nothing here to do with the doctrine of the Pope's individual infallibility, (when pronouncing *ex cathedra*, as the term is), nor would you, in case you were to become a Catholic, be required to believe in any doctrines, except such as are held by the whole Catholic Church, with the Pope at its head."—(p. 300.)

Very plainly showing that he did not consider this a doctrine held by the whole Catholic Church.

He then says: "But, without entering into this or any other scholastic question, I shall content myself," &c.

His idea of scholastic opinions may be gathered in another place, where he says: "I require that Catholics should be permitted to lay down their own principles, or belief and practice, and, of course, to distinguish between their *articles of faith*, in which they must all agree, and mere *scholastic opinions*, of which every individual may judge for himself."—(p. 220.)

Milner, too, was well acquainted with all those quotations, which are now said to prove this doctrine; and yet he has not the remotest idea that such was the doctrine of the Church in his time, or he would not have described it as a mere scholastic opinion with which he had nothing to do.

In a work published with the approval of the late Archbishop Hughes of New York, the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Pope is styled a *Protestant invention*, and no article of the Catholic faith.

The work I refer to is entitled, "A Doctrinal Catechism, wherein divers points of Catholic Faith and Practice assailed by modern heretics, are sustained by an appeal to the Holy Scriptures, the testimony of the ancient fathers, and the dictates of reason, on the basis of Scheffmacher's Catechism, by the Rev. Stephen Keenan."

The original Edinburgh edition is approved of by the Vicars-Apostolic of the Eastern and Northern Districts of Scotland; and the American edition, from which I quote, by Archbishop Hughes. On page 305, I read as follows:—

"Q. Can a General Council frame new matters, or articles of faith?"

"A. No; a General Council can only explain what has been already revealed; it belongs to God alone to reveal new articles of faith."

"Q. Must not Catholics believe the Pope in himself to be infallible?"

"A. This is a Protestant invention; it is no article of the Catholic faith; no decision of his can oblige, under pain of heresy, unless it be received and enforced by the teaching body, that is, by the Bishops of the Church."

Now I maintain that it is absolutely impossible to put into language a statement more at variance with the Vatican decree on the same subject than the above.

Keenan says, "This is a Protestant invention."

The late definition says it is a "tradition derived from the commencement of the Christian faith."

Keenan says, "It is no article of the Christian faith."

The definition says, "We teach and define that it is a divinely revealed dogma."

Keenan says, "No decision of his can oblige, under pain of heresy, unless it be received and enforced by the teaching body that is, by the Bishops of the Church."

While the definition says "that such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are irreformable of themselves, and not in virtue of the consent of the Church."

Now, it must be observed that Keenan's work is not simply the utterance of a private individual. It has been circulated for the last 25 years with the approval of the Church, and is still in circulation. When a work is published with the approval of a Bishop, it is always understood amongst Catholics that it is a book which may be relied upon as containing nothing contrary to sound doctrine, and the author himself says in his preface that he "takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the eminent Catholic prelate to whom the work, for the sake of security, was submitted."

If it contained unsound doctrine on this point, why was it not placed on the Index, or at least its errors pointed out by one of the many Bishops in whose dioceses it has been circulated with Archi-episcopal approval?

Archbishop Hughes, in his "Letters on the Catholic Church," says: "If you would desire to be instructed in the fullness of Christ's revelation, if you would desire to be made partaker of the riches of His grace and of the merits of His redemption, you have only to seek admission and to become a member in the discipleship of Christ by communion with His Church. She is spread throughout the world; and you have but to apply to the nearest of her priests or bishops, to learn from him what is her doctrine. He will not, in his reply, give you his *opinion*, but he will give you the attestation of her belief as received from Christ and His Apostles, and as held during eighteen hundred years. You may consult other priests and other bishops, and on these points of revelation you will find, no doubt, no discrepancy, but all will speak with the same voice, and give you the same reply; so that, in the attestations of the individual Catholic pastor, you have the universal attestation of the whole Catholic Church; the same as if its two hundred millions of witnesses stood by, saying, 'Yes, that is the faith which we have all received, which we believe and teach.'"

When, then, we are taught by Keenan that the doctrine of the Pope's Infallibility "is a Protestant invention and no doctrine of the Catholic Church," we have the universal attestation of the whole Catholic Church—the same as if its two hundred millions of witnesses stood by, saying, "Yes, that is the faith which we have all received, which we believe and teach."

It may be well, also, to add here, that I have already collected the testimony of a large number of other approved Catholic writers—enough to form a volume—every one of whom confirms the statement of Keenan; forming a body of evidence sufficient to prove, beyond all doubt, that the doctrine of the Catholic Church has hitherto been the direct opposite of that which has been affirmed by the Vatican Council.

One of two conclusions only can be drawn: If Keenan's doctrine on the point of infallibility was false, then Catholics have in reality no greater security than Protestants against false doctrine and heresy. If his doctrine be true, then the Vatican Council has affirmed that which is false.

I have now proved, from the highest authority, that "it never was, is, or will be lawful for Catholic Christians to teach any doctrine except that which they once received," and that the test by which a new doctrine may be discovered is simply to ascertain whether it has been "believed everywhere, at all times, and by all." But I have proved that the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility has not been taught everywhere, at all times, or by all; therefore it is a new doctrine, and we are bound to reject it as false, even if it were preached to us by an angel from Heaven.

Can anything be clearer than this?

I will conclude in the words of the illustrious Dr. Newman; and would to God that his burning and almost prophetic words had been listened to while yet there was time: words that will remain unimpaired in force long after he shall have passed away—unimpaired even by his own submission (if he has submitted) to the decree which he so solemnly and forcibly deprecated.

"I assure you, my Lord (the Bishop of Birmingham, to whom the letter was addressed), some of the truest minds are driven one way and another, and do not know where to rest their feet—one day determining to give up all theology as a bad job, and reckless to believe henceforth that the Pope is impeccable; at another tempted to believe all the worst which a book like 'Janus' says; others doubting about the capacity possessed by Bishops drawn from all corners of the earth to judge what is fitting for European society, and then, again, angry with the Holy See for listening to the flattery of a clique of Jesuits, *Redemptorists* and *converts*."

"Then, again, think of the store of *Pontifical scandals* in the history of eighteen centuries, which are partly poured forth and partly are still to come."

"What Murphy inflicted upon us in one way, M. Veuillot is indirectly bringing on us in another."

"With these thoughts ever before me, I am continually asking myself whether I ought not to make my feelings public; but all I do is to pray those early doctors of the Church, whose intercession would decide the matter, to avert this calamity."

"If it is God's will that the Pope's infallibility be defined, then it is God's will to throw back 'the times and moments' of that triumph which He has destined for His kingdom, and I shall feel I have but to bow my head to His adorable, inscrutable Providence."

The calamity which Dr. Newman prayed might be averted has befallen the Church.

At the very moment it was being consummated the heavens were darkened, lightnings flashed and thunders pealed, so that for a while the proceedings had to be suspended, as if the very elements protested against the insult that was being offered to the Creator of the universe, by the attempt to invest one of his creatures with an attribute of the Deity.

On the following day war was declared between Prussia and France—with consequences familiar to all the world. The power which was the mainstay of the Papacy has been utterly humiliated—the Pope has been deprived of his temporal power—dismay and confusion reign within the Church—the future is uncertain and gloomy. Dr. Newman's prophetic forebodings have, indeed, been swiftly verified.

Yours respectfully,

A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Montreal, Aug. 12, 1871.

IRELAND.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, AUG. 10.

After an absence of three years H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has once more favored us with his presence. This time he has not been able to bring his amiable and beautiful Princess with him; but her place has been filled by the Princess Louise, while Prince Arthur and the Marquis of Lorn have also been of the Royal party. The advent of these distinguished personages has had the effect of filling the city with strangers; and many of those landlords who worship fashion by being absent from Ireland, have thought it worth while to cross the Channel also.

The Royal party arrived on Monday week from Holyhead, having crossed in the Royal yacht. Three or four iron-clad frigates were in the Bay to welcome them; and as the "Victoria and Albert" entered Kingstown Harbor, the guns of the squadron thundered forth a salute. The Royal party were met by the Lord-Lieutenant, and—after the Prince of Wales had received and replied to an address from the Town Councillors of Kingstown—they traveled to the city by special train. The route to the Vice-regal Lodge was through the principal streets, which were thronged with spectators. From the leading places of business flags were displayed; long lines of brilliant streamers spanned the streets; and as the day was really an honest summer's one—almost the first we have had—the scene was delightful. The "national" papers, and the Rev. Father Lavelle, had written against any display of enthusiasm on the part of the people. The old memories were referred to; the oft-told story of Ireland in chains was again served up; and the Marquis of Lorn was especially singled out for the "attention" of the nation, because in some book which he long ago wrote about a visit to New York, he said something or other derogatory to the Irishry of that city. But, having regard to the sedulous efforts which were made to provoke insult to the visitors, the attempt may be pronounced an utter failure. Alone or two points along the route, where the "great unwashed" gathered courage from their numbers, there was some hissing; but elsewhere the reception was cordial and warm—cheers ringing out above and drowning the cowardly sibilations of the Fenian element. The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorn were, of course, the observed of all observers, and all who saw them were loud in their commendations. She is extremely like the Prince of Wales, and has a charming expression. The face is somewhat pale, the eyes large and lustrous, the teeth regular and of the most pearly whiteness. Most people are familiar with the Marquis from the admirable photographs of his which have been published. Although in his twenty-sixth year, he looks little over twenty-one, owing to his fairness and the almost total absence of beard. His hair is of a beautiful golden color and is well thrown back from the face which is finely moulded and full of intelligence. Prince Arthur is too well known in Canada to call for more from me than the observation that he looked remarkably well, as did his brother. In the evening there were illuminations and fireworks in honor of the visit, and the day was thus brought to a happy close.

Next day the Princes visited the Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, of which the Prince of Wales is President. In the evening there was a grand banquet in the Exhibition Palace, at which the Prince of Wales presided as President of the Society. He discharged his duties as Chairman with great success—his speeches being well delivered, simple in language, sensible in sentiment and to the point. Everyone was delighted with his easy and unaffected manner; and even a "national" journal has been forced in fairness to say, that he "discharged the duties of the Chair with perfect ease, much address, and a felicity at once homely and graceful; and spoke what he had to say, if not with eloquent emphasis, with an earnestness and propriety which were highly relished by his auditory, and we are confident will be acceptable to all who may peruse his remarks." Later, there was a ball at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor having issued over a thousand invitations.

On Wednesday the Royal party visited the Show in state to inaugurate it. The assembly in the streets was almost as large as before; and in the show-yard was congregated the elite of the country. The horse-jumping for prizes occupied the attention of the Royal visitors for a time, and they then left. Subsequently there was an investiture of Lords Southwell and Powerscourt as Knights of the Order of St. Patrick, a State banquet to the Knights, and a State ball at the Castle. Thursday forenoon was occupied in visiting various public institutions, and in the evening there was a dinner and a ball at the Vice-regal Lodge. On Friday there was a grand review of the troops—six regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery—in the Phoenix Park. The day was observed as a general holiday, nearly all the shops in the city being closed. The weather was splendid, and at least one hundred thousand persons thronged into the Park. Afterwards the Prince of Wales went to the Masonic Hall, where he was installed with all due ceremony as Patron of the Order in Ireland. The spectacle was a magnificent one. His Royal Highness made a speech, in the course of which he took occasion to make allusion to the charges which have been made against Freemasonry—notably by the Pope and Cardinal Cullen, who rank it with Fenianism. The Prince said: "Brethren,—before sitting down, I wish to say a word or two on a most important subject. We masons know what the objects of the

craft are. Our objects are those of pure Christian love and charity to all men, without distinction of class or creed (hear, hear, and applause); but outside, those who do not know what we are think there is some political significance in the words, 'a secret society,' which, however, as regards Masonry, is not the case.—(Cheers.) Now, brethren, I take this opportunity of declaring—that what you know full well to be the fact—that we are no political body—(great cheering)—and that Freemasons residing not only in Ireland, but in every part of Her Majesty's Dominions, have always been true and loyal to the Crown.—(Loud and prolonged applause.) Your applause unmistakably shows me that you entirely agree in the sentiments which I have expressed."

The Royal party dined with the Marquis of Hartington (Chief Secretary for Ireland) on the same evening, and then attended the National Ball in the Exhibition Palace, 2,000 persons being present. On Saturday they drove to some of the most beautiful spots in the County of Wicklow, and so brought the week's labors to a close. Monday saw the termination of the visit. The Royal party left Dublin about one o'clock, and sailed for Holyhead soon after, receiving the respectful salutations of thousands of people who lined the streets.

The visit was throughout a great success, and served to sharpen the regret that we should see so little of the Royal features except in photographs. There was only one thing to mar the pleasant memory of it, and that was a serious riot which took place on Sunday last in the Phoenix Park. The "gallant" and "self-sacrificing" persons who manage the Fenian "Amnesty Association" determined that they should not let the opportunity slip of offering an insult to the Princes and Princess. They announced on Saturday a monster meeting to "demand" the release of the remaining Fenian prisoners. The prisoners referred to are soldiers, who were traitors to their Queen instead of upholders of her honor. The Association had made no move for many months, and that their scheme was suddenly conceived is evident from the short notice which they gave. Immediately afterwards a notice was published by the Commissioners of Public Works, stating that the meeting would not be permitted in the Park, and that the police would prevent it. A meeting had never been held in the Park before, but it was intended to bring under the very eyes of the Princes a demonstration of disloyalty, and the warning was unheeded. On Sunday when Mr. P. J. Smyth, who is the "national" representative for Westmeath, and Mr. A. M. Sullivan and his brother, the proprietors of rabid "national" weeklies, were proceeding to the meeting, the police again warned them, but ineffectually. They mounted the steps of the Wellington Monument and began the proceedings. Two police inspectors made their way up to remonstrate, but were hurled down, kicked and beaten. When they were rescued, they sent for a body of police, who attacked the people indiscriminately with their batons, smashing skulls right and left. The people reached the road and stoned the constables, and the battle was continued through the streets. Large forces of foot and mounted police soon arrived, and the wounded increased in numbers. The fighting went on fiercely, until it was found necessary to call out the military. Then the mob made its way through the city, breaking the windows of such houses as had flags displayed, and wreaking its vengeance upon any solitary policemen who fell into their hands. The hospitals were besieged by wounded for several hours. At one there were 80 persons with wounds of various kinds, and it is understood that about 170 in all were injured. Mr. Smyth was knocked down and severely beaten, while one of the Messrs. Sullivan had his skull fractured. The exasperation against the police is intense, and many who condemned the meeting think that the constables behaved with unnecessary harshness. A large number of persons were fined on Monday. The scene was altogether most unfortunate. The professed purpose of the meeting was a mere pretence. The real object was to insult the members of the Royal Family, and this has withheld the sympathy from the sufferers to which, under different circumstances, they would be entitled.

ARGENTEUIL RANGERS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—As your paper is the vehicle of thought expressed very freely about the usage of the 11th Battalion Argenteuil Rangers while in camp at Laprairie, with reference to deficiency and bad quality of rations, I beg to say that I have the authority of several of the officers to give an emphatic denial to such calumnies. With regard to bread, each man was served daily with a pound and a half of the very best quality; instead of being "in marching order," as stated in your paper. The only single instance of complaint about the beef was on one occasion when it was served at six in the morning as usual. The cook had allowed it to be exposed to the sun for a few hours before cooking. All the rest of the rations were in full quantity and of excellent quality, except that on one single occasion the tea was inferior. Your correspondent of the 11th seems anxious about the qualifications of the Quarter-master of the Argenteuil Rangers. I beg to say, on the authority of several of the officers, that he was a most efficient Quarter-master, and that there was not a single complaint against him while in camp. Instead of complaints from the Argenteuil Rangers about short rations, they received little extras, supplied by Lieut.-Col. Abbott, their commanding officer, considerably adding to their comfort while in camp.

CORRESPONDENT.

Argenteuil, Aug. 14, 1871.

Cotemporary Press.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

(From the *Montreal Times*.)

It has been suggested as the best course to adopt in constructing the proposed Canada Pacific Railway, that no attempt should be made at the outset to build a line on the north side of Lake Superior, but that operations should be commenced at Fort Garry, proceeding westward with the work till the Pacific is reached. We know not what the policy of the Dominion Government may be, but this plan is certainly worthy of serious consideration. It meets certain contingencies and removes peculiar obstacles, which, although they do not perhaps involve the fate of the project, have an important bearing on its success. One of these is, that unless Manitoba and the adjacent territory are filled up by loyal immigration from Canada, or under the auspices of this country, they will gradually pass into the hands of a class of settlers from the United States, which it is most undesirable to have in too large proportions. Then the level character of the country renders railway building a comparatively easy task, admitting of more rapid progress, and involving a much less difficult financial problem. A road through the fertile country extending toward the Rocky Mountains would at once create for itself a large traffic, giving tangible returns for the money expended, and fortifying public confidence, without which the undertaking would be impossible of accomplishment. With the work in the hands of an enterprising private company, with the necessary means, skill, and experience, which we hope may be found to take hold of the enterprise, and a favorable commencement made, the difficulties would gradually disappear. To some extent the line would become self-sustaining, so that the demands on the Dominion Treasury for aid by way of subsidy, would be proportionately light. We are of course assuming that the aid of Great Britain will not be extended, although we have the best grounds for asking and expecting such aid. But even were the Imperial Government to come forward with the entire cash subsidy necessary to induce a company to undertake the line, still Fort Garry would be the best point to begin at.

It would be necessary to the complete success of this plan that suitable arrangements should be made with the Northern Pacific Railway Company, who, it is well known, have a line in rapid course of construction from St. Paul to Pembina. By extending this line the short distance between the latter place and Fort Garry, railway communication would be secured to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, giving a complete railway and steamboat route from all points to Manitoba. This would be a great boon, and would for a time serve the commercial interests of the new Province well. It would place Manitoba in as favorable a position for trade and traffic with the outside world as Ontario was twenty years ago, or before the building of the Grand Trunk Railway.

It is suggested, however, that a through line of railway from Toronto to Fort Garry may be readily obtained at a fraction of the expense necessary to be incurred in attempting a line wholly on Canadian territory. Those who profess to be cognizant of the view and aims of the Northern Pacific Company, assert that it is only requisite to assure to that Company a connection at the Sault with the railway system of Canada, to induce them to extend their line along the south shore of Lake Superior to the Straits. Assuming the Northern Pacific Company to be substantially organized, and to have the means to carry forward their undertaking, their little room to doubt their willingness to fall in with an arrangement of the kind. They are attempting to build a transcontinental line, without any proper eastern outlet except through Canada, unless obtained at a sacrifice of distance; a sacrifice which, in the face of present and prospective competition, no company could afford to make.

A line from the Sault to connect with the Northern of Canada at Muskoka would supply the "missing link," and on the completion of the western section of our Pacific line would give us an available all-rail route from ocean to ocean, at the smallest possible immediate outlay.

A charter was granted last session to the Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company for the building of a line which would make the necessary connection with the Sault; so that its prosecution once decided upon, no legal delay need be encountered in making a commencement. It would serve as a part of the ultimate Pacific line, and hence labor or money expended on it would not be lost in any view of the case.

We have no doubt that business men generally would favor a plan that seems so well calculated to reach the end in view—railway communication across the whole of British America—in the shortest time, and at the minimum of expenditure. Transit through American territory would not altogether answer the political objects of the railway, and hence the section to the north of Lake Superior might have to be constructed; but the immediate end, both political and commercial, would be gained; and that without any important sacrifice—a circumstance which seems to mark out the policy above hinted at as wise and worthy of adoption.

OUR COREAN ELEPHANT.

As all cool-headed people supposed from the first, our war elephant in the Corea has proved to be exceedingly unmanageable. It is so easy to get into difficulty, and so hard to get creditably out of it, that vainglorious writers chose the first and were wilfully blind to the second, so sure to come. But it has come, and we have on our hands a war in Corea which is a more fatal gift than any Siamese elephantine present, which oppresses with its magnificence and impoverishes with its cost of keep. To be sure, we are just now out of the difficulty so far as actual hostilities are concerned, the American fleet having returned to China after the resultless conclusion of the second battle. It was vain for Minister Low to protest that his mission was peaceful; the Coreans had expressly declared that a survey of the River, or any reconnoitring with

bouts, was virtually opening hostile operations. But the expedition persevered, and, after fighting two battles, we have reached no other conclusion than this: The war must be long and expensive, and we cannot be sure that even an utter devastation of the country will make the Coreans more willing to treat shipwrecked mariners with humanity or to trade with foreigners hereafter. If our fleet had killed every Korean soldier and had left the region of the Salee a howling wilderness, we should be no nearer the solution of the difficulty than before. Those fatalistic Orientals have less regard for human life—their own or others—than the beasts that perish. A few score thousand people, more or less, killed or captured, is of less account to the Korean Government than a similar disaster to the shoals of fish which crowd their coasts. The average Oriental submits to the bowstring, or rips up his own bowels, with absolute composure. Admiral Rogers may have thought he had propounded a touching query when he asked what should be done with a great crowd of Korean prisoners which he had captured; but the contemptuous reply, that he might do what he liked with them, was just what the authorities of a people lavish of human life were sure to give. Since, then, it is found impossible to subdue Corea with the fleet now in the Eastern Pacific, and as we have not determined just how many Coreans must be killed to compensate for the loss of the "Gen. Sherman" and the refusal of the barbarians to buy our prayer-books and jack-knives, there remained nothing but to return to Che-foo; and to Che-foo we have, accordingly, returned.

Shall we go on? To retreat now, it is said, would be a moral defeat. Already the Anglo-Chinese journals—those ardent disciples of bombshell and gunboat diplomacy—are denouncing the withdrawal to China as calculated to convince the Coreans of their own impregnability; and it is complained that the exasperated barbarians have kidnapped two Englishmen and a German, and have carried them off into the interior, trussed to a bamboo, like their own harmless gingsals. Not to go on feeding our elephant is to be at his mercy hereafter; the state of our castaways will be worse than before we began. But to go on is to organize a great expedition, invade the kingdom, devastate the country, and reduce the millions of population to thousands. *Am. Paper.*

THE TYNE BOAT CREWS.

A test of the respective merits of the Renforth and Winship crews took place about six weeks ago, at a regatta at Newcastle on Tyne, and as these crews are to compete at the forthcoming regatta at Halifax, N. S., the following graphic description by the *Newcastle Chronicle* will be read with interest:—

When the two fours arrived at their stations, the tide was just upon the turn, but was not actually flowing down. Amid most painful excitement, the two crews took up their positions at the moored boats at 2:56 o'clock, the champion four having the north or inside berth, while Winship's crew lay at the south side station. When the signal of the starter was given, Renforth's crew were the most prepared for it, and got the first cut at the water, which sent their boat at once to the front. Although they rowed very unsteadily at the onset, and raised a lot of spray from their oars, they brought great power to bear upon the craft in which they were seated, and in the first fifty yards took a lead of half a length. The supporters of the favorites were now in ecstasies, and many were the exclamations that the race was about to be a perfect runaway. This belief, however, was a complete mistake, for Winship, having now steadied his men wonderfully, with a brilliant spurt changed the aspect of affairs, by dashing up level with the champion's four. In the next hundred yards both crews settled down earnestly to racing, and, encouraged on by the shouts and cheers of their enthusiastic partisans, every nerve was strained and every muscle extended to bear upon the question of the lead. Two hundred yards from the start, however, Winship's crew rowing a quicker, lighter and more elastic stroke, shot the nose of their boat in advance of that of the champion's four. It was now the turn of the Taylor party to chuckle over the prospect, and they had every reason to do so, for Winship's crew, continuing at their work with unabated vigor, increased their command to half a length as they rowed to the Paradise Brick-works. At the west end of the Quay, opposite this manufactory, the non-favorites, with a fine dash of speed, and pulling as regularly as clock work, improved their position by half a length; and continuing well on in the stream, steered an admirably straight course. By this time the champion's crew had settled to the work before them with a fine steady swing, and with a grand spurt reduced the lead of the light weights to half a length. A tremendous struggle ensued for supremacy past Paradise Quay and along the fine stretch of water from that point to Robinson's Brick-works, where Winship's crew having effectively replied to the efforts of the champion and his supporters, led by three-quarters of a length. Renforth, however, put his men to it again, and in the next few strokes decreased the gap to half a length. A little above the brick-works last mentioned, Winship's crew came out more into mid-stream, and now commenced to steer an indifferent course compared with that of Renforth's four, who went as straight as an arrow, and kept rowing on with tremendous resolution. A little above Benwell Ferry-boat Landing, and approaching the bend of the river, the champion called upon his crew for an extra effort, and the response being readily given by every man in the boat, they at once shot up alongside of Winship's four. For a few paces further on they took stroke and stroke together, but Renforth's men then dashed half a length to the front with lightning speed. Putting on tremendous power, and rowing in grand form, they steadily drew away, and in the next fifty yards improved their advantage to three-quarters of a length. Winship's four in the next eighty yards sprinted gamely; but the champion's crew still continued in possession of their lead of three-quarters of a length, and a finer sight was never seen. The champion was now tearing at his work as no other man can do,

and at the east end of the inclosure his crew led by a length, the boat travelling much steadier than that occupied by Winship's crew, which now began to rock, and it was palpable that Martin, who had been in difficulties from the ferry-boat landing, was thoroughly beaten. In spite of this state of affairs, however, Winship's crew made another grand effort half way up the inclosed ground. Renforth's four, however, responded with a still finer effort, and rapidly increased the advantage to a length and a half. Winship's four were not to be shaken off, and setting down to another spurt opposite Gibson's boats, unmistakably showed that so far as they were concerned, they did not believe the race was over yet. Renforth, however, held a very different impression, and rowing with one hand, held up the other. Bright followed suit, and at the finish the champion's crew won easily by a length and a half, amid the cheers of the spectators. Time—7 minutes.

BATTLE FOR THE SABBATH IN CINCINNATI.

A question of great importance has been agitating the citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio,—the question being no less than the preservation of the sanctity of the Sabbath. The Sabbath laws there have hitherto been but feebly enforced, and an attempt was recently made by the Mayor to secure at least some outward respect to them by closing the front doors of the liquor-shops on Sunday. Meetings of the German societies, twenty-nine in number, and representing 7,000 members, were at once held. The matter was discussed by them on several evenings, and at last a series of resolutions was adopted, in which they denounced all laws which make a distinction between Sundays and other days, as opposed to religious liberty, and as unconstitutional. This action aroused the friends of the Sabbath laws, and a great meeting was held by them July 31st. The *Cincinnati Gazette* speaks of it as follows:—

"Pike's Opera house was filled last night from stage to gallery, through all the aisles and lobbies, by the meeting to oppose the movement to repeal the laws forbidding common labor on Sunday, and it was estimated by the door-keeper that fully 2,000 turned away, unable to find standing room. It was a demonstration such as is rarely called out by a public question at any season, and was particularly remarkable at this time of the year. To fully understand the lesson, we should bear in mind the manner in which this issue has been raised. We have laws forbidding common labor on Sunday, works of charity and necessity excepted, and which are so careful of consciences and of the interests affected by consciences, that they make an exception of those Israelites that observe the Mosaic Sabbath. The Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of these laws on purely secular grounds, as a municipal or police regulation, and there has been no attempt at any unreasonable execution of them.

"A class of German-Americans, whose numbers thus far have not been greater than that of those immediately interested in the selling of beer, organized a political movement to demand the repeal of these laws. They made their organization and proclaimed their determination to put every candidate for the Legislature and the City Council to the question, and to vote against any who would not pledge himself to advocate the repeal of these laws. This issue was presented in a shape the most offensive to the great body of American citizens. It proclaimed a warfare upon religious sentiment. It proposed to break down laws which are generally believed necessary to secure the sons of toil a seventh day of rest. And it assumed a tone of German dictation which would naturally arouse a feeling that had before been much pricked by the results of the policy of both American and German demagogues in treating the Germans as a distinct element, and in bartering with their assumed leaders for their support. The evidences already show that the movement to repeal the Sunday laws is a failure. It has aroused a strong opposition among the German-Americans, which has shown that a large class of them do not regard beer as the chief end of a German."—*New York Observer.*

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

(From *Montreal Herald*.)

Mr. Donald A. Smith, who has for some time held the post of Acting-Governor, has been formally installed as Chief Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Co. Chief Commissioner Smith arrived in town yesterday, and was met by a number of the chief factors of the Company, and we understand that those gentlemen expressed themselves satisfied with the terms proposed for their acceptance, in order to close the business under the old deed poll. By the old constitution, the business was conducted as a close service, all the chief factors and chief traders being drawn exclusively from the juniors, these appointments being necessarily given, according to the deed, in the order of seniority. Of the proprietors engaged in the active work of the company there were two grades,—chief factors and chief traders—who were distinguished as commissioned officers, whose ranks were recruited from the juniors, who were simply clerks, receiving no remuneration beyond their salaries. The income of the chief factors and traders was derived from the share of the profits,—four-tenths,—which was set aside for them, and which was again divided into eighty-five shares, two of these going to each chief factor and one to each chief trader. In event of retirement, one-half of these allowances was paid to each officer for a limited number of years, under the name of a retired interest, which was strictly defined and provided for in the deed poll. It is necessary to give these particulars to understand the arrangement that has been come to, which has been under negotiation for some time. The terms were, substantially, given in the reports of the late meetings of the Hudson Bay Company. By this arrangement all the claims due under the old deed have been commuted on the payment of £107,000 stg., and certain advantages accruing up till June, 1872, when the new deed poll will come into effect. At that time there will be some material changes in the character of the Company's operations. It will still retain the fur trading,

its principal business for so many years, but will become in addition a general trading corporation, and its large capital should enable it to carry on mercantile pursuits to great advantage. As a class the officers of the Company have been active and efficient, but among so many there were necessarily a proportion who were neither one nor other, and whom under the old terms it was almost impossible to get rid of, certainly not without a great amount of trouble. All claims being now commuted, a selection of the most capable men can be made from those now in the service, and whilst the system of promotion by seniority will not be altogether abrogated, liberty is left to introduce men of the best business talents who can be secured. There can be no doubt that if this is done in a purely business manner, and not from political considerations, the effect upon those who find that their promotion depends on their efficiency, will probably be of a salutary kind. Under the new rules there are to be five, instead of two, classes entitled to share in the profits of the Company. The amount,—four-tenths of the profits,—will not be increased, but it will be divided into a hundred instead of eighty-five shares, for distribution among the new commissioned officers. These are to be thus classed: Inspecting chief factors, chief factors, factors, chief traders, and junior chief, the apportionment varying with the rank. In the more energetic prosecution of the work of the Company, as a trading corporation, it is announced that part of their policy will be the encouragement of immigration and the settlement of their lands with the best class of men whom they can influence, and to whom liberal terms are to be offered. If this work is entered upon heartily and energetically the Hudson Co. is in a position to add immensely to the population a hardy and industrious race, from which it has already drawn so many of its best officers and men. Under the transfer large tracts of land have been acquired by the Company which it would seem to be for its interest to settle with those who would become consumers of its merchandise, and who in return would give increased value to the land and raise produce for return trade. It is also stated that the Company is disposed to act liberally in railway matters as well as in regard to opening up other means of communication. This indeed is a necessity for a company possessing a large capital, which can only be rendered profitable by its judicious management. The position of the Company with a staff of men acquainted with the country and its wants, with store houses and suitable equipments placed on every advantageous point in the territory, and with a large capital, is such as to give promise of a much greater degree of prosperity than it had in its best days under the old system. Nothing but great mismanagement can prevent this, and the character of the officers in this country gives no reason to dread such a contingency.

VANDERBILT IN PRISON.

(From *N. Y. Witness*, 18th.)

At 10 o'clock this morning the President, Superintendent and engineer of the Staten Island Ferry Company answered their warrants, and presented themselves at the Coroner's office. Mr. George Law offered to bail Mr. Braisted, and bonds were made out and signed. When Coroner Keenan arrived he refused to accept bail, as the District Attorney had so advised him.

Mr. Brown, the counsel of the company, had an interview with the Coroner and the District Attorney, but could not get them to change their minds. So at eleven o'clock Captain Uhlman said he must do his duty, and take the gentlemen to the Tombs.

Captain Vanderbilt said he was ready to go. Messrs. Braisted and Robinson did not say a word. Without any further conversation, Captain Uhlman took his prisoners through the City Hall Park and walked with them to the Tombs.

On arriving at the prison, they entered at the usual criminal entrance, and passed through the yard to the male prison. Here Captain Vanderbilt gave his name, and was escorted to cell No. 53 in the second tier.

He silently ascended the iron stair-case, entered the cell, and seemed ready to faint. He did not complain nor say a word to any one on his arrest; he took it all calmly, and, when alone in the cell, walked up and down impatiently.

The door was locked, and he was in prison in a felon's cell. Messrs. Braisted and Robinson were each supplied with separate cells. Mr. Braisted was very low spirited and seemed ready to fall. Robinson cried very much.

(From *N. Y. Tribune*, Aug. 18.)

It is a wholesome and inspiring sight. We do not mean to prejudice his case; but we do heartily rejoice that at last the officers of our great transportation companies are to be taught their personal responsibility for the lives they imperil or sacrifice. Jacob Vanderbilt in the Tombs means for once a determination to find somebody responsible for the death of ninety-five people, whose shocking fate it is sheer folly to call an accident—means a new sense among steamboat owners and railroad Presidents of the nature of their obligation to the public—means greater safety hereafter to every passenger on every boat and in every car. New York has witnessed no more reassuring spectacle in a generation.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS IN ENGLAND.

Before the break-up of the Wimbledon camp the Canadians entertained a party of friends. Captain McLeneghan, who presided, said:—"Having, we are sorry to say, but imperfectly discharged the duty imposed upon us by the people of the Province of Ontario, in representing at Wimbledon in 1871 the militia force of our country, and now about to separate, perhaps never to meet again, we take the present opportunity of saying a few words collectively in respect to our mission and our experiences. We leave to others to pronounce on the results attending our mission, and to those who may follow us in future years to improve on our imperfect doings, and we proceed to speak of what affords us by far the highest gratification, namely, our reception by the people of England. Our landing at Liverpool was followed by a recognition of the heartiest character. Every section of the

local force vied with each other in generous hospitalities; and the staff officers resident in that great city, moved by our esteemed friend Major Bousfield, accorded a reception marked by a warmth of fellowship never to be forgotten. The free use of the magnificent ranges at Hightown, the occupation for so long a time of the private quarters of Dr. Parsons, and the prodigal outpouring of free ammunition by the Liverpool Irish, the 1st and 5th Lancashire, and the other corps in that neighborhood, were indications of a spirit truly British, tokens of affectionate consideration as welcome as the recollection of the occasion and the parties will be lasting. At the camp at Wimbledon, fortunately for us, a very sincere and valuable friend was found in Sir Peter Tait. The hospitalities of the camp have been extended, through the distinguished nobleman who so ably discharges the duties of president of the National Rifle Association, Earl Ducie, and by his amiable and accomplished Countess, in a degree that tells in no ambiguous manner that the people of Canada have a large share in the pulsations of the great heart of the English nation. We have to acknowledge the marked attentions of the very efficient staff of the National Rifle Association, and we cannot refrain from expressing our great astonishment that an affair so gigantic and so complex has been closed without a single misadventure, and to the satisfaction of all. On looking back to the inception of the movement producing a Canadian representation at Wimbledon—after dwelling, as many of us can, on the difficulties that required to be met and overcome, and taking every circumstance into account, we feel that to our captain, Lieut.-Colonel Skinner, is due the gratitude of the people of Ontario, and it will be ever our duty to connect him with the recollections of this the first visit of the volunteers of Canada to England. Asking with reverence from the Giver of all good a merciful protection to our nation, to our Queen, and the royal family, and his sustaining power for the institutions of the empire, that its glory and power may be continued, we again desire to thank our kind friends for their unmerited attentions; and in fulness of heart bid each other safe return to loved ones at home, hopeful that in the dispensation of Providence we may again meet to renew the strong unclouded friendship called up by this meeting."

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.—On the 28th ult. the Rev. Dr. King, previous to his departure from Halifax for England, was waited upon by some of his friends, who, on behalf of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, presented him with a purse containing sixty sovereigns, accompanied with a farewell address.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Halifax, held on the 11th inst., Mr. Hugh A. Robertson was ordained a missionary to the South Sea Islands. The proceedings on the occasion were of a most interesting character.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.—The new W. M. Church in Manchester was opened for divine worship on the 30th ult. The opening services were preached by the Rev. W. S. Blackstock and Rev. James Graham. On Monday evening, a most successful tea-meeting was held, at which the church, which cost \$1,000, was declared to be free from debt.—The members of the church in Ridgeway have determined to erect a memorial church in that place to the memory of the volunteers who fell on Limestone Ridge in the engagement with the Fenians. The contract has been let for \$2,700, and the building is to be completed by the first of December next.—The Rama Indian Bazaar, which was held on the 1st inst., was a complete success. Indian work of all descriptions was for sale, and the proceeds of the bazaar, amounting to \$126, is to be expended on the church and parsonage.—On the occasion of the Rev. G. R. Sanderson leaving Belleville for another circuit, he was presented with a farewell address accompanied with a purse of \$160.—Previous to the removal of the Rev. J. C. Wilmot from the Cainsville Circuit, the friends on that charge, besides making up a small deficiency in his salary, presented him with a donation of \$50.—On Sunday last the 13th instant, the congregation of the W. M. Church at Pembroke was agreeably surprised by the appearance on the Communion table of a beautiful Sacramental service in silver plate, which was presented to the church by Peter White, sen., Esq. The Official Board at its meeting next day passed a resolution expressing the gratitude of the congregation to the donor for this unexpected gift.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—The church in Chatham has had a revival.—At a farewell social given to the Rev. Wm. Newton on his departure from the Canadoc Mission, he was presented with a purse of \$36 by his congregation.—The opening of a new church in the village of Linwood took place on the 30th ult., and on the 31st a most successful tea-meeting was held. The total cost of the church was \$600,—\$500 of which was raised by subscription, and the balance by the collections and tea-meeting, leaving the church free from debt.—The Church in Zion has lately had a revival, and, besides the increase in membership, it has also prospered in its temporal affairs, having been able to erect a driving shed at a cost of \$150.—The Rev. J. Edgar, on his departure from the Scarborough Circuit, was presented with a farewell address and a purse of money by his friends, and on his arrival at his new station, at Yorkville, he received a warm welcome.

BAPTIST.—The Rev. E. Ramboth, who has been visiting the Upper Ottawa Mission, has given a most encouraging report of the condition of the churches in that district.—The Rev. A. Stewart, Superintendent of the Grand River Indian Mission, has baptized ten converts during the past few months.—A few days ago several friends connected with the church in Paris, met at the house of Mr. Stephen Dodson, who for some time has been acting as organist and leader of singing, and presented him with a purse of money on behalf of the congregation.—The churches in Hartford and Woodsee have had additions to their membership by profession.—The total amount received up to the 12th inst. for the purchase of a printing press for India amounts to about \$48.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE MEETING AT POINT ST. CHARLES—FIRST DAY—THURSDAY.

At 9 o'clock this morning, the meeting was opened by Mrs. Worsley firing the first shot, making a bulls-eye at the 200 yards range. The number of volunteers present was about 150; the majority of whom belonged to the frontier battalions—the 50th Huntingdon Borderers, 51st Hemmingford Rangers, 52nd Bedford, and the 60th Missisquoi Battalions were well represented; also the Rifle and Artillery Battalions of the Grand Trunk Brigade. The Montreal corps were very feebly represented.

THE SHOOTING.

The first or opening competition was open to all members of the Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated associations. There were twenty prizes in the aggregate amounting to \$175. The shooting was with the Snider Government rifle, seven rounds at 200 yards. In this match there were ninety-two entries. The firing squads were composed of twelve men each.

The following are the names and scores of the successful competitors, viz:—

Mr S S Martin, Waterloo, 23 points, \$30; Sgt-Major Saucier, 18th batt, 23, \$25; Pte Nicols, 51st batt, 23, \$20; Mr W. Barr, Ottawa, 23, \$15; Ensign Wright, 60th batt, and Pte Rodger, Brockville, tied at 23, for \$15 and \$10; Major Worsley, Pte Jackson, and Sgt Crean of Grand Trunk Brigade, and Sgt Doudiet, 43rd batt, tied at 22 and each get a \$5 prize; Sgt Hawley, 60th, Capt Johnson, 51st, Col-Sgt Kelly, Co Rifles, Private Campbell, Victoria Rifles, Mr Bell, Ottawa, Privates Gordon, 51st, Goodhue, 54th, Munday, GTR, and Cox, 5th Royals, and Sgt Baxter, 8th batt, each scored 22 and got each a \$5 prize.

SECOND DAY.

The competitors who mustered at Point St. Charles to-day were more numerous than yesterday.

THE SHOOTING.

2nd competition.—The Brydges Challenge Cup and Snider Championship Match. Open to all bona fide volunteers (past and present) in the Province of Quebec, and to officers and men of Her Majesty's service stationed in the Province, ex-officers or men who have served for a period of not less than 3 consecutive years to count as past volunteers. 1st Prize Colonel Brydges' Cup, value \$150, the Medal of the N. R. A., value \$25 and \$35, with other nineteen prizes, amounting to \$215, making the aggregate prizes \$425. The Brydges Cup to be won twice in five years, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming the property of the winner; if not won in five years to be competed for by the five winners. Snider Rifle, Gov. Issue, Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range five. The forty highest in this competition to compete at 600 yards; 7 shots each for three Prizes, viz, 1st Prize \$80, 2nd Prize \$50, 3rd Prize \$20.—There were 120 entries for this competition, and the firing, which commenced yesterday, was concluded before eleven o'clock this forenoon. The following is the result of the shooting, and the names and scores of the successful competitors:—

Mr Thomas, 54th Richmond Batt, scored 50 points, and won the Brydges' Cup, with \$35. Major Worsley, G T R, 49, \$40; Capt Wade, G T R, 47, \$30; Sgt Vaughan, 60th, 46, \$25; Ensign Wright, 60th, 46, \$20; Capt Morgan, 5th, Ensign Andrews, 3rd, Capt Wall, G T R, 46 each, and Pte Gough, G T R, 45, and Pte Miner, 52nd, 44, \$10 each. The following got 35 prizes: Pte Gordon, 51st, Corp Clelland, 51st, and Capt Shortliff, 58th, 44 each; Pte Matthews, 3rd, Sgt Turnbull, G T R, Sgt Ferguson, 8th Batt, 43 each, and Ensign Triley, G T R, Sgt Wilson, P W R, Pte Ferguson, G T R, and Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, B M, 42 each.

The Maiden Stakes were fired for to-day, and the following took the leading prizes:—Private Gayton, 3rd Battalion, 18; Sergeant Fenwick, G. T. R., 17; Private Mathewson, 3rd Battalion, 17; Private Costigan, 3rd Battalion 17.

THE LUNCHEON.

About one o'clock this afternoon, in the spacious marquee of the President, Colonel Brydges, were assembled about one hundred invited gentlemen, many of them officers of the militia, also a number of distinguished citizens. The luncheon was of the most sumptuous and recherche character.

Colonel Brydges presided, and on his right were Sir George E. Cartier and Hon. James Ferrier; on his left, Hon. Colonel Gray, Dominion Arbitrator, and the Hon. L H Holton, M. P. There were also amongst the invited guests, Col. Lord Aylmer, Col. McPherson, D M G, Col Osborne Smith, D M G, C M G, and others.

After the substantial of the luncheon had been disposed of, the proposing of toasts commenced shortly after 2 o'clock.

Col. Brydges, in an appropriate manner, proposed "the Queen," and afterwards "His Excellency the Governor-General," which were duly honored—the band of the G. T. Brigade playing the National Anthem.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the Minister of Militia—Sir Geo. E. Cartier—

Sir Geo. E. Cartier, in rising to reply, was loudly applauded, and expressed pleasure at the way his health had been toasted. He complimented their host, Col. Brydges, and then proceeded to speak of the administration of the Militia. He said when the question of the formation of the Ministry of the New Dominion was being arranged, he asked Sir John A. Macdonald to be allowed to select the office of Minister of Militia; he asked it as a leader of the Government. The office of Minister of Militia is somewhat like one of the learned professions: the holder of it might not be successful at first, but by perseverance his efforts could not fail to be attended with success. He was fully aware of the difficulties that beset the office, and the unpopularity of the measures to be introduced to make the Militia an efficient force. The results of the past three years' experience, however, show that the Militia organization has been found to work very fairly; and, aided by the enthusiasm of the people of the Dominion who, he believed, from military spirit of the people, render the ballot unnecessary, and he thought that at the close of the month of October next it would be found

that the Volunteer Militiamen will be largely re-enrolled. He trusted mainly to the patriotic spirit of the men of the Dominion, and instanced the assembling at the camps at Niagara, Laprairie and Point Lévis, where the Militia turned out largely in excess of the numbers calculated upon. He spoke in complimentary terms of the great success of Rifle Tournaments of the Dominion, especially of the present one. He stated that they had had a great deal of law about the Militia, but they mainly wanted money, and if Parliament would only vote the necessary supplies, and his friend the Hon. Mr. Holton did not draw too tightly the purse strings, next year will see the Militia camps on a larger and more complete scale. He concluded his remarks amid great applause.

Other toasts were also given, and the band playing the National Anthem concluded the entertainment, which was a very pleasant affair.

THE SHOOTING.

3rd. Competition.—The following are the results of the shooting for the Maiden Stakes—Open only to members who have never won a prize at any Rifle meeting in Canada. (Company and Regimental Matches not included.) In all, 15 prizes, amounting to \$132.50. Snider Rifle, Gov. Issue, five rounds at the 500 yards range.—The first prize was won by Pte. Gayton, 3rd Batt, 18 points, \$25; Sgt. Fenwick, G. T. R., 17 points, \$20; Pte. Mathewson, 3rd Batt, 17 points, \$15; Pte. Costigan, 3rd Batt, 17 points, \$12.50; Sgt. Curtis, G. T. R., 16 points, \$10, and the following received each a \$5 prize, viz:—Sgt. Blackburn, G. T. R., 16; Corp. McLaughlin, G. T. R., 16; Ensign Bush, 60th Batt, 15; Pte. Mettmore, G. T. R., 15; Sgt. Conway, P. W. R., 15; Sgt. Cottingham, 51st Batt, 15; Corp. Morcam, G. T. R., 15; Ensign Thorburn, 54th Batt, 15; Pte. Morrison, P. W. R., 14; and Mr. Ellis, Ingersoll, 14.

4th Competition.—Prince Arthur Stakes, was closed yesterday. We have not yet received the corrected scores, but will this afternoon.

5th Competition.—The Battalion Match, to be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers and men of any volunteer regiment in the Province of Quebec, affiliated with the P. of Q. R. A. First Prize, Dominion Provincial Cup, value \$300. Said Cup to be won twice in three years previous to becoming the property of any battalion. Second Prize, \$40; third Prize, \$20; highest individual score, \$20; 2nd, \$10. Snider rifles, Government issue. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. No. of rounds at each range, seven; entrance \$2.50. No one can compete in this match unless six months a member of the corps he represents, and resident of this Province for past six months at least. The names and scores of the competing battalions are as follows:—

8th Batt. Quebec (winners of Cup): Sgt. Ferguson, 46; Sgt. Baxter, 44; Sgt. Hallows, 41; Capt. Morgan, 38, and Sgt. Hawkins, 32, making a total of 201, being an average less than centres.

2nd Battalion, G.T.R.—Sergeant Ferguson, 43; Sergeant Turnbull, 37; Private Wade, 36; Ensign Triley, 41; and Capt. Wall, 32—total, 189.

54th Battalion, Richmond.—Sgt. Shaw, 45; Private Shaw, 41; Quartermaster Thomas, 39; Captain McKenzie, 31; and Ensign Aylmer, 31—total, 187.

51st Battalion, Hemmingford.—Private Clayland, 49; Captain Saunders, 44; Private Gordon, 39; Private Owey, 29; and Private Nicols, 26—total, 178.

The total scores of the remaining Battalions were—1st, or Prince of Wales, 173; 5th Royals, 174; Three Rivers Battalion, 172; 1st Battalion G.T. Rifles, 162; 1st Brigade G.T.A., 161; 60th Battalion Missisquoi, 161; Montreal G.A., 157; 50th Battalion, Huntingdon, 151; 3rd Battalion Victorias, 146; and 6th Battalion, Hochelagas, 72.

The highest individual score of all the competing battalions was that of Private Clayland, 51st Batt., who made 49, and Sgt. Ferguson, of the winning battalion, 8th Quebec, made the second highest score, 46, out of a possible 56. They get prizes of \$20 and \$10 respectively.

THE VICTORS.

The shooting was over shortly after 5 o'clock, and about half an hour afterwards the result was made known, and the Quebec Battalion were declared the winners of the Dominion Cup, which was won last year by the G. T. Rifles. The cup, a magnificent piece of plate, was then handed over to the victors, who, headed by the Grand Trunk band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," marched off the grounds, and the day's proceedings were brought to a close.

PRIZE MEETING—THIRD DAY.

Yesterday the shooting at Point St. Charles was continued. The weather was fine, but the firing was not very good.

4th Competition.—The following are the scores in the

"PRINCE ARTHUR STAKES,"

the shooting for which closed on Wednesday.—Open to all members as in Competition 1.—1st prize, \$30; 2nd do, \$25; 3rd do, \$20; 4th do, \$15; 5th do, \$10; 10 prizes of \$5, \$50; in all, 15 prizes, \$150.—No 1, Corp Harden, G T R, 25 points, \$30; 2, Corp Gagnon, Three Rivers, 25, * \$25; 3, Gunner Morrison, GAA, Ottawa, 25, * \$20; 4, S M Saucier, 8th Batt, 25, * \$10; 5, Pte J Hilton, 5th Batt, 24, \$5; 6, Sgt Ferguson, G T R, 24, \$5; 7, Col-Sgt Kelly, 60th Rifles, 24, \$5; 8, Sgt Ferguson, 8th Batt, 24, \$5; 9, Lt Bush, 60th Rifles, 24, \$5; 10, Sgt-Major Richards, G T R, 24, \$5; 11, Pte Pierson, O R, 24, \$5; 12, Capt Wall, G T R, 24, \$5; 13, Sgt Wynne, G A, 24, \$5; 14, S M Dixon, G T R, 23, * \$5; 15, Mr Shepherd, Ottawa, 22, * \$5; 189 competed.

5th Competition, or Battalion match. We gave the score of this match in our issue of yesterday.

6th Competition.—The following are the scores for the Montreal Stakes—Open to all members as in competition 1.—1st prize, \$40; 2nd prize, \$25; 3rd prize, \$20; 4th prize, \$16; 5th prize, \$10; 10 prizes, \$5 each, \$50. In all, 15 prizes, \$160. Snider rifle, Government issue; range, 600 yards; number of rounds, 7. Entrance, 50c. No 1, Mr. Woodcock, Ingersoll, 25 points, \$40; 2, Ensign Mahoney, 8th Batt, 23, \$25; 3, Hon F M Aylmer, 54th Batt, 23, \$20; 4, R A Field, Brockville, 21, \$15; 5, Sgt Doudiet, 43rd Batt, 21, \$15; 6, Capt. Shurtleff, 58th Batt, 21, \$10; 7,

W M Toole, 60th Rifles, 21, \$5; 8, Pte Gordon, 51st Batt, 20, \$5; 9, Ensign Ives, 58th Batt, 20, \$5; 10, Pte J Hilton, 5th Royals, 19, \$5; 11, Sgt M Dixon, G T R, 19, \$5; 12, Sgt Vaughan, 6th Batt, 19, \$5; 13, Pte Morrison, O G A, 18, \$5; 14, Pte Miner, 52nd Batt, 18, \$5; 15, Sgt-McCortney, 5th, 18, \$5. One hundred and fifty-nine competed.

* Note.—These ties were shot off yesterday morning, and placed the competitors in the order given in the score.

PRIZE MEETING—FOURTH DAY.

The shooting yesterday afternoon had to be discontinued on account of the heavy rain. Nevertheless the firing was good.

7th Competition.—The following is the score of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MATCH.

1st Prize, Cup presented by H. E. the Governor-General and \$20; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$25; 4th prize, \$20; 5th prize, \$15; 10 prizes, \$5 each, \$50. In all 15 prizes, \$160. Snider Rifle, Government issue. Ranges, 500 and 700 yards. Number of rounds at each range, five (5) Entrance 50c.—No 1, Pte Ferguson, G T R, 35 points, Prize Cup and \$20; 2 Gun Morrison, O G A, 35, \$30; 3 Corp Clayland, 51st Batt, 34, \$25; 4 Sgt McEwen, G T R, 34, \$20; Pte Payne, 5 8th Batt, 32, \$15; 6 Pte Pearson, O G A, 32, \$5; 7 Sgt Wilson, P W R, 32, \$5; 8 Capt McKenzie, 54th Batt, 32, \$5; 9 Sgt Holloway, 8th Batt, 31, \$5; 10 Mr Potter, 31, \$5; 11 Sgt Vaughan, 60th Batt, 31, \$5; 12 Sgt Malone, O G A, 31, \$5; 14 Lieut Bush, 60th Batt, 30, \$5; 15 Pte G Goodhue, 54th Batt, 30, \$5.

8th Competition.—Appended is the score of

THE FRONTIER STAKES

open to all members as in No. 1 Competition; 1st prize \$50; 2nd do, \$30; 3rd do, \$20, 5 do of \$10 each, \$50; 2 do of \$5 each, \$10; in all 10 prizes, \$160. Snider rifle, Government issue. Range, 600 yards. Number of rounds, 5. Entrance, 50 cents.—No 1, Mr McMahon, Bedford Rifle Association, 18 points, \$50; 2, Ensign Wright, 50th Battalion, 17, \$30; 3, Captain Cantwell, 51st Battalion, 16, \$20; 4, Mr Sheppard, Bedford R A, 16, \$10; 5, Lieut Bush, 60th Battalion, 16, \$10; 6, Ensign Martin, 16, \$10; 7, Sgt McCartney, 50th Battalion, 16, \$10; 8, Private Mattemore, G T R, 15, \$10; 9, Ensign Hon F W Aylmer, 54th Battalion, 15, \$5; 10, Sergeant Clare, 8th Battalion, 15, \$5.

PRIZE MEETING—FIFTH DAY.

On Saturday there was a large attendance of first-rate marksmen for the small-bore and Snider competitions; and the state of the weather was in the main very favorable. The firing was, in consequence, extremely creditable.

The following is the score of the 9th competition, or

STRANGERS' STAKES.

Open to all comers. 1st Prize, \$50; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$20; 4th, \$15; 5th, \$10. 10 prizes \$5 each, \$50. In all, 15 prizes—\$175.

Rifles optional, Sniders or small-bores, Sniders to fire at 500 yards, and Small-bores at 800 yards. Number of rounds, seven (7). Entrance, 75 cents for Sniders, \$1.00 for small-bores.

No 1 Sgt McEwan, G T R, points 26, \$50; 2 Mr Schwartz, Hamilton, small-bore, 25, \$30; 3 Mr Murray, do, do, 25, \$20; 4 Corporal deBoucherville, O G A, Snider, 25, \$15; 5 Sgt Norris, 8th Batt, small bore, 24, \$10; 6 Mr Pierson, Snider, 24, 7 S M Soucier, 18th Batt, small bore, 24, \$5; 8 Mr Thomas, 54th Batt, small bore, 24, \$5; 9 Pte Gough, G T R, Snider, 24, \$5; 10 J B Wischer, small bore, 23, \$5; 11 Ensign Ives, 58th, Snider, 23, \$5; 12 Sgt Vaughan, 60th, Snider, 23, \$5; 13 S S Martin, Waterloo, Snider, 23, \$5; 14, Sgt Martin, 52nd, Snider, 23, \$5; 15, Sgt Fyfe, 5th, Snider, 23, \$5.

Score of the 12th Competition—or

CONSOLATION STAKES.

Open to all unsuccessful competitors at this meeting. 1st prize, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15. 5 prizes, \$10 each, \$50. 10 prizes, \$5 each, \$50. 10 prizes, \$2.50 each, \$25. In all, 28 prizes—\$185.

No 1, Pte MacCarthy, 50th Batt, 35 points, prize, \$25; 2, Sgt Norris, 8th Batt, 34, \$20; 3, Capt Patterson, 8th Batt, 33, \$15; 4, Sgt Quinn, P W R, 32, \$10; 5, James Murison, 32, \$10; 6, Corp Cleveland, 54th, 32, \$10; 7, P M Frew, 8th, 32, \$10; 8, Capt Bockus, 60th, 32, \$10; 9, Capt Hill, P W R, 32, \$5; 10, Lieut-Col. Barnes, 55th, 32, \$5; 11, Sgt Stewart, 50th, 32, \$5; 12, Sgt Stanton, 32, \$5; 13, Capt Atkinson, G T R, 32, \$5; 14, Bug Norris, 8th, 31, \$5; 15, Capt Fletcher, 21st Batt, 31, \$5; 16, Sgt Porteous, P W R, 31, \$5; 17, Mr Stanley, 31, \$5; 18, Pte Shaw, V V R, 31, \$5; 19, Pte Spence, 51st, 30, \$2.50; 20, Pte Mude, 18th, 30, \$2.50; 21, Pte Shaw, 54th, 30, \$2.50; 22, Mr Blackmore, Ottawa, 30, \$2.50; 23, Sir Henry Halford, 30, \$2.50; 24, Pte Goodhue, 54th, 30, \$2.50; 25, Sgt Shaw, 54th, 30, \$2.50; 26, Corp Moore, V V R, 30, \$2.50; 27, Pte Jones, 81st, 30, \$2.50; 28, Pte Blackwell, P W R, 29, \$2.50.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

For best aggregate score in matches 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8, with Snider Rifles, \$50. For second in above, \$25.

No 1 Pte Ferguson, G T R, 156 points, \$50 prize; 2, Quarter-Master Thomas, 54th Batt, 152, \$25.

PRIZE MEETING—LAST DAY.

Yesterday the weather was favorable, and the shooting was very fair.

10th Competition.—The following are the scores for this match:—

THE LADIES' CUP.

Open to all comers, 1st prize, Cup or money, winner's option, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$25; 4th prize, \$20; 5th prize, \$10; ten prizes, \$5 each, \$50. In all fifteen prizes, \$185.

Rifles optional, as in Competition IX. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards for Sniders; 800 and 900 yards for small bores. Number of rounds at each distance, 7. Entrance, 75c for Snider; \$1 for small bores.

No 1, Sgt Norris, 8th Batt, small bore, 51 points, prize \$50; 2, Mr Cotton, O G A, small bore, 46, \$30; 3, J Mason, Hamilton, small bore, 45, \$25; 4, Quartermaster Thomas, 54th Batt, small bore, 44, \$20; 5, G Discher, St Catharines, small bore, 44, \$10; 6, Lieut McDougall, 43rd, 44, \$5; 7, J B Discher, small bore, 43, \$5; 8, G G Morrison, O G A, Snider, 43, \$5; 9, Mr Field, Ottawa, small

bore, 43, \$5; 10, Mr Stanley, Toronto, small bore, 43, \$5; 11, Mr Pierson, Ottawa, Snider, 43, \$5; 12, Mr Schwartz, Hamilton, small bore, 42, \$5; 13, Sergeant Doudiet, Toronto, Snider, 42, \$5; 14, Sgt Wilson, Montreal, small bore, 42, \$5; 15, Capt de Boucherville, Ottawa, Snider, 40, \$5.

11th Competition.—Appended is the score for the

SMALL BORE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Open to all comers. First prize, \$50; 2nd do, \$35; 3rd do, \$30; 4th do, \$25; 5th do, \$20; 5 prizes, \$10 each, \$50; in all, ten prizes, \$210. Rifles any. Ranges 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Number of rounds at each distance, 7. Entrance, \$1.

No 1, Mr J J Mason, Hamilton, 67 points; \$50; 2, Mr C R Murray, Hamilton, 66, \$35; 3, Mr Stanley, Toronto, 65, \$30; 4, Quarter-Master Thomas, 54th Batt, 65, \$25; 5, Mr Field, Brockville, 65, \$20; 6, C Oisher, St. Catharines, 65, \$10; 7, Mr Schwartz, Hamilton, 65, \$10; 8, Sgt Norris, 8th Batt, 62, \$10; 9, Pte J Hilton, 5th Batt, 61, \$10; 10, Mr Sheppard, Toronto, 61, \$10.

13th Competition.—Score for

THE RIFLE CUP.

Open only to winners of first and second prizes at the meetings of the Q. R. A., 1869, 1870 and 1871.—Consolation Stakes excluded. Winners of the first prize in Battalion Match each year to be eligible. First prize, the cup, value \$100; 2nd do, the pistol, value \$40, presented by Joseph Walker, Esq; 3rd do, one-third the entrance fees; 4th do one-sixth the entrance fees. Snider rifles, Government issue. Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards. Number of shots at each distance, 10. Entrance, \$1.—No 1, Capt Wall, G T R, 88 points; 2, Color-Sgt Stenhouse, 86; 3, Ensign Fisher, G T R, 82; 4, Pte Ferguson, G T R, 82.

BEST AGGREGATE IN MATCHES 9, 10, AND 11.

1st. Quarter-Master Thomas, 54th Batt, 133; 2nd. Mr. Mason, Hamilton, 133, tie.

It will be seen that these two competitors were in a tie; but the Committee awarded the first prize to Quarter-Master Thomas, as he had fewer misses in his score.

Thus has ended a most successful meeting of the Quebec Provincial Rifle Association. The whole proceedings seem to have been well-conducted, and with little disagreement indeed, when the number and amount of the prizes eagerly competed for are taken into consideration. The firing has been rather an improvement on former years. The Grand Trunk matches begin to-morrow, and will occupy one day.

GENERAL NEAL DOW.—We have just received a letter from the Hon. Neal Dow, and are happy to say that he will soon make his promised visit to this Province in advocacy of Temperance and Prohibition. We say again that no man in America is so prominently identified with the great cause of Prohibition as Neal Dow. We trust, therefore, that every effort will be made by our friends to make his meetings as popular and successful as possible. His meetings will probably be held as follows:—Sherbrooke, Tuesday, Aug. 29; Stanstead, Wednesday, Aug. 30; Richmond, Thursday, Aug. 31; Cornwall, Friday, Sept. 1; Napanee, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 2 and 3; Belleville, Monday, Sept. 5. Mr. Dow will then attend the meeting of the Ontario Union at Toronto, and afterwards visit various other sections of the Province, of which future notice will be given.—Napanee Casket.

The London Free Press of the 3rd instant contains the particulars of a most distressing case of cruelty and its results. A young girl named Emma Guin, aged sixteen, committed suicide by taking a large dose of strychnine, on account of cruel treatment received at the hands of her mother. Before taking the poison, she wrote the following note:—"Mother, I have poisoned myself and I hope I will go to heaven to live. You have always liked me for only nothing, and to-day you almost killed me for not having your skirt ironed, but you will never have me to do the same to. So good-bye, mother; I hope I will meet you in heaven. I have poisoned myself."

In New York there are 60,000 Jews and 20 synagogues; and it is estimated that the Jewish population of the United States numbers over 500,000.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EUROPEAN.

London is now in direct telegraphic connection with Japan.—A Dublin special says that a French deputation to thank Ireland for aid extended to the wounded of the late war arrived in Dublin on Tuesday evening, and received a most enthusiastic welcome from both the municipal authorities and the people. The streets were lined with the populace, and all traffic obstructed the procession, playing French, Irish, and American national airs, and also some Fenian tunes. A son of Marshal McMahon also arrived, and was received with great honors. The city was illuminated at night.—The French Minister of Finance has gone to Germany to endeavor to procure the evacuation of French territory by German troops.—Gen. Ulrich, defender of Strasbourg, was, on Thursday, presented with a sword subscribed by the Alsatian residents of New York.—French papers complain that the German troops still treat the inhabitants in a most exasperating manner.—There was a debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday relative to the action of the Government in suppressing the Dublin riot, and a vote having been taken the Government's course was supported by a majority.—The Queen has arrived at Balmoral.

King Victor Emmanuel has appointed General Count Louis Frederick Menabrea as Arbitrator on the part of Italy in the case of the "Alabama" claims.—It is rumored that Napoleon III is about to start for Belgium, to be near France in case of failure of the Republic, and that an extensive conspiracy is afoot. Eugénie has sold her jewels, and several friends have given Napoleon money to help his projects.—An International Society for defence of Christianity against infidels has been started by German Protestants.—The case of cholera in London that caused such alarm, is now stated to have been British and not Asiatic.—Prince Gortschakoff has published an official account of his interview with the

Evangelical Alliance Deputation from America, ancient religious liberty, from which it appears that as the proceeding was looked on by him as an interference in Russian domestic affairs, he had to decline according to the deputation's request.—The Emperors of Prussia and Austria met at Gastein, Austria, on the 16th inst.—A very disastrous fire took place in Leicester, Eng., on the 17th inst. One of the great factories in that place was destroyed, and several persons perished in the flames.—Russia and Prussia are increasing their armaments and collecting enormous quantities of military stores.—The English Admiralty have superseded Admirals Wellesley and Wilmot, and the Captains of the "Agincourt" and "Minotaur" in their respective commands.—The Emperor Napoleon gave a *fête* last week at Chislehurst, at which telegrams were received from several crowned heads of Europe.—A sumptuous banquet was given to the French deputation in Dublin last week, at which the Queen's health was received with hisses.—The Spanish Government has consented to give up to the French all Communists found on Spanish soil.—The ravages committed by the famine in Persia are said not to have been exaggerated in the least.—It is reported that the French Assembly will remain at Versailles.—The herring fishery on the coast of Ireland has been unusually successful this season.—The crops in Scotland are excellent.—Garibaldi has almost entirely recovered from his late illness.—The potato blight has almost ruined the crop in Ireland.—Queen Victoria is again ill at Balmoral.—The Centenary of Beethoven, postponed from last year, was celebrated with great festivities at Bonn on Saturday.—Thiers' salary has been fixed at 500,000 francs, with allowances for expenses.—The deputies of the French Left are to demand restoration of the constitution of 1848.

AMERICAN.

A number of convicts made their escape from Sing-Sing prison on Thursday morning. It appears that the tug boat "Dean Richmond," which had been hovering about Sing-Sing for some time, suddenly made a dash for the prison, and the prisoners who were at work made a rush for the tug, and getting on board made good their escape, and have not yet been captured, although great numbers of people are in pursuit of them.—Baron de Camin, attempted to lecture again on Wednesday night, but a formidable riotous element gathered, and the doors of the hall had to be closed, and the lecturer conducted to the police station for safety. Intense excitement prevailed in the city, and 200 special policemen were on duty. On Friday afternoon the Baron delivered his lecture in the Skating Rink, before a large audience, and being under the protection of the authorities no attempt was made to molest him.—The Ruffenburger case culminated in London, Ohio, on Wednesday, by the arrest and bailing of Mrs. Colburn on a charge of poisoning her former husband. The trial begins on Monday.—A stage in Sonora Co., Cal., was attacked by robbers on Wednesday night, and in the fight ensuing one passenger was killed, and another fatally wounded. The robbers escaped without getting any plunder.—By a fire in East New York on Friday \$1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.—The fishing schooner "Franklin S. Schenck" of Rockfort, Mass., was seized in the Bay of Chaleur by a Dominion Cutter, for violation of the Fishery laws.—The verdict of the Jury in the late coal mine disaster at Pittston shows that the calamity might have been prevented by proper precautions.—A number of the convicts who escaped from Sing-Sing last week, have been recaptured. The escape was planned by friends of the prisoners in New York who hired the tug-boat for the purpose.—The foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in Warren Co., New Jersey.—The Shamrocks of Montreal and the Caughnawaga Indians played at Saratoga on Saturday, and the match was won by the former Club.—A terrific gale, accompanied by rain, prevailed in the vicinity of Savannah, Ga. on Friday and Saturday.—About forty actions for damages have been commenced against the Staten Island Ferry Co.—The steamer "R. E. Lee" exploded her boiler at Wilmington on the 17th, killing 3 men.—Dr. H. T. Helmbold attempted to commit suicide at Long Branch on Monday.—On Monday there were two serious accidents on the Erie and the Boston Albany R.R., in the former case with injury to passengers.—Latest news from Corea mention a rumor that two U. S. men-of-war had been captured by Coreans through running aground, and all on board massacred, except Minister Low, who is detained as a hostage. The Coreans had also carried off British and German subjects, which is likely to bring down chastisement from these respective Governments.—A few nights ago, a band of negroes at Holly Springs, Miss., took a negro from his dwelling and murdered him.

TERMS OF THE "WITNESS."

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1871.

VOLUNTEERING OR THE BALLOT?

We are not quite so confident as is the Minister of Militia, that the militia quota will be made up by volunteering, and without any resort to the ballot. In his speech at the lunch given on Wednesday last at the Rifle Ranges, Point St. Charles, Sir George seemed to think that all that was wanted was an appropriation sufficiently large. But men seem more likely to be wanting than money. Say what he may, he has a misgiving that the volunteer principle will not furnish another 40,000; else what need was there to remind his hearers that the ballot hung in *terrorem* over the country? The military ardor of the Dominion has had much to do with it, and also much to put a damper upon it. Fenian raids have done the former; and neglect in some quarters, and favoritism in others have largely effected the latter. Our little Canadian army has served its term of enlistment, and at the end of the year will disband—we are afraid under less favorable influences than those that brought it together. The Fenian cloud was then hanging over us, and any month during the summer season might see raiders on the frontier. This, of itself, was sufficient to fill the volunteer ranks. But the inducement of immediate danger no longer exists. The Fenians have been ignominiously repulsed; and a treaty, which only awaits ratification on our part, gives us a guarantee that they will be effectually taken care of by our neighbors.

If, notwithstanding this diminution of motive power, the Minister of Militia can next January draw 40,000 volunteers to the standard, so much the better for Sir George's prestige, and for those who, if they must serve at all, will only serve upon compulsion. Doubtless, the country possesses as much latent patriotism as ever it did, but it cannot be denied that there has been great discouragement created in the ranks from mismanagement. Complaint has been too frequent and widespread to be set down as a mere habit of grumbling. The best corps, too, appear to have been the most persistently neglected; and, whether it has been from individual incompetency or lack of professional zeal, or from a starving of our military establishment by those who vote the estimates, the issue has been discontent and disinclination to enlist.

The fact is, the volunteer system under the new Militia law, is only now about to undergo a fair trial. The true time for testing it is, when no foreign danger exists. When a country is threatened with invasion, every man is ready to take up arms. When the danger has passed away, none care to cumber themselves even with the care of keeping them bright and ready for future use. But this is not all. The volunteer class is composed almost exclusively of those whose social position is not too much entangled with business on their own account. They are generally employees, not employers. Now this very class of employers, whose liability to military service is thus shouldered by those in their employ, are too often so hostile to any temporary absence of the latter from business as to threaten to discharge them therefor, and these threats have sometimes been carried into execution. It is too much to expect that even the strongest military tendencies will carry men into the ranks if their entrance must be accompanied with such damage to their worldly prospects.

A few months may bring such employer face to face with the dilemma of themselves serving, or of allowing those in their employ to serve. Unless, in this respect, a more liberal spirit should begin to prevail, and the service also become more popular, there is reason to fear that the ballot must be resorted to, followed by compulsory service from every class, or its equivalent, a money payment. Some sacrifice is unavoidable if we are to have an armed force; and it would be better to realize thoroughly the existence in the hands of Government of the power to raise by conscription what cannot be had voluntarily. If that power can always be held in abeyance, so much the better for those who would find a few days or weeks military training an intolerable hardship. A mere military spirit has not been fostered in Canada; nor should we wish to see it so. The spirit of patriotism is a very different thing. Sir George should be a judge as to how far Canadians are pervaded with both or either of these sentiments. He would find them to be sufficiently strong among us to fill up the quotas of the militia with volunteers next January. But man is a compound being, and is apt to be swayed by complex motives. If "honor pricks him on," worldly prudence and a remembrance of old grudges may sometimes cause him to stand "off." Anyhow, we are by no means so confident as is Sir George that volunteers will be so plentiful next January that he will require no pressed men.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM IN HAMILTON.

It appears that they have a Co-operative Association in Hamilton, after the model of similar institutions in England. The Co-operators keep a grocery store, where they make purchases at the ordinary trade prices, and the profit at the end of the year is shared as dividends. We are sorry to learn from the last financial statement, that the system, as they carried it on, was not regarded as a success. It did not pay large dividends.

Whatever failure there was financially, morally the concern would seem to be bankrupt, as the prevailing sentiment was to turn the grocery into a "groggery."

We have known individuals impatient of small returns. They wished to make haste to be rich. They left their legitimate business. They preferred the mountain torrent to the stream from the lake, slow and sure. And their speculations, almost without exception, proved complete failures. Anyone can easily see that this Hamilton co-operative concern, if thus perverted, will prove the perdition of all connected with it.

There are not wanting excuses for adding the liquor traffic to the business of the store. Excusing, they accuse themselves. What other business do decent people engage in for which they need to make excuses? We remember a religious man who was in "the traffic," who went around asking his neighbors—the butcher, the baker, the druggist—if they didn't think he was right in following it. The druggist asked him in reply, if it did not strike him as strange that they never thought of going and asking him if their business was right? The Hamilton excuse, it seems, is the poor, pitiful hackneyed one, that temperance people do not patronize temperance groceries and hotels. There is probably a show of truth in this. Temperance people, like others, buy where they can cheapest and best. This excuse serves them as well as another. What Sabbath-breaking railroad company is there but has reasons for its course as plenty as blackberries? What defaulter or criminal but has pleas enough to offer?

It is opposed to the fundamental principles of co-operation to engage in a business concerning which any of the members have conscientious scruples. It contradicts the original design of its institution, which was to promote habits of temperance and thrift; and no plea of necessity for the sale of liquor can be drawn from the fact of its sale in other groceries in Hamilton, for the very same state of things prevails in England, where such co-operative grocery and provision stores have been most successful.

We shall watch this Hamilton experiment with great interest. If they set up a co-operative "groggery," it will drive away all the co-operators worth retaining. The others who remain will be their own chief customers, and the store will prove a striking contrast to that commenced thirty years ago in Rochdale, Lancashire. As the Hamilton business enlarges, it will, doubtless, have its ramifications. But, instead of branching out, like the Rochdale central establishment, in tailoring, boot and shoe manufactures, a bakery, and dry goods store—in a library, lecture hall, museum, savings bank and insurance company—it will establish connections with the poor-house, the hospital and prison; and ought forthwith to secure a number of lots in the cemetery, and lay in a large supply of gravestones at wholesale rates.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF INFALLIBILITY.

It is with the Papal politics that as citizens we have chiefly to do. This is the aspect of Romanism that is at present engaging the attention of all Europe, and causing such profound agitation. The Pope has himself to thank for this state of things, as he made it so offensively prominent. His assumption of infallibility was contemporaneous with the loss of temporal power; yet that assumption was well understood by all the governments of Europe to involve the most unbounded claims to such power. The infallibility was explicitly declared to apply to all matters of "morals and religion." To what it does not implicitly apply it would be hard to say, when we remember that no distinction is made in the Papal Court between the things that are Caesar's and the things that are God's.

The effect of this assumption on Europe was immediate and astounding. The Supreme Pontiff had placed himself in antagonism to all modern ideas and institutions. His insufferable claims came into direct collision with the rights of all governments and peoples. He was accordingly left out in the cold. Italy annexed Rome on much the same principle that led the Dutch to take Holland. A schism in the Church was its ecclesiastical effect. Even Roman Catholic States became alarmed. In order to allay this ferment the Pope has endeavored, in virtue of his plenary infallibility, to explain it in such a sense as not to claim the power of deposing kings. He admits that Popes assumed to do this in other days, but merely, he affirms, in the way of arbitration. His logic limps far behind his rhetoric. But what need of reasoning has a person inspired with infallibility? We cannot expect that one endowed with wings will walk on *terra firma* like ordinary mortals. This new dogma of infallibility, suspended somehow, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, keeps all Europe in a state of suspense. Like a new body introduced into the planetary system, it is a disturbing agency that introduces universal disorder.

If we turn to the New World its results are here hardly less disastrous. The American clergy are almost without exception Ultramontane. The Romish organs openly declare the superiority of the spiritual to the civil power in the old Romish sense; that is, that the Pope, as the infallible head of the Church, is superior in authority to the State; so that in any conflict of jurisdiction, his commands should be obeyed in preference to the laws of the land. Here we have a State within a State. New York has been called a foreign city; but, according to this, all consistent Romanists are foreign subjects. So far from being American citizens, they cannot, according to this doctrine, become so much as American subjects. They have one king—even the Pope. To make good citizens, they must be bad Romanists. If all Protestants unite in not accepting as their masters these servants of a foreign theocrat, it is this intolerable arrogance of the Romanists themselves that will force that issue upon them. Their insane presumption was hardly exceeded by that of the slaveholders. It would seem as if a judicial blindness and infatuation had fallen upon them.

Here in Canada the dogma has borne fruit; and by its fruits we can judge of it. They are hardly grapes or figs. The party of the Programmatists had everything ready cut and dried that concerns us, whether as rulers or people. We could hardly have been more highly favored had His Holiness been here in person. But we were not, it seems, ripe for the change. The action of the ardent young ecclesiastical party proved premature. It was accordingly opposed by several of the Bishops as lacking authority. It fell stillborn to the ground at the polls. But the movement was only a fever. The doctrine of the Programme has not been disavowed. It is merely reserved for more auspicious times. On the whole, so far from the dogma of infallibility being an abstract theological question, affecting only ecclesiastics, it is fraught with the most important political consequences.

SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Amongst the excellent institutions that Canada is copying from Britain, is that of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This good example has been but lately followed, however. If we mistake not, the Montreal Society of that name was the first of the kind to be formed in the Dominion. And yet it was not that such protection to animals was not as much needed here as elsewhere. Witness the shamefully cruel manner in which sheep, calves and poultry were brought to our own market, and witness how cattle were frequently overdriven thither, and sometimes barbarously used in the public streets; to say nothing of the often-recurring, isolated acts of cruelty towards horses in working them when sore under the harness, and in unmercifully beating them.

It was these cases, observed by humane persons in our own community, which determined a few of the latter to form a society such as we now speak of. It has been in operation about three years, and has worked a marvellous and gratifying change. The law in the premises has been amended and made to meet the requirements of humanity in this respect. The feelings of spectators are no longer harrowed near the markets, nor on board steamers or railway cars, by observing the needless suffering of dumb creatures; while the cases of cruelty in the working of horses have sensibly diminished. Could these animals speak, they have reason to thank this Society and the Christian spirit which prompted its organization.

Incident on improved legislation in this respect, and the representations of this Society, the Grand Trunk Railway Company no longer crowd cattle on their trains as formerly, and these creatures are supplied with abundance of water and proper attendance. The consequence has been, that these cattle cargoes no longer arrive with more or less of their number dying or dead, and meat from such cattle is no longer liable to find its way to the shambles.

But the good done by this Society is wide reaching as well as precise. Whilst our city carters have a wholesome fear of the vigilance of the Society's agent, the *habitués* and drivers from the country generally are becoming careful not to incur the penalty which cruelty or sheer ignorance may render them liable to. Indeed, this Society has done much to educate these people in the proper usage of horses; and practices which formerly would have gone unchallenged by themselves, are happily becoming more and more rare. The Society has also checked the practice of stealing birds' nests, and the wanton shooting of insectivorous birds.

What is now wanted is, to multiply these societies, so that their benefits both to man and beast may be as wide as the Dominion itself. It was, perhaps, likely that the Commercial Capital, Montreal, in being the most lively seat of our activities, as well as the scene whereon so many of these abuses showed themselves most prominently, should be foremost in this reform. But it is especially desirable that the Legislative Capital should, without delay, have a society which is being permanently wrought into our institutions, and the spirit of whose regulations has been incorporated into our laws.

We trust that this purpose will meet with the warm encouragement and co-operation of the public of Ottawa. In thus befriending the brute creation, they will befriend themselves. The individual who would act barbarously towards his beast, would hardly hesitate to do bodily violence to his neighbor. The true standard of a nation's character is less of an intellectual nature than of a moral one. Humanity to our fellows is closely akin to kindness towards the dumb creatures, over which the Maker of all has placed man rather as the guardian than as the tyrant. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast," it has been divinely declared; and the Father of Mercies will doubtless bless every endeavor for the protection of his creatures, that are intended to be our servants, and not our abused and despised slaves.

INFALLIBILITY.

It is not a little singular that the first fruits of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility should be overtures in the way of compromise, made to excommunicated schismatics. Yet the German papers declare that Dr. Von Dollinger has been sounded by the emissaries of the Pope, who wish him to modify his views. The Romish Court, and the Jesuits generally, are alarmed at the extent of the schism. They do not wish to drive him to extremity. The Pope has even expressed a kindly interest in the excommunicated heresiarch, and signified a wish to see him. We cannot say that these efforts have met with much success. The worthy Doctor is simply amused, and expresses his surprise that the Pope manifests such an interest in his body when he has excommunicated his soul.

It would strike one of the uninitiated as a strange sort of infallibility that is open to compromise and can admit of modification. It is certainly an inconvenient attribute for its possessor. It was easier to get the title

to it than to support the dignity itself in suitable style. It brings him only difficulties. It puts him in false relations with everybody. From the cost of keeping it up, he is likely yet to become bankrupt.

The Dollinger party see the advantage given them by their adversaries occupying such an untenable position. They, on the contrary, have planted themselves on moderate and safe ground. They have taken the name of the "Old Catholic Party," and claim that it is the Pope and the majority of the Council who have forsaken "the only true Church."

The Bavarians who do not favor the Ultramontane party, refuse to have anything to do with Romish envoys. The question is one that concerns the Theologians, and where the State is called on to maintain a dignified neutrality. This leads to the virtual separation of Church and State. And so the Catholic Church in Germany is most seriously endangered by the absolute non-interference of the Government.

Meanwhile, though the ignorant peasantry may support the priesthood, there have been important anti-Papal demonstrations made by enthusiastic students and others. We do not wonder, then, that an effort is made by the wily Italians to bridge over the schism. They would gladly offer an act of oblivion and comprehension. And the supreme Pontiff, by virtue of his very infallibility, can explain away anything, as having been intended simply in a non-natural sense. All this shows the foresight of Baron Von Bunsen, who spoke as follows to a celebrated American some three years ago:—

"This declaration of infallibility seems to you simply ridiculous, I dare say; but I assure you that it causes the gravest fears to arise in our minds. We foresee results which possibly you have not dreamed of, and these results will change the political, as well as the religious condition of Europe."

AMERICAN PROTECTION.

We do not wonder that the French are slow and careful to ascertain "the lay of the land," before they return to Protection. The results of the system in America are not entirely satisfactory. They have indeed accomplished wonders in paying off the national debt; but with what a terrible strain on all the industrial interests of the country! All branches of manufactures have been protected to death. There is danger that the result of keeping up the war tariff will be, to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

The complaints of the working of the system are no longer confined to the West or South; they come chiefly from the East. The outcry raised is not so much from the agricultural classes, as from the manufacturers themselves. The "duties" that were intended to build them up, as was claimed, at the expense of other interests, prove their ruin, and, by a meet retribution, only build up Canadian manufactures.

In illustration of this, we need only cite one or two branches of business that are reduced to a state of "ruin and decay." American shipping, it is well known, is a thing of the past. The cost of shipbuilding is fully 100 per cent more than it was a few years ago. Hardly a plank can be laid or nail driven without some new exaction. Protection here, in fact, amounts to prohibition. A Maine ship, as now constructed, is a mere shell, an apology for a ship, fitted out only to reach the British Provinces to be completed. If we turn from Maine to Massachusetts, we find that their industrial interests fare no better. Let our readers suppose we exaggerate, we leave the *Boston Post* to state the case of the shoe manufacturers. They "demand the total abolition of all protective duties so styled." This interest, it seems, employs more laborers than any other in the country, and the *Post* says,

"It has stood silently by, while certain interests have been fostered and strengthened by special legislation; has witnessed the decay of foreign markets, and the falling off in the general consumption of its products; and now it makes its open demand for fair play, by the entire removal of obstructions and abuses that shelter themselves under the protection theory."

IS THE CHOLERA COMING?

This is an enemy for which we ought to be prepared, if it is on its death march towards us. The rumors concerning its Western progress are particular, and appear credible. Famine breeds pestilence; and the statement is made, on apparently good authority, that it originated in Persia and is taking the course it before followed three several times. It is even said to have passed through Russia, and to have reached Poland and Pomerania. The *Times* says, if the reports received from every quarter are accurate, this terrible epidemic is approaching England by its accustomed track.

Medical science has established the fact that cholera may be prevented, or greatly moderated in its frightful slaughter, by timely precaution. The only effectual antidote is cleanliness. Prevention is better than cure; and to be forewarned is to be forearmed. The disease, if not always curable, is absolutely preventable. If proper precautions were everywhere taken, it would never again become an epidemic. Prudential measures and a strict quarantine might prevent its reaching the city. All should, however, attend to cleanliness, which is next to godliness. These fearful epidemics are caused by a violation of natural laws; and the results of disregarding the most obvious laws of health, are at all times disastrous enough, one should suppose, without needing to wait for the approach of pestilence to enforce them.

We do not wish to act the part of alarmists. But it is always best to be beforehand with an enemy, and in order not to be taken by surprise, to ascertain when and how he may approach us. Now, it seems to be generally taken for granted that if cholera should come to Montreal it will travel hither by way of New York. We see no positive ground for this presumption. We are commercial-

ly nearer England by unbroken communication than New York is. Montreal is, we suppose, the second port in America for the arrival of immigrants from Britain, Ireland and the continent of Europe. What, then, is to hinder the disease in question from making its appearance here, even before its steps are seen in New York?

Let the city authorities, and also private individuals, act upon the idea that the enemy will, if he assail us at all, come direct up our water-way of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. Many seem to have the habitual feeling that Montreal is an inland city. Geographically it is so, but practically it is as truly a seaport as is New York or Halifax.

Once more, then, we say, let the authorities and others look at the matter in this light, and act accordingly. They are waking up in New York to the importance of speedy action in the premises, with a view of cleansing every precinct of the city. Let us do the same. The possible gravity of the occasion will more than justify any disturbance to ancient uncleanness, or time-honored insalubrious conditions of any kind. Let the foul and stagnating surface waters be in every case quickly drawn off, and prevented from again accumulating, and let the daily refuse and every cause of offence be completely removed, or carried away to some proper receptacle.

The following from the *Tribune* goes to corroborate what we have just said:—

Cholera, it is clearly proved, has never been brought to America except by ships. Early in 1832 the brig "Carrick," with emigrants from England, arrived at Quebec. Forty-two of the passengers had died of cholera on the voyage, and the disease broke out in a severe epidemic form at Quebec on the 6th of June. By the 10th it had travelled up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and soon reached Detroit. In the latter part of June the ship "Henry IV," arrived at New York with cholera patients, and the disease appeared in the city by the 24th. It soon spread up the Hudson River, joined the Canada trail, and was quickly carried to the West.

During the second epidemic in Europe, in 1848, two vessels sailed from Havre, where cholera prevailed; one, the "New York," for New York, and the other the "Swanton," for New Orleans. Both contained large numbers of German emigrants. On one the cholera appeared when sixteen days out, with fourteen deaths; on the other in twenty-six days, with thirteen deaths. The "New York" arrived at Staten Island, December 2, 1848, and a severe epidemic broke out, but was confined to the Quarantine Grounds. The "Swanton" arrived at New Orleans, Dec. 11; no quarantine was instituted, and in two days patients were taken into the Charity Hospital. This was the beginning of a severe epidemic, which increased in power all winter, till in June, 1849, 2,500 died of it in New Orleans. Dec. 20, 1848, it reached Memphis, by steamboat from New Orleans, where for 25 days it was confined to the landing-place, but then spread. In the spring it was carried to St. Louis and Cincinnati and the whole Mississippi Valley. In October it reached Sacramento, by means of overland emigrants, and almost at the same time by the United States steamer "Northerner," from Panama. The Chinese of California suffered most severely.

In the latter part of 1853, cholera was brought to Liverpool, and prevailed during that winter all through England. In the following fall, cholera ships came in great numbers to New York; in October alone, 28 infected ships arrived with 1,141 cases, and the disease became epidemic at Staten Island Quarantine, but seemed to die out during the winter. In the spring, other vessels gave it a start, and it spread to the large cities, the epidemic actually breaking out in Detroit and Chicago before it did in New York, where the emigrants landed. In October, 1865, the steamer "Atlanta" brought cholera from Havre to New York. It was also brought by the steamers "England" and "Virginia." The outbreak of the disease on Ward's Harb, Governor's, and Tybee Islands began with "Atlanta" passengers.

The *Gazette de Police* of St. Petersburg, commenting, on the 22nd of June, upon the increase in the number of cases which had then occurred, and which has grown into a formidable recrudescence of the epidemic, states that the disease was becoming aggravated, particularly among the men employed in the river navigation and among excavators, and gives directions respecting the preparation of warm food and of better shelter for them.

IMPUDENT INTOLERANCE.—The spirit of riotous intolerance in the State of New York, against free speech and action in matters more or less connected with the Church of Rome, seems to be becoming unbearable. An anti-Catholic lecturer, a Baron de Camin, said to have formerly been a Catholic priest, has been mobbed at Ogdensburg and hindered from lecturing—being saved probably from fatal violence only by the efforts of the police. On a second evening, instead of entering the Hall where he was to have lectured, he had to be conducted by the police to their headquarters for protection. Subsequently a large number of citizens were voluntarily sworn in as special constables, and with their assistance the streets were cleared, and the lecturer was escorted to his boarding-house. This has created an intense feeling against the mob, who certainly have reckoned without their host if they imagine that American citizens will tamely submit to have the right of free discussion curtailed in the least, even though the point should be the tender one of errors and abuses in any ways connected with a Church that practically demands an immunity from outside criticism. In the light of the assaults on Murphy in England, to say nothing of others of a similar nature both there and on this side of the Atlantic, it is becoming evident that the right of free speech and fearless expression of adverse opinion on alleged Romanistic practices, is questioned, and beginning to be systematically threatened. It remains to be seen how this will be met by our neighbors. Certainly the spirited manner in which it has been resisted at Ogdensburg, does not augur well for the success of this intolerant movement. The lecturer may, or may not, be what he pretends to be, and his lectures may be nevertheless amusing.

nor convincing, but this attempt to hinder him will probably result in his getting a larger hearing than he otherwise would have done.

A TRUE PHILOSOPHER.—*L'Aurore* says that the leading Chief of the Indians of the Lake of the Two Mountains has been prosecuted by the R. C. priests of that locality and, subjected to a month's imprisonment, for cutting down some cedar on what he considers his own land; and afterwards, at the end of that term, he was again cast into prison for another month, for having surrounded his land with a fence. This Chief, who is named Onasakénat (Le Cygne) has not let his time run to waste. During his incarceration he translated into his own tongue almost the whole of the New Testament. He was set at liberty a few days ago, and called upon the Editor of *L'Aurore* to whom he expressed the pleasure this work had given him, and how it made his bondage seem short. It is thus, *L'Aurore* remarks, that what persecutors deem punishment, is turned by God into a blessing.

This is a very sad story. Notwithstanding, like Shylock, the priests may have a legal title, there is something melancholy in the fact that the Chief of an ancient race, to whom the whole continent belonged, is denied the right to own any part of it, and is thrown into prison by so-called Christian priests for exercising rights of possession.

THE EXODUS FROM ROME.—*L'Aurore* of yesterday contains seven more abjurations of the Church of Rome. In a letter enumerating various instances in which that Church has perverted the truths of the Gospel and taught error, Rev. Mr. Rousselot, Curé of Montreal, is notified by the subscribers that they are no longer to be considered members of the Roman Catholic Church, they having embraced the Gospel as taught in the New Testament. The letter is signed: Luc Bent, physician; Ephémie Larin, spouse of Dr. Bent; Louis Delmark; Adele Desjardins; George Desjardins; François Menard; Charles Caron.—Witnesses: C. Chiniquy; Jules Pirote.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—In speaking lately of wealthy ladies not endowing young ladies' colleges, we were speaking of a state of things now happily passing away. Our attention has been called to a fact showing this, which at the moment we inadvertently overlooked. Miss Eliza Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., has left a large legacy, some \$175,000, for the purpose of founding a Female College in Northampton, Mass. It was on the condition that the citizens should also assist in the enterprise. The College buildings are now in course of erection. Certainly, we are entering on a new era in regard to female education.

THE SECOND BATTALION QUEBEC RIFLES' GRIEVANCE.—A letter appears in a contemporary this morning, asking the commanding officer of the late 2nd Batt. Quebec Rifles, to explain for what purpose the Canteen fund of the Battalion has been appropriated, and why it has not been divided among the men? The amount, the letter states, of balance credit when the canteen closed, previous to the departure of the Battalion from Lower Fort Garry, amounted to nearly \$1,000. The writer of the letter also states that the Red River volunteers have other grievances. He says:

"The men, before they received their discharges, had to return into store their knapsacks, blankets, haversacks and water-proof shirts. Now the two latter articles most assuredly belonged to the men, and there can be no reason assigned for such an unwarrantable proceeding. Moreover, they received payment only up to the day they were discharged, and not for the whole month, as was expected, and which, as the payment was twelve dollars per month, payable monthly, I think they were legally entitled to. These are not the only things complained of by the volunteers, but want of time and space bids me hold."

"The question may probably arise, why did not the men make their claims at the Board of Discharges? They did; but though the officers who composed the Board all coincided as to the justice of the men's demands, yet they said they could not countenance any of them."

THE QUEBEC POST OFFICE.—In reference to the statement that work on the Quebec Post Office had been stopped, and part of what was already built was to be demolished with a view to re-construction on a different plan, *Le Pays* says this is simply with a view of affording extras to the contractors, and thus reimbursing them the funds they subscribed for the election of Mr. Langevin and others. According to *Le Pays* all Government contractors count upon extras, and this renders them subservient political tools in the hands of such ministers as may require their services. "No extras!" should, therefore, be the watchword with all who advocate economy and order in the public finances. When artificers are made to understand that they will be held to the literal fulfilment of their contracts, they will take proper precautions in consequence, and will work for the Government as for individuals, without looking for any further emolument beyond the stipulated contract price.

THE GERMAN CHURCH.—The American papers have, with one consent, called the new German schism in the Catholic Church by the inverted epithet of the "Church German"—whether with any sort of reason, or from their usual habit of barbarizing their own language with every possible foreign idiom, we do not know. So much explanation is necessary while inserting telegrams and extracts from American papers containing this curious expression. Concerning this important movement so designated the *Sun* says:—

"No doubt there is great disaffection among the Roman Catholics in Germany, but

there has been thus far no indication that it is a disaffection deep-seated and earnest enough to produce a schism. For a Roman Catholic to repudiate the authority of an Ecumenical Council and to renounce allegiance to the Pope is to cease to be a Roman Catholic at all. The new 'Church German,' therefore, will, if it is anything at all, be essentially a Protestant body, and this fact will stare every Roman Catholic in the face who contemplates joining it. Should this, however, prove no obstacle, it will show that the old Roman Church which outlived Luther's Reformation, and for more than three hundred years has maintained its prestige intact, is now about to enter upon a new and stormier era of its history."

THE CANADA PACIFIC.—It having been stated in various journals that the Government had abandoned the intention to construct the Pacific Railway to the East of Fort Garry, *La Minerve* states that, not only is there no truth in the assertion, but that Mr. Waddington is at present in the States making arrangements to form a company to build that part of the road. This company will comprise both English and American capitalists.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—The suggestion of "O. R. S." is excellent. In proof that Autumn Leaves are appreciated in England, I filled an order from a bookseller in England for autumn leaves a few years ago. The leaves were gathered by a lady while taking her walks abroad in the city. They were nicely pressed between common tea paper and then varnished. For one lot I received in return one guinea; and for the second lot, three guineas. A family in the country derive as much income from the cultivation of "Everlastings" in the garden, and the collection of grasses for drying, as the whole farm yields. In New York the common Ground Pine, a running evergreen vine with which our forests abound, is sold at from \$5 to \$7 per barrel. One flower-seller uses over 200 barrels during the winter for trimming bouquets. The Germans near Boston make up, every Christmas, over a million feet of wreaths of this Ground Pine for Christmas wreaths, which are sold in Boston market; and for several years quantities have been imported from thence to Montreal. Common garden Saffron, which is often sold by *habitués* at 20c per lb, is now worth in Montreal \$4. The indigenous flowers of Canada are very highly prized in the Old World; and if any one would commence the systematic collection and packing up of these flowers, we are certain a good business could be done. The common Pitcher Plant, which in England at 2s 6d stg., and the Kalina at seven shillings. Several varieties of Ferns command a high price. There are many varieties of wild flowers that would command good prices in England. I make these statements for the benefit of your country readers.

CRUCIBLE.

Montreal, Aug. 8, 1871.

A QUERY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I have heard men speak very much about "the corner stone" of a building. I am unable to find out which stone it is, and which corner it should be in, and the reason in each case.

Now, you will oblige, perhaps, not a few, if you would be kind enough to tell what the corner stone is—which corner it should be in, and the reason why?

A READER OF THE WITNESS.

THE DUBLIN RIOT.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE POLICE.

(Dublin, Aug. 6, Correspondence of the London News.)

An advertisement appeared throughout the City of Dublin, about a week ago, announcing a monster meeting to be held on Sunday, Aug. 6, at Wellington Monument, Phoenix Park, to advocate the release of the political prisoners still confined in English dungeons. Another notice appeared on Saturday, Aug. 5, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Public Works, stating that the meeting would not be permitted, and that orders had been issued to the police to prevent it. Notwithstanding this, large numbers of people began to assemble around the monument at 5, which was the hour announced for the meeting. Shortly after that hour Mr. Smyth, M.P. for Westmeath; Mr. E. A. M. Sullivan, editor of two of the National papers; Mr. O'Byrne, a released political prisoner; Mr. Nolan, Secretary to the Amnesty Association; Mr. Carey, also a released political prisoner, and several other leaders arrived, and were received with immense cheering by the mob, which now numbered many thousand persons.

When Mr. Smyth, M.P., opened the proceedings, he began: "Fellow Countrymen and Policemen.—Our one object here is quietness;" and continued to the effect that he and the promoters of this meeting were anxious above all things to test the legal question as to the rights of those who wished to meet in public for the discussion of public affairs, but to do so peaceably and legally. Mr. Howe, the Superintendent of Police, here, accompanied by one inspector, was advancing to him to remonstrate, when the crowd round, mistaking his intention, and believing he was about to arrest Mr. Smyth, closed round him and beat him so severely that his life was in danger. Seeing this, Mr. Smyth and Mr. A. M. Sullivan exerted their authority for his protection, and with partial success, both gentlemen being injured by the blind fury of the mob. A summons was sent for more policemen, who came up in a strong detachment. They arrived only in time to save the lives of their officers, who were now beneath the feet of the mob. A general onslaught was then made by the police, who caught the leaders of the meeting, including Mr. Smyth, punishing them severely. The mob retaliated, and stone-throwing and hand-to-hand fighting with the police commenced. The police used their batons freely, and many of the people, including, I regret to say, some women, were soon on the ground insensible. The mob rapidly increased, and reinforced

ments of police arrived. A general riot then commenced throughout the entire pleasure grounds; the police charged again and again, and the mob meanwhile stoning them vigorously, and the number of wounded increased with terrible rapidity. The whole of the Dublin police force, said to be about 290, were now upon the field, and their opponents were thousands strong. The mob now extended in the direction of the Viceroyal Lodge and it was feared that attempts would be made to attack it, which would, of course, have at once brought out the military. Seditions shouts were heard on all sides, and some arrests were made. The mounted police arrived about an hour after the riot had commenced. Their appearance was the signal for a perfect storm of stone-throwing. Several of the police were struck, and two of them are hurt severely. They charged frequently, completely routing the rioters, but not until much blood had been spilt. The rioters proceeded from the Park down the quays, and as they went they hissed the name of the Queen, and smashed the windows of every house which had been decorated in honor of the Royal visitors. The mounted police came up with the rioters at Essex Bridge, which is about a mile from the Park gate, and succeeded in completely dispersing them. The riot lasted more than two hours. Forty-five of the rioters were admitted into one hospital alone, all more or less seriously wounded.

PROROGATION OF IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Parliament was prorogued to-day by Royal Commission.

The Queen's Speech acknowledges with satisfaction the provisions made by Parliament for the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur. The announcement is made that the relations of Great Britain with all Foreign Powers are of a friendly character.

The Treaty of 1856 having been revised by a Conference recently held in London, a hope is expressed for continued tranquillity in the East.

The speech dwells with satisfaction upon the Treaty of Washington, and hopes for a general recognition of the principle for guiding the maritime conduct of neutrals. Full reliance is placed upon the disposition of the Americans to carry out all the provisions of the treaty.

The Queen is anxious to meet the expressed wishes of the French Government for the alteration of some of the provisions of the Commercial Treaty of 1860; but would witness with concern any change which would restrict commercial intercourse.

The House of Commons are thanked for the liberal supplies they have granted.

The extraordinary powers granted for the repression of agrarian outrages in Westmeath, have thus far answered their purpose, while in other portions of the island there is a gratifying immunity from crime.

The remainder of the speech is devoted to topics of a local character.

The prorogation is until Nov. 9th.

ONTARIO TEMPERANCE UNION.

The annual Convention of this organization will commence in the Temperance Hall, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September next, at 2 p.m. The great design of this institution is to obtain the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic, and it is therefore the earnest wish of the Executive of the Union that the Convention should be well attended by delegates from all temperance societies in Ontario, and also all ministers of the Gospel are invited to be present. Subjects of great importance will come under the consideration of the meeting, viz.:—The present License system—its incongruities and dangers; Total Prohibition—its necessity and safety; Petitions, and action regarding the next Session of the Ontario Legislature; also many other subjects. The Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, has consented to be present, and several other distinguished speakers will attend and address the meetings. The following arrangements have been made with the several railway companies:—

Delegates by the Grand Trunk Railway will, on producing a copy of the Certificate, which may be procured from Mr. W. S. Williams, Nanapanee, at the starting point, receive a return ticket at one fare. Delegates by the Great Western Railway will pay full fare to Toronto, and on presenting a certificate at the Toronto Depot, a return ticket will be given at one-quarter fare. Delegates by the Northern Railway will pay full fare to Toronto, then receive a Certificate of Attendance, enabling them to procure at the Toronto Depot, a return ticket at one-third fare. Delegates by the Port Hope, Beaverton and Lindsay, Canada Central, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railways, will pay full fare, and on their return, upon presenting a Certificate at Port Hope, Brockville, or Prescott, they will receive a return ticket free.

HOW TO WARD OFF FIRE.

The following instructions how to guard against fire in the country at this season, when bush fires are raging, will be found of value. They have been prepared by Mr. Alfred Perry of this city, doubtless one of the foremost authorities on such a subject in the Dominion:—

TO THE AUTHORITIES OF TOWNS, VILLAGES, OR INDIVIDUAL OWNERS OF BUILDINGS MENACED BY FIRE SUCH AS NOW SURROUNDS STAYNER AND NEW LOWELL, A FEW SUGGESTIONS HOW TO EFFECTUALLY MEET IT MAY BE OF USE AT THE PRESENT MOMENT. When the fire is only some few hundred feet away, all fences or burnable material should be removed to prevent its approach on the ground. So long as individuals can stand the heat there is no danger of buildings being ignited in this direction. The danger most to be guarded against is from sparks or floating flakes of fire lighting on the shingle roof. See that each building has one or more active men put in charge of it, and on no condition leave it so long as the wind blows in that direction from the fire; have a ladder that will reach to the roof; close all windows and doors, or otherwise sparks will find the way in and ignite the interior. Roofs that have been previously whitewashed with lime will resist any danger of igniting from any falling embers. Have

at the exterior of the building, say, a barrel of water. In this put a bucket of salt; should the sparks fall in quantities on the roof, wet it with this water; it will resist igniting even if dry for days. If this is not available, have the men use a broom and sweep off the fire as it falls. Remove all spouts unless you can keep them filled with water; to do this stop up the spout. By doing this the fire cannot creep up under the eaves. Have the hay, straw, and the like surrounding the building kept cleared up, and the children and all infirm persons removed from any apparent danger. The danger may appear very alarming, yet so long as these precautions are carried out with firmness the property will escape destruction.

ALFRED PERRY, Inspector Royal Ins. Co.

VERDICT ON THE "WESTFIELD" DISASTER.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Coroner Keenan's jury in the "Westfield" case returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased Andrew Coyle and others died through a rupture or explosion of the boiler of the ferry-boat 'Westfield,' on July the 30th, 1871; that said explosion or rupture was caused by a flaw in the iron, and by the negligence of the engineer, Robinson, in carrying an overpressure of steam; that the Company are responsible for the disaster, as the defect could have been detected if the Staten Island Ferry Company had had a competent superintendent, engineer and mechanic in their employ, and are therefore criminally negligent. We recommend the District Attorney to take prompt action in the matter. We also think that the Government inspection is very imperfect as now conducted."

There was one dissentient, Mr. Kirtland, who believed the flaw could not be discovered by the ordinary method of inspection.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

(Special to the Witness.)

St. John, N.B., Aug. 23.—The morning is clear and bright and the water quite smooth, and thousands of spectators are on shore, in steamers, and small boats.

The St. John crew were first at the judges' boat, and waited 15 minutes for the Tyne. They then left their own boat and took position on the judges' boat.

At 7.15 the Tyne came out in white shirts and blue caps, and after a few minutes the choice of position fell to the lot of the Tyne, who took the inside course, and immediately peeled to bare buff. The St. John stripped on the judges' boat, and then took up their position after a short time in which they handled their boat admirably.

The start was made by the Referee, who said: "Are you ready? Go!" and at the word both boats flew away, St. John pulling 42 and Tyne 39; St. John leading slightly.

The Tyne then spurred and St. John fell behind, but the steady stroke of the St. John told and gradually they drew ahead, keeping the lead, although the distance was every now and then shortened by the mighty spurts of the Tyne.

When three-quarters of a mile was reached, St. John led three lengths, when suddenly Renforth dropped his oar and fell over in the boat, apparently in a fit. The boat was turned inshore, and, accompanied by Chambers, he was taken back to his quarters in a coach, St. John quietly pulling over the course in about 40 minutes.

A feeling of deep regret is felt that an accident should have interfered with the race, which bid fair to be exceedingly close contested, and under auspices the most favorable.

The betting had been quite free at 2 to 1 on the Tyne, chiefly among Canadians and Pittsburgh men.

OUR SPECIAL REPORTER'S ACCOUNT.

Both crews were in position at exactly half-past seven o'clock, and in the next minute they made a good start. The Paris crew got the first water shot, ahead with the first dip, and at the third were over a boat's length ahead of their opponents. The Tyne men, however, bent to the spruces with a will, and before the first quarter of a mile was passed they were bow to bow with the St. John men, and soon forged ahead about a quarter of a boat's length.

Both boats kept this position without change for the next three-quarters of a mile. The thousands of spectators who lined the bank watched the race with bated breath, and only ever and anon was a cheer heard from the supporters of the respective crews.

Both boats had just got beyond the one mile and a quarter, and above the temporary wharf, when Renforth, the stroke of the Tyne crew, was, with the aid of one of Sanders' glasses, seen to fall backwards and then stumble forwards. He fell off his seat into the bottom of the boat, apparently in a fit.

Kelly, who was next to Renforth, at once stopped pulling, as did the remainder of the crew, and gave their attention to Renforth, who by this time was quite insensible and livid. While Kelly held Renforth in his arms, Chambers and Percy pulled back to land, when he was assisted ashore and placed in a carriage and conveyed to his quarters at Clairmont House, Halifax, a mile distant.

At the time Renforth was lifted on to the beach he was quite stiff and cold, many believing that he was dead.

In the meantime Kelly and Chambers pulled back to the starting point, while the Paris crew continued on their course, pulling at the rate of forty-two strokes a minute, but gradually reducing it to thirty-nine as they rounded the three mile buoy. They kept the latter stroke up on the home stretch, doing the six miles in forty minutes and eleven seconds.

There was but little cheering over the result, as all partisans looked upon the contest, so far as it went, as a very close one. The subsequent illness of Renforth, and the consequent abandonment of the race by the Tyne men at such a critical period of the contest, gave no cause for rejoicing from either party, while all regretted so abrupt a termination of a contest which has been looked forward to with so much interest and anxiety.

Of course, as the race goes, the St. John crew are the victors, and Fulton, their stroke, is returning the compliment paid them last year, by collecting on the grounds for the losing Tyne men.

A later despatch brings word that Renforth

died at 8.52 a.m. of apoplexy. A rumor that he was poisoned is discredited by the better-informed part of the public. His death has cast a general gloom over the community.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS.

EUROPEAN.

The ravages of the cholera are steadily increasing in Königsberg.—In the Court Martial in Paris on Tuesday, the members of the Paris Fire Department deposed that the Commune ordered the firing of public and private buildings and forbade their extinguishing the flames of the Palais Royal.—The French deputation who have been in Dublin have crossed over into England and have been enthusiastically received. The object of their visit is to express the thanks of the French people for the aid given by Englishmen to the French sufferers during the war.—A Conservative Catholic Congress is to be held at Munich on the 21st September.—A despatch from London on Wednesday afternoon announces that the Queen has been stricken with apoplexy, but it gives no particulars.—Garibaldi is recovering.—Disturbances continue to occur at Newcastle-on-Tyne with the workmen who are on strike. A riot is apprehended.—The report of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland was much exaggerated.—Another instalment of 300,000,000 francs war indemnity has been paid by France to Germany.—The Prince and Princess of Wales are in Germany.

AMERICAN.

The Red Bluff stage was robbed near Cottonwood, Cal., by four robbers, who carried off Wells, Fargo & Co's treasure boxes.—A man in New York, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, on Wednesday murdered his wife and then committed suicide.—The army worm has appeared in great numbers in the richest cotton counties in Alabama.

DOMINION.

It is reported that all the troops in the Dominion are to hold themselves in readiness to return to England by the 1st Nov.—The Halifax Yacht Club announce a number of prizes for three swimming matches to take place on the last day of the carnival.—There has been a case of small-pox in Ottawa.—Bears are numerous in the vicinity of Ottawa.—A serious railway collision took place between two freight trains on Monday night, on the G. T. R., near Kingston. One man named Nathaniel Willoughby, from Gananoque, was killed. The accident was caused by a mistake on the part of the telegraph operator.—Several frauds have been discovered in the City Chamberlain's Office in Toronto.—There is a report circulating in Quebec that Messrs. Mitchell, Langevin and Brydges are to be knighted.

WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

On Tuesday night a fire occurred in some stables on George street, and before it could be extinguished two valuable horses were burned to death. Mr. Wand, the owner in his efforts to extricate them, was badly burned. Loss estimated at \$500.—On Friday morning a little boy six years old named Frederick Lextras, while chasing a pigeon on Aqueduct street, was knocked down and run over by a butcher's cart, which passed over his head, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. The driver has given himself up to the police.—The cricket match played on Saturday afternoon between the Montreal Club and the "All Comers" Eleven, was won by the former.—The Shamrock Lacrosse Club, accompanied by a team of the Caughnawaga Indians, are away on a tour through the States. They played a game in Saratoga on Saturday.—A fire occurred on Saturday morning in Mr. Robb's cracker manufactory on Dufresne street, at which damage to the amount of about \$5,000 was sustained.—In the competition for the best cultivated gardens, offered by the Montreal Horticultural Society, Sir Hugh Allan received the first prize, C. J. Brydges, Esq., the second, and John Molson, Esq., the third.—Fourteen men have been added to the Sanitary Police force, so that a thorough examination of the city may be made and cleanliness enforced.—No less than six fires occurred in the city on Monday, all of which were small and easily extinguished. One on St. James street threatened to be serious, but was finally got under before much damage was done.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.—It is reported that a deputation appointed by the meeting of the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Bedford, lately held at Granby, has had a conference with the Lord Bishop of Montreal upon the division of the Diocese. The deputation was received with the greatest courtesy and kindness by His Lordship, who promised to give the subject his serious attention.

ADDRESS WANTED.—We have received a letter from a gentleman in Conway Centre, New Hampshire, U.S., announcing the death of a young man named Stephen Cauley, who was killed in the above place on the 11th inst., by falling between the cars while employed on the Ogdensburg Railway. Our correspondent says that deceased was a stranger there, and no one knows anything about who are his relatives, further than that his parents are believed to reside in Grifftown, Montreal. If there are any relatives of deceased in this city they are requested to communicate with Mr. John Jeffery, Conway Centre, New Hampshire.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The St. John, N. B., Sunday-school Union intend holding a General Convention of Sunday-school officers and teachers in that city on the 7th September next, and have earnestly invited all Sunday-schools in the Dominion to unite with them. Already many schools in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island have elected delegates to represent them at the Convention, and Montreal is requested to send some representatives. Lt.-Governor Wilmot will preside over the Convention. Delegates will be provided with accommodation in the city during the sitting of the Convention; therefore, those schools who may send delegates are requested to send their names in as soon as possible, to the corresponding secretary, Mr. H. R. Smith, St. John, N. B., that provision may be made for them. Arrangements will be made to pass them over the different routes of travel at half fare.

Family Reading.

"BE THOU THEIR ARM EVERY MORNING."

(ISAIAH XXXIII, 2.)

Saviour, from the day's beginning,
That I may be kept from sinning;
That I may be kept from harm,
Every moment be my "arm."

Work and duty lie before me,
Thoughts of fear sometimes come o'er me;
But a wonder-working charm
Lies in this—I have Thine arm.

What though many a bitter sorrow
May await me on the morrow;
Yet to-day I can be calm,
Leaning wholly on Thine arm.

In the midst of tribulation,
Thine abundant consolation;
For each wound there is a balm,
If I lean upon Thine arm.

And when safe at home in glory,
I shall understand life's story;
All throughout that endless calm
I will lean upon Thine arm.
—Heart to Heart.

SINCERITY AND TRUTH.

"Ah, sir! sincerity is a good thing, but truth is still better," repeated frequently to me a young parish priest after having found liberty of soul. Nobly born, and son of one of high standing in the army, he had early received from his pious mother deep impressions concerning his soul. In the midst of his studies and travels, one thought above all others followed him—"What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Tormented unceasingly by this question, he made up his mind to devote himself to the service of the Church, not with the aim of finding therein that which would satisfy the ambition or the cupidity of the natural heart, but to obtain thereby the peace of his soul. He did not know that peace had been made on the cross by the blood of Jesus (Col. i. 20), and, consequently, according to the light he had, he set himself to work out his own peace with God.

The first time I saw him was at the house of a friend in N—. I was sitting in the front part of the room waiting to see my friend, and he was walking up and down slowly in the back part of the room. His lank form, his long face, pale and thin, his entire being, indicated suffering, and, without knowing why, I felt myself drawn to him. I remembered, as if it were but yesterday, the agony of my own heart before knowing this eternal redemption which Jesus obtained for us by His own blood (Heb. ix.), and which is "upon all them that believe" (Rom. iii. 22) and I thought that perhaps he suffered from the same cause. At this moment my friend came down, and after some moments, begged me to excuse him: an important matter of business demanded him elsewhere. "But wait a moment!" he said to me, "I will introduce you to a young Spaniard; he has just quitted the seminary, where he has been learning to be a priest. You can, perhaps, be of use to him."

After the commonplaces of introduction had passed, I at once asked him, "Have you peace with God, my dear friend?"

"Peace with God," said he. "What do you mean by peace with God?"

"It is the effect," said I to him, "of the forgiveness of sins. It is the consciousness that would exist in the agonized spirit of an unfortunate criminal condemned to be guillotined, to whom a messenger comes suddenly, bringing this despatch from the Emperor: 'All your crimes are forgiven you; go forth in peace!'"

"Then," replied he, "I have not peace with God, for I have never yet received this message from God. For nearly three years I have been imprisoned between four walls, exercising the greatest severities possible against myself. I have fasted, prayed, ill-treated my body, until I am reduced to what you see; but I have not yet received this message from God."

"You are a sincere man," I said to him; "you are not one of those religionists who affect a heavenly air, and within have nothing but lust and wickedness."

"How should I not be sincere, sir, when I know it is with God himself I have to do. Appearance, you know, is only for this world. Reality is for eternity. A thousand times a fool is he who sees no farther than this world. For my part it is eternity that occupies me."

"Blessed be God! Blessed be God, my dear friend! This is the work of the Holy Spirit. He has shown you the curse of the law of God against every breach of that law, according to Galatians iii. 10, 'Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them'; and as you are not a hypocrite, but know well that you are violating this law constantly, even in spite of yourself, you at once apply the curse to yourself, well knowing in your conscience that you merit it."

"That is it exactly! You have just laid bare my heart; that is my state precisely. I see the just wrath of God against me, and I much desire to be able to appease or escape it. It was for this reason that I have left the place where I was, for I have seen a host of things there that wound my conscience."

Just here I took out my Bible from my pocket, and opened it, saying to him, "read." He read the passage that the end of my finger pointed out (Gal. iii. 13). "Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us; it is written, Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree." Suddenly his languid eyes lit up. The message that he had waited for had come to him through the Word.

"Do you understand now," said I to him, "why Jesus upon the cross must needs cry out, 'My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?'"

"It is clear, quite clear," replied he. "If Christ has been made a curse for me, in order to redeem me from the curse of the law, it follows that He Himself sustained that curse. He thus becomes a substitute for me."

"Exactly! a substitute. You cannot find a better word. Isaiah describes this admirably in that magnificent chapter which the

Eunuch read as he was returning in his chariot. It is the 53rd. Read it alone with God, and you will see it will not make you jump for joy, as David did before the Ark of God. That ark, you know, contained the two tables of stone—the terrible law which condemned to death every man which sinned. But it also contained Aaron's rod—that dead stick which became alive again, having budded and brought forth almonds—that is to say, Christ, who was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification" (Rom. iv. 25), or in other terms, that grain of wheat which cannot bear fruit unless it first die" (John xii. 24). It contained also the golden pot full of manna, that is to say, Christ, 'the true bread of heaven,' for the constant nourishment of the children of God. If Satan would frighten them by showing them that terrible law, they put him to flight by showing him the rod and the golden pot. At the name of Jesus he flies, because he recognizes his conqueror. You see that David could rejoice in view of such a type of Jesus and his word; and you, who have now the reality, what says your heart?"

The heart of the young priest was evidently quite overcome. A pardon so sudden, a salvation so sure and so free, almost frightened him; he could scarcely believe himself in his proper senses. He appeared afraid to wake himself up, lest he should find his anguish had been caused only by a cruel dream—ruel because of its very sweetness.

It was not a dream. It was the truth which had set him at liberty, according to John viii. 32: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." This was the first of many interviews that we had together during the five months of my stay at N—. He used to come to my house of a morning, and we read together the Scriptures for full two hours. Each time his peace became more settled, and his expression of suffering gave place to one of profound rest, often exhibiting itself in joy.

One day he came and said to me, "I am quite confounded. I thought all Christians rejoiced in an accomplished salvation; but they are exactly where I was: it seems to me, at times, as if they lacked sincerity."

"Ah! my dear friend," I said to him, "the natural heart even of professing Christians is full of pride. Do you not see that before being assured of salvation upon a true foundation, we must see that we are fools, unrighteous, impious, utterly corrupt, lost entirely, and that it is Christ who unto us has been made of God wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption? (1 Cor. i. 31). You will recollect the case of the criminal, of whom I have spoken to you? Suppose that he had been able to make his escape from his cell by climbing through the window, how satisfied he would have been with himself, would he not? trembling all the time, too, nevertheless. But when he is convinced that he cannot escape, do what he will, and that he sees the great door open by the grace of the Emperor, behold him walk out with calmness into the street, without fear, but without pride, the heart humbled, but filled with love for his Saviour and his Master."

"You see, my dear friend, that the salvation of Jesus Christ takes away from man all ground for him to glorify himself. It can but humble him in thus rendering him happy above all that words can express. This is why many professing Christians, whilst maintaining carefully the name of Christ as an excuse, have found a lot of things in which they can glorify themselves, and which hinder them from seeing Christ Himself, and as a consequence leave them always in fear. It is only those who see Christ who can comprehend that word in Philip. iv. 4, 'Rejoice in the Lord always.' Such have no more thirst, and at the same time are filled with that love which constrains them to separate themselves from all that displeases the Master, and to give themselves up in all things to please Him. Naturally, those who do not see Christ, and who, as a consequence, do not know what love is, are only kept back from doing wrong by the just fear of the law."

"I see," said he; "it is *mak* all over."

"Yes, man all over; and this is why it is written: 'Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and that maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord' (Jer. xvii. 5).—Sound Words.

MINISTERIAL VACATIONS.

It is the fashion in certain quarters to speak sneeringly of ministerial vacations. The ideal minister is one who never requires a vacation; who never leaves his pulpit except for an occasional exchange, and that must not be too frequent; who is always at the prayer-meeting, always at the Sabbath-school, always ready with a platform address, and always lively, interesting, and earnest. All this is consumed up in one word, "devoted." The quicker a minister wears himself out and becomes pale, dyspeptic, or consumptive, the higher grows his reputation among thoughtless people. Neither he in the warmth of his earnestness, nor they in the warmth of their admiration, ever stop to consider the right and wrong of the matter. He forgets that his health is one of the most important of his talents, and they forget to look after him, and forget that whenever they make unnecessary demands on his time or his sympathy, they are helping to destroy his future usefulness. A minister needs rest, and the more devoted he is, the more rest does he require. It is true that time is short, that souls are perishing, and that it is a glorious thing to spend and be spent in the Master's service; but, if it is also true that a minister can work to greater advantage for eleven months because he has rested for one, is not that rest a duty? The world was perishing in the time when Christ lived on the earth, yet he said to his disciples, "Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place and rest a while," and from this fact we may learn that rest is often just as much a duty as work, and that, so long as our nature is human and not angelic, long-continued, unremitting toil will be impossible for us, and occasional relaxation a necessity.

There are several reasons why a clergyman has more need for a vacation than other men. One is that he cannot rest on the weekly Sabbath. He may make an effort to secure a rest-day once a week, but practically this does not amount to much, for the outside demands upon his time cannot be put off. If, therefore,

he cannot have a seventh part of the week it is only right that he should have the seventh part of the year or seven weeks.

Another reason is the wearing nature of his work. Other men may do their work mechanically, the minister must put his whole heart and soul into his. His wearied brain may revolt at the very thought of writing, yet none the less, must his two weekly sermons be prepared, filled with original thought, and instinct with life and earnestness. He may be exhausted with sympathy for the sins and sorrows of the world, yet he must sympathize with the young mother whose babe has escaped all this as though there was no sorrow like unto her sorrow. The wear and tear of this kind of work few laymen can appreciate, but a moment's thought would show that if any one needs rest it is the minister.

Another reason in favor of ministerial vacations is the actual gain to the congregation. Any one who has tried it knows how much the power of thought is refreshed and invigorated by entire change of scene and association. Climbing mountains and bathing in the sea, are often a better preparation for sermon-writing than many lonely hours spent over commentaries in a study.

In conclusion we would say to congregations, see that your pastor has a good, long vacation, and that he has the wherewithal to enjoy it thoroughly. See that his place is supplied in his absence, and do not grudge the money to pay the supplies well, remembering a truth of almost universal application, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."—*New York Daily Witness.*

MRS. KATE HUNNIBEE'S DIARY.

PEELING PEACHES—PICKLED PEACHES—CHARLOTTE OF PEACHES—THE ART OF MAKING HOME ATTRACTIVE.

A letter was read from Mrs. Fuller, detailing items of interest to us all, as peaches are just now ripening. Her mode of peeling is as follows: "An ox-muzzle is filled with peaches, then immersed in a kettle of hot lye for two or three minutes, taken out and rinsed in a pail of clear water. The skins peel off without any trouble, leaving the peaches fair and smooth. The length of time they must remain in the lye depends on its strength. If they are peeled with a knife in the usual way, the pit should first be removed and then the skin. This will make a great saving in time."

Mrs. Gage sends us her recipe for PICKLED PEACHES.—Select smooth freestones, stick them all over with cloves about an inch apart, then boil them in a syrup made of two quarts of vinegar to three pounds of sugar, and spiced with half an ounce of mace and the same of allspice. When a pin slips in and out easily, they are done. Remove them from the syrup; boil it a few minutes longer, pour it over the fruit, and set away to cool. Then fasten thick paper over the top.

The same lady also gives her mode of making CHARLOTTE OF PEACHES.—Divide twenty nearly ripe peaches, scald them in a light syrup, then drain and cut each half into three pieces; put these in a pan, with a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, and half the quantity of warm butter; fry five minutes. Line the bottom and sides of a well-buttered baking dish with thin slices of bread, put in the peaches, and cover with slices of bread soaked in warm milk; over all place a plate, covering closely, and bake slowly three hours. When in the dish for the table, pour over the syrup in which the peaches were scalded and serve immediately.

Mrs. Lee.—We will now take up the subject of the afternoon, "The Art of making Home Attractive."

Mrs. Blake.—My position as minister's wife has given me opportunities of entering many families. I have found those happiest in which the bond of union between husband and wife is most vital. Indeed I can hardly picture to myself a really happy family in which the relation between the parents is not most intimate and tender. The natural outgrowth of mutual love will be a "preferring one another in honor," and this will expel that bane of domestic life—selfishness. Children will grow up in such an atmosphere reflecting in their words and actions the heaven of peace and love that has arched them in from the first glad hour of their existence.

Mrs. Lester.—I agree with Mrs. Blake, in considering perfect union between man and wife as the root of domestic felicity. Next to this I would place docility and obedience in children. This of course is the result of parental discipline. Some children are more tractable than others, but every child should be taught from its cradle implicit obedience to parental commands.

Mrs. Tremaine.—I have heard it said that noisy, rebellious children and bad housekeeping are always found associated. Where the husband and wife love each other truly, the children are quiet and obedient, and the house always in order, I think the family must be happy, whether living in a marble front or a log cabin, in a mountain valley or on the lonely prairie, in the city or in rural solitude.

Aunt Betsey.—I have an idea that daily reading of an old-fashioned book called the Bible, is a great promoter of peace in families. It's all very well to read it in one's closet; but when little children learn those stories of the New Testament about the prodigal son, an' Jairus' daughter, an' the widow of Nain, at mornin' prayers, it seems to me they're apt to be kinder to each other during the day, and grow up to feel that religion isn't a thing o' Sundays and meetin'-houses, but has to do with work-days an' play-days.

Mrs. Knox.—I agree with all that has been said, and yet I am free to confess that grounds handsomely laid out and well kept, hanging baskets, and beautiful shrubbery in summer, house-plants in winter, pleasant carpets and curtains, pictures, vases, elegant furniture, instruments of music, books, curiosities—all these are very important accessories to my domestic happiness. I have always had them. I hope I always shall possess them.

Mrs. Lester.—Yet they are essential to happiness only as habit has made them necessary. Loving tones and caressing ways will make children happier than bonbons, than glided toys, than costly clothing. The exquisite happiness that comes from denying one's self that a loved one may enjoy an unaccustomed pleasure—this is in the power of all to secure, rich and poor alike.—*Hearth and Home.*

SELECTIONS.

—Most truly do I believe the Scriptures to be inspired; the proofs of their inspiration rise continually with the study of them. The scriptural narratives are not only about Divine things, but are themselves divinely framed and superintended. I cannot conceive my conviction of this truth being otherwise than sure. Yet I must acknowledge that the scriptural narratives do not claim this inspiration for themselves; so that if I should be obliged to resign my belief in it, which seems to me impossible, I yet should have no right to tax the Scriptures with having advanced a pretension proved to be unfounded; their whole credibility as a most authentic history of the most important facts would remain untouched; the Gospel of St. John would still be a narrative as unimpeachable as that of Thucydides, which no sane man has ever disbelieved.—*Dr. Thomas Arnold.*

—Content is the gift of Heaven, and not the certain effect of any thing upon earth; and it is as easy for Providence to convey it without wealth as with it; it being the undeniable prerogative of the first cause, that whatsoever it does by the mediation of second causes, it can do immediately by itself without them. The heavens can and do every day pour water and refreshment upon the earth without either pipes or conduits; though the weakness of human industry is forced to fly to these little assistances to compass the same effects. Happiness and comfort stream immediately from God Himself, as light issues from the sun, and sometimes looks and darts itself into the meanest corners, while it forbears to visit the largest and the noblest rooms. Every man is happy or miserable, as the temper of his mind places him either directly under or beside the influences of the Divine nature; which enlighten and enliven the disposed mind with secret ineffable joys, and such as the vicious or unprepared mind is wholly unacquainted with.—*Dr. South.*

THE IRISHMAN AND THE PRIEST.—Never was a better answer made than a poor Irishman made to a Catholic priest while defending himself for reading the Bible.

"But," said the priest, "the Bible is for the priests, and not for the likes o' you."

"Ah! but, sir," he answered, "I was reading in my Bible, 'You shall read it to your children,' an' sure the priests have got to children."

"But, Michael," says the priest, "you cannot understand the Bible. It is not o' you to understand it, my man."

"Ah! very well, your reverence, if I cannot understand it, it will do me no harm, and what I can understand does me a heap o' good."

"Very well, Mike," said the priest, "you must go to the Church, and the Church will teach you; the Church will give you the milk of the Word."

"And where does the Church get it from but out of the Bible? Ah! your reverence, I would rather keep the cow myself."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHAT A CHILD CAN DO.

BY AUNT LOUISE.

Jennie Lee sat reading in her mother's pleasant sitting-room. Her little brother Johnny was on the floor beside her, playing with some blocks. Jennie was much interested in her new book—it was a birthday present from her Uncle—and did not see her mother, who just then entered the room prepared to go out. Johnny saw her, though, and began to cry after her as he always did when he saw her with her hat on. When well, Master Johnny was not indulged in this very bad habit, but was obliged to stay at home whenever his mamma thought proper; but, as he had just recovered from a severe sickness, she feared to let him fret lest it should do him harm. She looked troubled, therefore, when he began to cry, and said, "Ah! you rogue! I'm sorry I caught your eye; but I did not know you were here. It is very necessary that I should make a call this afternoon, but I fear I must give it up."

The thought crossed Jennie's mind that perhaps she might amuse her brother till her mother could slip out. She felt, too, that she ought to do it. But then her mother did not tell her to, and she was reading such an interesting story; it seemed just impossible for her to give it up. But conscience whispered, "It is your duty to deny yourself sometimes for the sake of others." And Jennie remembered that only the last Sunday her teacher had said that there is no nobler or more Christ-like conduct than self-denial, and that even a little child may do much good by it. Jennie loved her teacher and thought what she said must be true; still, she thought it could not be that a little child could do much good, or much evil. We shall see if Jennie was right.

She saw her mother taking off her things. There was a struggle in Jennie's heart. The good conquered, and closing her book she said—

"You can go, mamma; I think I can amuse brother."

Taking a bunch of keys from her pocket she shook them slyly behind his ear. Johnny looked around, and stared awhile in wonder, then stretched out his little fat hands and babbled for the keys. He soon forgot his mother, who slipped quietly out at the front door, and Jennie played with him till he was fairly engaged with his blocks again, and then she went on with her reading.

Need I tell you, dear children, that she enjoyed it much better than if she had not practiced that little act of self-denial? She had an approving conscience, and that always puts sunshine in our hearts, and makes our pleasures sweeter still. And we often find that a duty which appears to be very unpleasant, proves, after all, to be a blessing.

Now let us follow Mrs. Lee. Her errand was to visit her washerwoman, Mrs. Flynn, who had not come to wash for her on Tuesday, as usual.

Mrs. Flynn lived in a street where there were many other poor people, but as she had not lived there long she had no one to send to Mrs. Lee if she were ill.

She found her not ill, herself, but in great trouble. Her little daughter Mollie was very sick. She lay upon an old mattress, with only

one thin blanket over her. Her face was very thin and pale, and she moaned constantly, as if in great pain. There was no fire in the stove, and no coal to build one, and the cold wind whistled through the wide cracks in the wall.

Poor Mrs. Flynn had not eaten anything that day, and besides she was weary and anxious with nursing her sick child, and could scarcely stand for weakness.

"I was sorry to disappoint you on wash-day," she said, "but Mollie took sick on Monday night, and the next day her fever was so hot I was afraid to leave her; and I have no one to send, ma'am."

"Never mind, Mary," said Mrs. Lee, kindly, "I felt sure you would have come if you could. Mollie must have a doctor right off, and you must eat something or you will faint away," she continued as she rose to go.

Mrs. Lee was a woman of works as well as words. She saw that Mrs. Flynn needed immediate help; so, speaking a few words of sympathy, she left the house and went into the nearest grocery store. There she bought some bread, tea, and a few other articles of food. Then, going to a woollen store, she bought a pair of soft, warm blankets for Mollie. These things she sent to Mrs. Flynn, and then went and left an order for her family doctor to go and see the sick child. On her way back she called at her husband's office, told him about Mrs. Flynn, and asked him to send her some coal when he came home in the evening, which he promised to do. Mrs. Lee then hastened home, for she feared Johnny would be fretful, but was glad to find that he had been good all the time.

Jennie was overflowing with pleasure over the story she had been reading, and gave her mother a very spirited description of "Bessie's Life at the Seaside." She was very happy, as children always are when they have done right. Dear child, can't you remember some time when you were tempted to do wrong, and almost gave up, but at last the good spirit that Jesus gives us to help us to do right conquered the evil, and you did what you knew was your duty? Then you can understand how Jennie felt. But Jennie didn't know how far the good effects of her little sacrifice had reached. She didn't know that if her mother had not gone to see Mrs. Flynn, poor little Mollie would still have been shivering under thin blankets, and her poor mother suffering for want of food and fire. Nor was this all. As Mrs. Lee was returning from the coal yard, he saw a poor man standing near a baker's window, where he thought no one saw him, and looking very longingly at a loaf of bread. A policeman was watching him round the corner, ready to arrest him if he stole it. Mr. Lee stepped up and said—

"Do you want some work, my man?"

"Indeed, thin, I do, sir," said the man starting back and blushing scarlet.

"Come with me, then," said Mr. Lee. I have a pile of wood to saw, which will keep you busy for two or three days."

"I'm much obliged to yer honor," said the man; "I'm after needin' the money bad." He then told Mr. Lee that he had been trying in vain for two weeks to find work. His wife was sick and his children were suffering for want of food.

"I'm afraid," he said, in a low voice, "if you hadn't come along just then, I should have stolen a loaf of bread. I know it is wicked, but it was hard to see my children starve."

His story was found to be a true one, and as he proved to be steady and industrious, Mr. Lee hired him to take care of his garden, and some of his neighbors did the same; so his family were soon comfortably provided for.

See if you can tell me how much good Jennie did without knowing it.

Perhaps the good work reached even farther than I have told you about, for we never can know how far our good or evil actions go. When you are tempted to neglect what seems to you a little duty, remember how much good Jennie did, and see if it won't be easier to deny yourself.

RIDDLES.

865.

In all the pride of my first arrayed,
Sir Edwulf seeks the wild crusade;
And who that marked his martial air,
Could deem it the mask of settled despair.
Or think that the chief of that princely train
Could seek for pleasure and seek in vain?
But a brother's death remained unforgotten
In music's gayest, soul-cheering tone.
He heard but the wail of that dying one:
In the tourney combat with spear and lance.
The prize bright beauty's favoring glance!
He only thought of the deadly strife
Where a brother had taken a brother's life:
In the clearest hour of the noonday beam
His eye but dwelt on a dagger's gleam.
And marked the despair that shook his frame.
Who vainly implored in a brother's name—
'Twas then he thought from the world to fly.
And under my second unknown to die:
By prayer and penance his peace to regain.
And wipe from his soul the sinful stain.
But now the tidings spread fast abroad
Of Jerusalem won by an infidel horde;
Then Europe was summoned her hosts to lead
To fight in defence of her Christian creed.
And plenary pardon was freely given
To those who should fall in the cause of Heaven.
Sir Edwulf joined the noble throng
With a martyr's zeal he rushed along;
His sword the foe's head was certain to meet
First in the onset and last in retreat.
My whole was shown in the gallant pride
With which he fought and with which he died:
And long did its followers strive to tell
How gloriously Sir Edwulf fell.

866.

I am composed of six letters:—
Without may I, 2, 3, I am part of a lock.
Without my 4, I am the miser's god.
Without my 5, 6, I am a member of the Roman Catholic Church.
Without my 1, 4, 5, 6, I am a preposition.
Without my 2, 3, 4, 5, I am a pronoun.
Without my 1, 4, 5, 6, I am the initials of one of the United States.
My whole is an animal of South America.

867.

What river is always without its beginning and ending?

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

865.—Martin.
866.—Shine, ling, gin, in.
867.—Escape.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

321.

What precious stones were among the things that David prepared for the Temple?

322.

Where does Job mention the onyx?

323.

Who speaks of the onyx as among the jewels of the King of Tyre?

324.

What prophets mention coral?

325.

Where is the value of coral compared with that of wisdom?

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

318.—Gen. 2:12.
317.—Ex. 28:7.
316.—Eccl. 2:10.
315.—Eccl. 2:10.
314.—Eccl. 2:10.
313.—Eccl. 2:10.

Agriculture, &c.

"THE POOR MAN'S MANURE."

In a late number of the *Country Gentleman*, a correspondent mentions a number of cases where the growth of the crop was increased by plowing under snow—which, according to the old saying, is termed "the poor man's manure," because it costs him nothing to procure, draw and spread. There are two ways in which the benefit of the snow is to be accounted for, which we wish to examine.

The first is the amount of ammonia which it contains, and which is brought down from the atmosphere. Our object is not simply to prove that the snow contains ammonia, but to determine the real amount, so that we may know whether the benefit is so small as to be only true in theory, or whether there is a distinct, measured, appreciable benefit.

Eminent chemists differ greatly as to the quantity of ammonia in the atmosphere, varying from one part in ten million to one part in fifty million—the latter is probably nearest the truth. As the quantity of carbonic acid in the air is much greater, the ammonia is all obviously in the state of a carbonate. This is absorbed by rain and snow. The quantity thus brought down varies with the frequency of the rain or snow, or rather with the length of time which has elapsed since the last previous fall. If it has not rained for a long time, the ammonia comes down more freely than after it has rained long. The last rain water of a long storm has very little. The quantity also varies with locality, being greatest near cities. The quantity is determined more easily than the quantity contained in the air, and varies from one part in a million of water, to one part in thirty million. The yearly rainfall is found to contain only about six or seven pounds of ammonia to an acre. Good soil contains fifty or sixty times as much. A good crop of wheat has about 40 pounds of ammonia, or seven times as much as comes down in the whole year. A heavy crop of clover has about 100 pounds of nitrogen, or fifteen times as much as the rain and snow furnish. About 40 pounds of Peruvian guano or of nitrate of soda, would furnish as much nitrogen as usually falls in a year, or six bushels of grain with 370 pounds of wheat straw would do the same—or 150 pounds of clover.

We may hence infer that the amount of fertilizing material in a fall of three inches of snow (the amount mentioned by our correspondent), which would not be a fifth part of the whole yearly fall, would be so small that it could not be perceived by the eye in the growth of the crop, being only about a two-hundredth part, more or less, of the amount consumed by the growing crop. Its influence could therefore be determined only by accurate measuring of the product. As the figures we have given are liable to vary with the influences we have pointed out, the results may be sometimes more and sometimes less, but they would not be widely different.

We must therefore look for other reasons for the great difference in the crop where the snow was plowed under. Now every intelligent cultivator knows that the condition of the soil has nearly as much to do with growth as manure alone. Earth in clods like brick-bats, will not give half the crop yielded by the same when finely pulverized. We have known a crop doubled by the use of an efficient clod-crusher, as was proved by leaving a portion of the field with uncrushed clods. Our correspondent says his soil was light clay. Now, we suggest that one of the chief benefits of the snow was its mechanical loosening influence. Three inches plowed under must have prevented the furrow slice from settling down compactly on the soil below; a cavity was left beneath it, causing it to drain and dry without becoming heavy and cloddy, and it was probably left in a more friable condition. This is further proved by the statement that "nearly every hill grew while the rest failed more or less." We all know that germination is favored more by a fine mellow soil than by anything else, and that where the earth is lumpy or hard, the crop is almost sure to be uneven or with more or less failures. We do not say positively that this was the whole reason of the difference, because of the present we are not informed of all the circumstances, but merely suggest the strong probability. Manure has much less influence on mere germination.

The advantage of the melting snow over rain in starting spring grass, may be owing to rain beating down hard and compacting the soil, and soon running off; while snow comes down gently, and in melting, furnishes uniform irrigating streams for a long time. It is well to understand these causes, because correct reasons, well understood, often prevent serious errors in practice in many ways.

POULTRY HOUSE.—Every farmer should have a good, convenient poultry house, properly constructed, sufficiently large to contain the number of birds he desires. It should be warm and dry in the winter, well ventilated, and kept scrupulously clean. The house should not be overcrowded, but just large enough. Nothing is made by overcrowding the henry; on the contrary, it will prove detrimental. The fowls must be fed regularly and at stated periods. They must have plenty of pure water at hand at all times—this is of as much importance to the health of the fowls as proper food. If possible, they should also be given, in addition, a plot of grass for a run. Place within the henry a dust-heap; this may consist of wood or coal ashes, sand, or dust, from the streets. It should be kept under a cover, so that it will not become drenched with rain or snow, and to it the fowls should have access at all times, to dust, and thereby rid themselves, in a great degree, of the numerous parasites which infest them.—*Poultry Standard*.

—We clip this from a communication in the *Prairie Farmer*: "Fowls are as capricious as people about a change of diet. They grow weary of corn even, if fed continually. A better way is to keep a supply of corn, and also of wheat-screenings, etc., and alternate the food. And if poultry is your chief delight, whatever else you do, don't keep a dog to supplant your fowls in your affections, and get all the bones and bits of meat which your chickens so much need. And don't be stingy about your scraps; cut off all the scraggy parts

from your roasts, or legs of veal or mutton, and chop it raw, for your poultry; and observe what a concert you will create in the chicken-yard when you feed it. Don't forget the box of fresh, dry ashes, where they may have the fowl luxury of dusting themselves as often as they like; and also the fresh lime somewhere convenient, for them to supply shells for your eggs, as well as to promote cleanliness and sweetness of their premises. You will not, of course, ask your chickens to drink water which has stood twenty-four hours, any more than you would drink such yourselves. But you will see that every morning finds your watering-places thoroughly cleaned and filled with good, fresh water."

Miscellany.

PARIS MODES.

Fashion accurately reflects in its narrow sphere the conflicts, agitations, and experiments which appear in political, administrative, and social questions. We see all styles confounded, and cannot yet clearly discern which will rise triumphant from the chaos. But something will arise from it; business has resumed its activity, and every one is setting to work anew with feverish energy.

For the moment there is a truce to invention, and we witness the transition from what has been to what will be. The general appearance of dress is, for the most part, what it was at this time last year, only trimmings are simplified and luxury is retrenched, without therefore encroaching on elegance. Crinoline is still worn, but very small; suits are still worn, but more plainly trimmed; round hats are still worn, but not flattened so completely on the nose; chignons are still worn, but not so voluminous; and we no longer see at all either chignons composed of floating curls, or short frizzes on the forehead, or long ringlets, so long, indeed, that an absent-minded person might mistake them for bell-pulls, and use them accordingly. At most, a single curl of moderate length is permitted behind the ear; and young ladies, both married and single, are seen already with their hair dressed in short, flat bandeaux, without any crepe, terminating behind the ears in two very thick three-strand braids, which are wound around the head so as to form a diadem, and moderate-sized chignon. This is paving the way for the simple coiffures which cannot fail to be in vogue next winter.

As to bonnets, they will be larger; they are already becoming so, indeed, thus proving that it was only the increased quantity of hair that restricted their size. Many have wide strings of ribbon or tulle edged with lace, and tied under the chin. Dark tints, black, brown, garnet, and violet, are most in favor this season for the trimming of white or yellow straw bonnets. Colored, gray, or brown straw bonnets are always trimmed with ribbons and feathers of the same color as the straw.

Over-skirts are worn both very long and very short; the latter are the less graceful; indeed, very short over-skirts are becoming to but few persons; no one, however, can expect to dress becoming who insists on wearing what other people do, regardless whether the style is suited to her face and figure. If the Parisians of all classes excel the whole world in the art of dressing well, as is generally admitted, it is because they know how to adapt the fashions to their own gracefulness or ungracefulness, beauty or ugliness, instead of adapting themselves to the fashion, whatever may be their face or figure. For instance, a Parisian, knowing that tight-fitting, closely-clinging garments are the most unbecoming things imaginable for stout persons, when the fashion favors this style of wrappings, evades the difficulty instead of accepting what would render her ugly, and, if she is robust, wears them tight in the back and loose in front. It may be laid down as a general rule, without exception, that everything loose-fitting, whether in dresses or wrappings, is alike becoming to women who are too stout or too thin, as it conceals both defects. Short over-skirts make stout figures look stouter, and thin figures look thinner, and should, therefore, be worn only by those of medium size. White, light ecru, and light gray make persons look thicker; they are consequently suited to slender ladies, and should be avoided by those who are robust. Perpendicular stripes make one look thin, and horizontal stripes stout; they should therefore, be chosen according to the figure. There are also many prejudices with respect to color which should be combated; it is generally thought that yellow is becoming to brunettes, and the latter should avoid lilac, which is only suited to blondes. This is a mistake; yellow is suited only to fair brunettes, and very unbecoming to those with a brown complexion, while lilac suits all complexions, even brown and yellow. The Parisian ladies know all these little secrets by instinct; they would probably be very much puzzled to analyze them, but they admirably understand how to put them in practice, to choose what suits them in the prevailing fashions, to avoid what is unbecoming, and even to make the most of what they have by transforming it in such a manner as to be always in vogue.

The silks in preparation at the Lyons factories are all in brown shades, from the darkest to the lightest. The newest brown is tinged with red, and called the tiger. It closely resembles the old Bismarck shade. Glace silks will be much worn in the coming season. Passementerie seems destined to go out of fashion; the trimmings most in favor will be made of the material of the dress. For wrappings, silk embroidery and braiding will take the lead of passementerie trimmings.

For summer dresses, muslin and ecru linen continue in favor. They are not trimmed with bands and folds as much as last season, but rather embroidered with white or maroon, and a very few with brown soutache. Large Scotch plaid shawls are taking the place of the waterproof cloaks, which are convenient, I admit, but so ugly and ungraceful that we part with them without a sigh. The plaid shawls are brown and black, black and white, and green and dark blue. They are just as impermeable as waterproof, and are less sombre. They are in the shape of long circulars, with collars trimmed with fringe, and cover the dress entirely. They are rolled up and carried in a strap, like the old-fashioned waterproof.—*Harper's Bazar*.

THIERS.

The historian of France will assign a conspicuous place to the great name which to-day stands at the head of the government of that unhappy country. What the future may offer to a man already past his threescore years and ten cannot be much in point of time, and yet it may afford a suitable climax to a long and brilliant career.

Thiers was born in 1797, in the town of Marseilles. He has no noble blood in his veins. His parents belonged to the humbler class of society, people who eke out a barely comfortable subsistence by daily labor. Short of stature, awkward, and shrill-voiced, there never was, as there is not now, anything in the person or manner of Thiers to command attention. His quickness, versatility, and passion for knowledge did not, however, escape observation. Influential persons opened the college of his native town to him, and from that hour the road to fame and wealth was made plain.

Concluding his curriculum, the young student went to Paris and became a contributor to the press. In this occupation he discovered so much taste and skill as a critic, and so clear and keen ability in the discussion of political questions, as to bring himself conspicuously into notice. He was in want, however, of an organ in which he could develop more freely his theories of government. He therefore established a journal called the *National*, which writers on the affairs of France are accustomed to regard as the chief instrument in bringing on the revolution of 1830.

In less than two years from the founding of his organ, Thiers was Assistant-Secretary of Finance under the Duke of Orleans, whom he was largely instrumental in calling to the throne. By a masterly stroke of policy, in which he was unsparing both of the Republic and the Legitimists, he became Minister of the Interior; and shortly afterwards was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Public Works. The latter position gave him opportunity to make a new era in internal improvements, of which the Arc de l'Etoile, the Madeleine church, and numerous canals and railroads, and a generally revived industry were the fruits.

When the fresh intrigues of '36 compelled the entire cabinet to send in their resignation, this remarkable man, who in all convulsions hitherto had always come upon his feet, stepped from the falling house of his colleagues into the position of Premier. Here, however, he found affairs too intricate for him. Russia, Austria, and England had the audacity to settle the Eastern question without even a note of consultation with France. The Chamber of Deputies could not be made to see the wisdom of his home policy. The king was averse to war, upon which his minister was bent in order to recover the prestige of France.

Here the ebb of political influence began. Weary and hopeless, the man who had made his way from the shop of an artisan to be the second man in the kingdom laid by his portfolio. For thirty years he has taken more the place of an observer than of a participant in public affairs. Indeed, with the exception of his vehement and brilliant attack on Guizot, and his vain attempt to retrieve the tottering fortune of Louis Philippe, and an equally vain attempt to forestall the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon, he has, for the last twenty-five years and more, devoted himself to historical and scientific pursuits.

The war of '70 and the revolution of '71 have called the discarded statesman into power. Whether, as President of the Assembly, he means to be President of the Republic, or an instrument for restoring monarchy, which he was aiming to restore when Napoleon III. brought superior cunning to bear on affairs, does not yet appear. Proclaiming a desire for a Republic, he is thought by some to be not averse to the claims of the Count de Chambord. If that should prove to be so, it will be not a little remarkable that he who, as a Minister of State, bribed a traitor to deliver up the Duchesse de Berry, should, forty years afterwards, pave the way for her son to reach the throne.

Thiers has acted the part of a newspaper critic, an editor, a ministerial assistant, a financier and builder, a senator, a premier, a creator of kings; and also that of a historian and a man. He has been the target of the assassin, a prisoner and an exile. Who knows but the old worn-out statesman may yet be the king of France?—*Interior*.

THOUGHTS ON POPERY.

(By Rev. W. Nevins, D.D.)

PRIESTS.

What are we? Under what dispensation are we living? One would suppose, from hearing so much said among a certain class of people about priests, and their offering sacrifice, that the Old Testament dispensation—the dispensation of types and shadows—was still in force; and that the Messiah, the substance and antitype, was yet to come. Priests were a sacred order of men under the Jewish dispensation, and sacrifice constituted an important part of divine service. But, under the Christian dispensation, there is no order of priests, neither any literal sacrifices offered. We have, indeed, under this dispensation, a great High Priest, Jesus, the Son of God, who, having once offered himself for the sins of man, has passed into the heavens for us, where he ever lives to make intercession; and he makes all his disciples, in a sense, both "kings and priests unto God" (John 1:6); even as also Peter, who is prime authority with us all, testifies. When addressing the Christians to whom he wrote, he says, "Ye are a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices." (1 Pet. ii. 5.) This priesthood, which Peter recognizes, is very different from the Roman Catholic priesthood. All Christians share equally in the New Testament priesthood, and these priests are set apart to offer up spiritual sacrifices, or, as it is said (v. 9), that they "should show forth the praises of God." This is not the object of the Roman priesthood, neither are its functions performed by all the faithful.

The truth is, the Roman Catholic priesthood, that large and influential body of ecclesiastics, has no more warrant and authority for its existence from Christ than it has from Mohammed. There is no more in the Bible in favor of such an order than there is in the Koran, and perhaps not as much. Christ in-

stituted no such office—authorized no such characters in his church. "He gave some apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists; and some pastors and teachers;" but he gave none priests. And these he gave or appointed "for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ," not for saying mass, offering sacrifice, burning incense, hearing confessions, and the like of those things. Christ appointed no officer to perform such functions as these. I have quoted from Eph. iv. 11, 12. In 1 Cor. xii. 28, we have another enumeration of the officers which God has set in the church, but there is not a word about priests. They are a class of persons not at all needed under the Christian dispensation. The great High Priest of our profession answers every purpose. He has offered the sacrifice which is efficacious to put away sin—has shed a blood which cleanseth from all sin; and he ever liveth to be our advocate with the Father. Neither for propitiation nor for intercession need we any other priest. Other priests are quite out of place since he has come.

If Christ instituted an order of priests, why do we not read anything about them in that choice piece of ecclesiastical history, the Acts of the Apostles? It is very strange. We read about Jewish priests in the Acts, and mention is made of the priests of Jupiter; but not a word do we hear of any Christian priests. Who were they? What were their names? Stephen was a deacon; Philip was an evangelist; Paul was an apostle; Peter was an elder; and there were many who were addressed as bishops. But who was a priest? If Paul was, why does he not sometimes call himself so in the introduction of his Epistle? Was he ashamed of the office? Peter says he was an elder or presbyter, but gives no hint of his having been a priest. He seems to have had no idea of his having been a priest in any other sense than as being one of that "holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices," which all true believers compose.

If the priesthood be a Christian order of men, why does Paul, in writing to Timothy and Titus, take no notice of it? He gives the qualifications of bishops and deacons, but says nothing about those of priests. Were they to have no qualifications? Must a bishop be "blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, apt to teach," &c., and might a priest be anything he pleased in these respects? Might anybody be a priest? If not, the silence of the apostle is decisive. Any one may see now why the Catholic priests do not like the Bible. Who likes to be treated, by book or man, with silent contempt? The priests will never forgive the evangelists and apostles for having passed them by in the way they have done. Never. And they will never let their people have the genuine Bible. If they do, they will lose the people.

I suppose it is scarcely necessary to say, that if Catholics meant no more by a priest, than some of our Protestant brethren mean by the word, viz. a presbyter, of which priest as used by them, is but an abbreviation, there could have been no occasion for this article. But they mean by a priest a real sacerdotal character, as much as the priest of the Old Testament was—one who literally offers sacrifice. They pretend that their priests offer sacrifice now—that whenever they perform mass, a true, proper, and propitiatory sacrifice, for the living and the dead, is offered by them. And if you ask them what they offer, they tell you they offer Christ—that, under their hands, he becomes again, and as often as they choose to make him so, a propitiatory sacrifice—that he is as really offered by them in their missal service as he was by himself on Calvary, only now he is offered in an unbloody manner! This is what their priests do. A priest must have somewhat to offer. He is ordained to offer gifts and sacrifices. Now, the Catholic priest, finding nothing else to offer, pretends to re-offer Christ. For all this—this priesthood—and this sacrifice—every one knows there is no more authority in the Bible than there is for the Hindoo suttee—the burning of widows.

DOMESTIC AND SANITARY.

—There is an excellent moral, especially for the study of overworked business men at this season of the year, in the following paragraph from an editorial in a St. Louis exchange: "An important official once told us that from 10 to 3 he did all his work. It was a very careful description of business that he had to perform, and required the utmost exactness and vigilance. He entered his office at 10 in the morning, and no amount of importuning or pressure of business would induce him to discharge any duties after the clock struck 3. He did this on the ground that six hours' close work was as much as the mind would bear with safety, or as could be done properly. This person lived to discharge the duties of his office ably for nearly half a century."

A TIMELY ANTIDOTE.—By having his wits about him and a plentiful supply of eggs, a man succeeded in saving the life of his wife a few days ago in Portland, who, in a fit of abstraction, had swallowed a dose of corrosive sublimate, thinking it was laudanum. Given over by the frightened neighbors for as good as dead, her husband at once administered to the terrified victim the whites of fifteen eggs, which completely neutralized the effects of the poison.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The amount of injury done to the tender stomachs of young children, invalids and sedentary persons, by eating bad bread day after day from one year's end to another, must be enormous. A cook who cannot make good bread of every description ought not to be allowed house-room for an hour; and that mother is criminally negligent, whatever may be her position, who does not teach her daughter to know what good bread is and how to make it. Alum is used to give whiteness, softness and capacity for retaining moisture. Lime could be employed with equal effect, having the advantage of correcting any sourness in the bread or stomach; besides affording an important ingredient for making the bone strong. Every housekeeper should know how to make two or three kinds of bread.

DISEASED MEATS.—Good meat is neither of a pale pinkish color nor of a deep purple tint. The former is indicative of disease, and the latter is a sign that the animal died from

natural causes. Good meat has also a marbled appearance, and the fat, especially of the internal organs, is hard and suety, and is never wet; whereas that of diseased meat is soft and watery, often like jelly or soddened parchment. Again, the touch or feel of healthy meat is firm and elastic, and it hardly moistens the fingers; whereas that of diseased meat is soft and wet—in fact, it is often so wet that serum (the watery part of the blood) runs from it, and then it is technically called wet. Good meat has but little odor, and this is not disagreeable; whereas diseased meat smells faint and corpse-like, and it often has the odor of medicine. This is best observed by cutting it and smelling the knife, or by pouring a little warm water upon it. Good meat bears cooking without shrinking, and without losing very much in weight; but bad meat shrivels up, and it often boils to pieces.—*Good Health*.

DEODORIZERS AND DISINFECTANTS.—The former takes away the bad smell for the time being, hence requires repetition; the latter removes the odor, and arrests that process of change which gives rise to the noisomeness. Dissolve copperas in water, throw it on a heap of carrion, and no smell will be perceptible for a while. Throw over this same carrion a solution made by dissolving a pound of crystallized carbolic acid in a hundred pounds or pints of water, and not only does the smell disappear, but the solution tends to prevent further decay of the decomposing flesh, and if strong enough, the decay will be indefinitely postponed. But there is a sham deodorization in fashionable life which merits notice. Ill-smelling persons always go into company highly scented with musk, Cologne water, or other material; these simply overpower the fetor, they do not absorb or take it away, and every breath of air drawn contains not only the original personal odor but that of the scent besides; in other words, it is doubly impure. Burning coffee or sugar in the sick-chamber takes no foul odor away, but by its greater intensity prevents the notice of it. The healthiest scent in the world is no scent at all, where the air is so pure that the breathing of it attracts no attention whatever; hence the only perfect deodorizer is perfect cleanliness of person and premises; and it is especially important in the warm summer time to put on clean clothing often; to wash feet and head and hands, arms and armpits every day; to go around and through the premises often, from cellar to attic, and allow no pile of dirt, dry or moist, no offal whatever, to remain for a single moment; dampness should be especially guarded against; every room in a house should be thoroughly aired every sunny day, the earlier in the morning the better.—*Hall's Journal of Health*.

CANNING FRUIT.—In canning fruit, an equal temperature between the jar and the fruit, or approaching it nearly, is necessary. You may break a can as soon by overheating and putting the hot fruit in, as by not heating it enough. This we have tried to our satisfaction, breaking several cans in the operation. Thus molasses, taking a higher heat than fruit, will break a can heated for fruit. On the other hand, a high temperature will snap the glass at a touch of the ordinarily heated fruit. It is a nice way to heat your cans in the oven, and is the only resort ready to hand where a variety of temperature is wanted. For fruit, there is nothing perhaps so ready as a wet cloth wrapped around the can, bottom and sides, up to the mouth. This was our practice last year, and that of others, and always successful, the wet cloth absorbing the heat as the fruit imparted it to the glass. Let there be several thicknesses of the material wrapped round the jar. One thing we have noticed, people are apt, who are not thoroughly conversant with the matter, to be careless about the entire filling of the jar, thinking a little will be of no hurt. A little air or space, if ever so small, will get up mould, and that of course is a hurt. The fruit can be used, and is pronounced generally good; but compared with a well-filled jar, the difference will at once be seen; the one is fresh, the other not. Now the least bit of trouble would have saved this and made all perfect, made it healthy as well as palatable. Be sure and get a good jar, easily closed and excluding all air. If glass (which is best), keep in the dark, as the light has an effect. When fruit is ripe—as it should be generally—the better way, though more trouble, is to put into the jar with the requisite water and sugar, and set in the kettle, the water to be cold in both kettle and can. Then bring to the boiling point, and continue boiling till the fruit in the can is thoroughly heated. The object here is to keep the soft, ripe fruit from breaking or mashing as is the case otherwise. In this way perfection can be reached, and the full color and form of the fruit retained.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.—Already autumn styles have been decided on, and ladies who wish to prepare their fall suits beforehand can begin at once. *Harper's Bazar* states that neutral tints, and the dark cloth colors scarcely removed from black, will prevail. Black will be more worn than ever, and suits of black alpaca, mohair and cashmere will be made with blouse waists, lined with soft muslin, with three broad, double, box plaits in the front and back. These are so easily made that ladies who have a good-fitting blouse pattern will not need a dressmaker's assistance. The shoulder seams must be very short, the neck high, and the sleeves coat-shape or half flowing. The simple overskirt is long, and caught up by tapes falling from the belt, with a buttonhole in the end to fasten them to a button half way down the skirt. This waist and overskirt may be worn with underskirt of the same or with silk skirts. Black silk suits will be trimmed with fringe and passementerie.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE CROW.—M. Millet, a French gentleman, has presented to the Paris Society for the Protection of Animals a statement of the result of a post-mortem examination by him of the stomachs of 220 crows, which were picked at random out of 650 that had been shot. (It is needless to say that they had not been so killed by M. Millet or any member of the Humane Society.) M. Millet found that the principal nourishment of these crows consisted of insects, and especially of white worms.—*Bulletin of the Paris Society for Protection of Animals*.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Aug. 24.

The weather has been more or less changeable for the last few days; but, upon the whole, the weather has been favorable. Rain has fallen once or twice, and the temperature has been below the average for this season of the year.

Greenbacks bought at 11 1/2 to 12 dis., and sold at 11 1/2 to 12 dis. American silver bought at 5 1/2 to 6 dis., and sold at 5 1/2 to 6 dis. Small dis. at 7 to 8 dis. 6-30's sold at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2.

Flour.—The quotations from the West being higher, prices here were very firm and nominally a little higher.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BUTTER.—Market quiet; we continue to quote Choice at 16c per lb; Fair to Good at 15c to 16c; and Medium at 14c to 15c.

CHEESE.—Only a moderate business doing, and prices are unchanged at 8c to 9c per lb.

LARD.—Dull at 16c to 17c per lb.

TALLOW.—Little doing. Prices unchanged at 8c to 8 1/2c per lb.

EGGS.—Strictly fresh eggs are in fair demand at 10c to 11c per doz.

OATS.—Market steady at 4c to 4 1/2c per bush. About 5,000 bushels sold recently at 4c.

PEASE.—Market quiet and prices are about 3c per bush.

POTATOES.—Supply ample and demand fair. Prices are easy at 5c per bush.

SALT.—Coarse, 5c to 6c; Fine, 7c to 7 1/2c. Factory filled at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c per bush.

COAL OIL.—Nothing particular to report. The demand continues small, yet the deliveries from warehouse are in excess of the receipts, and stocks are being gradually reduced. A few sales of coal-oil have been made during the week—White-bringing 5 1/2c, Straw 5c. As soon as the demand fairly sets in, which will be about the 1st Sept., prices must become equalized with those of the West. In London, (ont.) we learn 2 1/2c was offered and refused for 1,000 bbls.; prices here may be quoted at 2c, by the car, 2 1/2c, or 4c, in small lots.

DAILY GOODS.—Merchants are busy receiving the balance of their fall importations and sorting up stocks, which will be very heavy this fall; but as orders are coming in very freely from country dealers, who are buying largely, owing to the continued advance of prices in the English market, and as, for the same reason, there will be no repeat orders of any extent this season, it is more than probable that the supply will not equal the demand. There have not yet been many buyers in, but large numbers are expected within the next week or two.

In Canadian Woolens there has been a very fair business done during the last week. Prices continue very firm, and are likely to advance as the season progresses, wool being fairly 25 or 30 per cent. higher than it was last year. Stocks are very well assorted and tolerably heavy, but not larger. It is thought, than will be required for the next few weeks. The continued advance in the price of Woolen goods in England has stimulated the trade in home manufactured goods, and the prospects are cheering for a good business being done this fall.

The clothing business continues very brisk. Light and dark clothes are in demand, and owing to the rise in woolens these goods have advanced in price. Orders are freely coming in and a few buyers have made their appearance this week for their early fall selections.

The Fancy Goods trade is a little more active. Stocks are pretty well filled up and orders are coming in freely at prices which, in these goods, also have advanced and are very firm.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

Fair activity to notice in Groceries for the season, with continued favorable reports of harvest results and prospects throughout almost the entire country. Thankfulness to God becomes us; let us show it. The opening of telegraphic communication with Japan has been completed during the week.

TEAS.—An improved demand for Young Hysons is to be noticed; really desirable teas of nearly all grades are wanted; the range of figures is from 30c to 82c. Japan move at about prices lately current, 30c to 40c for quite low to fair, and 40c to 62c for good to choice. Teas, 5c to 32c, with a better tone in the market and increased consumptive demand. Gunpowders and Imperials, only high class Gunpowder asked much for, and such is worth 70c to 80c. Black Tea, 25c for low Congou, up to 70c for high class. Teas with a moderate enquiry.

STIGARS are not very active, though a good many Refined Yellows and Whites are going off in the regular way. British Refined Yellows are 90c to 95c; Montreal, 95c to 100c; A. A. shade easier. Dry Crushed steady. In Raw Sugars little to report; inferior are held at 8 1/2c to 9c; Good, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c.

MOLASSES.—Slightly better, with only limited demand; 30c to 35c may be considered as extremes. Some Syrups have recently been brought to this market. Montreal Refined Syrups are unchanged.

COFFEES.—Java sells fairly at 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c. Maracabo kinds are 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c. Rio is not much held here.

CHEMICALS.—Bi-carbonate Soda, slightly easier to arrive. Sal-Soda \$1.50 to \$1.70, 122 lbs. Saltpetre, 100c to 105c the keg of 112 lbs. Alum, 42c to 45c, 112 lbs. Cream Tartar Crystals, 2c to 2 1/2c in lots.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, very low and scarce; a further advance reported in England; 75c to 80c are current prices here. Pepper, firm, at 15c to 14c. Other spices unchanged.

FRUITS.—A better price is asked for Layer Raisins, say \$1.45 to \$1.55. Valentia, dull, at 6c to 6 1/2c. Currants, 6 1/2c to 7c for New.

FISH.—Dry Codfish, 8 1/2c to 9c. Salmon, 16c to 16 1/2c. Herrings, no New Prime yet at 5c.

OLDS.—Cod, 5c to 5 1/2c. Seal, Brown and Straw, 4c to 5c. Pale, 5c to 5 1/2c.

SALT.—Rather easier; 5c to 6c for 10 per ton; Fine, 7c to 7 1/2c. Some small bags, equal to 7 1/2c, of tario salt are in market.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following is the official list of the new insolvents, as published in the Quebec Gazette for August 19th, 1871: John Charles alias John P. Charles, jeweller, Montreal, as well individually as by having carried on a co-partnership business with John Harper, under the name and firm of Harper & Charles; Charles Parent, trader, Iverville; Albert Vannier, grocer, Montreal.

NEW YORK DAIRY MARKET, Aug. 23.—Lard quiet, at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c for steam; 9 1/2c for kettle-rendered. Butter, 10c to 10 1/2c for New State and Western. Cheese, 6c to 10 1/2c.

BOSTON DAIRY MARKET, Aug. 23.—Eggs today sell at a wide range in prices. Butter and Cheese steady. Best packages of Lump Butter 40c to 45c per lb; second grade 35c to 40c per lb; best Tub 30c to 35c per lb; second grade 25c to 30c per lb. Cheese: Cheddar 12c to 15c per lb; Swiss 10c to 12c per lb; Pine Apple Cheese 11c to 12c per lb; Dutch Cheese 11c to 12c per lb; Eastern Eggs 20c to 25c per doz; Cape Eggs 20c to 25c per doz.

BUTTER.—The market was active, and prices again advanced. We quote: Common, 10c; Fair to Good, 11c to 12c; Prime, 12c to 13c; Extra, 13c to 14c. Cheese firm, at 11c to 12c for fine factory. A considerable amount of butter and cheese was brought down over the Mississippi Railroad this morning, and consequently less dairy products were brought in by teams. However, there is as yet no apparent diminution in the team traffic, and the four expressed in some quarters that the opening of the railroad up the valley would affect the business interests of St. Albans unfavorably, are not likely to be realized for the present, at least. Today, at 11 o'clock, 120 teams were counted on Main and Lake Streets.—St. Albans Messenger, Aug. 22nd.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.—The excessive drought which prevailed up till yesterday rendered feed very scarce in many sections that a much larger supply of cattle was thrown upon the market than could be absorbed either by local butchers or Montreal shippers. The Montreal market appears to have been in the same condition as our own, 120 teams were counted on Main and Lake Streets.—St. Albans Messenger, Aug. 22nd.

from Mr. Howard of the same place, all at 4c per lb, live weight, to be delivered during the month. Mr. Hines bought 2 cars, 3rd class, Mr. Frankland 2 cars, and Mr. Kelley 2 cars, all mixed cattle, and ranging from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c live weight. There have been no purchases reported on American account, and no shipments to Montreal since last report. Sheep and lambs are plentiful and in good demand for the local market; no shipments have been reported; prices are steady at 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c for first-class sheep, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c for second-class, and 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c for third-class. Calves are not much in demand; they are worth 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c, as before.

TORONTO MARKETS, Aug. 22.

(Special to the Witness.) Wheat—Fall, \$1.00 to \$1.15; Spring, \$1.00 to \$1.12. Barley, 60c to 70c; Oats, 40c to 45c; Peas, 50c to 55c. Corn, 30c to 35c. Flour—Double Extra, 26c to 27c; Extra, 25c to 26c; Spring Extra, 25c to 26c; No. 1 Super, 25c to 26c; No. 2 Super, 24c to 25c; Butter—Dairy, 10c to 11c; Medium, 10c to 11c; Poor, 9c to 10c.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE.

Comparative statement of Timber, Masts, Rope, Spars, Staves, etc., measured and culled to date.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Waney White Pine.....	625,321	565,325	1,901,484
White Pine.....	1,027,435	829,244	1,167,241
Red Pine.....	1,000,535	1,250,000	1,250,000
Timber.....	1,215,321	1,438,282	2,014,725
Kim.....	267,718	1,219,500	150,282
Ash.....	140,562	250,025	340,562
Haswood.....	3,424	600	11,254
Spars.....	200,535	117,050	20,253
Birch and Maple.....	58,256	35,565	136,431
Masts and Mastsprits.....	64,256	8,256	95,256
Standard staves.....	830,035	47,610	380,413
W. L. Staves.....	368,715	475,720	158,213
Barrel Staves.....	12,125	15,125	15,125

Quebec, Aug. 15, 1871. W. M. QUINN, Supervisor.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

	1870.	1871.
Horn's Spanish Sole No. 1 (b. a.) per lb.....	25	25
Do. No. 2.....	25	25
Slaughter.....	25	25
Staked L. per, light and medium.....	40	40
Do. do, heavy.....	40	40
Grained do.....	40	40
Spitz.....	40	40
Kips, Canada (whole).....	50	50
Calfskin (in) 25 to 30 lbs. per dozen.....	50	50
Goat, 15 to 20 lbs. per dozen.....	25	30
Sheepskin (in) 25 to 30 lbs. per dozen.....	25	30
Harness.....	30	30
Buffed Cow, per foot.....	14	15
Rebbed Cow.....	14	15
Patent Cow.....	14	15
Rough.....	14	15
English Kips.....	50	50

REMARKS.—Sole leather continues scarce and in good demand. Buff and Rebbed of prime quality are also wanted. Prices of all kinds steady.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO., 47 St. Paul street.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Reported exclusively for the "Witness" by the Board of Brokers.

WEDNESDAY, August 23.

STOCKS.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Transac.
Bank of Montreal.....	209	271	10
Ontario Bank.....	110	111	10
Bank of N. A.....	113	113	10
City Bank.....	40	40	10
Bank of Commerce.....	113	113	10
Bank of St. Lawrence.....	113	113	10
Bank of St. John.....	113	113	10
Bank of St. James.....	113	113	10
Bank of St. George.....	113	113	10
Bank of St. Michael.....	113	113	10
Bank of St. Patrick.....	113	113	10
Bank of St. Andrew.....	113	113	10
Bank of St. David.....	113	113	10
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