

MONTREAL WITNESS.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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No. 17.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

"A Swiss watchmaker is going to send a watch to the Paris Exposition which indicates the year, the month, and the day, with their names and numbers, and also the hours and the minutes."

We notice the above paragraph in your yesterday's issue, and beg to say that we have a watch, and will be glad to show it to any one, made by Mons. N. Nordin, of Switzerland, that shows the month, day of the month, day of the week, hour, minute, and second. Mons. Nordin obtained a medal at the London Exposition, for his excellence of manufacture.

Yours truly, SAVAGE & LYMAN.

GARDENING.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—As I find there is no instruction-books to be had on gardening, for this particular part of the world, could you induce some of your friends to give your readers a little instruction through your valuable paper, and oblige

ONE OF MANY.

Montreal, 20th Feb.

EXPLANATION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I observe that in a communication which appeared recently in the *Witness* with reference to the mission of the Rev. C. Chiniquy in Illinois, a statement is made to the effect that Mr. Chiniquy's accounts had been "sent to the editor of the *Missionary Record* at Toronto, but that they had not been published, and no reason assigned for the neglect." The facts are these:—In the early part of last summer there were sent to me for publication abstracts of Mr. Chiniquy's accounts for a number of years, together with lists of contributions received during the winter of 1865-6. At the time when I received these accounts, and for some months after, the space at my command was occupied with statistical and financial statements connected with the Synod. Some time ago, when my attention was directed to the subject, I found that the papers had been mislaid. I have more than once explained this to Mr. Chiniquy, and stated, at the same time, that if furnished with another copy I should endeavor to publish the accounts without delay. I need not say that there was no wish to do Mr. Chiniquy an injustice, or even an act of discourtesy. I presume another copy can be furnished. In this case I shall do what I can to publish it at once.

Yours truly, Wm. Reid, Editor of *Record*.

Toronto, Feb. 18, 1867.

MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AGENCY.

TOUR THROUGH THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

After leaving Montreal on Wednesday, the 13th inst., the first meeting of any consequence was held at Farnham Centre on the 15th inst., in the Presbyterian Church; a good audience being in attendance. At the close of the meeting, nineteen persons signed the pledge. They decided to have another meeting in a few days and elect the office-bearers, and thus form themselves into a branch of the old Society. On Saturday, the 16th, held a public meeting in the Congregational Church at Cowansville. The audience was not large on account of the bad state of the weather. Received valuable co-operation from the pastor, Rev. C. P. Watson. Obtained the names of ten persons to the pledge and constitution, and thus organized a branch of our Society. The list of the officers, when completed, will be sent to the Secretary.

On Monday evening, the 18th inst., held a meeting at Sweet'sburgh. This is becoming a place of some importance from the fact that the Court business for this large section of country is done here. I was largely indebted to Rev. J. S. Orr, and Henry Rose, Esq., for valuable co-operation. The meeting was well attended, and at its close I had the satisfaction of obtaining thirty-two signatures to the pledge; and it is thought that a subsequent meeting will result in the establishment of a branch here.

On Tuesday evening, 20th, held a meeting at West Bromo. The attendance was not very large. Here, too, I received valuable assistance from the Rev. J. S. Orr, who forwarded me to my next appointment. At the close of the meeting, obtained the names of nineteen persons to the pledge and constitution, thus organizing a branch at this place.

The following are the officers:—Simon Shuffelt, Esq., President; S. L. Hungerford, Esq., Vice-President; James Pettis, Esq., do.; Luther Scott, Esq., Sec.-Treas.; (Committee to be appointed.)

On Wednesday evening, 30th inst., held a meeting at Bromo Corner, a fair audience in attendance. (There are no licenses granted in the town of Bromo.) At the close of the meeting thirty-two persons signed the pledge and constitution, and a branch of our Society was planted in this place. The following officers were duly elected, viz:—

E. L. Chandler, Esq., President; H. N. Jackson, Esq., O. A. Vincent, Esq., Thomas Chapman, Esq., Vice-Presidents; L. Chandler, Esq., Sec.-Treas. Committee: W. E. Reid, Daniel Hay, Ephraim Carter, Omer H. Souls, and Jos. O. Malley.

I must not forget, on behalf of the Society, to acknowledge, with thankfulness, the hospitality of the friends in the different localities, and their valuable aid tendered me in the performance of my duties. THOS. HUTCHINGS, Agent M.T.S.

—A Quebec paper states that the Cunard Company do not intend sending their steamers to Halifax and Boston oftener than freight or passengers offer for them, after the termination of their mail contract next year.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The fifth of the present course of Somerville Lectures, which was delivered on Thursday night, at the hall of the Natural History Society, by Mr. McFarlane, was more than usually obscure and technical. Hence our abstract will be brief. The subject was "The Determination and Classification of Rocks, from Granite to Basalt."

In speaking of the crust of the earth, the lecturer said it was composed of minerals, and the various mineral aggregates which contribute in an essential manner to the formation of this crust, and are usually termed rocks, and, in lithology they are so termed whether they occur as compact, hard masses, or as soft and loose aggregations. To quote an apt figure, he said, the crust of earth may be compared to a book, the various geological formations to its pages, the rocks to its words, and the individual minerals to the letters which form the words. He suggested the following questions to the audience:—Are there any rules for the determination of rocks? Is there any system by following which I may be able with certainty to decide as to the nature and name of any given rock? Minerals of regular form and well-developed fossils are comparatively rare, but the rocks meet the eye and foot at every step; on and around Mount Royal are to be found many representatives of the comparatively recent eruptive rocks, Trachyte and Dolerite. On the Island of Montreal are specimens of every description of sedimentary rock. In a short trip up the St. Lawrence or Ottawa rivers, we can find the beautiful crystalline rocks of the Laurentian system. In the Eastern Townships may be seen the Clay-slates, Mica-schists, Serpentine, and Diorites. In all directions, rocks are readily to be found at the service of every student of nature. And just as in qualitative analysis there are rules by which the young chemist may detect the substances held in solution, so in like manner the young geologist may determine the quality and character of any given rock. Granite and basalt were particularized as the two extremes of the felspathic rocks chemically, mineralogically, and geologically, as forming the two extremes of a chain of eruptive rocks, which, from the earliest geological age to the present time, have arisen from the bowels of the earth and broken through its crust. Who, it is asked, can form any conception of the eternity, almost, which lies between granite and basalt; of the continents produced and overwhelmed; of the races created and swept away; of the foldings, contortions, and dislocations, which the earliest crust experienced before and during those millions of plutonic eruptions, of whose extent and violence the most destructive earthquake and most stupendous volcano can give us no idea. Texture was a result of the different conditions under which the rocks solidified, those of a coarse granular character having solidified in large masses at a very high temperature, and, comparatively speaking, at rest, and the older granite and gneissoid rocks being produced at a most intense heat in masses of enormous extent, subjected to the influence of wide-spread currents, moving along, sometimes quietly, at other times with irresistible and tumultuous force. To realize the exact conditions under which these old granitic and gneissoid rocks were formed is beyond the power of the human mind. It would appear certain that all the organic matter now existing in a solid form on the surface of the earth must then have existed in the atmosphere; that the atmosphere must have been incapable of supporting combustion and possibly of transmitting light; but as to the scene beneath that atmosphere, with its intense heat, its melted rocks, its seething turbulence, our imaginations are at fault, and we fall back with relief, and in all faith and humility, on the scripture record,—“And the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep.” In conclusion, the lecturer observed: From investigations into the minutiae of every science, arise those grand results which electrify mankind, and contribute either to their material or intellectual advancement; and the investigation of minute matters connected with rocks, such as their texture and chemical composition, may lead to the recognition of the condition under which they solidified, and to the solution of the most interesting questions concerning the origin of the eruptive rocks from granite to basalt, and even from gneiss to lava.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Friday night at the St. Lawrence Hall the birthday of Washington was celebrated by a supper and ball given by General Averill, Consul-General of the United States. The guests were numerous, and, besides American residents, or those of American origin, included most of our principal citizens, and also many of the officers of the garrison. The room was decorated with the flags of Great Britain and of the United States, and also embellished with portraits of Her Majesty, Gen. Washington, and Mrs. Washington. The music was by Thorbahn's quadrille-band, and that of the Rifle-Brigade, the services of the latter having been offered by the officers of that corps.

The company assembled about ten o'clock, and were received by Gen. Averill, who was dressed in the uniform of a Major-General of the U. S. Cavalry, and by Mrs. J. G. McKenzie, Mrs. Theodore Hart, and Mrs. Stephen Thompson.

The guests were introduced,—the military by Capt. Hallows, of the 25th, and Capt. Coke, of the 23rd; and the civilians by Capt. Esdaile of the Victoria Rifles, and Capt. Howard, of the Royals.

At supper, in the centre of the room, was a table at which were Major-General Averill, Sir John Michel, the Hon. L. Papineau, and the Mayor, with Messdames J. G. McKenzie, Theodore Hart, Stephen Thompson, and Miss Starnes.

Major-General Averill having proposed the toast of the Queen, General Sir John Michel proposed that of the President of the United States. His Worship the Mayor proposed the toast to the memory of Washington, and spoke to it briefly.

The Hon. Louis Papineau next proposed the health of Major-General Averill, and in so doing complimented both him and the country which he represented, predicting for the latter a great and happy future,—a country, he observed, which he honored and respected, and which his honorable and gallant host had so greatly aided to maintain, in its hour of trial and adversity.

Major-General Averill returned thanks, and, amongst other things, said:—I am proud of my nationality, a respect for which has brought you together as my guests on this occasion. From the beginning of my residence here I have been indebted for courtesies which I have appreciated with a grateful heart, and which have made me feel quite at home. To be sure I have not felt that I was very far from home, for I have observed nothing in the habits, customs, manners, or industry of Canada, which could beget that feeling of strangeness which one usually experiences in a foreign land. And yet I cannot help seeing that there is much that Americans may learn and ought to know of Canada,—of her geography and resources; of her great internal improvement; of the extent, good order, and refinement of her society.—But while it is very important that such an acquaintance should be cultivated on the part of the citizens of the United States, it must be worth while for Canadians to make careful note of the history their neighbor is making. The character and tendency of her progress are well worthy of your close attention. In that progress we have exhibited what may have seemed to you some irregularities. Some of our people are far in advance, and some far away in rear, but believe me they are all united by an abiding faith in the destiny of the Republic which surmounts and soars above every obstacle; and through the eyes of that faith they constantly see beyond, union and peace, liberty and prosperity. There is so much that is identical in our history, progress and prospects, that we cannot afford to misunderstand each other. The culture of civilization upon this Continent is confided to our guidance. Let us lift ourselves up to a sense of our sublime position. We cannot expect always to escape the vicissitudes of harmony and discord, common to all relations as well as neighbors; but by considerate regard for each other, respecting one another, and so showing respect for ourselves, we may avoid giving undue consideration to trivial causes of irritation, and promote the happiness and tranquillity of the two countries.

The entertainment as a whole was one of the finest ever given in Montreal.

NINTH REPORT OF THE QUEBEC DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE.

The Distribution Committee have the honor to report:—

That the Sub-Committee to which was referred the question of indemnity to indigent persons insured, have made a report, the consideration of which has not yet taken place. That at its meeting of the 13th inst., it was—

Resolved,—To apply to the General Committee for a grant of \$4,000, which, with the sum of \$2,000 voted on the 13th inst., will make a sum of \$6,000, to be applied for the relief of the sufferers the two weeks ending March 4th.

That the wants of the sufferers in the St. Sauveur district being found to be more urgent than those in other localities, a special grant of \$540 has been made out of the funds yet at the disposal of the committee for their relief.

The sum of \$50 has been granted to Private P. Brennan, of H. M. 30th Regiment, in consideration of long illness resulting from an injury received at the fire of the 14th October last.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

J. Z. CHAREST, President.

THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Rev. Mr. Gundy, Secretary of the Montreal Temperance Society, reports the following efforts made since the reconstruction of the committee at the annual meeting in the end of January:—

1st. A travelling agent has been sent forth, who, in the first week of his journey, held several meetings, and was instrumental in forming two branch societies.

2nd. A deputation was sent to Lachine, where a meeting was held, and a branch society formed.

3rd. A branch society has been formed in connection with the Methodist New Connexion Church, Dupré Lane.

4th. Two thousand copies of the report of the annual meeting, including the report of the Society, have been issued in the tract form.

5th. The first of a monthly series of temperance meetings in the Mechanics' Hall was held on Tuesday, and proved encouraging.

6th. The Society, requiring funds for these and other efforts, is about to make a call on the friends of the cause for liberal aid.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

NEW CANADIAN NOVEL.—Mr. H. Emile Chevalier, a well-known *littérateur*, and a former editor of *Le Pays*, is about to publish a Canadian historical novel in Paris, under the title of "Jacques Cartier."—*News*.

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—A passenger communicates to the *Herald* the following account of an accident on this road:—Yesterday, about 4 o'clock p.m., a serious accident happened to the afternoon express coming East, at a point between Mallorytown and Lansdowne, at the Escote Mile Pond. The train ran off the track through some defect in road, either from a broken rail or by the spreading of the rails on a slight curve. The engine was thrown across the track, the axle of the tender broken, the baggage car and second-class passenger car thrown down the embankment on the ice about 10 or 15 feet, and the ice was broken, so that the water came into the second-class cars about 4 or 5 feet deep. The first-class passenger cars were saved from going down the embankment by the promptness of the Conductor, Mr. Williams, springing to the brakes of the last car. They were both, however, thrown from the track. Through a good Providence no lives

were lost, but some received very severe cuts and bruises. No train on this road should be run over 15 miles an hour in any case, and it is certainly worthy of the consideration of the Managers of the Company whether a more careful inspection of the road from day to day would not tend to avoid accidents such as these, which cannot but be attended with vast expense.

AN ELOPEMENT.—Information was received yesterday that a Wesleyan minister named Vandenberg, living at Lachute, had eloped with the sister of Mr. Steinforth, with whom he had boarded, taking with him a horse and sleigh, which he had sold. On Friday morning last, the girl having stated that she wished to go to Montreal on a visit to some friends, Vandenberg offered to drive her there, having, he said, some business to do in town. No suspicion was entertained of anything wrong until the arrival on Wednesday of a neighbor at Lachute, who told Mr. Steinforth that he had seen his horse and the sleigh at the American Hotel, in possession of a man who had bought them. Mr. Steinforth then came to Montreal, went to the house of his sister's friends, who had seen nothing of her, found at the American Hotel that his horse had left with the purchaser, and then proceeded to the police-station. The Chief of Police dispatched Detectives Cullen and Bouchard to make inquiries, who soon discovered that he had put up at the Albion Hotel, in which he and Miss Steinforth had slept, their names being entered in the book as "Mr. Wood and lady." Here they remained from Friday till Monday night, passing under the belief that the train still went to Portland. What adds to the villany of this affair, is that Vandenberg has a wife in Cobourg now in a dying state. Some time ago the same Vandenberg lodged information that his safe had been broken open and robbed. There were some curious circumstances connected with the robbery, and it is now believed, as was before suspected, that he himself was the robber.—*Herald*.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.—The *Miner* returns to this subject, and reaffirms the statement that hereafter the management of all the Catholic Schools in British North America, is to be by law taken out of the hands of the existing lay corporations, and placed in the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishops. There may be a great deal said on the merits of that change in itself; but what an insight does it furnish as to the nature and consequences of the mode in which the Confederation scheme has been worked, when the people of these Provinces, who are said to enjoy self-government, and to have asked for the enactment of this plan, hear of one of the most important clauses of it for the first time from a Catholic journal published in Cincinnati. We venture to say that this clause could be carried in none of our existing British North American Legislatures, and, after Confederation, could be carried in only one of the new legislatures which will be established by that measure, and yet it is to be made law for us in England, on the solicitation of Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, almost before any one in these self-governing colonies had even heard of it, had not an organ of an ecclesiastical body in a foreign country prematurely expressed its gratification at the concessions which that body had obtained. The *Globe* professes to doubt this intelligence; but there is no reason that we can see to doubt it, and we already perceive indications of its conviction of that fact in the tone down of its utterances upon the subject, preparatory to accepting it with all the rest of those unconstitutional proceedings against which it has so long professed to struggle, but to which it is now exerting itself to give effect.—*Herald*.

TORONTO ITEMS.—A Mrs. Dunn was nearly burned to death, while drunk, on Wednesday morning. Her husband, David Dunn, was arrested last night, charged with wilfully neglecting his wife. The charge will come up to-day.

—A gentleman proceeding home a couple of evenings since was attacked by some ruffians, who demanded money from him "to buy drinks." On refusing to comply, he was knocked down and badly beaten. His assailants escaped. —A sleigh-riding party of a novel character took place on Tuesday evening last. It was got up and carried through by ladies. A lady manager, lady stewards, and lady drivers filled the different posts with a credit that the gentlemen did not fail to acknowledge.

QUEBEC ITEMS.—The Hon. Mr. Cauchon, it is rumored, will make it a point to be present in the Imperial Parliament when the debate on the Confederation Bill commences. He will also proceed to Paris with his wife and eldest daughter, and visit the principal capitals of Europe ere returning home.—The sum of £120 5s. 9d. was received on Monday from Edinburgh, Scotland, for the Relief Fund.—The St. Patrick's Ball came off at the Music Hall on Tuesday night with great *clat*.—At the meeting of coal-buyers held on Monday last, at the office of Messrs. Wm. Crawford & Son, a Committee of five coal-buyers was appointed to make inquiries in Canada, the United States, and England, with the view to obtain weighing machines, adapted to weigh as large quantities daily as have customarily been delivered by vessels without weighing, say 100 tons per day; and it is intended to have a sufficient number of these in readiness on the opening of navigation, to weigh every cargo that comes into port.—The Grand Trunk Railway has just taken westward to Kingston a large consignment of the new Government Spencer repeating rifles. The Spencer rifles will at one be served out to all the volunteers in Kingston, cavalry, infantry, and artillery; also to the volunteers in Toronto and Hamilton, and before three months will be in use all over the Province.

STRATHROY, Feb. 18th.—About two p.m. on Saturday a fire broke out in E. S. Mann's tin and stove shop, but its progress was arrested by the expedition of the fire company before any serious damage was done. Also, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, the spoke factory, waggon and

blacksmith shops of Vanstanden & Milner were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$5,000; no insurance. On Saturday, a child of Mr. H. Armstrong was drowned in the creek; the ice having given way. All efforts to recover the body have as yet been fruitless.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

ELORA, C.W., Feb. 20.—The Provincial Grand Lodge of Western Canada met here yesterday. About 140 members were present, prominent among whom were Bros. F. M. Daley, Darcy, Boulton, and Andrew Fleming. A large amount of business was transacted, the proceedings, of course, being held with closed doors. Dr. Johnson, of Lincoln, is appointed representative of the Grand Orange Council to be held in London, England, in July next. The brethren, headed by music, marched to the church to-day, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gundy, Grand Chaplain. The election for Grand Master caused great excitement among the brethren. Bros. John Coyne, H. Metcalfe, and J. C. Ferguson, were proposed. Coyne was elected by an overwhelming majority. James McClure, of Holland Landing, was elected Deputy Grand Master, and Edgar, Associate; Keys, Grand Secretary; Beshy, Grand Treasurer; J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, Grand Director of Ceremonies; Arnold, Grand Chaplain; Doupe, Deputy do.; Cowan, Grand Lecturer; McCordie, Grand Tyler; Auditors: Dr. Johnson and T. R. Brounlee. The Grand Lodge meet next year at Brampton. They adjourned to-night at 6 o'clock.

A *sotée* was held this evening, which was largely attended.

A MINING CAMPAIGN.—The *Peterboro Review* says:—On all sides we hear of vigorous preparations for active prospecting and mining operations in our back country during the approaching summer. Joint-stock and other companies are being formed, lands bought or leased, and other arrangements perfected, which give indications of a series of operations of a most extensive character as soon as spring opens. Indeed a few enterprising men from the front have been prospecting in Burleigh during a part of the present winter, notwithstanding the disadvantages of snow and frost. The fact that gold has certainly been found in Madoc, in paying quantities, and its existence proved in several Townships both east and west of that place, in greater or less abundance, give color and probability to the expectation that in our back country the auriferous metal may be found with equal success if only the proper explorations are made in order to discover it. In fact, some sanguine persons, having seen the deposit in which the golden grains have been found in the Richardson mine, are strongly of opinion that similar stuff has been brought to light immediately in our rear, but its value remained unappreciated.

THE LIQUOR EXCITEMENT AT ST. ALBANS, VT. The liquor seizures at St. Albans have created almost as much excitement as did the late Fenian raid on Canada. A correspondent of the *New York Times*, in alluding to it, says:—"It originated in an attempt of the State officials to enforce the liquor laws of Vermont. These officials have been on the alert for some time, and on Wednesday seized on a quantity of the 'ardent' at a billiard saloon and placed it in the lock-up to await the making out of the necessary papers to insure its spilling in the street. While it was thus disposed of, some of the liquor dealers, by way of strategy, went and informed a custom officer that there was a quantity of smuggled liquor in the lock-up, and forthwith that official gathered his forces and seized the fluid which was awaiting confiscation under the State laws. This riled the State officials, and a wholesale raid upon every saloon and hotel was the consequence, the keeper of each hotel and saloon being required to give bonds in the sum of \$1,000 not to open his house to any outsider whatever. The consequence of this was, that when the usual influx of strangers to the village occurred on Thursday night, they had not where to lay their heads, and no place to procure a meal even, except at the eating-room of the depot. One of the 'peculiar laws of Vermont is that private houses cannot receive and entertain any stranger for compensation, as that would be an infringement of the rights of hotels, so the unfortunates who desired to remain in the village were compelled to huddle together in the depot when night came, and two or three freight cars were metamorphosed into barracks for their accommodation. The situation was unchanged up to last accounts. Every hotel is closed, villagers are excited and business is almost at a stand-still."

(From the *New York papers of Saturday*.)

—Though the Tariff bill was made a special order in the House for Thursday, it has not yet received the slightest attention.

—The House yesterday, by a vote of 63 to 54 amended the tax bill so as to remove the tax upon raw cotton—a curious proof of the vague and inconsistent way in which the House legislates on financial subjects. It has repeatedly, and by decisive majorities, refused to take the tax of three cents per pound from cotton, and seemed to approve the arguments by which Mr. Morrill and others demonstrated the justice of the tax—the only important revenue derived from the Southern States. Here are about \$20,000,000 to be thrown away, upon the pretext that the small tax discourages the production of the staple. But Mr. Blaine, who moved the amendment, should know that all the calculations of cotton brokers, secretaries, and others, of the production of cotton in the Southern States have been far below the true figures, and that the quantity of cotton raised has not only been systematically under-estimated by the South, but is greater than there was reason to expect. We do not believe that the tax is too heavy for planters to bear, especially as they throw the weight upon the consumer. The House, however, having begun to reduce taxes, seems resolved to go through with the work. Yesterday so many articles were exempted from taxation that there is reason to expect that the Free list will be larger than the Tax bill itself.

Contemporary Press.

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

(For the week ending Feb. 2.)

REFORM.

The *Economist* remarks that the last pretext put forward by the Tory papers for delay in the matter of Reform, is that the subject will necessarily absorb the lion's share of the attention of members in any session in which it is to be discussed, and this lion's share cannot be afforded to it this session, on account of the many other urgent questions demanding immediate attention. The excuse, the *Economist* thinks, cannot be supported. This year promises, at least at present, to be the most quiet on record for many years past. If we had watched for twenty years back for a year in which we might have leisure and opportunity to deal with this great internal question, we doubt if so good a year could have been found. Moreover, there is, if not reason to fear, yet quite sufficient to suggest, that no such opportunity may soon occur again. And when we look at the Tory programme of measures that are supposed to be more urgent than Reform, no one who knows what politics mean can easily suppress a smile. There is no particular pressure for Reform in the currency laws. The necessary changes in the laws affecting the London poor will not be of sufficient importance to exclude all debate on Reform. In the matter of army legislation, if the measure be a mere matter of detail, it will not take up any great amount of time, and no Tory Government is likely to propose a measure to revolutionize the army. There is to be a compromise, it is said, about the Conscience Clause, but that can make no difference, as the House always debates the Conscience Clause. If they talk of delay on account of the urgency of these tawdry questions, they will be simply laughed down. The plea is too flagrantly insincere. Reform, if delayed this year on such a plea as that, had better be postponed at once to the next century.

The *Times* holds that the agreement of the leaders of opinion, representing as they do different habits of thought, on the principles of reform, ought to make the problem of reform simple. They are unanimous on the necessity of preserving that distinctive character of the House of Commons which makes it an epitome of our national life, and there ought to be no insuperable difficulty in defining the objects to be sought after in any reform of its composition, or in devising plans by which these objects might be secured. We may, even now, enunciate the main desiderata. All classes are represented in the House of Commons, but they are not represented in proportion to their importance, and the qualifications of electors are so fixed that many are excluded from exercising the suffrage who may justly aspire to that privilege. These are the great defects, and the latter of them is the more important. Men are apt to be content, provided that they have an advocate of their own choosing, as they are generally so confident of the justice of their own cause as to believe it must make its way when once it is fairly argued. The emancipation of the unfranchised would remove a possible source of danger, and would undoubtedly add to the stability of the constitution.

THE EXAMINATION OF LUGGAGE DURING THE EXHIBITION.

People in England, remarks the *France* (Jan. 26), as in France, have for some days been talking of a question particularly interesting for travellers of all countries who intend coming to the Universal Exhibition. Several papers assert even that negotiations are already going on between the Governments of England and France to abolish the examination of luggage.

It is incorrect to say that negotiations are already going on with this view; but we consider as very probable the spontaneous adoption by the French Government of a widely liberal system in favor of the numerous travellers whom the opening of the Exhibition will attract to France from all parts of the world.

It is stated that there is some thought of organizing vast pleasure excursions between the principal towns of Europe and America and Paris, so that travellers, by simply having their luggage *plombé*, can arrive at the different stations of the capital without being subject to any search.

Reciprocally, the pleasure excursions leaving Paris to return to their place of departure will have the same privilege.

When one considers that the Minister who has to settle these questions is the same who signed the commercial treaties, and gave such a great impulse to the principle of free trade, we may expect as liberal measures as circumstances may call for.

TURKEY.

The *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Bismarck's organ, says:—The quieting impression which was produced by the late news concerning the state of things in the East has been changed to the opposite by intelligence from the other side. Direct intelligence from Candia states that the insurgents were victorious in two fights on the 7th and on the 12th of this month; that the Candian National Assembly, which has been sitting uninterruptedly in Hagia Roumeli, has installed a provisional government of seven members to see to the home management of the insurrection.

It is asserted also that the Central Committee sitting in Syria have resolved to plant the insurrection in other islands of the Archipelago, and the Porte has lately again sent ten battalions as reinforcements to Thessaly.

However gloomy this news as a whole may appear, the gravity of the situation is most clearly characterized by the report from Paris concerning the demands, the concession of which is put forward by the ambassador extraordinary of Greece as the indispensable condition of the restoration of a state of safety in the East. According to the *Mémorial Diplomatique*, Greece claims nothing less than the cession of Candia, the Cyclades, and a part of Thessaly. It is not as yet guaranteed that the Greek Government has in fact put forward the above claims, but it is by no means improbable that the present moment may be regarded in Athens as opportune to give the Greek State the indisputably necessary extension for it to continue to live in a dignified way.

L'Osservatore Triestino says it has received the following intelligence concerning Crete:—*Athens*, Jan. 19.—The last news we have received from the war in Candia is as follows:—

Mustapha Pasha, after having occupied the province of Selino, determined to go by sea to the province of Spakia, hoping to meet with no resistance there, because he believes in the words of some Spakiotes forgetful of their country and religion. However, in the port of Saint Rumeli, where he wished to land, he found the Candioties concentrated.

Three times the Turkish commander attempted to take the Christian camp by storm, and three times he was repulsed with heavy loss, so that he was obliged to fall back. There is no longer any doubt that all the Spakiotes have taken up arms, and are resolved to conquer or die. In the city of Canea the Turks are much discouraged, all the more as the English consul only reproves them for their cruelty towards the Christians. In the province of Candia an encounter took place between a Turkish corps of 500 men and the volunteers commanded by Petropulachi, an old veteran of the war of independence, who landed with 300 men a few days ago in Candia. In this encounter eighty Turks fell and three Christians. Also, in Rettimo, Caroneos defeated a Turkish corps, putting the enemy to flight.

THE FRENCH IN COREA.

(Correspondence of N. Y. Times.)

The French are creating a sensation in Corea. Last spring, or early in the summer, some Roman Catholic French missionaries, laboring in Corea, were brutally murdered; it is believed at the instigation of the authorities. One or more escaped in a Chinese junk to Chefoo, the nearest Consular port in China, and reported the facts to the French officials at Chefoo and at Shanghai. It was soon decided that the French Admiral in Chinese waters should visit Corea, and demand satisfaction. In the meantime, before extra French war vessels and soldiers had arrived in Northern China, which had been ordered up from Saigon, in Cochinchina, one or two private individuals or firms sent vessels to Corea with arms, ammunition, &c., with intent to sell clandestinely or without the protection of treaty. One of these attempts, made by an English steaming vessel in the interest of an English firm, was successful, the vessel returning safely to China, having disposed of her cargo. It has been since ascertained that all the Coreans that had to do with that vessel were decapitated by order of the Government. An American schooner, the "General Sherman," commanded by an American, fitted out by an English merchant living here, was not successful. She left Chefoo, Aug. 9, and in due time entered the mouth of the river on which the capital of Corea is situated. While ascending the river she grounded on a sand-bank. According to information received by one of the refugee French missionaries, who went back in September on one of the French vessels to Corea, "the Governor" at once sent to the king's father for instructions, whether he should put to death those on board or should burn them and the vessel together. The King's father replied, to burn the vessel and all hands. This barbarous order was executed. Another account states that the death of the crew of the "General Sherman" was ordered by the King himself. According to an account contained in the *China Mail*, published at Hong Kong, "those on board the vessel were tied down below in their berths, and the ship was then fired; the unhappy victims being literally roasted slowly to death. The cause alleged by the Coreans was that the vessel was a pirate, as she had arms on board." Among those on board the "General Sherman" were two English gentlemen, one a missionary of the London Missionary Society, who went; it would seem, as linguist or interpreter, having some knowledge of the Korean language. He had previously visited that country on a vessel which sailed from Northern China.

It remains to be seen what will be done by the American and the English ministers located at Peking, in regard to the burning of the "Gen. Sherman," and the murder of the crew and passengers. The schooner was professedly on a smuggling or unlawful expedition, and its confiscation or destruction by the Korean Government, in any civilized manner, would have been justified by the laws of nations. But the brutal method of putting to death its crew and passengers cannot, by any means, be justified by the laws of nations. The Coreans need to be taught that such a destruction of life cannot be tolerated by the nations concerned in commerce in China and Japan. In all probability they will be obliged, by force of arms, if necessary, to enter into treaties with the principal countries engaged in commerce in the East, which shall prevent, as far as treaties can prevent, the recurrence of such a fate to any other foreign vessel as that which the American schooner "Gen. Sherman" met in August last.

MONTREAL STEAMSHIPS.—THE "NESTORIAN."

(From the Portland Daily Press.)

The new screw steamship "Nestorian," belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Messrs. Allan Bros. & Co.), under command of Captain J. E. Dutton, arrived at this port about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, on her first trip from Liverpool, which place she left on January 31st, and Londonderry February 1st. She put into Halifax on Friday last, short of coal, and left that port on Friday evening. She was off our harbor at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, but the fog was so dense she had to lay to. She brings sixteen cabin and 100 steerage passengers and a large cargo. Like all the other steamers belonging to this company, the "Nestorian" is a large, powerful, and splendidly fitted-out craft. She was built at Whiteinch, Glasgow, by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co.; being the third constructed for the company by those eminent builders. The dimensions of the "Nestorian" are as follows: In length, by surveyors' measurement, she is 317 feet; her width is 38 feet. She is 25 feet 6 inches deep in the hull to the spar deck, and 32 feet 8 inches to the promenade deck. Her gross measurement is 2,246 tons, and her passenger and cargo-carrying space is registered as 1,527 tons. The "Nestorian" has been constructed on remarkably fine lines, under special survey, and is very strongly built. She is divided into seven water-tight compartments by six strong iron bulkheads reaching from the keel to the spar deck, and all the materials of which she is composed are of the very best quality. The engines are of 400-horse-power nominal, but capable of working to five times that amount. The cylinders are 65 inches in diameter, and the

piston has a stroke of 45 inches. She is fitted with a patent right-and-left screw steering apparatus, worked by a double or single wheel, as circumstances may require, and the steersmen are fully protected from the weather; and to provide against any casualty which may unexpectedly arise, the rudder is also fitted to be worked by the ordinary tiller-chains. She is provided with a steam-worked capstan for raising and lowering the anchors, which are suspended from anchor-davits instead of the old-fashioned cat-heads. She is also provided with an ample supply of life and other boats. In short, nothing has been omitted which could suggest itself for securing speed and safety to the ship and freight.

The arrangements for passenger accommodation are of the best order. The principal or dining saloon is a magnificent apartment 60 feet long by 36 feet wide, and 7 feet 2 inches high in the ceiling. It is very fully lighted and ventilated, and is a cheerful as well as a sumptuous lounge, capable of accommodating comfortably, eighty persons at dinner. It is handsomely, indeed gorgeously, fitted up. The sleeping berths for first-class passengers are eighty in number, and they are situated in comfortably-arranged state-rooms on the deck below the saloon. These state-rooms are capacious, light, well ventilated, and supplied with everything which can conduce to comfort. Like the saloon, they are kept at a comfortable temperature by means of steam heating arrangements, and are in all respects luxuriously snug cabins.

The space for steerage passengers is situated on two decks, and is amply sufficient for 600 adults, and this large amount of space is admirably lighted and fully supplied with the means of regulated ventilation. She is to be fitted with Wood's patent hammock-cots for adult steerage passengers, which have already been tried in several of the company's steamers, and found to afford great advantages as to cleanliness, ventilation, and mess accommodation.

To provide, as far as possible, for the expected increase of trade, the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company are having built for them another magnificent steamer, similar, in every respect, to the "Nestorian." She is to be named the "Austrian," and is being constructed by Messrs. Barclay, Curle, & Co., of Glasgow, and is expected to be placed on the Liverpool and Quebec line in May. The Company will then have, on their British and North American line, 13 first-class steamships, ten of which will ply between Liverpool and British North America, and three between the same settlements and the Clyde.

The "Nestorian" will leave, on her return trip to England, next Saturday.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE FUTURE.

(Letter by Theodore Tilton, Editor of the N. Y. Independent.)

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

I have once again gone through college; that is, I have spent three delightful days at the University of Michigan. And, in return for my hospitable welcome within its walls, I want to propose a revolution in the institution.

A new idea has oftentimes its worst enemies among those who ought to be its best friends. I do not know whether I am speaking the voice of the majority of the university, or not; but I am speaking the voice of common sense, and of impartial justice, when I say that this institution—the noblest in the West, the rival of Harvard and Yale—ought to be immediately put in harmony with the progress of the age, by admitting to its classes not only the sons, but the daughters of the West.

It is idle, perhaps, to ask Yale and Harvard to swing open their rusty gates on equal terms to the Psalmist's "young men and maidens." Those colleges—noble and venerated!—were built on the decaying models of the past. But the University of Michigan is young—not yet in its prime; it stands with gilded brow under the very dawn of promise; it has no excuse for not comprehending the nineteenth century.

I hold it to be the solemn duty of this great university to give the only just and generous decision possible to the question which is now exciting the thought of its faculty and friends; and that is, to throw open all its unrivalled facilities for education to women as well as to men.

As I walked through its cloisters, from one department to another, out of one ugly building into another, and saw the many thousand volumes; the geographical collections, which won the praise of Professor Agassiz; the museum of stuffed birds and animals; the finest array of medals in the United States; the engravings and pictures—mostly bad; the statuary—mostly good; the unexcelled astronomical instruments; the anatomical curiosities,—to say nothing of twenty or thirty ghastly dead bodies, minced by surgeons' knives in the dissecting-rooms; when I saw all this grand apparatus for many studies, costing half a million dollars of the public money, I asked myself, "Who can render a reason why, if young men are justly entitled to such a costly opportunity, young women can be justly denied it?" The State has no right to show such a partiality.

Nor is the chief end of a university education possible to be reached by any of the great existing Universities; for the chief end ought to be the attainment of that beautiful refinement of mind which can come only from the education of both sexes out of the same book, in the same class, and under the same roof.

Many of the smaller colleges, particularly of the west,—such as Cornell, in Iowa, under Pres. Morrison,—have adopted this plan, with the happiest success. It is nature's plan. It is the education plan of the future. Existing seminaries, if they expect to live long in the land, must conform to the new dispensation. The world is growing wiser. It begins to respect woman as it respects man. In the near future, all institutions of learning, everywhere, will be founded on the equality of the sexes.

Pre-eminent above all others to-day, the University of Michigan ought to be the leader of the new movement. Dr. Haven, the able president, a man of fine fibre and generous pulse, publicly committed himself to the true theory years ago. And I happen to know that many of the leading professors, even including the law department, would devoutly welcome the new order of things. The beneficent change could be wrought as gently and happily as the sunshine works the unfolding of a flower.

[This would indeed be a desirable innovation

in colleges, as greatly conducing to their prosperity, and benefiting the students of both sexes.—Ed.]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE NEW CANADIAN GOLD REGION TO THE N. Y. "TRIBUNE."

The Hon. Billa Flint, M. L. C. for Quinte Division, which embraces the auriferous locality, has discovered several apparently rich deposits, and in the faith he possesses has purchased from the Government something like a thousand acres of land, at the advanced figure now demanded. This, added to the several thousands previously owned by him, gives an extensive field for operation in the spring, which, it is understood, he intends to improve.

The Hon. Billa is an important man in this locality. In Elzevir he owns a village in the comprehensive sense that a man may be said to own a house—because he built it, and rules it—pronouncing what may and may not be practiced within its limits. "No spirituous liquors sold here" is one of the important edicts that have gone forth, and hence the thirsty continue to thirst, for not in all the place can spirituous beverages be found. At this village—this model village—this village of Bridgewater, with its thousand inhabitants, the hon. gentleman of temperance and enterprise is now erecting a hotel to accommodate 300 gold-seekers. The work has commenced, and will early in the season be completed.

To the present time the Government has sold wild land at double its former value, viz., \$1 per acre, to the extent following:—

Madoc, 4,300 acres, at \$2....	\$ 8,600
Elzevir, 5,200 acres, at \$2....	11,800
Tudor, 550 acres, at \$2.....	1,100
Marmora, 370 acres, at \$2....	740

Total.....\$22,240

And purchases are still being made, faster, it is understood, than patents can be issued for them by the *employés* of the department. There is plenty of Crown Lands unsold in these townships yet, however; enough, perhaps, to keep the clerks busy parchment-writing and record-reading for six months to come.

The Deputy-Commissioner of Crown Lands was here from the seat of government last week. The receipts of cash for lands at his department must have aroused him.

A traveller from one of the eastern townships reports gold found in Loughborough, 50 miles east of this place. He says in localities farmers have built fence with quartz rock, not knowing its character, and that fine specimens of gold are now being found in quartz that hitherto has been considered worthless. My informant being a most trustworthy gentleman, I have no hesitation in repeating his assertions.

REPORT OF E. H. DERBY ON THE FEASIBILITY OF A NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th.—The Secretary of State to-night transmitted to the Senate the report of E. H. Derby, who was charged with the investigation, in accordance with a resolution of last July, of the practicability of establishing reciprocal relations between the United States and the British Provinces, and also of the question of the fisheries. The report embraces a history of the fisheries, a description of the climate and resources of the country between Canada and the Pacific Ocean, the statistics of the Provinces, and other matters connected with the relations of the two countries. He deems the fisheries of great value to this country, providing immense edible supplies, and serving as schools to rear and educate a hardy body of seamen. He states as a striking fact, that Canada gives a bounty of \$4 per ton at the very moment that we discontinue the one we have placed on the commencement of the century, although the fishermen are exempted from duties and have the fisheries at their gates. He reports that the shipyards of the provinces annually furnish 200,000 tons of shipping, and have supplied nearly one-fourth of the ships that float under the British flag. He suggests, that transfers of American ships to British flags, have been punished sufficiently and should no longer be excluded from our registry. He does not recommend, however, the commission of vessels to our registry and coasting trade. It is shown that the stumpage duty formerly paid in New Brunswick, for every tree felled, is replaced by an export duty of 20 cents per ton on pine timber, and 20 cents per 1,000 on pine planks, by which a tax is levied on American timber entitled to the free navigation of the St. Johns River. This duty yielded \$61,903 in 1865. It is asked, "is not this an evasion of the Ashburton treaty?" The merchants of the Provinces, he states, find the great market for their productions not in Great Britain, but in the United States. Mr. Derby intimates his belief that the Provinces are ready to negotiate a new treaty on equitable terms. He proposes as a basis for an arrangement three schedules covering the chief productions of each country: viz., a Provincial free list, a United States free list, and a dutiable list, covering farm animals, barley, pease, beans, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, fish, minerals, lumber, candles, bricks, glue, glassware, leather, machinery, and starch.—*New York Tribune*.

THE CONFEDERATION BILL.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

We received last evening from Mr. J. Gordon Brown, who is at present in England, a synopsis of the changes made in the Confederation scheme by the Delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Mr. Brown had not seen Lord Carnarvon's bill when his despatch was made up, but we have no doubt that the measure will be found to be in harmony with his information. The name of the new Confederation is to be Canada! Upper Canada is to be styled the Province of Ontario; Lower Canada is to be called Quebec; and the other Provinces are to retain their present designations. We fancy this is as good a selection as could have been made.

The general features of the scheme of the Quebec Conference are maintained; but we deeply regret to learn that there have been several very important modifications made in matters of detail.

And, first, a serious change has been made in the annual grants from the federal chest for the support of the Local Governments. Under the

Quebec scheme it was provided that each Province embraced in the Union should receive from the federal treasury an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of its population, as established by the census of 1861,—such aid to be in full settlement of all future demands upon the Federal Government for local purposes. The annual burden thus imposed on the federal chest was as follows:—

Upper Canada....pop. 1,396,091	\$1,116,873
Lower Canada...." 1,111,566	889,253
Nova Scotia....." 330,857	264,686
New Brunswick...." 252,047	201,638

Total annual grant.....\$2,472,450

These annual grants were not to increase in future years with the increase of population, but to remain permanently at these figures. But this principle, it now appears, has been overthrown by the delegates so far as regards New Brunswick. That Province is to receive an increased subsidy from time to time, as her population increases, until she has 400,000 people, and her grant will amount to \$320,000. Then the increase is to stop, and her grant, like that of the other Provinces, is to remain stationary—but at \$220,000.

It will be recollected that under the Quebec scheme, New Brunswick had a special advantage over the other Provinces. The 65th resolution declared:—"That 'The position of New Brunswick being such as to entail large immediate charges upon her local revenues, it is agreed that for the period of ten years from the time when the union takes effect, an additional allowance of \$63,000 per annum shall be made to that Province.' Our despatch does not say that this special grant is to remain a part of the scheme, in addition to the new boon conferred on New Brunswick; but we infer that it is; and, if so, very great injustice has been done to the other Provinces.

But this is not the worst. It appears that the delegates have agreed to increase the grants to all the Local Governments; and that not on the just principle of population adopted at Quebec, but in a manner totally irrational and most unjust to Upper Canada! In addition to the eighty cents per head distributed as already shown, the delegates have agreed that the following annual grants shall be paid permanently from the Federal chest:—

To Upper Canada.....	\$80,000
To Lower Canada.....	70,000
To Nova Scotia.....	60,000
To New Brunswick.....	50,000

Total additional grants....\$260,000

Had this sum of \$260,000 been distributed according to population as determined by the census of 1861, the distribution would have been as follows:—

Upper Canada.....	\$117,449
Lower Canada.....	93,513
Nova Scotia.....	27,834
New Brunswick.....	21,204

Total.....\$260,000

The whole grant for local purposes under the scheme as amended will now be as follows:—

Upper Canada.....	\$1,196,873
Lower Canada.....	959,253
Nova Scotia.....	324,686
New Brunswick.....	314,638

Total.....\$2,795,450

These grants, at the estimated populations of the several Provinces on 1st January, 1867, give the following rates of grant per head:—

	Population.	Per head.
Upper Canada.....	1,802,056	60 cents.
Lower Canada.....	1,268,880	74 "
Nova Scotia.....	363,781	88 "
New Brunswick..	295,084	110 "

Nothing could be more scandalously unjust to Upper Canada than this, and we are amazed that Mr. Howland could be a party to it.

The second departure from the Quebec scheme is, that until Prince Edward Island comes into the Union, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have between them the four seats in the Upper Chamber that the Island was to have had. The distribution will now be as follows:—

	Population.	Members.
Upper Canada.....	1,802,056	24
Lower Canada.....	1,268,880	24
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	653,864	24

There is nothing to palliate this change. Under the Quebec scheme, the injustice to Upper Canada was marked enough; but to add to it in this manner was totally indecible. Why, the three Provinces of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united have but 150,689 people more than Upper Canada, and yet they are to have 48 Legislative Councillors and Upper Canada but 24. Every Upper Canada Councillor will thus represent 75,085 people, while the average of all the rest will be but 49,682. The thing is utterly unfair.

The House of Commons will start with the following distribution of seats, and remain so until the census of 1871, when Upper Canada will get a number of additional seats:—

Upper Canada.....	82
Lower Canada.....	65
Nova Scotia.....	19
New Brunswick.....	15

Whole House.....181

The third departure from the Quebec scheme is that the Crown is to have power to enlarge the number of Legislative Councillors to a limited extent, when necessary to prevent a deadlock. This is unquestionably an improvement upon the original scheme.

The fourth departure from the Quebec scheme is the transference of control over the Fisheries and over Penitentiaries from the Local to the General Government. This is very far from being an improvement. It is just putting in the wedge of Federal interference in local matters. The more distinct and apart are the duties and functions of the two governments the better.

Last, but very far from least, comes the wording of the School question. And here, as the wording is not so clear as we could have desired, we give the *ipsissima verba* of our despatch:—

"In reference to the School question, clauses have been introduced, first, stating that any privileges granted to Separate Schools in Upper Canada shall also be granted to Separate Schools in Lower Canada; and, second, that all measures about Separate Schools shall be subject to an appeal to the Governor-General in Council." As to the first of these provisions it seems

very harmless. There is not much danger of an Upper Canada—we beg pardon—Ontario Legislature passing laws for the further extension of sectarianism in the working of our Common School system. The meaning of the second provision is, unfortunately, not clear. The 51st resolution of the Quebec scheme provides that, "any bill passed by the Local Legislature shall be subject to disallowance by the Governor General within one year of the passing thereof;" and if nothing more is done in the Confederation Bill than to confirm this power of disallowance, and to state the precise mode of bringing objections to any Separate School Bill fully under the notice of the Federal Executive, with a view to its disallowance,—there can be no possible objection to that. So long as the power of interference of the federal authorities is merely negative, little harm can result. What was to be feared was the outrageous proposal to clothe the Federal Parliament with the right to legislate in school matters in direct defiance of the Local Legislature.

These we understand to be the whole of the departures made from the original Quebec scheme. Some of them are quite unreasonable and exceedingly unjust; and we can hardly understand how the representative of Upper Canada now in London assented to them. There may possibly be yet an opportunity of amending some of them. When we have the bill at full length, we will be in a better position to survey the whole question. But, meantime, we have no hesitation in stating our opinion, that if the whole tale has been told in our despatch—if there are no other changes to be heard of—the bill, with all its defects, will be an immense boon to the people of Upper Canada, and we will heartily rejoice when it receives the Royal sanction.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY IN MONTREAL.

(From Montreal Herald, Feb. 23rd.)

The anniversary of the birth of this great and good man, the first President of the newly founded Confederacy of the United States of America has naturally been marked with a white stone in the national calendar. And now that the passions which belonged to the time of revolutions have long ago subsided, and the descendants of those who were once the countrymen and fellow-subjects of Washington can admire both the man and his work with judgments as unclouded as those of the Americans themselves, it cannot but be a high pleasure to all liberal-minded men to be afforded an opportunity of taking part in festivities, which, in addition to the social enjoyment which belongs to them, serve in some sort to show their participation in reverence for the memory of a man against whom their fathers felt it a duty to fight, and fought with a heroism no less than his own, though with unequal success.

This opportunity was afforded last night by General Averill, the Consul-General, to a large company of our fellow-citizens, many of them descendants from those brave and chivalrous men, who, when Washington took his side for the people, took theirs as stoutly for the king, and went into banishment with the loss of all temporal goods but their honor, with as much fortitude as they had showed in bearing the brunt of actual battle. Canada is full of the grand-children and great-grand-children of these men, and there must have been many of them among the guests of the American Consul last evening.

The occasion was of a kind such as we have never seen in Canada before, and, besides the opportunity which it afforded to a large number of our citizens of increasing their intimacy with the host who has already secured the good-will of our whole society, it was the best possible rebuke to the illiberal and scurrilous spirit, which has been so rife in certain quarters during a few years past, whenever the United States, their Government, or their policy has been the subject of discussion. This spirit has, no doubt, been exhibited under the idea that the ribaldry in question was popular; but the brilliant assembly, which met last night, proves that this has been a complete mistake, and that, at any rate, among that class of our society which from its position and intelligence may be supposed to give tone to the whole, there is no other feeling but one of respect and good wishes for the neighboring country, which is so ably as well as pleasantly represented by General Averill. We shall, therefore, doubtless see an end to that rabid style of abuse which has hitherto formed the staple of so much of our current literature, but which is evidently opposed to the sense of those to whom it has been addressed. We shall heartily rejoice at this termination of a line of conduct which we have felt to be disgraceful to our profession and to our country, and shall regard it as one of the best results of the presence among us of the representative of the United States, who now resides in this city.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT TEETERVILLE.

(From the Simcoe News.)

On Thursday afternoon a boiler in a shingle factory belonging to Messrs. James Robertson and Solomon Teeter, situated in the village of Teeterville, in the township of Windham, exploded, causing the death of two gentlemen, and seriously injuring a third. The building in which the boiler was situated is a complete wreck, portions of which were scattered in all directions. The cap of the boiler, a heavy piece of iron, was thrown a distance of some two hundred feet, crushing its way through the roof of Mr. Edgeworth's store-house. An inquest was held on Saturday morning by Mr. Lawson, the coroner of Simcoe, and the following facts were elicited:—It appears at the time of the explosion, which occurred about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following parties were in the building: Mr. Solomon Teeter, Gillis Flock, engineer; David Walker, foreman, and Walter Crooks, whether the latter was an employé we did not learn. Crooks, who had a miraculous escape, testifies that he was standing near the door, and upon hearing the explosion, rushed out; he immediately after attempted to enter the building again, but could not on account of it being filled with steam. In a few minutes the steam escaped, and other parties having arrived in the meantime, they entered the building and found Flock, Walker and Teeter completely covered with timber, boards, etc. The debris was removed as soon as possible, and the unfortunate men, who were insensible, were removed to a building near by. Flock lived some twenty-five minutes, but never regained consciousness;

ness; the back part of his head was crushed in, and both shoulders dislocated. Walker, who also did not recover consciousness, lingered for about ten hours; he had sustained a fracture in the skull some two inches long by three inches in depth, from which, the attending physician, Dr. Taggart, removed splinters of bone and wood. We did not learn the exact nature of Teeter's wounds, but understand that he is seriously wounded, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

The evidence given before the jury went to show that the boiler was considered, by competent judges, to be in good working order, but that, in order to obtain a heavy pressure of steam, additional weights had been placed on the safety-valve. This was very dangerous when the engine was not at work, as was the case when the disaster occurred. It also came out in the evidence that the water in the boiler had become very low, and that for the purpose of replenishing the water the pumps had been put to work a short time before the explosion. To these two causes the jury attributed the disaster.

THE HASTINGS GOLD REGIONS.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 16, 1867.—Since the appointment of the Crown Lands Agent here, Mr. Alfred A. Campbell, he has sold something like 20,000 acres of land at the government price, viz., \$2 per acre. Of this quantity some 5,000 acres were in Madoc, and in the latter township there now remain only 400 acres unsold. Your readers will probably be interested in the fact that the only form necessary to be gone through in purchasing land is to show to the Crown Lands Agent an affidavit from two respectable farmers or residents that the land you wish to buy is unoccupied, i. e., there is no squatter or settler upon it. If there should be, of course you must buy him out, which is not the easiest of matters if he thinks he has a "show" or "good indications." You then get from the agent a receipt for your money, and in the course of time your deed from the department at Ottawa.

There is much apprehension amongst the good people of Belleville as to the safety of themselves and property in the forthcoming summer. There are even now a larger number of strangers than usual about the town, and hotel accommodation is at a premium. We are told that, in addition to the usual collection of "roughs" found in and about the auriferous localities, there are two thousand Californian miners, and a large swarm of celestials at this moment on their way from San Francisco. Applications have been made to the town council for an increase to the police force, which now numbers only one chief and four constables; and municipal bodies being much the same all the world over, you can well imagine what a state ours has been thrown into by such a request. At the same time, we are thirty miles from Madoc.

A rumor was current to-day that the Hon. Billa Flint had been offered, but had refused, \$5,000 for an acre of land in Elzevir. I cannot speak to its truth, however. The directions of the different townships where the gold lands are, with reference to Madoc, which I will take as a centre, are as follows:—Elzevir, E.N.E.; Hungerford, S.E.; Huntingdon, S.S.E.; Marmora, W.; Rawdon, S.S.W.; Lake, N.W.; Tudor, N.—*Correspondent of Leader.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—American Sunday-schools, under the agency of the American and Foreign Christian Union, are making their way on the continent of Europe. In the city of Amsterdam, containing 250,000 inhabitants, the thing was at first opposed, with true Dutch obstinacy, but at last Sunday-schools were established in that city, and are now very popular.

—Permission has been given by the French Imperial Commission, to the Bible Society of France, to have its stand in the park surrounding the Paris Exhibition. The Bible Committee of England propose to add their forces and to make the occasion for the wide distribution of the whole Bible or the New Testament in many different languages. It is thought that some 2,000,000 copies may thus be disposed of, and the sum of \$30,000 is now being raised in England for this purpose.

THE A. M. A.—The purchasing agent of the American Missionary Association bought in New York, last week, upon a single contract, six tons of elementary school books for the schools of the Association among the freedmen. This energetic Society now employs nearly four hundred teachers and relief agents, and carries forward extensive operations in every Southern State at a cost of more than a thousand dollars a day.

CALVIN'S RESIDENCE.—Dr. Moore, of Richmond, in a recent visit to Geneva, writes:—"To our surprise, and I think to the shame of the Geneva Protestants, unless there is some fact to explain it unknown to me, I found it occupied as an establishment of the Sisters of Charity. Before noticing this, our driver had rung the bell, and one of the Sisters came to the door. Mustering what French and courage we had for the occasion, we inquired if it was Calvin's house, and with a very curious look and almost shrug, she demurely replied, "Yes, gentlemen, but its destination is changed," a fact in which we fully agreed with her as we thought of what the stern old reformer would have said had he met such an apparition at his door three hundred years ago.

THE SUPPRESSION OF MONASTERIES IN ITALY.—The Naples correspondent of the *Debates* writes under date of Jan. 7: "An event of great importance has occurred here as well as throughout Italy; all the monks have left their monasteries. If there be any exceptions, it is only in a few petty communes where the municipal authorities have succeeded in obtaining the convent property in order to keep the monks with them, for they are not unpopular in our provinces. Their legal suppression, however, has not caused them to disappear; far from it. Being deprived of their cloisters they are to be seen more frequently in the streets, and at all hours of the day. People here are struck with the resignation, one might almost say the indifference, with which they have accepted their fate. 'It is the will of God,' they say; but it might be said generally that His will does not appear to them to be severe. One very significant circumstance is observed; it is that the vigorous manner in which the law against the monastic orders has been enforced—orders which have always been

looked upon as the armies of the Church—has not in the least impaired the cordial understanding which continues between the Government and the Cardinal-Archbishop of Naples. So friendly is this understanding that the extreme members of the party do not appear much edified by the attitude of the Prelate; they go so far as to charge him with having been gained over by the Revolution."

THE UNION OF THE SCOTCH CHURCHES.—The Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh had a nine hours' discussion on Wednesday, on the question of union with other Churches. Dr. Begg brought forward an overture, requesting the assembly to refuse to abandon or compromise, in any contemplated union, the distinctive testimony of the Church, which acknowledges the Scriptural principle requiring the rulers of the nation to support the Church of Christ. Dr. Bannerman opposed the overture with a motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider the principles embodied in the Word of God that ought to regulate the duty of union as between separate churches, and to draw up an overture on the subject. He stated that there was no substantial difference in the Union Committee between the views held by the members of the United Presbyterian Church and those of their own number, in reference to the relation between Church and State, except the lawfulness or unlawfulness of pecuniary endowments; and the question for them to consider was, whether, that being the case, they would, in entering into a union, make such a compromise of principle and surrender of duty, as would involve sin. He considered that Dr. Begg was now proposing for the first time to make the principle of lawful endowments a term of communion in the Free Church. He was opposed to the question of the civil magistrate being allowed to remain an open one. If it were, they might be prepared to see the extremes of Erastianism and Voluntarism meeting in the same Church. A third motion was proposed by Dr. Blaikie, to the effect that in consideration of the instructions given to the committee by the Assembly, and the suggestions already made to the Union Committee by the Presbytery, it was unnecessary to overture the Assembly on the subject. Other two amendments did not find second. On a division, Dr. Blaikie's motion was lost, and Dr. Bannerman's was carried against Dr. Begg's by a majority of 25 to 15.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

—Mount Baldo, in the Italian Tyrol, is giving signs of a probable eruption.

—A lady preacher has appeared at the Polytechnic, in London. She is a Scotchwoman, named Miss Macfarlane.

—A ladies' rowing-club is in course of formation in London and they intend to turn out several "fours" on the Thames.

—Newspapers have risen so rapidly in Venice since it has been released from Austrian rule that the type-founders of Milan cannot supply the printing-offices fast enough.

—There has been a revolt in the Fæje Islands of the heathen against the Christianized tribes, resulting in the triumph of the latter. These lately converted cannibals took their conquered enemies home, and divided them among the Christian towns, where they will be instructed in the Gospel, and eventually merged with the superior race.

EFFECTS OF STRIKES IN ENGLAND.—A letter from London describes the strikes in England to have the most lamentable effects. It characterizes them as possessing all of the evils of civil war, and that, instead of lists of killed and wounded, there are the starved and the sick, and the crowded workhouses and casual sick-wards, instead of the camp or field hospitals. The funds of trade-unions are getting low; and the inquiries are frequent whether one class of workmen have the moral right, in stopping work and in hindering others from taking their places, to consign to idleness and poverty thousands whose interests are associated with the labor the strikers refuse to do. Some think the disintegration of most of the trade-unions in England is close at hand.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A Frenchman, named Gustave Lambert, proposes to explore the open Polar Sea, first discovered by Dr. Kane, and afterwards visited by Dr. Hayes. He has concluded to try a new route, and enter, if possible, this open sheet of water at the North Pole from the other side, through Behring Straits. In a paper which he lately presented to the French Geographical Society he goes largely into details, drawing extensively upon his own personal experience among the icy fields of the northern waters, to prove that his projected route may ultimately be shown to be the best. Calls are made upon capitalists, and others interested in maritime pursuits, to contribute means to enable the expedition to fit out and start.

DIMENSIONS OF EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.—It may be interesting to you, my readers, to note a few statistics relative to the space occupied, and the expense entailed, by the successive exhibitions in France and England. In 1861, in London, the space covered in was 71,000 square yards, consisting of two floors; in 1855, in Paris, that occupied was 115,000 yards, a portion of which was two stories high; in 1862, in London, the ground occupied was 120,000 yards, which was found to be insufficient. The French commission, having this growing demand for the space before their eyes, could find nothing so suitable as the Champ-de-Mars for the world's great fair in 1867, the buildings of which will cover more than 146,588 square yards, and this is surrounded by a park of about 90 acres in extent, laid out, not only with exquisite taste as respects all that appertains to landscape gardening, but also with lakes exhibiting models, products, and machinery connected with navigation and fishery.—*Morning Post.*

A GREAT TRANSFORMATION IN LONDON.—According to the London papers, the wealthy Grosvenor family are reconstructing the fashionable quarter of London. Owner of the soil from the west side of Bond street to Sloane Square, in Chelsea, of an estate, that is, which includes all Tyburnia, all Belgrave, and all Piccadilly; boasting the finest and most secure rent-roll in Europe, and possessed with the passion of business,—the Marquis of Westminster is, in his own district, a complete autocrat. "Landlord of the House of Commons," and with whole batches of Peers among his tenantry, any application of his for a private act is sure to meet with attention, while his right of destruction, as ultimate landlord, is

as the leases fall, indisputable. Fortunately, says the *Spectator*, he is a sensible man, who loves money and has some great ideas, and he is taking advantage of the falling-in of his leases to make Southwest London a city worthy of the richest if not the most illustrious aristocracy in the world. Before 1880 he will have turned a camp of brick and stucco into a city of Portland stone. As each batch of leases falls in, the houses are to come down, even Grosvenor Square itself being doomed; and the leaseholders either rebuild them on the plan approved by the Marquis, or the landlord does it himself. Stucco and sham generally are strictly forbidden, and the plan is to make the Grosvenor estate the residence of the rich, to cover it with houses which in any other city would be called palaces, to exclude all meanness and ugliness, as well as all sources of disease, and make of West London the most aristocratic city in the world.

THE ORISSA FAMINE.—The *Hurkaru* of November 2nd enters into an elaborate calculation of the probable number of victims by the famine, and the result is frightfully in excess of our previous conceptions. The calculation is that in the districts of Cuttack 502,212 persons have perished by the famine; in Balasore, 151,440; in Poree, 120,256; and in Maunbhum, 100,000. Our contemporary adds:—

"But these districts were not alone the sufferers. Tirhoot and Goruckpore, Behar and the Ganges Delta, the whole valleys of the Damooda and Roopnarain, and the 24 Pergunnahs, have to be taken into account, and will all help to swell the ghastly total, which would thus reach a figure at which the imagination stands aghast; for we are driven to conclude that in Bengal the famine must have swept away at least 2,000,000 souls, or about one-eighth of the population, taking it at the lowest possible figure!"—*Christian Work for January.*

AMERICAN NEWS.

—Two men have been bound over in \$1,000 for trial at Boston, for carrying on a lottery gift swindle. They pretended to be raising money to found a home for disabled soldiers, and had issued tickets at \$5 each, with the chances for prizes worth from \$5 to \$3,000, the whole lot being valued at \$800,000. They had received about \$10,000 for tickets sold.

—An eagle, measuring twelve feet from tip to tip of wings, recently attacked a large dog of mixed mastiff and Newfoundland blood, in Marquette, Wis. The dog had disabled the eagle just as a boy came up with a pitchfork, when the bird attacked the boy, but was eventually captured.

—Mr. James G. Hamilton, residing in Michigan Avenue, Chicago, was shot by his nephew, a youth of sixteen, on Thursday evening last. The prisoner says he did it because his uncle was perpetually scolding him. He was arrested, and held to bail for \$1,500. Mr. Hamilton is seriously wounded, but is expected to recover.

—Gen. Thomas has sent a letter to the Mayor of Rome, Georgia, which will obtain the approval of all loyal citizens. He very emphatically informs the people of the Department of the Tennessee that the display of the Confederate flag is an offence to be punished. They are told that the late war was not a revolution but a rebellion, and that treason is a crime that must not be paraded as a virtue. He adds that "everywhere in the States lately in rebellion, treason is respectable and loyalty odious."

ANOTHER DEATH FROM TRICHINA.—In dissecting the corpse of a pauper at the Twenty-third Street Medical College, recently, the students unexpectedly found evidence that another human being had been devoured by the infinitesimal worm which the faculty style *Trichina Spiralis*. The intestines, when subjected to microscopic examination, proved to be literally alive with these minute destroyers, and they were found in abundance everywhere in the muscular tissue. The body was that of a woman, of whom the hospital authorities knew nothing beyond the fact that she was a pauper, and died soon after her admission to Bellevue Hospital.—*N. Y. Paper.*

WEIGHT OF SNOW.—The *Detroit Post*, in an article on the recent great snow-storm, has this paragraph on the probable avoidpous of the snow:—"Let us suppose the snow to have been an ordinary dry-snow everywhere, and that, evenly distributed, the main deposit would have covered a belt three hundred miles wide and fifteen hundred miles long to a uniform depth of one foot. Snow of this depth, of an ordinarily dry character, will weigh five tons to the acre. If damp, it might weigh nearly seven tons to the acre. At five tons to the acre, there has fallen all over this belt three thousand two hundred tons upon each square mile, or a grand total of fourteen hundred and ten millions of tons of snow! And this in one storm, from one vast cloud, and within a space of four days' time! This weight is so vast that it is hard to comprehend. Some idea of it may be gathered, perhaps from the statement that it is more than ten times the weight of all the wheat grown in the whole United States since the continent of America was discovered by Columbus."

NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—This Society is issuing important appeals for legislation, from which we copy the following:—"Among the provisions which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals, as a duty, request the enactment of, there are several which, apart from humane considerations, demand attention on the ground of public health and security. The manner of transporting from a great distance, by railroad or otherwise, animals destined for human food, we regard as of supreme importance. It is well known that the most cruel neglect and indifference to the sufferings of cattle, sheep, oxen, poultry, &c., while on their road to market, and even after they have arrived there, prevail in this State and elsewhere. Long confinement without food, water, and proper shelter, occasions the most fatal consequences to those that eat of the flesh, greatly aggravated by the manner in which the animals are slaughtered in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. A careful analysis has been made of the blood of animals thus treated, and it has been ascertained by frequent trial that if given to hogs it will kill them. According to the report of the commission appointed in Paris to investigate this and kindred subjects—a literal translation of which I have made—this fact is confirmed, and it is further shown that fatigue, violent nervous excitement, such as fright, anger,

and even envy, although the animals are sufficiently fed and cared for, derange the digestive system, and occasion a large shrinkage of flesh and fat, and consequently deteriorate the quality and wholesomeness of the meat."

FREE SPEECH.—According to the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*, there will be an opportunity, the coming summer, to test the question whether one of the results of the overthrow of slavery was the securing the right of free speech to any citizen of the United States who may be disposed to address the people of any State upon political questions. A writer in that paper has heard the intimation that the true Union men of the State propose, in the coming campaign, to put ten or a dozen of the best speakers from the Northern States on the stump, and discuss questions of national politics before the people,—and he closes his communication with the following threat:—"So sure as there is a God in Heaven, if the Radicals inundate the State with Northern speakers this year, the Conservatives will do the same, and just so sure as this is done, so surely and certainly will it end in blood." Here, then, is a field in which to try the question whether this is yet a free country, or whether the spirit of slavery in its worst form still holds paramount sway. The chains and shackles of slavery have been stricken from the limbs of the black man, and he stands erect a free man. Do they still remain upon the minds and thoughts of the white man, and is he to be told that, if he utters his sentiments in an orderly and proper manner, he must seal his words with his blood? The day for such threats has gone by. One of the triumphs which our boys in blue won by their bayonets was the right of free speech on every foot of soil over which the stars and stripes float, and that right will be asserted and maintained in spite of any and all threats. We trust the Republican Committee will take early measures to test the question in Tennessee.—*Am. Paper.*

CANADIAN NEWS.

—The annual meeting of the Guelph Horticultural Society was held at Ellis's Hotel, Guelph, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. The report of the directors shows a marked improvement in the interest and success of the Society during the past year.

—A quarrel occurred at a "threshing bee" in the township of Templeton, recently, between two women, as to which had the sweetest temper; one of them at last attempted to stab her neighbor, and had seven buckets of water dashed over her before she consented to shake hands with her antagonist.

—One night last week a young woman of the township of Elgin, named Alexanderson, heard the dog which belonged to the family, barking loudly outside of the house. She went out and followed it for a quarter of a mile, till she came to her father, lying on his back in the snow. The unfortunate man was still alive, but died in five minutes. He had gone the previous day to the village of Huntingdon, five miles from his dwelling, and in the afternoon returned by way of Athelstone, which he passed about 10 at night. At the inquest, Dr. Sheriff stated his belief that Alexanderson had died of exhaustion and cold. His stomach was empty, and the thermometer was at 18° below zero.

TORONTO ITEMS.—Helen Black, charged with conspiring to seduce Sarah Johnson, was discharged, with some good advice as to her future course. Mrs. Marshall, charged with a similar offence, was remanded until Tuesday next for further evidence.—Peter Kavanagh, living in Scarborough, was arrested, charged with stealing a sleigh and horse from Mr. Short's stables in Market square.—Captain J. T. R. Stinson, No. 7 Co., Q. O. R., was presented with an officer's field-glass and a gold Albert chain on Tuesday evening, by the members of his company, as a mark of their appreciation of his services.—A meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and others doing business in Yonge and Queen streets, was held on Tuesday afternoon, to consider what steps should be taken to secure an abatement of the alleged hindrance to the traffic of the above streets, created by the Street-Railway Company, when it was decided that steps should be taken, through the Court of Chancery, to test the legality (on the part of the Railway Company) of their many neglects to comply with the requirements of their charter. A committee of twelve was appointed to conduct and prosecute, and the sum of \$188 was subscribed by those present towards the expenses of the suit. The meeting was then adjourned till Friday, the 22nd inst.

PRESENTATION AT OSHAWA.—For the past four years, Mr. Glen, as the manager under the late Joseph Hall, has had the management of the Hall Works, and has gained respect and good will. A short time ago it was resolved to present him with a watch, as a token of esteem. A committee, consisting of Messrs. George Dana, and J. P. Smith, was appointed to procure the best that could be obtained on the continent. Dealers in New York, Montreal, and other United States and Canadian cities, were corresponded with, and, after comparing the offers and statements, it was resolved to purchase in Montreal. Accordingly, a massive gold watch, of the value of \$275, was purchased of Savage & Lyman, 271 Notre Dame street. It is a magnificent specimen of workmanship, manufactured for that firm by Mons. A. Nardin, Locle, Switzerland, of nickel silver movement, winding and setting hands at the pendant; and, as a time-keeper is almost perfect, being said to vary not more than fifteen seconds in three months. It bears the inscription, "Presented to F. W. Glen, by his employes, as a token of their respect." The presentation took place in the workshop, which was beautifully fitted up for the purpose. The Union Band enlivened the proceedings with choice music. At half-past seven the room was filled with the employes, their wives, and a few invited guests. The Reeve filled the chair, and some of the leading gentlemen of the town took their seats upon the platform. Mr. Glen was then introduced by the committee, and received with loud cheers. After a few remarks from the chairman, Mr. Steele, on behalf of the employes, presented the watch, prefacing it with a suitable address, to which Mr. Glen feelingly replied. Short addresses, reviewing the history of the Works, the pride which is now taken in their progress and management, were delivered by Dr. McGill, T. N. Gibbs, M. P. P., and Messrs. Carmichael, Henderson, Cowan, Glen, sen., and Michael.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

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

THE WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1867.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

The skating *furore* of the last two or three years has somewhat abated the ancient ardor for snow-shoeing and tobogganing. The good old snow-shoe race holds its own, however, against its newer rival, as was seen on Saturday last in the races of the Grand Trunk snow-shoe club, which were largely attended and well contested in a field near the Grand Trunk works. Amongst the spectators was General Russell. On Monday morning, the 25th, the municipal elections began. The polling exists only in four wards, and in only two of these is there any thing like a contest. For the Centre Ward, which is entirely composed of commercial and business interests, there is little doubt but that a business man, Mr. R. Holland, will be returned in opposition to the other candidate, an advocate. On Monday evening, Principal Dawson, of McGill College University, read an interesting paper on the Acadian Provinces, before the Montreal Literary Club. Our abstract of the local news of the last few days may be closed by stating, that justice, for the present at least, seems to have been frustrated in the case of the Royal Insurance Company *vs.* Knapp & Griffin. The *casus* for debt, under which they had been held, was on Tuesday, the 26th, dismissed, on the ground that the debt had been contracted in a foreign country.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—The *True Witness* says that Roman Catholics are not eligible in New Hampshire to any office. Will some one let us know how this matter really stands.

—It is, we understand, feared that there are at present one or two plots on foot in and about Caughnawaga, having the same object in view, namely, to get rid of parties who are obnoxious to the power that has long ruled the Indians with undisputed sway. We shall watch the progress of these efforts.

—We are sorry to learn that the daughter of Rev. Peter Paul Osunkurhine, Abenakis Indian Missionary, lost her life recently by a railway accident somewhere in the State of New York, as she was journeying to sell Indian basket-work.

—The *Minerve* learns that Grand Vicar Trudeau, Canon Hicks, and Bishop Desautels, are to leave Montreal on the 6th March for the Eternal City, to attend the great Catholic demonstration which the Pope is preparing for the 6th June, as the Bishop of Montreal cannot go.

—There is a lively controversy going on in the Quebec papers about the discovery of the grave of Champlain, the question being one of veracity between the alleged discoverers, two of whom are priests. In the midst of this discussion, however, the matter appears to be taking another phase, namely, that Champlain's tomb has not yet been discovered at all.

—F. Marquis, an *habitant* of St. Anselme, took the prize for maple sugar at the county exhibition. His mode of making it is as follows:—He gathers the sap in small tin kettles, and boils it with great care in a boiler made of galvanized sheet-iron, set in a brick furnace, thus saving firewood and avoiding the burning of the sugar. —*Gazette des Campagnes.*

—Count Von Bismarck is again dangerously ill.

—The English Government announces that it will treat as pirates all aliens caught in the act of rebellion.

—Mr. George Peabody has now contributed, it is said, more than \$7,500,000 for literary, benevolent, and charitable purposes.

—Great numbers of Garibaldians are now leaving Italy for Greece.

—The pecuniary loss arising from the cattle plague in England is estimated at \$17,500,000.

—The entire strength of the army in Ireland is now 24,700 officers and men, somewhat less in number than at the same period last year.

—The *Glow-worm* states that there never was the slightest intention on the part of the Government of England to take the telegraph lines into its own hands, and work them on the same principle as the post-office.

—The *Christian Times*, published by Partidge, London, is an admirable religious weekly. Every number has a remarkably well-executed portrait of some leading clergyman. It gives fourteen large pages of choice printed matter, on excellent paper, besides two pages of advertisements, for one penny sterling.

—A rising of a serious nature among the peasants in the Austrian Provinces of the Danube is anticipated.

—O'Connor, the commander of the Fenian army in Ireland, belonged to the 28th Massachusetts Regiment, having worked his way up from the ranks to be lieutenant-colonel.

—It is intended to invite His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit Red River next summer, and to afford him facilities for a grand prairie hunt.

—Application has been made at the Bow-Street Police Court for warrants for the apprehension of Col. Nelson and Lieut. Brand, on the charge of having murdered Mr. Gordon in Jamaica. Mr. Eyre was not included in the charge, because he was not at the moment within the jurisdiction of the court.

—The vote in Congress to issue one hundred millions of greenbacks, was to pay off a like amount of six per cent legal tenders, and is in opposition to the views of the Secretary of the Treasury. This vote does not look towards resumption, but inflation of the currency; and yet there is certainly some sense in paying off bonds that bear six per cent interest with notes which bear none.

THE CAUGHNAWAGA CASE.—We noticed a report in the French papers a few days ago that a youngsquaw, who was *enceinte*, had been poisoned. There has since, we learn, been a coroner's inquest held, at which the doctors in attendance were examined, and a *post-mortem* examination made, which resulted in a verdict of "death from natural causes."

FRENCH CENSUS.—The French census for 1866 shows a population of 17,014,109 males, and 19,052,985 females, or in all 38,067,094, without counting soldiers in Algiers, Mexico, &c., numbering about 125,000. The increase for the last five years has been 673,797, and for the previous five years, 677,738, or about 3 1/2 per cent. in ten years. This increase is extremely small, especially in a country not depleted by emigration.

HEN-HUSBANDRY.—An enterprising farmer, of Belgium has devoted a farm to hen-keeping. He has an immense yard, filled with two thousand fowls, for which he purchases weekly two or three horses, which are cut up and boiled. The broth goes to fatten a hundred hogs, the flesh is chopped up for the hens, and the bones are sold to the sugar refineries, to make charcoal. The eggs are sent to England, and the hens follow them when no longer profitable for laying.

DEATH OF THE REV. O. LABELLE.—We are very sorry to learn that the Rev. Olivier Labelle, minister of the French Evangelical Church, Craig street, who left this city for the West Indies in the beginning of December last by order of his physicians, died on board the steamer "Corsica" on his return to New York. His remains have been forwarded by Rev. G. M. Desilets to his friends in Toronto. This solemn event will be improved by Rev. Mr. Vernon, next Sabbath evening, in the church, Craig street.

OUR LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—A gentleman who recently visited the male ward in the Lunatic Asylum at St. Johns, C. E., states that it presents a very marked contrast for the worse to the Asylum at Orillia, C. W. In the former there appeared to be no means devised for interesting or amusing the inmates, and everything had a dismal appearance. It is needless to say that under such a system these poor unfortunates have little or no probability of recovery. Something more should be done for this helpless class, and sufficient accommodation should be provided somewhere for those who are most inappropriately lodged in jail.

HUNGARY.—The long and dreary struggle in Hungary is closed by the Emperor of Austria's giving in to the demand of the people for the restoration of their constitution of 1848. Had the Austrian government never violated faith with Hungary, or had it given in at once to its remonstrances, instead of at the end of 19 years of active or passive conflict, what an amount of blood and treasure and misery might have been spared? But, in that case, Italy might not have regained her freedom, nor the German Empire been rescued from Austrian dictation. Kosuth will now be ready to die contented. In the liberation of Hungary from the most bigoted Catholic power of Europe, we see another advance of human liberty.

OUR FUTURE NAMES.—The selection of names for the new Confederacy shows good taste. The name of Canada for the whole is the most ancient and best known; and that of Quebec, for Lower Canada, is the next. Ontario, for Upper Canada, is probably the best that could be selected; but we doubt much whether there should not be a third carved out of both, to be called the Province of Ottawa. Doubtless, also, New Brunswick should get the District of Gaspé and Magdalen Islands, and probably Prince Edward, if all parties were consenting.

Many who wished to insure a permanent connection with the mother country would have preferred the generic name of "British America" for the whole Confederation, however far it might extend; but the comprehensive views of Confederation once entertained seem to have given place to a more limited plan, for which the name "Canada" is appropriate.

DESTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPHIC WIRES.—The Cape-Breton News states that, in a recent sudden change of weather from a warm rain to a keen frosty gale, ice accumulated on the telegraphic wires at Plaisier Cove to a thickness of three inches. The Atlantic cable line between Plaisier Cove and Port Hood, a distance of 30 miles, was literally ruined, having been broken in over eighty places, and the insulators split and broken in a condition never before witnessed.

Although repairs were turned out on the line from both ends, and the work pushed forward with all possible despatch, in consequence of the storm and depth of snow in which the line was completely buried, four days elapsed before communication could even be temporarily restored. Messengers had to be employed and kept running between the two points with despatches during the interruption.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The new Reconstruction Bill, which has been carried in both houses of Congress by the Republican party, will, it is said, undoubtedly be vetoed by the President. It sets forth that there is no adequate protection for life or property in the rebel States, and enacts that these shall be divided into military districts, under the command of army officers not under the rank of brigadier-general (appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate), whose duty it shall be to protect the people in their rights of person and property, and maintain the public peace, as also, in case of need, to organize military tribunals entirely independent of State authority. When the people of any of these States have by the impartial suffrage of the loyal inhabitants, including persons of color, established a government that shall be approved by Congress, the Representatives and Senators of said State shall be admitted to Congress, provided that no rebel be elected to office. It is further provided, that, until the representatives of a State are admitted to Congress, any government in that State shall be only provisional, and in all respects subject to the Federal Government.

APPEAL.—The Montreal Temperance Society is endeavoring to push its efforts for the extension of the temperance reformation, not only in the city, but throughout the country, for which purpose funds are as necessary as in any other effort to convince men. No political campaign can be carried on without funds,—no missionary, or Sabbath-school, or Tract Society,—no Church, no School. In fact the means of the enlightened are the necessary seed of progress among the unenlightened; and this is generally recognized in all other causes, but it seems to be either thought that temperance efforts can go on of their own accord, or are not required.

Either supposition is, we need not say, a great mistake. Money is wanted, but every dollar judiciously laid out in temperance efforts will probably be the means of returning tenfold to the Lord's work in some other way. This will be done by saving the means that are now wasted in liquors, besides yielding all the happiness and safety incidental to entire sobriety.

The agent writes that it is not thought best, at the places he visits, to try to take up subscriptions just now; and if the same thing were said in Montreal, the work would just have to stop. Donations from city and country alike, are, therefore, urgently requested to be sent to John C. Becket, treasurer, Montreal.

THE RECENT EXHIBITION.—On comparing the number and character of the pictures and works of art at the late exhibition of the Art Association of Montreal with the population of the city, and these two with the percentage of that population visiting the exhibition, the result is somewhat depressing. If we had not received some assurance to the contrary, we should fear that the Council of the Art Association might become disheartened, and those gentlemen who lent their pictures would henceforward be content to let them be admired by the few visitors within their walls, and cease to think of annually sharing with the public the luxury afforded by the possession of these works. But we learn that the Council intend to pursue their course, and attempt to form a school of drawing and design in this city, so fast increasing in intelligence and wealth. We are glad of this. The gains from trade and commerce must always be either as weights or wings to their possessors, according as they are used. If the soul's aspirations after the beautiful, or the claims of religion and benevolence, are disregarded, the accumulators of riches become sordid, selfish,—perhaps brutalized with the lowest pleasures. But we are not immediately apprehensive of this for Montreal; and, notwithstanding the slight cloud which rested upon the late exhibition, owing to the comparative paucity of visitors, we think we perceive the dawn of better things. Art is many-sided. The spirit of poetry, which is the projective inner fire around which crystallizes the multifarious productions of genius,—whether of pen, pencil, music, or oratory,—can never be long dormant in any community, save one that is hastening to decay. But who that compares the Montreal of the present with that of ten years ago, will say that she has not made advances in art education? We have now many who deserve the name of connoisseurs; very many who can pronounce, with a judgment carrying weight, upon music and the merits of its performance; and nowhere on this continent will be found more fastidious audiences in the matter of elocution than in this city.

This being the case, let us take courage, and so cultivate art during the next decade, that at its termination may be shown an accelerated rate of advance towards the goal that must be reached, if we would in refinement, as well as in commercial and political influence, deserve the coveted distinction of being the capital of British North America.

EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Education is the vexed question in Australia as well as in Canada. In New South Wales, as soon as a limited form of self-government was established, great efforts were made to raise up an efficient educational system. A university was built in Sydney at a cost of £100,000 (\$500,000), and amply endowed. An annual sum of £20,000 is voted for the support of a grammar school. These results could not, however, be obtained without, at the same time subsidizing denominational colleges. The primary educational system had, on account of the sectarian feeling of a part of the colonists, to be divided and placed under two boards of management, the one termed Denominational, the other National, between which the government grant was apportioned according to the numbers attending the schools. The Denominational board divided its share of the money among denominational schools, which were practically irresponsible. Government inspection was unknown among them.

The franchise was recently extended so as to become nearly resident manhood suffrage, and very soon after murmurs against the waste and incompleteness of the two systems, found expression in the House of Assembly, and the cry arose for a complete national scheme. About six years ago, a bill brought in by the ministry was thrown out because of its unsatisfactory nature, and since that time the question has lain dormant until revived by the present administration. They have brought in a measure, the essential features of which are briefly as follows:—

It dissolves the existing boards, and establishes a new "Council of Education," to consist of five members, appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, together with the Colonial Secretary, for the time being, who is *ex-officio* President. The five members will hold office for the term of four years, but may be removed by the appointing authority. They are to be entrusted with the expenditure of all money voted by Parliament for elementary instruction, and will have authority to establish public schools; to grant aid to certified denominational schools; to appoint and remove teachers and school-inspectors; and to frame regulations for the performance of their own duties under the Act,—for defining the course of secular instruction; the training, examination, and classification of teachers; the examination of scholars; and the discipline to be observed.

A public school may be established where there are at least twenty-five children who will attend regularly from the commencement. In districts where it is not practicable to found a public school, itinerant teachers may be appointed; and in thinly-populated districts, private schools may be assisted. Denominational schools, not more distant than five miles from, and not nearer than two to, any public school, and having at least thirty children, may be certified, being subject to the public-school course of secular instruction. In the public schools, four hours a day are to be devoted to secular instruction; and a portion of the day, not less than one hour, is to be set apart, when the children of any one religious persuasion may be instructed by the clergyman or other religious teacher of that persuasion. "Secular instruction" is held "to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical and polemical theology." The teachers are to be paid by fixed salaries, increasing with the number of their pupils, and no child between five and fourteen will be excluded from inability to pay the fees.

This bill has passed the Assembly, and has been read a second time in the Legislative Council by a large majority.

THE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS INQUISTION THAT PARALYZES LOWER CANADA.

Our Province is a frequent theme for geographical, commercial, and political considerations, which are discussed through the press and in public addresses. Its social condition, however, as distinct from that of any other people, is a delicate subject of more difficult investigation, and upon which less is heard. It is therefore a matter of some interest that Mr. Buies, under the name of "Social Essay" (*Etude Sociale*) and in the form of "a third letter on Canada," has just issued a remarkable pamphlet, in which he describes in vivid colors the intellectual, religious, and social condition of the French Canadian people. This view is one not often assumed by any of his countrymen, for it is neither flattering to the national pride, nor favorable to the Catholic clergy; it is, nevertheless, a very true, and also a very sad one.

Mr. Buies deplains with eloquent indignation the moral and intellectual enslavement of the French Catholic people to the Jesuits. According to him, the crafty disciples of Loyola have found means to completely neutralize the effects of the political freedom which his countrymen have been granted under the British rule. He goes even as far as to assert that the Inquisition, under a new form, adapted to present circumstances, really exists in Canada. He says:—

"The Inquisition rules here; it rules supreme, implacable, and passionate, and it will rule yet a long time as the inseparable companion of ignorance. It has no longer fire upon which to destroy thousands of lives, but it corrupts and degrades the consciences. It no

longer compels submission through tortures, but it exerts a dark pressure, which smothers the germ of thought and checks the freedom of writing what you think; it handles and directs everywhere those terrible instruments, those invisible agents, which attack reputations, destroy characters, and crush and slander any man who attempts to speak out freely. Unable to silence that undying instinct which is rooted in the depths of the soul, and pants for truth, it has falsified its very essence; has led astray its yearnings; has smothered it under the gross appetites of individual interests. This it has done, and is still doing every day. Restrained from seizing the bodies of men, it persecutes the souls, it breaks down careers, it dooms to poverty and discouragement such thinkers as are bold enough to attempt liberating themselves from an intellectual mephitism, within which every thing gets corrupted.

"Now let a man arise, and, impelled by a consciousness of truth, dare to tell it to the mass of men held in this slavery of darkness; anathemas will immediately pour upon him, his name will be held up to execration and hatred, his whole life will be handed over to the rage of fanaticism, and even his home, the only retreat where he might hope to be free from persecutions, will also re-echo the clamor of imprecations that sticks to him everywhere."

It is generally a great mystery to outsiders, especially those of a different race, how such a fine, intelligent, and even superior race as the French Canadians, can submit so completely to the control of their clergy, even in matters not connected with religion. It has often appeared unaccountable that intelligent men among them, who in private conversation with a non-Catholic, will show themselves enlightened, and avow themselves superior to the prejudices of their people, will, nevertheless, when amongst them, keep quiet and silent, follow in the wake of the multitude, and put their light under a bushel instead of standing up for their convictions. This can be accounted for only by that social inquisition which has power enough to deter all, but very brave men, from witnessing for their principles, and can so isolate these few as to take away from them all influence, and thus effectually snuff them out. There is, as Mr. Buies says, a vast pall of death spread over all the minds, a despotism over intellects, to restrain them from thinking. "There is only one thing alive in Canada, it is the clergy; they absorb all,—politics, education, and the press. The abyss is so immense and so deep, that, at the sight, despair comes over patriotic thinkers."

The picture given in this letter of the fearful spell by which the Roman clergy and the Jesuits have enslaved, in social bonds, the French of Canada, is very impressive, but dismal. From it the reader turns anxiously for a remedy to this extremely distressing state of things, but meets with very little that is hopeful. In other countries the evils arising from ignorance find a gradual cure in the spread of education through good schools. This regenerating agency is not to be relied upon in Lower Canada. The French schools are notoriously inferior, and it is part of the system of the Jesuits for ruling the minds that they should remain so. The people know to some extent that their schools are bad, and yet they cannot initiate the first steps to relieve themselves, they are bound by the fatal social spell. It would be dangerous to the clergy if the people had no schools at all, for they might help themselves by sending their children to a Protestant schoolmaster; but it is equally dangerous that the schools should teach the people to think for themselves. Hence the extraordinary phenomenon of schools intended less to educate than to keep down knowledge to a certain level, which suits best as a basis for the absolute power of the clerical caste.

If at least superior education were emancipated, there would still be some hope of men being raised to lead their people out of this Egyptian bondage. But there is no classical institution opened to French Canadians, but what is still more carefully guarded and fenced round by the priests than the common schools. Indeed, the teachers themselves in these French colleges are all priests, laymen being seldom, if ever, entrusted with the office; so that the intellectual character of these institutions is of a piece with the rest of the system of social and religious despotism. "They are virtually," says Mr. Buies, "an apprenticeship for the cassock; they do not make a man of the pupil, and never will." They turn out a numerous, but inferior, set of professional men, who can get along through life only by utter subservience to their masters, the clergy, and who otherwise obtain no patronage. The girls, and even young ladies, fare no better, each village is now provided with its own female convent; but the writer says that outside of a few city convents "he has yet to find a single pupil of the nuns who has learned more than simply reading and writing French, and even that very incorrectly."

The remedy Mr. Buies proposes is open war, out and out, with the clergy until their power is ruined, and the spell is broken. Easy to say, but hard to do! Where are the men to fight this terrible war? Our enlightened politicians and patriots evidently shrink from that slow martyrdom which the modern refined and social inquisition of the Jesuits inflicts. Only one French Canadian community has yet effectually and permanently succeeded in emancipating themselves from the thralldom of the priests, that of St. Anne, in Illinois, under the auspices of Father Chiquiquy. That is to say, the only principle found yet, on experience, equa

to resisting victoriously the encroachments of the clergy of Rome, has been the gospel put into the hands of the people. No effort amongst French Canadians has met with the most evanescent success. Facts and experience point out, therefore, that in this evangelical principle lies the most reliable hope for the regeneration and emancipation of Lower Canada. Liberalism and education will help as valuable accessories, but of themselves they are impotent.

Mr. Buies' pamphlet, which is written with great vigor of style, will be read with interest by all who take any interest in the prospects of Canada, and especially the French Canadian race. It is, we understand, to be obtained at the principal booksellers.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BROWNVILLE, Feb. 20, via NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Advices from San Luis Potosi of the 6th inst. state that an engagement took place on the 4th, in a defile, between the forces of Miramon, under Costillo and Gen. Rochea, with Escobedo's command of 1,000 men.

The Liberals were defeated, and 300 or 400 killed, and most of the remainder of the Liberal forces were either wounded or taken prisoners. Only five escaped.

Escobedo had ordered all volunteer officers found in Miramon's army to be shot.

Ortega and Patoni still remained at Saltillo under arrest.

The papers of the interior of Mexico justify the butchery of 190 foreigners captured from Miramon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The special committee to investigate the matter of the discharge of four citizens of Georgia, after their conviction of the murder of three Union soldiers, have found that the conviction was a just one, and condemn their discharge. After their conviction the President commuted the sentence, which was to be hanged, to imprisonment at Dry Tortugas. They were transferred to Fort Delaware, then released, and set at liberty.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that large numbers of Americans, lately emigrated there, are forced to beg their living, as they can get no employment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The *Herald's* city of Mexico correspondent says:—On the evacuation of the capital by the French, Marquessa declared martial law. The U. S. Consul inquired of him if some of the provisions of his proclamation, which were more than usually strict, applied to American citizens, but received no answer.

The *Times* special says the Judiciary Committee will visit Surratt in jail, and take such testimony as he will give regarding the complicity of Jeff. Davis with the assassination. If he gives any testimony it will be voluntary, as they cannot compel him to testify.

Surratt's counsel advised him to give no testimony in that or any other subject.

The *Tribune's* special says those who think the impeachment matter will die in the Committee, will be startled when the committee report. Parties are in Washington to testify to the restoration of plantations, seized as U. S. abandoned property, to pardoned rebels, by President Johnson, at a time when the crops belonged to the lessees; thus ignoring contracts, and inflicting great losses upon Union men.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 23.—On Friday evening, two boys, named Elsworth and Wilson, about 17 years of age, each left their homes in the city, armed with an old musket and a single-barrelled pistol, with the express determination to murder the first man they should meet in the highway. They jumped into a sleigh and shot a man named Krafts in the back of his head with the pistol. The young desperadoes returned home, and were arrested. They confess all, and say that before meeting Krafts, they jumped into several sleighs, but had no favorable opportunity to shoot.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—Oil has been struck in Ray county, Mo. The St. Louis Petroleum Co. have a well pumping 100 barrels per day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25th.—Our files by the "Deutschland" show, by official Parliamentary statements and police and military reports, that the Fenian movement against Chester Castle was a very serious and alarming affair, undertaken after due deliberation, and carried to the verge of completion with rapidity and skill. An Irish-American officer, serving in the Fenian ranks, betrayed the secret to the authorities, and saved in all probability great trouble in England. The Chief of Police in Chester states that a Fenian Military Directory, consisting of 50 men, mainly from New York, held regular sittings in the chief towns of the United Kingdom.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—According to Greek accounts the Canadians were bravely holding out at the end of January, and had gained several victories over the Turks. They are reported to have been invited to send delegates to Constantinople to treat with the Government.

A Government vessel will, under a late joint resolution of Congress, leave this port in a few days to carry free whatever may meantime be contributed by our citizens to feed the famishing poor at the South. The commission are anxious that she shall be freighted with corn and meal to her utmost capacity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons on the 11th inst., immediately after the conclusion of the great Reform meeting in Agricultural Hall, London, Mr. D'Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the Derby Reform plan to a very impatient assemblage of members. He said the Cabinet disliked the treatment of the subject as a party one, and would, consequently, proceed by resolution. On the 25th of February, he would take the opinion of the House on a series of resolutions which would affirm what should be the character of the new bill. The extension of the franchise must be in accordance with the English constitution, and avoid the preponderance of any class. It would be proposed that rating should be the basis for voting, and a measure would be introduced to remedy inequalities in rating. No borough would be disfranchised. A boundary commission would be issued with a view of eliminating the urban element from the constituencies in counties.

Mr. D'Israeli concluded by moving that on the 25th Feb. the House should go into committee to consider the Reform bill of 1832.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE,

Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1867.

On Saturday night there was a fall of two or three inches of snow, and Sunday morning was dark and overcast. The temperature rose through the day, and a gentle thaw set in. Toward evening the sky cleared and it began to freeze, and this morning the sun shines forth with great brilliancy, though the temperature is low. The roads also are excellent, and altogether this is perhaps the most favorable time for sleighing, snow-shoeing, &c., of the whole season. Thermometer at 7 a.m. 8° above zero.

—Greenbacks are bought at 28 dis., and sold at 27 dis. Silver is bought at 41 dis., and sold at 4 dis. 5-20's are sold at 107 to 112; and 7-30's are sold at 106 to 106½.

—A private New York telegram to Nichols, Robinson, & Co., says:—A bill to issue \$100,000,000 greenbacks passed the House last night.

THE MONTREAL DRY-GOODS TRADE.—There is nothing doing yet of any consequence in the way of selling, but quite a number of salesmen have recently commenced their spring tour with samples. The arrivals of goods during the week have been very heavy, consisting of the cargoes of three steamers. All our leading houses have, we believe, large supplies by these vessels, varying from 150 to 300 packages each; and as the season for selling is just at hand, the duties will be paid at once on the greater part of these goods. This will cause a heavy call on the banks for money to pay into the Custom House, the receipts of which must be very heavy. When these goods are opened, the assortments will be very complete, and Western merchants will doubtless begin to arrive, on their first spring visit. We say "first," for one visit to Montreal in spring, and one in fall, no longer suffice for merchants in the interior, who do any considerable amount of business.

Remittances are coming in, upon the whole, very satisfactorily, and the prospects for spring business are good. There are, probably, too many old goods remaining over in the country; but these, being mostly fall goods, will not much affect spring demands.

OILS.—Linseed Oil, boiled, \$1 to \$1.05; do., raw, 97¢ to \$1; Pale Seal Oil, 85¢; Straw, 80¢; Whale Oil, crude, 90¢; do., winter bleached, 95¢ to \$1; Cod Oil, 80¢ to 85¢; Olive Oil, \$1.35 to \$1.40; Extra Lard Oil, \$1; No. 1 do., 90¢; No. 2 do., 85¢; Refined Rape Oil, \$1.25; Refined Petroleum, 22¢ to 25¢.

The price of petroleum is kept down by one great flowing well which is, we hear, supplying crude oil as fast as barrels can be filled, at a dollar a barrel. Should this well give out, as similar ones have done before, the price must materially advance.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, February 25, 1867.

	Cents.
Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1 (b.b.) per lb.	21 to 25
Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 2 (b.b.) per lb.	21 to 22
Do do No. 1 (ordinary) per lb.	21 to 22
Do do No. 2 (ordinary) per lb.	21 to 22
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, do 21 to 22	
Do do No. 2, do 21 to 22	
Waxed Upper, light and medium, do 45 to 47	
Do do heavy, do 42 to 44	
Grained do, do 43 to 45	
Split do, large, do 42 to 44	
Do do small, do 42 to 44	
Kips, City Slaughter, ex quality (whole) 50 to 62	
Do do ordinary, do 40 to 50	
Cal-Skin (27 to 30 lbs per doz.) 70 to 75	
Do (18 to 20 lbs per doz.) 70 to 75	
Sheep-Skin linings, do 26 to 31	
Harness, do 29 to 32	
Skirting, do 15 to 16	
Buffed Cow, per foot, do 17 to 18	
Enamelled Cow, do 17 to 18	
Patent Cow, do 18 to 19	
Pebbled Cow, do 15 to 16	

REMARKS.

Trade has been fairly active since the date of last report. Arrivals of all kinds continue light, and stocks have consequently diminished. Spanish Sole.—The demand has been moderate, being less active than that of the previous week; but the quantity on hand is limited, and prices are unchanged.

Slaughter Sole is still in small supply, but is not so urgently called for, as, owing to the high prices, most of the shoe manufacturers are using imported stock.

Harness Leather is scarce, and outside figures can readily be obtained for prime quality.

Grained Upper.—No sales to report.

Waxed Upper.—The demand is good, and prices have an upward tendency as the quantity in first hands is limited.

Waxed Calfskins have only a moderate inquiry; but, with light arrivals, prices are firm.

Buffed and Pebbled.—There is no change to notice. The demand is only fair and at former values.

Enamelled and Patent Cow.—There is no very active inquiry for either kind, but prices are steady.

Splits of medium substance are in active request, while other grades have but trifling inquiry.

Sheepskin Linings are in better supply, and prices are weaker.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK HIDE MARKET.—The receipts for the past three days have been 49,678 hides, of which 35,425 are from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and 13,800 from Rio Grande; the sales for the same period have been 16,600 hides, leaving us with a stock on the market of 139,000 hides. There is good demand at firm rates for all desirable lots of hides both from the local trade for sole leather, and from Eastern buyers for domestic and other upper leather hides. New York quotations for hides from first hands, at gold prices:—Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 20¢ to 22¢; do do, 20 to 23 lbs.,

19¢ to 20¢; do Monte Video, 20 to 22 lbs., 18¢ to 19¢; do Corrientes, 21 to 22 lbs., 18¢; do Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 18¢; do Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 17¢ to 18¢; do Matamoros, 22 to 24 lbs., 16¢ to 17¢; do Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 15¢ to 16¢; do Maracaibo, 20 to 23 lbs., 15¢ to 16¢; do Bahia, 21 to 22 lbs., 14¢ to 15¢.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

BOSTON LEATHER MARKET.—For Hemlock sole there has been a little more call, but prices continue to recede slightly; we quote from 1¢ to 1¢ lower than last week's rates. For rough upper there is but little inquiry, the stock on hand being light, the price is fairly sustained. For rough calf the demand is light, and prices lower, fair parcels selling at 85¢ per lb.; we quote from 85¢ to 90¢, the latter price for choice selection. African kips are held at 19¢ to 22¢ per ft.; B. A. and R. G. wax, 21¢ to 26¢ per ft., medium and heavy.—*Id.*

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—There has been some improvement in the trade the latter part of the week as regards the quantity of goods disposed of, but little or none in prices, which continue depressed and unremunerative to manufacturers. Buyers are here from all the principal cities of the West, and seem inclined to purchase a fair stock of goods, but the field of operation being extended to the neighboring towns more than formerly, their presence is not so noticeable to the trade of the city. Competition in selling is very strong, and manufacturers who find they cannot dispose of their goods on hand at a profit, immediately commence making an inferior quality in order to promote sales for the time being.—*Id.*

BOSTON HIDE MARKET.—The past week has been very quiet in the hide market as regards transactions. The receipts of the week comprise about 16,000 loose hides, and 165 bales of Calcutta, cow, and buffalo. Sales of 1,000 green Western, 12¢ c. currency; 2,000 dry Western, 22¢; 2,000 Montevideo, 26¢; 1,000 Rio Grande.—*Id.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

Friday, 22nd Feb., 1867.

After thaw and storm we are again favored with fine winter weather. The demand for most goods is fair, with a prospect of a good regular trade continuing, should nothing unforeseen occur. This season of the year should be promptly taken advantage of to ensure the removal of some prominent evils pressing on the mercantile community, and which have already been referred to frequently, in the *Witness*.

Teas continue steady, and with rather an improved tendency for Twankays and good Young Hysons; considerable sales of Twankays, Japans, and Young Hysons. Good Twankays are worth 34¢ to 42¢. Young Hysons, low sweet to extra, 42¢ to 95¢. Gunpowders and Imperials, 50¢ to 95¢. Japans, 49¢ to 65¢. Congou and Souchong, 35¢ to 80¢. An auction sale of Teas announced by Messrs. I. Buchanan & Co., here, for 6th March. English and New York markets firm at full prices. Shanghai advices to 8th Dec., and Japan to 1st Dec., are received. Markets for Green Teas at Shanghai, firm for fine qualities for American market, but for the common grades of Moyunes and Fychows, holders were willing to accept lower prices. The quotations given are prices laid down in Great Britain equal to a cost of 1s 11½d to 4s 3d for Gunpowder; 1s 9d to 3s 2½d for Imperials; 1s 3d to 3s 4d for Young Hysons; 1s 8d to 3s 10½d for Hyson; and 10½d to 1s 9d for Twankays. At Kiakung fine Teas have advanced 2 taels, while the medium to common were unaltered. The fire at Yokohama, Japan, on 26th November, thought it destroyed at least 8,000 half-chests, but not changed prices. The stock left was large, equal to about 18,000 half-chests. The total quantity afloat of Japan Teas for Great Britain at latest accounts was not more than about 8,000 half-chests.

SUGARS are without any special change for raw, say 7¢ to 8¢. Refined Sugars are as last noted. Barbadoes crop is now nearly ready for export. It is generally expected to be favorable. Molasses in demand at somewhat better prices, but the inquiry is mostly for the lower qualities.

COFFE.—No change. Steady moderate trade.

RICE.—Keeps up, \$3.80 to \$4.

CHEMICALS, SPICES AND FRUITS are dealt in moderately at about previous prices.

FISH.—Generally not over-active. An offering at auction only brought low offers and such as caused little or nothing to be done. Dry Fish are held at \$4.50 to \$5.25; Herrings \$4.25 to \$5.25 for split; Salmon \$19.50 to \$20.50.

OILS.—Cod Oil in round lots would not bring but about 75¢, 77¢ to 82¢ in small quantities. Seal 73¢ to 84¢, not much doing. Cod, Lard, and Seal Oils are generally lower this year than last in British markets, while Olive is higher.

SALT is held for rather higher prices for coarse, 87¢ to 90¢ for lots. Fine is 82¢ to 90¢. Common Salt is of late much higher in England than it used to be.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR.

Bruce, McLaughlin & Co., under date Liverpool, 8th Feb., 1867, say:—At their weekly meeting yesterday, the directors of the Bank of England reduced their rate of discount from 3½ per cent., at which it was fixed on 20th December, to 3 per cent. For some days past the minimum rate in the open market has been as low as 2½ per cent., and this movement on the part of the bank seems to be one of self-defence. The last occasion on which the rate has been so low was on the 15th Jan., 1865, and previously on 22nd April, 1852; but on two former occasions a still lower rate was announced, viz., 2 per cent. on 22nd April, 1852, and in July, 1862. The stock of bullion is now £18,716,418, and the reserve of notes, £10,070,770. One principal result of this reduction will be to increase the perplexity of those seeking investment, as the distrust in all existing public companies is still as strong as it was at the end of the year; and even foreign loans offer no inducement to any but those who seek to derive benefit from a premium on shares, which they would purchase without any view to permanent investment. The price of consols is to-day 90½ to 90¾, and railway stocks exhibit no improvement, although the traffic returns are mostly favorable, and the dividends recently declared considerably higher than for several years. In the open market short dated bills of undoubted character may be easily negotiated at two and one-half per cent. Wheat.—The weather continues remarkably mild, but the barometer has been unusually low, and violent storms have inflicted further severe loss on our shipping interests. At all our country markets

held this week, the dullness lately noticed has continued unabated. The quality of the native samples has still more deteriorated, and for such prices have given way fully 25 per quarter. Fine dry parcels have, however, brought nearly the full prices of last week, and their scarcity gives confidence to the holders. Flour.—Sympathizing with the French markets, more firmness has been here perceptible and prices are steady. Montreal sup., 32s to 33s 6d; do extra, 33s to 34s 6d. Pease.—Prime Canadian, 40s to 40s 6d per 504 lbs. Barley.—Grinding, 4s 5d to 4s 6d per 60 lbs. Oats.—American White, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; P. E. Island Black, 3s 3d to 3s 4d per 45 lbs. Ashes.—The demand is slack, and the transactions purely retail. 1st Pots 34s 6d. Pearls none. Petroleum.—The business is inactive, and the sales do not exceed 1800 barrels; refined Pennsylvania at 1s 5d to 1s 6d per gallon as in quality. Butter.—Inferior sorts have advanced, and for all descriptions there is a ready sale; U. S. and Canada extra, 85s to 95s; good 65s to 89s. Cheese.—Without alteration in value; the trade is steady. U. S. Extra, 70s to 73s; good 63s to 68s. Cotton.—The dullness last noted has been even more marked this week, and prices have again receded under the influence of unfavorable accounts from Manchester, and reported increase of supplies at the shipping ports of America. The accounts from India indicate a larger crop than was anticipated, and spinners are still determined to resist any further advance.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Henry Milward & Co.'s circular says:—The predicted cessation of packing has not yet come to pass. Some of the largest houses are still open and working slowly; but as the strippers are entering into active competition with the packers and forcing them to pay higher prices, we shall, probably close the season during the next fortnight. The supply of hogs continues liberal, more so than last year, but the packers have but small inducement to work, for never during the whole of the season have we passed through so dull a week as the one just closed.

The packing to the present time approximates to 614,458 head, against 422,979 head, to same period last year.

The market for live hogs has been buoyant during the week, shippers being the heaviest purchasers, and prices advanced to 6.10 and 7.00 gross, for common to very choice, closing firm at 6½c to 7c. The live hogs now being marketed are generally of light and inferior quality.

The market for dressed hogs has been weak and vacillating, and a decline has been experienced during the week of fully 15c to 25c per 100 lbs., closing quiet at 7.60 to 7.75, dividing on 200 lbs. Products have been dull and lifeless. Mess pork sells slowly at \$18.50 to \$18.75, but the demand is merely retail. Occasionally, a round lot is taken for forward delivery, on speculation, at an advance, but this affords no criterion of the market. Prime mess is held nominally at \$17.00 to \$17.25, but there is no demand. Hams have met a ready sale at 10c. Lard at a decline has sold freely. Prime steam, 11½ to 11½. Kettle rendered 11½ to 12. No. 1, 11 to 11½. White grease is firm at 10c, some holders asking 10½c. Yellow in demand at 8½c to 9c. Brown at 8c. Tallow in demand at 9½ to 10½c. Tallow grease, 9c to 9½c. Railroad freights unchanged. Through freights to England, in consequence of the advance in ocean freights from New York, have been advanced to \$1 per 100 lbs in gold.

N. Y. MARKETS.—(By Telegraph)—Feb. 25.

Money 6 p.c. Exchange, 109. Sight, 109½. Gold, 138.

Cotton dull at 32c for Middling Uplands.

Flour—Receipts 10,625 bbls; market a shade firmer, but scarcely so active; sales 6,800 bbls. at \$8.85 to \$10 for Super; \$10.15 to \$11 for Extra State; \$11.10 to \$11.50 for Choice do; \$8.85 to \$10.18 for Super. Western; \$10.10 to \$11 for common to medium Extra Western. Rye Flour firm; sales 350 bbls. at \$7 to \$8.

Grain.—Wheat dull, and without decided change; sales 7,300 bush. White Canada at \$3.15. Rye dull and declining; sales 5,500 bush. Western at \$1.10 to \$1.12. Barley dull; sales 900 bush. Canada West free at \$1.18. Corn—Receipts 9,550; market about 1c better; sales 58,000 bush. at \$1.07 to \$1.08 for mixed Western in store, and \$1.08 to \$1.09 do afloat. Oats—Receipts 2,000 bush; market a shade firmer; sales 28,000 bu. at 58c to 60c for Western, and 67c to 68c State.

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE.—Feb. 23rd.

Flour—Receipts, 400 barrels. Market quiet. No. 1 superfine held at from \$6.75 to \$7; sales, 75 barrels at \$6.65; 500 bbls. at \$6.75 at Port Credit, and 500 bbls. at \$6.75. Extra held at \$8; superior at from \$8.75 to \$9, with no transactions. Wheat—Receipts, 4,300 bushels. Spring wheat in better demand. Sales 2 cars spring, \$1.43, delivered, on G. T. cars. Fall wheat, little offering. Sale 1 car, at \$1.46. Oats—selling at 32c to 33c. Barley—Receipts, 330 bushels. Sales one car at 58c; 2 cars at 56c, delivered. Prices on the street ranged from 53c to 55c. Peas—Held at 71c for extra; orders on the market at lower quotations. Buyers and sellers apart. Dressed Hogs—\$4.75 to \$5.25.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES

FOR MARKET DAY, Feb. 22, 1867.

(Carefully corrected for the "Montreal Witness.")

	s	d	s	d
Flour, country, per 100 lbs.	19	3	10	6
Oatmeal, " "	13	3	13	6
Indian Meal (Ohio) " "	9	0	0	0
Barley, per minot (56 lbs.)	2	9	3	6
Peas, " "	4	0	0	0
Oats, do	2	0	2	2
Indian Corn (Canada), do	3	3	3	9
Do (young), per do	0	0	0	0
Geese (young), do	6	0	7	6
Ducks, do	4	0	5	0
Fowls, do	3	0	4	0
Chickens, do	3	0	3	0
Pigeons (tame), per pair	1	0	1	3
Beef, per lb.	0	4	0	8
Pork, per lb.	0	5	0	6
Mutton, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Lamb, " "	0	4	0	6
Veal, per lb.	0	6	0	7
Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs.	55	00	55	00
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	5	1	6
Do, salt, per lb.	0	7	0	8
Potatoes, per bag	5	0	5	0
Sugar, Maple, per lb.	0	5	0	6
Lard, per lb.	0	8	0	9
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	1	6	2	0
Haddock, per lb.	0	4	0	0
Hay, " "	4	50	4	50
Straw, " "	3	00	3	00

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Feb. 25.

Extra Cattle, none in market; First quality, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Second and Third, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Milch Cows, \$35; Extra, \$40.00 to \$50.00 each. Sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; extra, \$8.10 to \$10.00; Lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. Hogs, live-weight, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Dressed, \$5.00 to \$5.50, silver; Hides, inspected, 9c per lb. Pelts, 80c to \$1.00 each. Tallow, 6c per lb.

Corn Exchange Daily Reports.

(Furnished exclusively to the "Daily Witness.")

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 26, 1867.

Flour, per bbl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$8.50; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.25; Fancy, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superfine, from Canada Wheat, \$7.25 to \$7.30; Strong Superfine from Canada Wheat, \$7.35 to \$7.40; Superfine from Western Wheat, nominal; City-Brands of Superfine, nominal; Superfine No. 2, \$6.75 to \$6.90; Fine, \$6.00 to \$6.10; Middlings, \$5.70 to \$5.85; Pollards, \$4 to \$4.50; Bag-Flour, \$3.45 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Good attendance on 'Change; Flour dull. Sales of Strong Superfine for Bakers' use at \$7.37½;—a lot of a good brand sold at \$7.32½ inspected and shipping order; other ordinary brands flat. No. 2 Super, sold at \$6.80 to \$6.90. Bag Flour brought \$5.50.

OATMEAL, per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Rates are \$5.00 to \$5.12½, according to quality.

WHEAT, per bush of 60 lbs.—Range for U. C. Spring according to samples, is nominally \$1.47½ to \$1.52½. No transactions.

PEAS, per 60 lbs.—Latest sales in car-loads at 82c to 83c;—\$4c having been paid for May delivery.

OATS, per bush of 32 lbs.—Worth 32c to 33c. BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Market nominal,—worth about 53c to 57c.

RYE, per 56 lbs.—Worth 75c to 77c.

CORN, per 56 lbs.—No transactions.

SEEDS.—Flax, nominal at \$1.60 per 56 lbs.; Timothy, \$2.10 to \$2.25 per 45 lbs. for good; Clover, 12c per lb.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—First Pots, \$5.60 to \$5.65, according to tares; Seconds, \$4.75 to \$4.80, net; Thirds, \$4.00 to \$4.05, net. First Pearls at \$6.99 to \$7.00;—no Inferiors in market.

Family Reading.

THREE STAGES OF LIFE.

Star, what seest thou?
 "Down where the feet of the valley
 Are washed by the runaway brooklet,
 There sit a man and a maiden,
 Wishing the present the future,
 And hopes, reality's blossoms."
 Star, what seest thou?
 "A family group in a cottage;
 Children at play on a settle,
 Rosy and handsome and healthy;
 Father and mother both watching;
 Building strong hopes on youth's future."
 Star, what seest thou?
 "Two lengthy mounds in the graveyard:
 Four tearful eyes in the cottage;
 An aged and grief-stricken couple,
 Mourning the loss of their children,
 And dead bones which with them were buried."
 — *Portland Transcript.*

UNDER THE BAN.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.

To the dignified Cardinal de Flammarens—a clever man, overflowing with liberal and generous ideas, which he suppressed in order to secure ecclesiastical preferment—there succeeded Pierre Francois Paul le Cricq, senior vicar-general of Nevers, and for ten years Bishop of Lucon. Inferior in many respects to the deceased prelate, he had one undeniable advantage over him, and that was aptitude for most skilfully directing the work of the diocese. Though his mind was not altogether inactive, he had little power as an orator, and his episcopal charges were as prosy as that species of literature could well be. Hard and close with his clergy, he still pretended to be just; and if any were plucky enough to hold up their heads in his presence and brave the first terrible onset of his wrath, the alarming dignity softened down, entered into a compromise, and instead of hurling at the unhappy priest a decision bristling with future terrors, said simply, Return to your post, I will see to it,—a direction equivalent almost invariably to a full pardon.

The clergy of T— readily adapted themselves to this man, who had passed twenty years of his life in presiding over a large monastery. Father Cricquet (such was the nickname he had received, in accordance with a frequent fashion in all dioceses) was a tolerable sort of man. He never took in any great ideas. He was always scribbling, scribbling; but, after he had held his council and written his letters, he would go in a complacent spirit, like a good old seminarist, and have a game at backgammon with one of the vicars-general or his secretary, assuming that his diocese was in the most blissful order and repose.

His reputation was spotless. Although at his late banquets he paid his respects to excellent wines, yet he never exceeded a condition of jovial good humor. He had brought with him from Lucon a young vicar-general and a young secretary. The famous Gagucl had managed so skilfully as to secure his own continuance in the office which he held. He had accomplished that by a journey which he made to Lucon, immediately after the archbishop's nomination, on which occasion he furnished the new prelate with full particulars concerning all the clergy in the diocese. The details were so minute and exact that the archbishop found executed ready to hand a task of great importance, which would have taken him ten years' supervision of his new diocese before he could have accomplished it. Gagucl saw that he was necessary to his new master, while the other, concealing his satisfaction, assumed the air of one conferring a great favor when he informed him that he purposed retaining him in his post. Gagucl, on the other hand, was equally on the alert, and promised not to lose an hour in repairing the neglect which had arisen under the cardinal's administration, convinced fully in his own mind that, in two or three years, he would be made a bishop.

His secret papers had greatly interested the archbishop. They were as vigorous and accurate as a legal document. And it was the proof thus afforded of long and patient toil which had excited his admiration. Notorious scandals, mere suspicions, informations, acts of imprudence, all were detailed under the head of each name—from the youngest priest to the archpriest himself; and that with a sternness of language investing the whole with the character of an indictment.

Of course, Julio had his place in these clerical statistics: "A dangerous man, with a heated imagination, proud, full of self-conceit because of his late eminence, when in his diocese, had unfortunately appointed him secretary of the diocese, handling the word of God irreverently; profaning the pulpit by shameful novelties of doctrine, and so outraging religious feeling in T—; allied with an irreligious faction, reading all kinds of books and papers, a sort of freethinker who ought carefully to have avoided the priesthood, and who would yet occasion frightful scandals in the Church,—a priest who required watching, who ought to be kept down with an iron hand, and confined always to the very humblest positions in the Church, in order that the irksomeness, the isolation, the absence of any opportunity to thrust himself forward, might shroud him in desirable obscurity: the least show of favor, it was urged, would be his ruin. He was a new Luther, who ought to have him setting the Church on fire." The whole wound up with a series of little anecdotes and protests against a man whose life was as pure as an angel's.

A week before M. le Cricq's arrival, Julio received the following letter:—

"Palace, Lucon, 1859.

"REV. SIR,—I regret to inform you that I have already disposed of the post of secretary-general of the archdiocese of T—. Surrounded as I am here with friends in my private confidence, I could not possibly separate myself from them in the new post to which, in the providence of God, I have been called. I hope to find you a position adapted to your qualifications and tastes."

"I have, etc., "PIERRE FRANCOIS, Archbishop of T—."

The day after his installation, Monseigneur le Cricq, faithful to his business ideas, glanced over the list of clergy unemployed, and forwarded a second letter to Julio.

"Palace, T—, 1859.

"REV. SIR,—The vicar of St. Sernin requires a fifth curate. You know the importance of the parish, and the good you may do there. I name you to that post, where I hope that, under the supervision of authority, your career will, for the future, be unexceptionable. You are still young; profit by the experience of your early errors. Be humble, and God will bless your ministry."

"Meantime you may reckon on my sincere friendship."

PIERRE FRANCOIS, Archbishop of T—."

Thus did Monseigneur Cricq, by this first act of his administration, suppress, with very little hesitation, a man of spirit and fervor. He had not, in the slightest degree, criticised the questionable details of Mr. Gagucl. Evidently there was no mercy for Julio from the new ruler: the proposed system of repression was to be carried out. The young man detected at once the influences under which the archbishop had written. He acted in a spirit worthy of himself, and applied himself modestly to his humble task as a curate.

Monseigneur le Cricq was no more fond of the Jesuits than his predecessor had been, but he was more afraid of them. So after his grand *lesee*, when all the clergy of the vast diocese were present to salute the rising sun, his first official visit was paid to the Provincial. He made the most unreserved protestations of his devotion to the order, and left the establishment enchanted with his performance.

The following day the Provincial paid his respects to the archbishop. The good father came to pay his highness the same kind of compliments as he had received from him the day before. The archbishop was more affectionate even than on the previous occasion. He promised to aid the Jesuits to the utmost of his ability in the construction of their intended large establishment. He passed the warmest eulogiums on their zeal, and reiterated his promise to do all he could to promote an order placed by the most holy Pontiffs themselves in the van of Catholicism.

Well aware that his address would be accurately reported at Rome, he spoke in the warmest and most grandiloquent terms of the immortal Pío Nono. He applauded extravagantly the great achievements of his reign. He commended the firmness with which he had opposed himself to the schemes of the Italian revolution. He could speak of nothing but the virtues and the sanctity of Pius. He went so far as to say that, ill-disposed to wait for the Pope's death, he had been tempted often to imitate the example of St. Theresa, with reference to an excellent man whom she greatly revered, to pray to him during his lifetime. The archbishop was evidently driving at the cardinal's hat.

The Provincial, in his turn, was enthusiastic about all the pretty things said by the archbishop before he came to the point which he had at heart,—the pamphlet in the press.

The archbishop knew nothing whatever about it. Whether from some hidden motive, or through negligence, Gagucl had never mentioned it. So the Provincial had to tell him all the particulars.

"I will provide a remedy there," he said, in reply.

"Your highness will understand that it is not the interest of our order, so wantonly attacked, that has urged us to action, but that of the Church at large."

"Did I not tell you I would provide a remedy? You may reckon on my vigilance, very reverend father."

And the Provincial, kneeling, humbly received the archiepiscopal blessing, and retired.

Julio hastened to the modest post which had been assigned to him. The fifth curate of St. Sernin exchanged his sumptuous apartment at the archiepiscopal palace for a little lodging at the entrance of the Rue du Taur, near the place St. Raymond. Verdelon was greatly taken up with the request he had received to endeavor to turn his friend from the proposed publishing. He had already commenced his attack by making certain propositions to Julio, to which he had not appeared wholly averse. Verdelon lost no time in communicating to Madame de la Claviere and Louise this promise of success, probably because he thought it right, possibly because it seemed rather long since he had seen the young lady. Since their visit his passion in that quarter had become deeper than ever. He regarded the study where he had received Louise as a sanctuary, and he was forever renewing in his memory the little passage of affection. Do not smile at his enthusiasm, reader; it touched the most serious business in life, on which all earthly happiness hinges.

The ladies were impatient to know the result of Verdelon's efforts. Madame said slyly that he was a long time before he called.

"Don't be alarmed, dear aunt; he is polite, and himself," Louise would reply.

This, then, was their one great subject of interest. They had not felt much the banishment of Julio from the palace. They felt confident that, surrounded as he was by enemies, he would scarcely be represented to the new archbishop in the most favorable colors. So as they knew his talents, they did not fear for his future. But the present trouble, the terrible

anguish which they so acutely felt, was the threatened interdict of Father Briffard. By a sort of intuitive instinct they had come to regard the man whose yoke they had worn so long as the bitterest persecutor of their house. When Verdelon at length called, his visit was received as a blessing. The mild eyes of the old lady were full of maternal tenderness; while Louise, with her clear, bright gaze, seemed as though she would have given him her whole soul in the expression with which she regarded him, provided only that Julio was saved.

(To be Continued.)

GEORGE WHITEFIELD'S PREACHING.

A short extract from the conclusion of a sermon preached by Whitefield on Kennington Common may be interesting to our readers, and may serve to give them some faint idea of the great preacher's style. It was a sermon on the text, "What think ye of Christ?"

"O my brethren, my heart is enlarged towards you. I trust I feel something of that hidden but powerful presence of Christ, whilst I am preaching to you. Indeed it is sweet—it is exceedingly comfortable. All the harm I wish you without cause are my enemies, is that you felt the like. Believe me, though it would be hell to my soul to return to a natural state again, yet I would willingly change states with you for a little while, that you might know what it is to have Christ dwelling in your hearts by faith. Do not turn your backs. Do not let the devil hurry you away. Be not afraid of convictions. Do not think worse of the doctrine because preached without the church walls. Our Lord, in the days of his flesh, preached on a mount, in a ship, and a field; and I am persuaded many have felt his gracious presence here. Indeed we speak what we know. Do not therefore reject the kingdom of God against yourselves. Be so wise as to receive our witness."

"I cannot, I will not let you go. Stay a little, and let us reason together. However lightly you may esteem your souls, I know our Lord has set an unspeakable value on them. He thought them worthy of his most precious blood. I beseech you, therefore, O sinners, be ye reconciled to God. I hope you do not fear being accepted in the Beloved. Behold, He calleth you. Behold, He prevents, and follows you with his mercy, and hath sent forth his servants into the highways and hedges to compel you to come in."

"Remember, then, that at such an hour of such a day, in such a year, in this place, you were all told what you ought to think concerning Jesus Christ. If you now perish it will not be from lack of knowledge. I am free from the blood of you all. You cannot say I have been preaching damnation to you. You cannot say I have, like legal preachers, been requiring you to make bricks without straw. I have not bidden you to make yourselves saints and then come to God. I have offered you salvation on as cheap terms as you can desire. I have offered you Christ's whole wisdom, Christ's whole righteousness, Christ's whole sanctification and eternal redemption, if you will but believe on him. If you say you cannot believe, you say right: for faith, as well as every other blessing, is the gift of God. But then wait upon God, and who knows but he may have mercy on thee."

"Why do we not entertain more loving thoughts of Christ? Do you think he will have mercy on others and not on you? Are you not sinners? Did not Jesus Christ come into the world to save sinners?"

"If you say you are the chief of sinners, I answer that will be no hindrance to your salvation. Indeed it will not, if you lay hold on Christ by faith. Read the Evangelists, and see how kindly He behaved to his disciples, who had fled from and denied him. 'Go, tell my brethren,' says he, He did not say, 'Go, tell those traitors,' but, 'Go, tell my brethren and Peter.' It is as though he had said, 'Go, tell my brethren in general, and Peter in particular, that I am risen. Oh, comfort his poor drooping heart. Tell him I am reconciled to him. Bid him weep no more so bitterly. For though with oaths and curses he thrice denied me, yet I have died for his sins; I have risen again for his justification: I freely forgive him all.' Thus slow to anger and of great kindness, was our all-merciful High Priest. And do you think he has changed his nature and forgets poor sinners, now he is exalted to the right hand of God? No; he is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever; and sitteth there only to make intercession for us."

"Come, then, ye harlots; come, ye publicans; come, ye most abandoned sinners, come and believe on Jesus Christ. Though the whole world despise you and cast you out, yet he will not disdain to take you up. O amazing, O infinitely condescending love! even you He will not be ashamed to call his brethren. How will you escape if you neglect such a glorious offer of salvation? What would the damned spirits now in the prison of hell give if Christ was so freely offered to them? Does any one out of this great multitude dare say he does not deserve damnation? Why are we left, and others taken away by death? What is this but an instance of God's free grace, and a sign of his good-will towards us? Let God's goodness lead us to repentance. O let there be joy in heaven over some of you repenting!"

VAST RESULTS OF INDIVIDUAL EFFORT.

"I love your meetings for prayer," says the Rev. Dr. Guthrie: "you cannot have too many of them. But we must work while we pray, and pray while we work. I would rather see a man, saved from the gulf below, standing on a rock casting a life-line to others struggling in the Maelstrom of death, than on his knees thanking God for his own deliverance; for I believe our blessed Master would look on that effort as the highest possible expression of gratitude that a saved soul can offer."

Now, this is the principle which must under

lie all Christian work in order to its being successful; and it has found many striking illustrations in the history of Christian enterprise. When Andrew was called by Christ, he brought Peter to Jesus; when Philip was called, he brought Nathaniel to Christ; when the woman of Samaria was converted, at the side of Jacob's well she returned to the city and said to every one she met, "Come, see a man that told me all things ever I did,—is not this the Christ?" and, when the maniac of Capernaum was delivered from the powers of evil, he wanted to follow Jesus, but Christ told him to go home to his neighbors and friends, and tell them what great things had been done for him. And as with the individual, so with the Church. When Paul planted the first Christian church in Europe, at Philippi, he gave the members to know that they were to "shine as lights in the world, holding forth the Word of Life;" the master a light, the servant a light, the child even a light,—each one illumining his own sphere, and known as brethren.

In modern times, the same principle has received apt and most encouraging illustration. When John Williams, the great missionary, and the martyr of Erromanga, was a youth, he was loitering at the corner of Old Street, London, when a lady, a member of a Christian Instruction Society, in which every member had something to do for Christ, spoke kindly to him, and persuaded him to go to the Tabernacle close at hand, and hear a sermon. That night he was converted. When the late James Smith, the martyr of Demerara, was near Euston Road, a Christian friend met him, and induced him to go to Tonbridge Chapel, in that neighborhood, where he heard the Word which brought him to Christ. And the late John Angel James, in a little tract, tells us how one Christian layman was the means of impressing about a hundred young men, most of whom were brought to Christ; and one worker, in Mr. James's church, rejoiced in the belief that he had been honored to have "Three in heaven."

But the most remarkable illustration, perhaps, which has been presented in these days, is that of the individual work of the members of the Baptist churches, which have sprung from the first church formed by the Rev. Mr. Oncken, of Hamburg, now more than thirty years ago. That Minister, when he formed his little church, solemnly resolved that they would receive members only on these conditions:—1st. Spiritual life in the soul; 2nd. That every one received would do something for Christ; and, 3rd. That one and all of the fellowship should give for the support and extension of the Gospel. For many years the original church had to face the most cruel and bitter persecution and scorn; but, in the course of ten years, it established itself as a central power, with a missionary character; and now nearly 100,000 profess to be worshippers, of whom 50,000 are members in connection with the churches and mission stations belonging to the parent society, but spread all over Germany.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

(Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock, by the Rev. James Smith.)

"Happy is the man that feareth alway."—Prov. xxviii. 14.

Godly fear flows from grace, and is always connected with spiritual knowledge. It is the fear of a tender child, who would not on any account grieve a kind and loving parent. It is a covenant blessing. Our God bestows it on all whom he loves; and they consequently fear to offend Him, their Father; dishonor their gracious Saviour; or grieve the Holy Comforter. They fear lest they should be led astray from God, by their own hearts; by Satan; by professors; by the world; or any of the dispensations of providence. They fear to trust their own judgments; they reverence God's word; and dread a lukewarm state. Happy is the man who thus feareth alway; he happily preserves a tender conscience, a humble mind, and a consistent walk. He proves his interest in all new-covenant blessings; has much to do with the blood of atonement; and enjoys a solid peace. He is in a happy state, standing high in the favor of God, walking in the comforts of the Holy Ghost, and keeping himself unspotted from the world. Oh, for godly fear to rule my heart, and preserve my goings!

Fear him, ye saints! and ye will then
 Have nothing else to fear;
 Make ye his service your delight,—
 He'll make your wants his care.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(UNDER THE CHARGE OF A SPECIAL EDITOR.)

THE CANDY-DRAWER.

Little Ruth was standing before her mother's bureau. One drawer was open; and, if you had looked in at the door just then, you would have seen Ruth holding a little square package in her hand, pinching and pressing it to see if it was hard or soft, and smelling it to see if it was good to eat; in short, wondering very much what was in the nice-looking parcel in her mother's drawer. The smelling test seemed to have a decided effect on Ruth.

She did not untie the cord which kept the contents from her sight. Oh, no! she would not be so naughty as that: she would only break the paper just the least bit at one corner, to see if it was really something as good as she guessed from that smell. Ah, yes! the little hole in the corner revealed a pretty red-and-white stripe, shining like ice. It was hard too, and Ruth could not break it without tearing the paper too much; but she would just draw out the whole stick, and smooth over the broken paper, and it would never be missed. But the coveted stick of candy was scarcely transferred to her pocket before she thought, "I will just look once more, and see if there are any other kinds; there might be some sugar-plums or lemon-drops. I wouldn't take even one." So she took up the paper again; and, although she felt pretty sure she saw some pink sugar-

plums, they were too far back to reach. The soft flat bar of white cream-candy, however, looked so very tempting, that the little fingers pinched off a small bit; and then Ruth shut the drawer very quick, and glided softly out into the open sunshine. Something within her seemed to speak to her,—"Ruth, Ruth!" At first she turned, as if her mother were calling her; but no; it was a voice within herself, and she listened: "Ruth, why did you take the candy slyly? Put back what you have, and go and tell your mother you broke the paper, and you are sorry." It was a kind voice, and a wise one; but Ruth said, "Oh, no! I could never do that. It is only a very little bit, never to be missed: and very likely my mother means it all for me, or at least half; for I am older than Willy." But conscience answered, "Very true; but is it right to take even a little bit without leave? It is a sin to steal a pin, you know."

But Ruth laughed, and answered, "How foolish to call it stealing to take a morsel of candy from my own mother's drawer!" Still the candy did not taste quite as sweet, as she drew it from her pocket and ate it hurriedly for fear of being seen, as it would have done if given her by her mother.

But, after all, it was quite a temptation to Ruth, as day after day passed, and nothing was said to her about the candy.

"Perhaps it wasn't for me, after all. I will look again, and see if it is still there." Stealing in gently, she opened the drawer; and, sure enough, in the same corner lay the little white package. "I will just taste one morsel of the cream-candy." The morsel was so sweet, and melted away so soon in her mouth, that another and another bit was broken off, till the whole bar was gone! Ah! then the paper had fallen in a good deal!

"Stop now," said conscience, "and confess what you have been doing." But Ruth found it easier to slight conscience than resist candy: so once and again she visited the drawer, until the paper was more than half emptied, and she felt so very uneasy, that, with the faint hope that she should never be questioned, she made a firm resolve not to go near it again.

"Ruth!" said a voice a little louder and more distinct than the other voice which she had not heeded. Ruth turned, and her mother stood before her, the torn paper of candy in her hand.

"Ruth, do you know who has done this?" The scarlet flush that spread over her face answered for her. She hung her head in silence.

"I am very sorry," fell in low, sad tones from her mother's lips. "I bought it for you and Willy, for your birthday. I was surprised to find it so, but could hardly think it was my little daughter. I thought I could trust you always, Ruth."

Ah! those words, "I thought I could trust you always," and from her dear mother! Ruth's tears were falling fast. Her mother continued: "I shall keep this for Willy. I can not have the pleasure of giving you any. You have grieved me very much." Ruth said nothing then. She was afraid her mother might not trust any hasty promise. But that afternoon she laid a little note in her mother's lap. It said, "I did not mean to take any candy when I first found the paper; and then I thought I would only taste the least bit. My conscience told me I was doing wrong. If I had listened to that, I would not have done so. If you will forgive me this once, you may 'always trust me' in the future."

Very sweet to Ruth was the kiss her mother silently pressed on her cheek; and her firm resolve to be worthy of being trusted, by always being strictly honest, which the grace of God enabled her ever after to be, was the result of her sad lesson at the candy-drawer. Ruth still lives. She has remembered that candy-package over twenty years, and has told you the story, that you may be led to listen carefully to conscience, and always run away from temptation before you take even one little look.—*Child at Home.*

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 116.

Against what city by the sea-side did a prophet take up a lamentation?

No. 117.

How does Isaiah describe her?

No. 118.

Who first subdued Tyre by the word of the prophet?

No. 119.

What did our Saviour say about this city?

No. 120.

What great teacher once visited this city?

No. 121.

What prayer-meeting was held upon the sea-shore?

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 111.—Phil. 4:22.

No. 112.—Jud. 5:24-25.

No. 113.—Ex. 15.

No. 114.—Jud. 9:6.

No. 115.—Jud. 9:52-54.

—A friend overtook two sailors smoking their pipes in front of a large number of people returning from church, and civilly intimated the offensiveness of their smoking; in the hiding of their pipes, and by an expression of thanks for the suggestion, an example was set that many pretentious people should imitate.—*Boston Paper.*

RICHES OF THE BIBLE.—The wealth of the Bible is inexhaustible, and illustrates the Divine fulness. Some one says:—It is the book of laws, to show the right and wrong. It is the book of wisdom, that makes the foolish wise. It is the book of truth, which detects all human errors. It is the book of life, which shows how to avoid everlasting death. It contains the most authentic, entertaining history ever published. It is a perfect book of divinity. It is a book of biography. It is the best ever written. It is the young man's best companion. It promises an eternal reward to the faithful and believing.

The Miscellany.

THE POTATO-DIGGER'S SONG.

Come, Connal, acushla, turn the clay,
And show the lumps the light, gosssoon,
For we must toil this autumn day,
With Heaven's help, till rise of the moon.
Our corn is stacked, our hay secure,
Thank God! and nothing, my boy, remains
But to pile the potatoes safe on the fire
Before the coming November rains.
The peasant's mine is his harvest still;
So now, my lad, let's dig with a will:
Work hand and foot,
Work spade and band,
Through the crumbling mould;
The blessed fruit
That grows at the root
Is the real gold
Of Ireland!

Och! I wish that Maurice and Mary dear
Were singing beside us this soft day!
Of course they're far better off than here;
But whether they're happier, who can say?
I've heard, when it's morn with us, it's night
With them on the far Australian shore;
Well, Heaven be about them, wid visions bright,
And send them chiltern and money galore.
With us there's many a mouth to fill,
And so, my boy, let's dig with a will:
Work hand and foot, &c.

Ah, then, Paddy O'Reardon, you thundering
Turk,
Is it eorthing you are in the blessed noon?
Come over here, Katty, and mind your work,
Or I'll see if your mother can't change your
tune.

Well, youth will be youth, as you know, Mick,
Sixteen and twenty for each, were meant;
But, Pat, in the name of the fairies, a-vice,
Defer your proposals till after Lent;
And as love in this island lives mostly still
On potatoes,—dig boy, dig with a will:
Work hand and foot, &c.

Down the bridle-road the neighbors ride,
Through the light ash shade, by the wheat
sheaves;
And the children sing on the mound in side,
In the sweet blue smoke of the burning
leaves,
As the great sun sets in glory furled,
Ah! it's grand to think, as I watch his face,
If he never sets on the English world,
He never, lad, sets on the Irish race.
In the west, in the south, New Ireland still
Grow up in his light,—come, work with a
will.
Work hand and foot, &c.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—MEETING OF PREACHERS.

"In the Isle of Man," says the Rev. Hugh Stowell, "as I was one day walking on the sea-shore, I remember contemplating with thrilling interest an old gray ruined tower, covered with ivy. There was a remarkable history connected with the spot. In that tower was formerly hanged one of the best governors the island ever possessed. He had been accused of treachery to the King, during the time of the Civil Wars, and received sentence of death. Intercession was made for him and a pardon was sent; but that pardon fell into the hands of his bitter enemy, who kept it locked up, and the governor was executed. His name is still honored by the Manx, and you may often hear a pathetic ballad sung to his memory to the music of the spinning-wheel. We must all feel horror-struck at the fearful turpitude of that man, who, having the pardon for his fellow-creature in his possession, could keep it back, and let him die the death of a traitor. But let us restrain our indignation till we ask ourselves whether God might not point His finger to most of us, and say, 'Thou art the man!' Thou hast a pardon in thine hand to save thy fellow-sinners, not from a temporal, but eternal death. Thou hast a pardon suited to all, sent to all, designed for all; thou hast enjoyed it thyself, but hast thou not kept it back from thy brother, instead of presenting it to him, and urging it on him as the gift of salvation?"

It is impossible for any Christian, who in any degree realizes the great fact that he is responsible for the offer of this pardon to all who are within the reach of his influence, to read this touching incident in view of the spiritual destitution of London, and not feel in his heart condemned. If but a tithe of the Christians of this great city had been earnestly and faithfully engaged in seeking to save the lost by the consecration of their time, talent, and property to the service of the Lord; if they had thus "done good unto all men as they had opportunity," we should not have to mourn over the appalling fact, that there are a million of our fellow-creatures in London living in open neglect of the means of grace.

But it is a matter of profound thankfulness that a better day has dawned upon the Christian brotherhood of this great metropolis. There are thousands now engaged in carrying this pardon to the perishing multitudes around them; and every variety of means is now employed to bring the unconverted under the reign of grace. Amongst the agencies employed for this end, we assign a first place to the open-air preachers. They were the first agents sent out by Christ, and He himself set the example of preaching the gospel of his kingdom on the hill side, in the crowded street, from the fishermen's boat, and in the woods and corners of many a village in Galilee. Strange it is that this kind of service should have fallen into disuse, and that it should have come to be believed that the clergy and ministers of the Gospel only were called to preach the Gospel of the kingdom. Yet such has been the case, and it seems as if it were but yesterday that the good old Divinely-sanctioned practice of going to the highways and hedges, to unite sinners to the mercy-seat, had been restored. But that it has been restored is now beyond a doubt; and not only is it carried out by different sections of the Church, in which the ministers unite with their own members

in maintaining stated service in different parts of London, but we have an organized system of open-air preaching, in which all denominations cordially unite, and in which the service is purely voluntary and all unpaid. On Thursday evening there were no fewer than 150 of these workers in Queen Square Chapel, Westminster, where, having enjoyed an hour of social comfort and free converse, they listened to one of the most clear, earnest, and practical addresses on the law of God, its character and its uses, which the Rev. Dr. Millar, of Greenwich, ever delivered. The meeting had the appearance of a theological hall,—all the men present being the students, and Dr. Millar, the professor of divinity. And this is as it should be. These devoted men have little time for study; and therefore, a comprehensive, theological address, illustrative of the great doctrines in God's word, is to them invaluable. When the late Robert Flockhart, long a most successful street preacher in Edinburgh, was preaching on the Parliament Square, a thoughtless student of divinity called out, "What college were you at, Robert?" To which Robert replied, "at John Bunyan's College, have you ever been there?" Those men who assembled in Queen's Square Chapel, in Westminster, have been at John Bunyan's College, and doubtless they know well the theology of the "Pilgrim's Progress," but all of them must profit by what they heard from Dr. Millar, Mr. Robert Baxter, and Mr. John Macgregor on Monday evening.—*London Christian Times.*

[Why have we not open-air preachers in Canadian Cities? Ed.]

FISH CULTURE.

While confessedly our rivers are being decimated of fish, and while it is plain that many of the lakes could be populated with the most valuable kinds, nothing has been done by the government in the way of pisciculture. The enforcement of the laws, indeed, is but poorly attended to. We may point, for instance, to the toleration of the barbarous and illegal method of spearing fish practised with impunity by American speculators at Pigeon Island, in Lake Ontario. These wretches, as we are assured by an informant, continue to spear fish and send them off to the New York market, robbing our stock of nature's supply of food in a wholly unauthorized manner. Unless the matter becomes one of newspaper complaint and public scandal, the vigilance of the officials goes for nothing. While our officials are dilatory, however, private individuals are nobly taking upon themselves the proof of the adaptability of the new art to our wants and requirements. One gentleman is attempting to stock the Gatineau, another the Rivière du Nord, in Lower Canada; while the most flattering results have been already accomplished in Upper Canada by Mr. L. Wilmot, of Newcastle. Mr. Wilmot made his experiments in a small stream in the township of Clark, known as Wilmot's Creek, which empties into Lake Ontario. The ova of four female salmon have been successfully hatched, and from these between twenty and thirty thousand young salmon have been obtained. The artificial method of propagating has this marked superiority over the natural method, that by its means the young fish can be more uniformly hatched and nearly altogether protected from the wholesale destruction by enemies which we find to be one of nature's compensations,—at once a means of supplying food to some other creatures useful in their purpose, and a means of checking the redundancy of the remarkably fecundative powers of fish. This fecundity it is man's privilege by knowledge to turn to account, and when it is known that a small apartment and a few simple boxes and cisterns, with water and ice, are all that is required by way of apparatus, the affair becomes really very simple. It is to be hoped that the example set by Mr. Wilmot and other gentlemen will be followed by proprietors of small lakes and streams; and that, as to the larger rivers, the government will take upon itself a duty that belongs to it.—*Kingston News.*

HOW A MAN FREEZES TO DEATH.

M. Pouchet lately read an interesting paper on this subject before the French Academy of Science. The author's inferences are as follows:—

1. That the first phenomenon produced by cold is a contraction of the capillary vessels to such an extent that the globules of blood cannot enter; these vessels, therefore, remain completely empty.
2. The second phenomenon is an alteration of the blood globules, which amounts to their complete disorganization.
3. Every animal completely frozen is absolutely dead, and no power can reanimate it.
4. When only a part is frozen, that part is destroyed by gangrene.
5. If the part frozen is not extensive, and only a few disorganized blood globules pass into circulation, the animal may recover.
6. But if, on the contrary, the frozen part is of considerable extent, then the mass of altered globules brought into the circulation when the part is thawed, rapidly kills the animal.
7. For this reason a half-frozen animal may live a long time if maintained in this condition, since the altered globules do not get into the circulation; but it expires as soon as the frozen part is thawed.
8. In all cases of congelation, death is due to the alteration of the blood globules, and not to any effect on the nervous system.
9. It results from these facts that the less rapidly the frozen part is thawed, the more slowly altered globules find their way into the circulation, and the greater the chances of the recovery of the animal.

—Religious gossiping is a deceitful thing, and deceives many. How many professors of religion will utter twenty flippant remarks, pro or con, upon a preacher, while scarcely one will lay his remarks to heart!—*Legh Richmond.*

AGRICULTURAL.

THE SIDNEY CHEESE FACTORY.—THE PROFITS OF THE TRADE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the "Front of Sidney Cheese Factory," was held on the 3rd January. The following is an abstract statement of the summer's business, which we commend to the careful perusal of the farmers of this country:—

Cost of Factory, including building, vats, machinery, waggons for drawing milk, cans, &c., &c., \$2,250. The number of cows from which milk was received was 220, and the quantity of milk received 581,371 pounds, during 165 days. The amount of cheese made and sold was 59,498 pounds, which realized \$7,706.80. Expenses of manufacturing, including making, drawing milk, boxes, freight, commission on sales, etc., \$1,554.83, leaving a net balance of \$6,151.97, which was divided among 12 stockholders, each man receiving a cheque for his money. The factory commenced operations on the 10th of May, and closed on the 15th of November. No milk was received at the factory on Sunday, the milk obtained on Sunday was retained by the stockholders. We may here mention that the stockholders consist exclusively of those who furnish milk, each cow representing one share, so that every man furnishing milk has a proprietary interest in the factory. The success which has attended this factory has given the liveliest satisfaction to every stockholder, proving as it does, that the manufacture of cheese not only pays, but is highly remunerative, and therefore cannot but be an incentive to others in different parts of the country to establish factories; it will render them to a great extent independent of the grain market, and at the same time improve the land. The more advanced farmers have learned that it is time to adopt some system by which their lands can be reclaimed from the exhausted state to which the constant cropping has reduced them, and there is no more effectual way of doing this than by establishing dairies. Many have been under the impression that the selling of milk to, or of sending it to a factory was not as profitable as manufacturing butter and cheese themselves. Those who have supplied the Sidney factory have come to a different conclusion. The summer's business has convinced them that the most profitable use to which they can put their land is to stock it with cows, and supply milk to a cheese factory. The figures which we have given above show that each cow has netted, in cash, within a fraction of \$28 to its owner, from the 10th of May to the 15th of November, and one day's milking besides. But if we had the exact time that milk was furnished from the cows, it would show an income of over \$30 per cow, because in the figures given above we have made the calculation upon the assumption that milk was obtained until the middle of June. The best illustration we can give of the success and profitability of cheese-making is one in connection with this same factory. A man in the spring borrowed money and bought cows, and sent the milk to the factory during the summer. This fall when the division was made he received sufficient money as his share to pay for the cows, and to pay for his stock in the factory, of \$4 for each cow, thus giving him his stock on his farm and in the factory for the trouble of pasturing and milking during the summer. If this is not sufficiently profitable we know not what is.

The Hon. Robert Read has presented the Company with the bonus of \$100, which he offered a year ago for the establishment of the first cheese factory in the country.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

FARMERS' WIVES.

The Springfield (Vt.) Farmers' Club wisely diversify their proceedings by listening to the reading of essays from women. From one of the essays, by Mrs. Daniel Rice, we copy the following paragraphs:—

"Did you ever think of the amount of thought requisite to plan three meals a day for three hundred and sixty-five days in succession? To prepare enough and not too much, and for those living at a distance from the village, to remember that the stock of flour, sugar, tea, &c., &c., is replenished in due time? Do you ever think of the multitude of her cares and duties? She must rise early to prepare breakfast or oversee it. Perhaps there are children to wash, dress, and feed, or to get ready for school with their dinners. There is baking, sweeping, dusting, making beds, lunch for the men, may be—dinner and supper to be made ready at the proper time—the washing, starching, folding, and ironing of clothes—the care of milk, including the making of butter and cheese—and the inevitable washing of dishes. In autumn there is the additional work of pickling, preserving, canning of fruit, drying apples, boiling cider, making apple-sauce, with the still more unpleasant tasks which fall to her at butchering time. Then there is haying, harvesting, sheep-shearing, &c., when more help is needed, bringing an increase of her labors. Twice a year comes house-cleaning. By the way, of all the foes a housekeeper has to contend with, dirt is the greatest. She may gain a complete victory, and think to repose upon her laurels after her semi-annual engagements, but it is only temporary. The enemy soon returns, and even daily skirmishing does not keep it at bay.

"There is the mending too. Sewing-machines are great blessings, but they can't set in a patch or darn the stockings. I do not mention these things by way of complaining of woman's lot in general, or asking for her any rights which she does not possess. I don't know as there is any remedy in the present state of the world. It seems to be one of the evils of life which must be borne as we bear other ills; but what I do ask is a due appreciation of the important part that woman acts, and a concession that her labors, mental and physical, are as great, all things considered, as those of the other sex. Women are not so childish that a little sym-

pathy now and then, or acknowledgment of their efforts and sacrifices, makes them imagine their case worse than it is. I tell you, men and husbands, 'it doeth good like a medicine'; and many a poor, crushed, broken-down wife and mother is dying for want of it."

The suggestion made in the last sentence is worthy of consideration by those who would maintain that "well-spring of joy" to the household, a cheerful woman. No one so thrives on appreciation and kind words as a wife or a mother.

A NEW FIBRE.—A writer in the *Telegraph*—Mr. J. L. Smith—has communicated the following interesting details respecting the *Asclepias Cornuti*, or milk-weed, which may yet become a valuable substitute for cotton, and may be raised to an unlimited extent in these Provinces:—

"When the vegetable creation was being universally ransacked to find substitutes for cotton, I directed my attention to the productions of Canada for that purpose and ransacked the vegetable kingdom here largely. At the outset my attention was arrested by the *Asclepias Cornuti*.

"The beautiful and silky fibre of the pod, as at present produced in the wild state, was found to be totally unsuitable for textile fabrics on account of its brittleness. It is so brittle that there was no encouragement to attempt adaptation of machinery to it 'per se,' and its exceeding fineness, as well as brittleness, broke through any attempts to mix it with wool or silk. The wild pod fibre, however, is not totally useless to manufacturers, as it was found to make a very superior description of paper, and was valued in England at 3d. to 4d. per lb.

"The bark fibre from the stems met with more favor; it was admired for its color and fineness, and appreciated for its strength. It also took dyes readily. The stem fibre was valued to me in England at 8d. to 9d. per lb., which is probably a higher value than would be set on it now. I regard it as a superior kind of flax, and for certain textile fabrics it might supersede the fibre of 'Linum,' our common flax, if it could in any degree compete with it in price, which at present I doubt.

A NEW VEGETABLE.—A new kind of radish has lately been introduced into England. Its botanical name is *raphanus candatus*. In growth and appearance it resembles the common radish. The seeds were first received from India at the Botanical Gardens, Edinburgh, in April, 1865; and the plants were exhibited in July of the same year. The plants grow very rapidly, flowering seven weeks after planting. The petals are whitish, tipped with purple, and traversed with purple veins. Each plant has from 18 to 20 seed-vessels, which grow 2 feet 9 inches long; varying in color from green to purple. These seed-pods, it is said, grow three inches in one night,—some quite straight, others are twisted and curled in all directions; and such is their weight that the plant requires support. It is these seed-pods which are the edible portion of the plant. They are much more delicate in flavor than the common esculent radish root, with a little more pungency. They may be eaten raw or as salad, or in a pickle. As a cooked vegetable, it is treated after the manner of asparagus, which it resembles in flavor. It will, no doubt, prove a valuable addition to the list of table vegetables. The seeds were sold, at first, at a guinea a dozen.

SALT YOUR CHIMNEYS.—In building a chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourses of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed, absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp falls down the fireplace. Our readers should remember or preserve this little piece of valuable information.

TIGHT BARN.—A small body of hay will not keep, no matter how made, in any barn, while a large lot of hay, rapidly got in and thoroughly stowed, will keep good either in a tight or an open barn. If air can have the least circulation through hay, it will spoil; if it cannot penetrate, it will spoil a little on the outside, and the rest will remain good. It wants a very large mow to keep coarse hay, for it is very hard to prevent a coarse kind of fodder from becoming musty, for the reason that we cannot get it close enough.

ATTEND TO YOUR FRUIT-TREES.—The snow, when as deep as it now is, should be trodden down around fruit-trees, to prevent their being girdled by mice that move about under it. Timely attention to this suggestion may save many valuable fruit trees from being destroyed by the troublesome vermin.

—Charles E. Cram, Bridgeport, Addison county, Vt., reports having lost several sheep which had eaten too much salt after having been a long time without it. They died in thirty-six hours after eating the salt. The symptoms are excessive shivering all through the body and difficult breathing.

—The hens of all kinds of gallinaceous fowls sit 21 days; ducks of the usual kind, such as Aylbury, Rouen, and others, 28 days; geese 30 to 35 days; Guinea fowls, 28 to 30 days; turkeys, 28 days; peahens, 28 to 30 days.

—Farmers' Clubs, for the discussion of agricultural topics, are in operation in many towns in Massachusetts and the other New England States.

—Many persons injure themselves by absurd and foolish trials of physical strength. A young man at Milwaukee, boasting of his strength, said he could knock the panel out of a door by a single blow of his fist. He tried the experiment, knocked the panel out, but his hand has been paralyzed by the injury inflicted upon it, and is gradually withering up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—George Peabody, since 1852, has given away \$4,000,000—an average of about \$1000 a day for fourteen years, if we omit Sundays and holidays.—*Am Paper.*

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The reading-room of the British Museum is the paradise of the literary men and women. Every book in the English language is there, while no important book in any other language, ancient or modern, but can be found there also. Every student is provided with a writing-desk and all the facilities and apparatus for literary work. As a consequence it is resorted to by the principal literary characters of the country, as well as by the lesser lights, the unknown students of literature, toiling in love and in silence. Catliss and Dickens and Mill and Browning and Lewes, are now and then to be seen there; and so are Miss Braddon, Miss Evans, and other famous ladies. Yesterday, while sitting at my usual desk, a friend said to me, "Would you like to see Dr. Pusey?" And there sat the great Anglican doctor, looking not at all like the lank, cadaverous, and sour ascetic, but a short, thick-set, gray-headed, benignant, fatherly Englishman, with clerical garb, but not very tidy, surrounded by huge tomes, looking very antique and learned. Surely, I thought, it would be easy to become a Puseyite in the company of such a genial old gentleman.—*Letter from London.*

PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM.—CHIMOGENE.—By condensation of the gases first coming off from petroleum, Prof. P. H. Vander Weyde, of Girard College, U.S., has succeeded in obtaining a liquid which boils at only 40°, and produces most intense cold upon evaporation; it has been named Chimogene. By applying heat to the petroleum, and gradually increasing it, there is obtained in succession, gasoline (an inflammable and explosive liquid, which may be used without danger in metallic lamps filled with sawdust), naphtha, benzene, kerosene, and paraffine, leaving only a coke, which differs widely from coal-coke, behind. Petroleum itself is the best lubricator known, and is applicable alike to the most delicate mechanism and to the heaviest machinery; whilst by slow distillation, and a low temperature, hair-oil, liniment, and a petroleum castor-oil, have been obtained; and from petroleum benzole, treated with a suitable acid, "extract of bitter almonds" is produced, and is largely used for flavoring.

LOSSES IN BATTLES.—A pamphlet on the needle gun, by General de Gondrecourt, contests the idea that battles at the present day are more sanguinary than those of former periods. The writer says: "At Borodino the combatants lost a quarter of their forces; at Magenta and Solferino, an eighth; at the battle of Senef, fought between the Prince de Condé and the Prince of Orange, the two armies lost a third of their numbers, and Condé had three horses killed under him by the rude muskets, old halberds, and clumsy pistols of that time, so far behind the present epoch of the needle-gun. Lastly, at the battle of Sudowa the Prussians and Austrians lost an eighth of the troops engaged, and yet fought with obstinacy." The inference which the general draws is that the new arms kill more quickly, but the battle is of shorter duration. The net result is that there are less victims. Besides, although it may be imprudent not to possess the new engines of war, they do not suffice alone to secure victory. That depends above all on the genius of the general and the firmness of the soldiers.

THE MORMON GIRLS.—Richard Williams who last week delivered a lecture on "The Great Basin," before the Historical Society of Buffalo spoke of the Mormon population as follows:—"There is one element among them that is troublesome. The general testimony of the Gentiles who have lived in intimate social relations with them, is that the young girls (to their honor be it said) are mostly disaffected. Growing up with it, they have seen the institution with all its abominations, and, opposed, as it is, to all their holier feelings and better instincts, no amount of spiritual thunder can entirely control them. Here, as everywhere, they are a privileged class, and cannot very well be whipped or imprisoned. Like most of the descendants of Eve they will talk, and are ever ready to elope with a Gentile who has the courage and can get away with them. They cannot marry a Gentile and remain peacefully at home. Very naturally they prefer a whole Gentile to one-tenth of a Mormon.—The most effectual way of breaking up the whole system would be to send an army of 10,000 unmarried men there and protect every man who married and brought a Mormon woman to camp. We might in this way get rid of the nuisance without bloodshed or incurring the odium of a religious persecution."

ADVERTISING.—A story related of a merchant who made the choice of a husband for his daughter depend on which of her two suitors should write the best advertisement, serves to illustrate the importance which is attached by business men to judicious advertising. In what "judicious" advertising exactly consists is not, however, so generally settled. Some think it is in arresting the people's attention and forcing them to read the advertising *volens volens*. Others aim to keep certain articles constantly before the public. Steady, uniform, and persistent advertising unquestionably benefits every man in business. Classes of men sometimes object to advertising. It is a remarkable fact that in New York, lawyers think it rather unprofessional to advertise, except in case of removal, change of firm, or other special occurrence. They make a great error in this. There is not a day in the year when there are not many persons in and out of New York seeking legal advice, especially among merchants and business men, without any clue to assist them even in making inquiries. Merchants in regular business learn by experience the importance of using the columns of a commercial paper for the systematic announcement of their business.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Count von Bismarck has again been prostrated by sickness. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It is now stated that Stephens, the C. O. I. R., is not and has not been in Ireland. It is reported that he has recently been seen in Paris. The national troops are posted at various places in Kerry and Cork Counties in such numbers as to effectually prevent any further outbreak.

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—The restoration of the Constitution of 1848 to Hungary, by the Emperor Francis Joseph, has had the effect of removing the troubles heretofore existing in that country. The people are now quiet and contented.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—The steamer "Rappahannock" was sold at auction to-day by Mr. Dudley, the American Consul, for the sum of £5,200 sterling.

The repairs on the steamer "Great Eastern," having been completed, she was successfully launched to-day from the griddon, at Birkenhead, opposite this city.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Sultan of Turkey has officially informed the leading powers of Europe that he has decided to call together an assembly of the representatives of all the different religious creeds in the Ottoman Empire, for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting measures for the more effectual execution of the provisions of the Firman of 1856.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The English Government announces that it will treat aliens caught in the act of rebellion as pirates.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Baron von Beust, Minister of State of the Austrian Empire, says that Austria is in favor of the evacuation of Serbia by the Turkish forces. So far as Cretan affairs are concerned, the Baron says it is the policy of the Government to avoid the question entirely.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Count von Bismarck is much better to-day. It is now thought he will recover.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is proposed to put a Greek loan on the market here.

The British Government promises to issue a blue-book giving a complete account of the postal service between Great Britain and the United States.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Intelligence has been received from Vienna that serious apprehensions are entertained there of a rising of the peasants in the Austrian provinces on the Danube, and a large number of arrests have been made by the Government authorities.

LONDON, Feb. 22nd, evening.—Consols for money closed at 90½. Erie 37½; Ill. C., ex-div., 77½; U. S. 5-20's, 73½.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—U. S. Bonds closed this evening at 82½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22, evening.—Cotton heavy, and tendency downward. Prices materially declined during the day. Middling Uplands, 13½d; sales 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22, noon.—Broker's circular reports sales of Cotton for week, 57,000 bales. Market generally dull, and prices declined. Market opens to-day with continued dullness. Middling Uplands 13½d; Middling Shares 15½d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—The ship "Southampton," which went ashore recently on the Irish coast, has been got off damaged and towed into Belfast.

FLORENCE, Feb. 23.—Garibaldi is at present in this city. He will go to Venice in a day or two.

PARIS, Feb. 23rd.—5-20's closed at 82½.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—U. S. Consul Dudley has commenced a suit to recover the steamer "Alexandra."

LONDON, Feb. 23, noon.—The news from Spain is of an exciting character, though the Government of that country is seeking to keep from the public the course of events. There is no longer any doubt that a serious insurrection is impending.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23, noon.—Cotton advanced a trifle; Middling Uplands, 13½. Breadstuffs dull. Corn, further demand, 37s. 6d. per quarter for mixed Western. Petroleum 15d. per gallon of 8 lbs. for spirits.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23, evening.—Cotton closed quiet, day's sales 1,000 bales; Middling Uplands unchanged; Middling Orleans, 14s. Breadstuffs closed quiet; California Wheat, 13s. 3d. per cental. Lard declined 6d., closing 50s. 6d. Bacon, 42s. per cwt. for middles.

LONDON, Feb. 23, evening.—Consols for money 91; Erie, 37½; Ill. C., 77 ex-div.; 5-20's, 73½.

FLORENCE, Feb. 24.—A telegram from Naples reports that a magazine of gunpowder exploded at Posillipo, near that city, and a number of lives were lost.

BERLIN, 24th.—The session of the first Parliament of the North German States was formally opened yesterday. The King of Prussia, the members of the royal family, and Herr von Bismarck, were present. The king in his speech from the throne said he was encircled as no German prince had been for ages. All hopes for the future welfare of the nation now rested on the accomplished fact of a United Germany. He recommended the Parliament to form a new constitutional union which would be defensive in its character, and give unity, liberty, and power to the fatherland.

LONDON, Feb. 23, noon.—Consols, 91; Erie, 37½; 5-20's, 73½; Ill. C., 77, ex-div.

VINCENNES, IND., Feb. 20.—The Wabash River is higher than ever known before. It is reported that the steamers are running over the prairies at all points on the Illinois side, picking up corn and other freight. The water is ten miles wide. The top of the houses are barely visible. All the fences are gone. The amount of damage will be very large.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The Fenians of this city held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night, and resolved to earnestly co-operate with their eastern brethren to achieve the independence of Ireland.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Another murder occurred here to-day. Two men, named Johnson and Barker, quarrelled, when Barker shot Johnson dead. The murderer has not been captured. Deceased was a single man, and aged 30 years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The reconstruction bill of Mr. Stevens, with an amendment substan-

tially the same as that known as the Blair amendment, has passed both houses, and now goes to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Official news from Vera Cruz of the 12th, confirms the report of the defeat of Miramon by General Escobedo. The report of the capture of Juarez by Miramon was only a wild rumor.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 21.—The Austrian Admiral Legethorff arrived at Norfolk this morning, from Richmond, and spent a day in visiting Gosport navy-yard guns. He evinced great curiosity in the inspection of the different points of naval and historical interest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—John Surratt is confined during the night in a cell opening on a corridor about 25 feet long, in which during a good portion of the day he paces back and forth. He seems in excellent health, sleeps well, and eats heartily, but speaks little, and only in regard to his personal wants. The door at each end of the corridor is plank up, and consequently he cannot see or have any intercourse with any of the other prisoners. He is very closely watched by guards, and while in the corridor there is a guard with him. It is stated that the Messrs. Bradley and Mr. Merrick have been retained as his counsel, and yesterday Mr. Bradley, jr., had an interview of some length of time with him. The sister, Anna Surratt, was last fall the governess in the family of Capt. Gwynn, in Prince George's Co., but for several weeks past she has been in the city.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21st.—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that a disturbance occurred between emigrants in Brazil from the United States; a party of Northerners having attacked and attempted to burn a saw-mill belonging to Southerners.

A rising of 3,000 Indians is reported in Amazonia. Many people have been killed and several settlements destroyed.

The bombardment of Curupaity, Paraguay, by the Brazilian fleet, is confirmed.

The Paraguayan fortifications are armed with heavy cannon.

Two thousand needle-guns, issued to a part of the Brazilian troops, proved very efficient to skirmishers.

The allied army is now 35,000 strong, and will, within a month, receive 10,000 more men.

The revolution in Mendoza continues, and the authorities are not able to put it down yet.

Gen. Asboth, U. S. Minister to Buenos Ayres, offered his mediation to the Argentine Confederation when considered opportune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—This morning the Sub-Treasury received orders from Washington to sell no more of the new 65's, owing, it is supposed, to the large amount of 7-30's awaiting conversion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The rumors that President Roberts believes in, or encourages, the rising in Ireland, are untrue. He believes it would end in the extermination of the people, and thinks that those who in America encourage the men in Ireland to rise at present, while they have no earthly means to help them, are guilty of a great crime; but, while thus believing, he says, that should they rise, he is willing to give them all the aid in his power, though he may not be convinced that they will reach them. President Roberts has called a convention of the brotherhood, of New York State, for the 26th inst., to meet in Utica; also, one of the brotherhood of Illinois, to meet on the 12th of March in Chicago. The Fenians of Pennsylvania will hold a convention early in April, and State conventions of the brotherhood will soon follow in all the other States.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 21.—The river is still rising. The houses along it are invaded by water to a depth of 8 or 10 feet. The tracks of all the railroads are under water near the city. The cellars in the lower part of the city are nearly all flooded. Further reports from above show that the river is still rising and the prospect is gloomy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Forty more gamblers playing keno were arrested last night in Lafayette Hall, and twenty more in a house in West Houston street.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—McCann's grocery on Broadway, and two small stores adjoining, were burned this morning. Loss, \$30,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The steamer "City of Washington," from Liverpool on the 6th, has arrived.

Boston, Feb. 22.—The bark "White Squall," from Singapore for Boston, previously reported ashore on Cape Cod, went entirely to pieces last night, strewn the beach with the fragments of the vessel, and its East India cargo.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Advices from Panama state that an attempt at revolution had taken place in Canauca, in which several insurgents were killed, and that ended the affair.

WASHINGTON, 22nd.—Miss Annie Surratt visited the jail last evening, and had an interview with her brother in the presence of one of the counsel of the accused, and one of the jail guards. The interview lasted over an hour, and related principally to private personal matters. No allusion, however, was made to the exciting affairs of the spring of 1865.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Herald's city of Mexico correspondence of the 5th says:—The entire road from Puebla to the capital is strewn with the debris of the retreating army. The Liberals were prevented from attacking by strict orders from Diaz, but appearances indicate that a slight demonstration would convert the whole march into a grand rout. The American Consulate is garrisoned to protect American citizens. Maximilian tells every one he does not consider himself Emperor, but only the chief of a national party.

The Herald's Panama correspondent says, our Minister, Mr. Burton, to the Colombian Government, still maintains his antagonistic position. It has been decided that the foreign mails can cross the Isthmus without hindrance.

Mosquera favors the annexation of Ecuador. This is supposed to be part of the policy marked out for him in Europe.

From South America it is rumored that another proposition for peace had been made by France and England, but the Cabinet had not permitted the terms to be made known; but it is intimated again, that proposals from the U. S. would be cordially received.

The revolution in Mendoza is reported to be increasing in importance, the insurgents having recently gained decided advantages. A Peruvian cavalry regiment had revolted, killing

some of their officers, as also those of an infantry regiment sent to reduce them to subordination. Gen. Capo, at the head of 400 men, invaded Maracaibo, and meeting the forces of President Sutherland, a battle ensued, lasting seven hours, in which Capo was killed, and then his forces retired.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Times' telegram says, the Judiciary Committee will report on the impeachment matter as soon as certain witnesses in the South sent for have been examined.

The meeting yesterday between Surratt and his sister was extremely affecting. The sister encouraged her brother to keep a stout heart, but the conversation was chiefly on domestic affairs.

The Judiciary Committee have not yet examined him concerning the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination, nor is it likely they will do so until it is known what will be the proceedings against him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Judiciary Committee of the House is busily engaged in examining witnesses in the impeachment case, but there is no possibility of a report being submitted during the present Congress.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The trial of the "Dunderberg" proved highly interesting to those on board. The local reporters of the Associated Press report that she made twelve miles an hour.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—John H. Surratt was to-day arraigned before the bar of the Criminal Court of this district. The fact that he would be brought before that tribunal so early, was not generally known, and the crowd in attendance was not uncommonly large. The prisoner was brought out from the gaol and placed at the bar by Marshal Gading. His Zouave uniform had been removed, and his person attired in a suit of black. When brought into Court, his hands were in irons, and by request of his counsel, the Judge ordered them to be removed. When the handcuffs were removed, and the indictment read to him by the clerk of the Court, at the close Surratt entered a plea of not guilty. The clerk then asked how he would be tried? To which the response was made, "By my countrymen," when the officer addressed him, "May God send you safe deliverance." The handcuffs were replaced, and the prisoner remanded to gaol. No excitement was manifested during Surratt's presence in the court-room. No day has been fixed for Surratt's trial.

THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME.

TORONTO, Feb. 22nd.—The Globe has a special from England, which says that the name of the Confederation is to be "Canada"; Upper Canada to be changed to "Ontario," and Lower Canada to "Quebec." The other Provinces will retain their present names.

The features of the Quebec scheme are sustained.

Larger grants from the Federal treasury are to be given to New Brunswick.

The Crown is to have the power to enlarge the number of legislative councillors to a limited extent, when necessary to prevent a dead-lock.

The control of the fisheries and penitentiaries will be transferred from the local to the general Government.

Any privileges granted to separate schools in Upper Canada are to be granted to separate schools in Lower Canada.

TORONTO, Feb. 23rd.—The storekeepers and others appear determined to put the Railway Company into Chancery. The treasurer reports over \$12,000 already subscribed for that purpose.

An early opening of navigation is expected this year. Already mariners are at work fitting up.

Weather mild; appearance of snow.

TORONTO, Feb. 21.—Yesterday morning a constable found a woman lying beside a stove, apparently intoxicated, her clothes in a blaze, having come in contact with the burning embers. The flames had obtained such headway over the clothes of the woman, that the floor was also ignited, while her only effort was to roll from one side to the other, utterly unable to further assist herself. The constable quickly extinguished the fire. Her left side was one mass of scorched flesh, from which the skin had been completely removed.

Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of the Board of Trade, Corn Exchange Association, and City Council Committees, on the cheap railway scheme, was held. Mr. George Laidlaw submitted a lengthy document, containing a series of questions for consideration by Engineers and Railway men, by which they intend to get at the probable cost of the proposed roads. On motion the wardens of York, Peel, Bruce, Grey, Victoria, Ontario, and the Reeves of all the townships embraced in these counties, were requested to communicate to the committee their views as to the probable success of the railway from this city to Kincardine, or to the Saugeen, with a branch to Owen Sound, and a road from Toronto to Cobocok, on Gull River.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—At the Police Court yesterday the Street Railway case was postponed till the 27th inst.

A special despatch from Ottawa says the Government here have commuted the sentence of death passed on the Fenians at Toronto to 20 years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A keenly-contested match was played yesterday between the members of the Toronto Curling Club. Mr. C. S. Hayman was the winner.

The prospects of the Madoc gold discoveries are now prime topics of speculation here and in Hamilton. Several companies are in course of forming, having as their nucleus one or two old experienced California miners.

A ball given by the officers of the 13th Hussars, last night, was the most brilliant affair of the season. Officers from the garrisons of Montreal, Hamilton, London, and Toronto, were present. About 200 couples were present.

Weather clear and cold.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21st.—A Kirkwood, of the Crown Land Department, has published and copyrighted his valuable lecture on Canadian fibrous plants, delivered before the Ottawa Natural History Society last week, and shows how they may be profitably cultivated for most important purposes.

Mr. Wilmot, Clerk of the Township, exhibited to-day to the members of the Executive and others, the young salmon fry, artificially propagated by him. The Government proposed to assist in the laudable undertaking.

This evening a ball by the officers of the 100th to the citizens of Ottawa eclipsed anything given

heretofore in this city, in magnificence of decoration of the hall; richness and taste of dress; and sumptuousness of the supper, prepared by the host of the Russell House, Mr. Gouin. About 300 ladies and gentlemen were present. The band of the 100th was in attendance.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—It is understood Sir John Michel's visit to Ottawa is postponed for the present.

The Times says:—Latest advices from England indicate that matters are progressing to the entire satisfaction of the delegates. It is believed Hon. Mr. Langevin will be the first of the delegates to return to this country. He is expected in March.

The ball given by the officers of the 100th, last night, was a magnificent affair, and went off with the greatest success.

The Civil Service battalion of Rifles will be inspected to-morrow, by Col. McDougall, Adj. Gen. of Militia; after which it will march out into the country.

A party of juvenile pickpockets were arrested yesterday. Two of them had recently arrived from Montreal. They will be brought up to-day for examination.

Weather cloudy; slight fall of snow this a.m. Thermometer at 8 a.m., 20° above zero.

BIRTHS.

PARKER.—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. Wm. George Parker, of a son.

FORTIN.—On the 18th of February, at Roxton Falls, C. E., the wife of the Rev. A. L. Fortin, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

STERLE, DALRYMPLE.—In this city, on the 23rd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Matheson, Mr. David Steele, to Miss Caroline Dalrymple, third daughter of Robert Dalrymple, Esq.

DAY, LEWIS.—At Bloomington, Ill., on the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. L. Green, of Chenoa, Ill., James G. Day, Esq., Advocate, of Montreal, to Miss Ellen E. Lewis, of Bloomington, daughter of the late E. J. Lewis, of Tunbridge Wells, England, an officer in Her Majesty's army.

DIED.

ELLIOTT.—In this city, on the 20th instant, William Elliott, printer, aged 25 years.

O'HARA.—On the 20th inst., Dominick O'Hara, late an employee in Her Majesty's Post-office here, a native of the County Sligo, Ireland, aged 63 years.

LIONNAIS.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Lionnaix.

GUILLOTT.—In this city, on 23rd instant, Samuel Guillott, saw-maker, late of New York, aged 34 years, a member of the Silencia Lodge, A. F. and A. M., New York.

GAULT.—On the 23rd instant, Gerald Fulford, infant son of M. H. Gault, Esq.

MARTIN.—In this city, on the 22nd instant, William Francis, infant son of Thomas Martin, aged six months.

PIERCE.—In this city, on the 22nd instant, John Doyle, infant son of Mr. John Pierce, aged 14 months and 3 days.

GREIG.—At Loch, New Jersey, on Sunday, the 17th instant, of scarlet fever, Lewis C. Greig, aged 7 years and 11 days, youngest son of Wm. and Catherine Greig, formerly of Montreal.

Advertisements.

WANTED, by a young lady, a situation as Milliner and Saleswoman; has a knowledge of Mantle-making; first-class references; no objection to any town in Upper Canada. Address G. W. A., Post-office, Point St. Charles.

BLACK BEAR WANTED.—Wanted, a full-grown Carcase of a wild Black Bear, as a specimen; must be in good order, and full season. HAEUSGEN & GNAEDINGER, 57 St. Peter street.

WANTED, an experienced Office Editor, of views and antecedents suitable for the WITNESS.

WANTED, a Composer who is familiar with Setting Music. Apply at WITNESS office.

WANTED, an Assistant Foreman, well acquainted with Book-work. Apply at WITNESS office.

MACHINE TENDER.—Wanted a first-class Paper Machine Tender, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to ANGUS, LOGAN, & CO.

WANTED, by the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, a person of British origin, who can speak French fluently, to labor as a Colporteur in the Country districts. Testimonials of Christian character and of fitness for the work required. Applications to be sent to the care of Mr. THOS. MUIR, General Agent, Bible House, Montreal.

GEORGE CORNISH, Corresponding Secretary.

LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER, &c., lowest market price, and warranted. Office: 57 St. Paul street; Factory: St. Gabriel Locks. W. H. GLASSGOW.

FOR SALE, Church Pews and Fittings. Apply to JOHN O. BROWN, Auctioneer, 207 Notre Dame street.

FELLER INSTITUTE A School for Young Ladies, better known as the "Grand Ligne Mission School," situated at Longueuil, opposite Montreal, was opened on the 15th October, for the reception of young ladies desiring to obtain a knowledge of the French, and acquiring a facility to speak that language.

Terms for tuition and board, including fuel and lights, \$15.00 per month, payable monthly in advance. \$1.00 extra for washing.

The young ladies are expected to bring with them their chamber and table linen.

The Mission House is situated in a healthy locality, is large and airy, with garden and grounds attached to it. Those who have charge of the school will do all in their power to make it pleasant and profitable to their pupils. Address MADAME ELLE FORT, Feller Institute, Longueuil, C. E.

References: Rev. T. Lafleur, Montreal; J. P. Darcy, M.A., Prof. McGill College, Montreal; Geo. B. Muir, Esq., Montreal; Thos. Leeming, Esq., Montreal; John Dougal, Esq., Montreal; Madame Feller, Grande Ligne, C. E.; Rev. L. Roussy, Grande Ligne, C. E.; Rev. L. Normand, Quebec; Robert Cameron, Esq., Woodstock, C.W.

Longueuil, Jan. 10th, 1867. d-s-w

WINDSOR NURSERIES.—"LETTERS TO AN INTENDING FRUIT GROWER."—The undersigned will be prepared as soon as the spring opens to fill orders for the best varieties of APPLES, PEARS, and other FRUIT TREES. His stock of DWARF PEARS is one of the most extensive on this continent, and many of the trees are just coming in to bearing.

Orders, accompanied by the money, will be filled in the order they are received.

His "Letters to an Intending Fruit-grower" will be published in a small volume on 1st March, in time to consult for Spring operations.

JAMES DOUGALL, Windsor, C.W., February, 1867.

GREENFIELD.—200 acres of the Greenfield property, with the splendid new Brick House, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION (under a decree of the Court of Chancery) at CORNWALL, on the FIRST OF MARCH NEXT, at NOON. Terms very favorable. Proposals until day of sale will be received by JOHN PATON, Esq., Commissioner Trust and Loan Company; or JAMES SHANNON, Kingston, Feb. 7th, 1867.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(REV. DR. HAMILTON AND DAUGHTERS.) Removed to 53 McGill College Avenue. This Institute gives a full course of English, French, Latin, Algebra, Physical Science, with Drawing and Gymnastics. Terms for Boarders and Day Scholars reasonable.

CONCENTRATED CARDINAL FOOD (Cooked), FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

PREPARED BY CHARLES MARTIN, MONTREAL.

Analyzed by Dr. GIRDWOOD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., and approved and recommended by the following medical gentlemen of this city:—Professors McGill University, A. HALL, FRASER, MACCALLUM, CRAIK, SMALLWOOD, FENWICK, and Professor PELTIER, School of Medicine and Surgery; also, Doctors F. W. CAMPBELL, GIRDWOOD, HINGSTON, MACDONELL, MULLER, REDDY, and SCHMIDT, whose testimonials are to be seen in the Montreal Evening Telegraph. The "Concentrated Cardinal Food for Infants and Invalids" is the most palatable, nutritious, and strengthening food ever prepared, unequalled by any former preparation. It is easily digested, causes neither acidity nor flatulence, and is ready for use in a few minutes. For infants, takes the place of mother's milk.

Directions accompany each tin. Trade mark is secured, and none genuine without the signature of the manufacturer.

CHARLES MARTIN, SOLE PROPRIETOR, 493 LaGauchetiere street, Montreal.

For sale at all Chemists, Druggists, and Grocers, in tins at 20c, 30c, and 60c each.

EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND FORWARDING.—THE CANADIAN EXPRESS CO. forward PARCELS, SPECIE, MERCHANDISE and VALUABLES of every description weekly by the Montreal Ocean S.S. Co.'s Steamers to and from all parts of Europe.

They also give special attention to the forwarding of goods as cargo. Custom-House and Insurance business at the lowest rates. Consignments solicited. Orders promptly attended to.

AGENTS: Liverpool, A. Blackwood, Jr., 22 Water street, Tower Buildings. London, G. W. Wheatly & Co., 150 Leaden Hall Street.

London, G. W. Wheatly & Co., 23 Regent Street. Manchester, Globe Parcels Express, 127 Market Street.

Glasgow, Globe Parcels Express, 17 Renfield Street. Edinburgh, Globe Parcels Express, 76 Prince's Street.

Dublin, Globe Parcels Express, 5 Eden Quay. Birmingham, Globe Parcels Express, 2 Bull Street.

Montreal, D. T. Irish, Place d'Armes. Toronto, M. H. Irish, Toronto Street.

Hamilton, J. B. Irish, 1 West King Street. Quebec, W. G. Scott, St. Peter Street.

Kingston, J. C. Clarke, King Street. Portland, J. E. Pringle, 90 Exchange Street.

And all the principal Towns in Canada, of whom any information can be obtained.

G. CHENEY, Supt.

LECTURING TOUR UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Mr. THOMAS HUTCHINGS will visit the following places with a view to holding meetings to promote the Temperance cause, revive old societies, and form new ones on the old open basis. Wherever it is desired he will hold a meeting for the young in the afternoon, with a view to the formation of a Band of Hope; and for these purposes he will have a supply of blank books, with Constitution, ready to commence Temperance Societies or Bands of Hope on the spot:—

Freelighsburg.....Monday, 25th " Dunham Flats.....Tuesday, 26th " Stanbridge Village.....Wednesday, 27th " Bedford