

MONTREAL WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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No. 64.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHEESE FACTORY IN FARNHAM.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—During a short visit to the Eastern Townships, I have had an opportunity of seeing a model cheese factory, and I think that a description of the same may be interesting to the rural readers of your valuable journal. Mr. L. Wells, an enterprising farmer, residing near Gale mountain, East Farnham, after manufacturing dairy-cheese for ten years from the milk of about forty cows, has built a factory, in order to facilitate the manufacture of this species of Canadian produce, as well as to give his neighbors an opportunity to dispose of their milk to a greater advantage.

The building, of simple frame-work, is divided into five departments. The dry-house, three stories high and surmounted with a neat-looking ventilator, is 60 by 30 feet; each story contains two rows of double shelves, and the whole will hold 53 tons. The manufacturing department, 26 by 30 feet, contains two large zinc vats, capable each of holding five thousand pounds of milk; also a sink, 12 by 34 feet, with a rack and a cloth, on which the curd is dried and salted. The press-room, to which the sink is moved on rails, contains a double row of various sizes to meet the requirement of the market. The steam-house, 12 by 16 feet, contains a boiler to generate the necessary steam, which is conducted through iron pipes to the manufacturing room, and into the lower part of the large vats to heat the milk, after the extraction of the animal heat by a copious flow of cold water surrounding the zinc vats. The weigh-house is so situated that the cans containing the milk can be lifted from the wagon or cart by a pulley and placed on the scales, whence it is conveyed through a strainer into the vats.

This factory is adapted to manufacture from the milk of 800 cows, giving on the average a little over 2,000 pounds cheese per day, the whey from which would keep 100 hogs. The establishment is supplied with abundance of pure cold water from the adjacent mountain. The existence of such manufactures is not only highly advantageous to the farmers, but also to the several trades in the vicinity. The cheese made in the above factory has been pronounced by good judges to be of a superior quality. Hoping that Mr. W. will meet that encouragement his enterprise so well deserves, I remain yours respectfully,
G. F. K.
Montreal, Aug. 2.

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION AT INGERSOLL.

A public meeting of all those interested in the Dairy or Factory interest of Canada, was held in the Town-Hall, Ingersoll, on Wednesday, 31st July, for the purpose of forming a Dairy-men's Association for the Dominion of Canada. Over 200 of the prominent dairymen from nearly every part of the Province were present, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Wm. Niles was called to the chair, and Mr. James Noxon acted as Secretary. The following is the report of Committee on Organization, as revised and adopted by the Convention:—

REPORT.

Whereas, it is deemed expedient to form a Canadian Dairymen's Association, through which, as a medium, results of the practical experience of Dairymen may be gathered and disseminated to the dairy community:—Therefore be it

Resolved,—That we, the undersigned, do hereby associate ourselves together for mutual improvement in the science of cheese-making, and more efficient action in promoting the general interest of the dairy community.

Article I. The name of the organization shall be the "Canadian Dairymen's Association."

Article II. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, twenty Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and Treasurer.

Article III. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall constitute the Executive Board of the Association, seven of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article IV. The officers of the Association shall be elected at each regular annual meeting, and shall retain their offices until their successors are chosen.

Article V. The regular annual meeting shall occur on the first Wednesday in February of each year, and at such place as the Executive Board shall designate.

Article VI. Any person may become a member of the Association, and be entitled to all its benefits, by the annual payment of \$1.

X. A. Willard, Esq., Agricultural Editor of the Utica Herald, was in presence, and was then called on to address the meeting. The address of this gentleman was replete with valuable and practical information, and fully sustained his reputation as one of the most talented agriculturists in America.

W. F. Clark, of the Canada Farmer, next addressed the meeting in a few well-chosen remarks, full of sound sense, on the necessity of cleanliness in all operations connected with the dairy.

A resolution was carried to the effect that the executive board be requested to take such action as may be necessary to secure the passage of an act by the Legislature at the approaching session of Parliament to protect cheese manufacturers from the adulteration of milk by unprincipled persons,—said act to be similar in its provisions to the law on this subject now in force in the State of New York.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 4.—To-day, two lads, aged about 15 years, named Thomas Sullivan and Matthew Cahill, while returning from Sunday-school, got into an altercation, and Sullivan stabbed Cahill with a penknife, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours. Sullivan has been arrested.

PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL.

The Presbytery met yesterday in St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. Joshua Fraser, Moderator, in the Chair.

Collections from Ormstown; St. Paul's and St. Matthew's, Montreal; and Laprairie,—for the French Mission, were reported.

The Rev. Dr. JENKINS, as Convener of the Home Mission Committee, reported verbally the proceedings that had been taken since the meetings at Laprairie and St. Louis de Gonzague, and read a report of the work done by the Rev. Mr. Balmain, the Presbytery's City Missionary. The report was received and adopted.

The Rev. Mr. NIXON read a memorial from the congregation of St. Louis de Gonzague, praying the Presbytery to grant such aid as they may consider suitable, and asking that steps be taken to settle Mr. Nixon among them. He reported that the strongest desire was felt for this settlement, that the attendance was largely increasing, and that assistance for a limited period was all that would be necessary. The prayer of the memorial was granted.

The Rev. Dr. JENKINS read the minute which had been prepared to convey the thanks of the Presbytery to Mr. Ellice and Mr. Browning, for the gift of the church at Beauharnois, which was approved of and ordered to be engrossed.

The Rev. Dr. MATTHEWSON reported that he had made arrangements to have a deed prepared by Mr. Hunter in conjunction with Mr. Browning, so as to secure a legal title.

The report was received and adopted, and the appointment of Dr. Mathieson to receive the deed confirmed.

Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL reported that the congregation of Laprairie were most anxious to secure a man for their minister, and had held a meeting for this purpose, at which it was resolved to raise as much as possible among themselves, but that it might be necessary to make a collection throughout the Presbytery, for which leave would be asked.

Mr. HUNTER confirmed the statements of Mr. Campbell, and thought the leave asked should be granted.

The requisite leave was given.

Rev. Mr. BARR stated that it was with great satisfaction he begged to inform the Presbytery that Mr. E. J. Barbeau, Actuary of the City and District Savings-Bank, had in the handsomest manner possible presented two lots, adjoining that on which the church was placed, to the congregation, and a deed would be signed as soon as prepared. The whole ground was now freed of fences.

Dr. JENKINS moved that the Presbytery express their sense of the gift now mentioned, and he thought that the clerk should be instructed to convey to Mr. Barbeau the thanks of the Presbytery for this handsome gift.

The suggestion was agreed to, and the clerk was instructed to convey to Mr. Barbeau the feeling of the Presbytery.

Mr. ROSS (Dundee) asked permission of the Presbytery to build within the bounds, assistance towards the building of the new church, the estimate for which was considerably over the amount the people had been able to contribute. After discussion, leave was granted.

On motion, it was resolved that the Presbytery adjourn, to meet at St. Louis de Gonzague on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

Another prosperous year of this Institution was closed by public exercises in the College Lecture Rooms, on the 3rd inst.

We have already given a brief account of the proceedings, and now add the following synopsis of the annual reports:—

There have been 112 students and pupils in the college and grammar school during the past year; thirty-two of these have boarded with the Principal, who resides in the college-building. The average age of the students in the college has been twenty-three years,—that of the pupils in the grammar school, sixteen years.

Forty-five students have matriculated in this college during the past six years, nearly one-half of whom have entered the Professional Faculties of Law and Medicine in the University of McGill College, of which the St. Francis is an affiliated college. These professional students have usually attended lectures but one or two years in the Faculty of Arts in this college.

It is to be regretted that a greater number of students do not complete their course in arts before commencing their lectures in law, medicine, and theology; and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant, when students will not be admitted to the University lectures in law and medicine, who have not attained at least two years' standing in arts.

The whole number of pupils in this Institution during the past seven years has been nearly five hundred; the aggregate for the same time has been seven hundred and seventy.

The classification according to "religion" has been nearly as follows:—Ch. of Eng. one-fourth; Ch. of Scot. about one-fifth; Cong. one-seventh; Can. Presby. one-eighth; R. Cath. one-ninth, and the remainder from several other denominations.

The students at present in arts, are Morrison, Campbell, Hethington, Wellwood, McLeod, Robinson, Hutchison, Wadleigh, Abbott, Waters, Miller, Cruikshank, Watters, and Abbott.

In the classical senior class of the Grammar School were, King, Sanborn, Duff, Jenks, Cameron, McIntyre, Brodie, and Cochrane.

The students in surveying were, Cleveland, third year; Lawrence and Greene, first year.

Of the June examinations of Grammar School pupils, the following are some of the results, the order of the names indicating the standing of each:—Euclid: Sanborn, Duff, Cameron, and McIntyre. Arith.: 1st Div.—Duff, (prize), Ross, Cleveland; 2nd Div.—Blair (prize), Phillips, Morrill, Hamel, Heubach, Cassidy, McPherson; 3rd Div.—Gay, Campbell, Davis, Main, Desaulniers, McGie; 4th Div.—Gorrie, Stewart, Glenny,

McKenzie, Rhoades, Coburn. Eng. Gram.: 1st Div.—Blair, Ross, Phillips, Stewart, Morrill, Heubach, Hamel, Nixon, Cassidy, McPherson; 2nd Div.—Gay, Desaulniers, Campbell, Gouin, Davis; 3rd Div.—Main, Fowler, McKenzie, Brynner, McGie; Reading and Spelling, 1st Div.—Blair, Cassidy, Stewart, Ross, Phillips; 2nd Div.—Fowler, McKenzie, Main, McGie, Brynner. Hist. of Eng.: Cassidy, Gay, Stewart. Hist. of Can.: Fowler, McGie, Gorrie. Geog. 1st Div.—Blair, Cassidy, Heubach, Phillips, and Stewart; 2nd Div.—Morrill, Gay, Cleveland, Whyte. Agric. Mineral.: Morrill, Ewing, Coburn, Cassidy. Chemistry: Lawrence, McArthur, Armstrong. El. Lat.: Gay, Cleveland, Nixon, Brynner, McGie, Stewart. El. Greek: Gay, Nixon. French Gram.: 1st Div.—Cleveland (prize), Phillips, Gay, McPherson, Desaulniers, Glenny; 2nd Div.—Gorrie, Nixon, D. Stewart, McKenzie, C. Whyte, G. Whyte, Miller. Scripture Lessons: (residents in college) 1st Div.—Duff (prize), Blair, Cameron, Heubach. 2nd Div. G. Whyte (prize), C. Whyte, McKenzie, Charlton, Thompson. Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, and Drawing: 1st Div.—Blair (prize), Phillips (prize), Blondeau (prize), Stewart; 2nd Div.—Campbell (prize), Cleveland, Gouin. 3rd. Ross (prize), Labrish, Hamel. 4th Div.—Writing: C. Whyte (prize), Charlton (prize), Gay, Masurette, Brynner, Fowler.

Greek Anabasis: 1 Duff (prize), Sanborn (prize); 2nd, Cameron (prize), and Jenks; 3rd, McIntyre. Greek Compo.: 1st, Sanborn; 2nd, Duff, Cameron; 3rd, Jenks, McIntyre. Latin, Virgil: 1st, Jenks (prize), Sanborn, Duff; 2nd, Cameron and McIntyre. Lat. Compo.: 1st, Duff, Sanborn; 2nd, Cameron; 3, Jenks, McIntyre.

Faculty of Arts: Math. 1, Morrison (prize), Wellwood; 2nd Div.—Hethington (prize), Campbell, McLeod, Greene, Lawrence. Chemistry: Morrison (prize), Wellwood, Campbell, McLeod. Eng. Literature: Morrison (prize), Campbell (prize), Wellwood, McLeod. Latin, Orations in Catilinam: 1, Morrison (prize), 2, Campbell; 3, Hethington; 4, Wellwood, McLeod, Watters. Latin Compo.: 1, Morrison; 2, Hethington, Campbell; 3, McLeod, Wellwood, Watters. Greek Iliad: 1, Morrison (prize), Campbell (prize); 2, Hethington, Wellwood; 3, McLeod. Anabasis: 1, Morrison, Campbell; 2, Hethington; 3, McLeod, Watters. Greek Compo.: 1, Morrison; 2, Hethington, Campbell; 3, Watters, McLeod, Wellwood.

Elocution: 1st Div.—1, Morrison; 2nd Div.—1, Sanborn; 2, Cameron; McIntyre; 3, Duff. 3rd Div.: 1, Nixon; 2, Stewart; 3, Phillips.

Number of pupils in the following branches during the year: Military Drill, Lieut. Bernard, Instructor, 65; Eng. in French, 37; French learning Eng., 12; Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence, 39; Trigonometry, 6; Geom., 24; Algebra, 16; Written Arith., 90; Mental Arith., 83; Eng. Gram., 69; Geog., 51; Eng. Hist., 36; Can. Hist., 27; Reading and Writing, 73; Dictation, 72; Eng. Literature, 14; Chemistry, 6; Mineralogy, 9; Agric. Chem., 8; Greek, 23; Latin, 37; Elocution and Vocal Music, 112.

G. Foster has kindly donated ten dollars for the purchase of prize-books to be awarded at the next examination.

The Alma Mater Society Lecturers for the past session were Lord Aylmer, Principal Graham, Professors Hubbert and Duff, Revs. Messrs. Marsh, Jeffery, Shening, McKay, Jav, Parker, and Mayor Mackie.

This institution is non-sectarian, and is patronized by all denominations; Protestant and Catholic. Very great pains have been taken with the religious training of the pupils,—regular attendance on divine worship at their respective churches on the Sabbath, reading of Scriptures, praise and prayer, twice a day in the family for all the residents, and chapel exercises daily for all the pupils. Most of the students are engaged in Sabbath-schools as teachers or pupils, and there is a Bible lesson every Monday morning for all the residents in the college.

The pupils in the Grammar School receive special instruction from the several Professors. Commercial and other branches preparatory for the different departments of business have particular attention.

A FLOWING OIL-WELL SPOUTING AND BLAZING.

(From the Petrolia Repository.)

About three o'clock on the morning of July 22th, the drillers of the well owned by Messrs. Doth, Middaugh, Revan, & Co., on the Noble property, No. 12 of 11th Concession, struck a strong vein of gas, which sent up a column of oil the full size of the conductor. The surprise caused quite a sensation, and persons from other derricks ran to see what was up, when instantly the gas leaving the derrick (a closed one) took fire and exploded with a loud report, enveloping the building, men, and machinery in the raging element.

The persons badly burnt in the face, hands, and arms are Mr. Dow, Dr. Miller, Roderick McKenzie, Isaiah Sanders, Alex. Monroe, and John Jones; but, by the prompt attendance of Dr. Buckham, they are, it is hoped, out of danger. McKenzie, in particular, was in great danger of his life; though very active, being a lame man he stumbled and fell several times before getting rid of the debris.

After every vestige of wood within sixty feet of the bore was burned, the oil and gas issuing from the well fed the column of flame of about fifty feet in diameter and nearly as high, so that it is difficult to get within four rods of the conductor; and the well being neither cased nor tubed, every effort to subdue the flames has been defeated. The position of the property is on the north-east corner of the west quarter of lot number twelve of the eleventh concession, and within about twenty rods of most of the largest wells in Petrolia, where there is not less than 40,000 barrels of oil endangered. As we go to press at noon, the fire still rages, but fortunately without a breath of wind.

AUGUST 3rd.—The sensation caused by the fire interrupted labors elsewhere, and crowds of

workmen lounged around the fire all day Saturday. Towards evening, Councillor Taylor boldly threw himself into the breach, leading an army of sappers and miners, numbering seventy. Careful approaches were made by throwing up earth-works, when towards midnight, and within about twenty feet of the bore, a four-inch tube with an elbow was joined on to the conductor, leading the greater part of the gas and oil off some 100 feet. This operation reduced the blaze a few minutes, when to the admiration and astonishment of the spectators, the enemy executed a brilliant flank movement,—the flames with lightning rapidity lit up the further end of the tubing and enveloped the whole of the intervening place, laborers and all, in a sheet of flame. The last effort of the enemy was, however, of short duration, and its force abated as the oil scattered over the ground was consumed. About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the defiant pillar of flame which had lorded it for twenty-four hours, now sank ingloriously beneath a couple of wagon loads of stable manure.

The magnitude of the flow of oil now became apparent; and such a rill of pure oil issuing from the ground, and filling all the ditches around, had never before been seen in the locality. The production was estimated to be from one to two thousand barrels in 24 hours; in this manner it ran to waste for about forty-eight hours after the fire was extinguished, when it ceased, in consequence of the bore becoming choked with dirt. Machinery is now in process of erection for the purpose of casing and tubing.

AUGUST 4th.—Petrolia is burned to the ground. The greatest fire that ever was in Canadian oildom occurred here last night, commencing about 11 o'clock. There was a man running the engine at Lane's well. In going for one of the oil-tanks, he saw how much oil was in it. While doing this, the gas took fire, and in an instant the whole tank was in flames. There was over 400 barrels of oil in this tank, and another, containing 800 barrels, was close to it; the two being about eight feet apart. In trying to save some of the oil out of one of the tanks by a pipe, the pipe leaked, and the heat from the burning tank set the oil on fire on the ground. Quick as lightning, the fire flew back to this tank also, and in less than a moment, it was all a mass of flames. Down the creek went the burning oil, across the road to the King well, to the rear of Noble's. Peter Taylor's well (No. 1) was on fire, its tanks had burst, and the oil was rapidly backing up behind Smith's blacksmith shop. At this time it was at its height, not a breath of wind, and about 15 acres of solid flame. When the burning oil ran down the creek, and the whole square in one blaze of fire, then the current of air came rushing in. The fire was rushing from all directions, and in the centre of the vortex the whirlwind took the smoke up to the heavens like a roll of wool, and then it would take fire, presenting the appearance of an immense fiery serpent, whirling up about 300 feet in the air. The loss is immense, not only the amount of oil, but in tanks, engines, derricks, engine-houses, and appurtenances, and the time and cost of obtaining new ones. The total loss will not be less than \$75,000, and falls upon the—

North Eastern (King flowing well Co.) which is not less than.....\$25,000
J. D. Noble & Co.....15,000
Marshall, Goodrich, & Co.....12,000
Lane & Co.....4,500
Thompson, Dr. Buckham, and Brice....4,500
Sterritt & Co.....1,000
P. Taylor.....4,000
St. Catherine's Co. (Smiley, agt).....1,500
Loss in product before new rigt can be put, estimated at.....20,000

The ground tanks that had been completed and filled, scattered through the burnt district, withstood the fire. Several of them at times were mostly covered with burning masses of oil; probably a more severe test as to their safety from fire will never be made; it is almost providential that the loss is no greater. Within the immediate vicinity of the burnt district are several large wells with quantities of tanks and oil about. The face of the country being very level, and a small ravine prevented the oil from spreading; the soil, too, being composed of clay, and more or less saturated with water, prevented the spreading of the flames. This disaster will be a serious loss not only to the individuals, but to the oil interests of this place, as the product had begun to gratify purchasers in engaging in it for shipment to a foreign market. August 5.—Nine producing wells were burnt, and one under construction. Thirty-five thousand barrels of oil were burnt. Total loss, \$100,000. Two boilers exploded.

CANADA ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

BAPTIST.—The cash amount contributed by the Niagara Association on behalf of Ministerial Education is over one thousand dollars.—An appeal is published for assistance in fitting out Rev. Mr. Timpang as missionary to India. The sum of \$600 is needed.—Rev. Thomas Sinclair, Baptist minister, has recently arrived in Canada from Orkney, Scotland.—The Executive Board of the Missionary Convention of Ontario, met in London on the 17th ult. Stipends were granted to a number of home missionaries. The next meeting is to be in Ingersoll on the Tuesday before the third Wednesday of October next.—The eighth annual meeting of the Huron Association was held in the Church in Sullivan on the 5th July and two following days. Three new churches were admitted to the Association; viz., Teeswater church and two German churches,—one in Brant and one in Hanover.—A noble revival is in progress in Saint Martin's, N.B. Fifty-seven conversions have already taken place, and still the work of grace goes on.—The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, is expected to meet with the Baptist Church, Pine Grove, Wilmet, on Saturday, Aug. 17th.—The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Baptist Home Mission Society was held at Hillsboro' on the 13th inst.

NEW CONNEXION METHODIST.—On the 21st

of July last, a new church was opened in Sharon, on the Aurora Circuit. Rev. Messrs. Cocker and McClure preached the opening services.—The friends of Rev. Wm. McCann, of the Walkerton Circuit, recently presented him with the sum of \$30.—The fall district meeting of the Cayuga District will be held in Bethel Chapel, Louth, on the 14th August.

CONGREGATIONAL.—On Sunday, 30th June, anniversary services were held in the Congregational Church, Hamilton, in celebration of the ninth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Pullar, and the eighth of the opening of the present church edifice.—A new church was organized at Garafraxa on the 7th July, consisting of fourteen persons.—The friends of the Congregational Church at Garafraxa, held their annual social festival on the 4th of July. \$54 were realized, to be applied to the building fund of the church.—On Wednesday, July 24th, Mr. George Purkis, lately of Dickinson's Landing, Prov. Ont., was publicly ordained to the pastoral oversight of the Congregational Church and Society at Waterville, Prov. Quebec. This pastorate has been vacant since the death of Rev. Jos. Forsyth, some months since.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—The great organ for the Mormon temple at Salt Lake will consume over twenty thousand feet of lumber in its construction.

—A letter from California speaks of encouraging reports from every part of the State. The farmers anticipate a richer harvest than ever. The mines are yielding better than for the last three years. Factories of different descriptions are springing up.

—Steam is rapidly displacing sailing vessels in the transportation of emigrants across the Atlantic. In the year 1863, the proportion of those who emigrated in steam-vessels was 45.85 per cent.; in 1864 it increased to 53.55 per cent.; in 1865 it was 73.50 per cent.; and, in 1866, the percentage was 81.16.

—While France and England have been entertaining the Sultan with a splendid hospitality, rulers and people vieing with each other in doing him honor, the little kingdom of Greece, moved by a profound sympathy for the Greeks, heroically struggling against the iron despotism of the Turk, is making preparations for war with the Sublime Porte in the cause of the suffering Christians. The contrast is eminently—truly not to be said painfully?—suggestive.—Tribune.

—An expedition is about to be sent by the French to the North Pole, to make scientific observations. It is got up under the auspices of the Geographical Society, and by some savans of the Institution, and the expenses are to be provided by private contributions. It is to be under the direction of M. Lambert, a traveller of some note.

PENURIA.—As a general thing, and without reference to individuals or to particular cases, it will consist with the experience of almost every man who has been accustomed to see criminal trials, that the witnesses of the worst character are those who come up to swear that other men are not to be believed on their oaths. An upright man has no difficulty about testifying to a fact which has fallen under his observation; but such a man, especially if he have sound judgment, and any sensitiveness, is usually very chary of pronouncing on oath a condemnation of another man, which, after all, is only his own opinion, or according to the technical rule of law, an opinion of what is the opinion of other people.—Herald.

THE SURRETT TRIAL.—No one can read the evidence without becoming convinced that Surratt was for a long time in hiding,—a great part of the period in Canada; and that his concealment was aided by a considerable number of persons in positions of respectability, including more than one clergymen of the Church of Rome. These persons may have known that he was guilty, and the offence of which he was guilty; or they may have believed that he was not guilty; but it is impossible not to feel that in the latter case their hatred of Mr. Lincoln and his government, made them ready to labor hard to shelter a man manifestly skulking from justice, without inquiring too closely into the circumstances, or ascertaining whether or not they were protecting an assassin. If they felt that it is incumbent on every one to protect society against assassins, and that the slaying of Mr. Lincoln was not less criminal than any other assassination, they kept this man in hiding for weeks and months, taking care apparently to know nothing which could reveal his complicity, and put them upon the fulfilment of their duty.—Id.

THE RIGHT OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH TO IRISH LANDS.—Lord Russell thus notices the thrust of Lord Derby in the late debate, that the church established in Ireland has as much right to its property as the Duke of Bedford has to Covent-garden and Woburn Abbey. "If this objection is meant to place the right of the present Archbishop of Dublin during his life, and that of the present Duke of Bedford, during his life, to property formerly held by the Roman Catholic Church, on the same footing, I fully admit that right. But who are their heirs? The heir of the Duke of Bedford is known to the law, and will succeed as a matter of course. The heir of the bishops and clergy of the church established in Ireland is the State. If the State chooses to dispose of the property in a manner different from its present appropriation, it has a full right to do so. If the State maintains the present appropriation, the heir of the Archbishop of Dublin is the man, who, after a careful education, has embraced the clerical profession, and has so distinguished himself by his morals, his orthodoxy, and his learning, as to attract the preference of the First Lord of the Treasury and obtain the favor of the Crown. But every man in Ireland, nay, every man in England and in Scotland, may, upon these terms, look forward to be the heir of the Archbishop of Dublin,—in other words, the nation at large are the heirs of the present holders of church property in Ireland."

Contemporary Press.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

(Letter from Col. Forney in Phil. Press.)

There are two hundred and eighty-three members, "elected by universal suffrage," every six years, in the proportion of one to every 32,400 electors. They receive five hundred dollars a month during the session. The present speaker and the vice-president of the *Corps Legislatif* are appointed by the Emperor, and serve for one year. The chamber is convoked, adjourned, and dissolved by the Emperor. The senators are all appointed by the Emperor, and serve for life, receiving an annual salary of six thousand dollars. The French princes, at the age of eighteen, the French cardinals, marshals, and admirals, are also senators,—making the whole number one hundred and seventy-five. The Emperor appoints the president and vice-president of the Senate for one year. All the proceedings of this council are secret. In addition to these is the Council of State, also appointed by the Emperor, and composed of forty-four persons, at a salary of five thousand dollars per annum. Their business is to prepare bills for the legislative body, under the guidance of the Emperor. There are also seventeen ordinary councillors, seven extraordinary councillors, forty masters of requests, eighty auditors, and a secretary-general for the Council of State. Then comes the Cabinet, or Council of Ministers, all of whom represent the government in the Senate, *Corps Legislatif*, or Council of State, and all appointed by the Emperor. When you reflect that the *Corps Legislatif*, or popular assembly, has nothing to do with the bills presented to them from the Emperor's Senate, Council, and Cabinet, but to vote upon them; and that he pays, convokes, adjourns, and dissolves that body,—you will see exactly what is meant by "universal suffrage" in France.

MEDDLING IN MEXICO.

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

That a burnt child ought to dread the fire, we know; we are not half so sure that he generally does. Indeed, it has often seemed to us that burnt children had a special proclivity for "the devouring element." Who ever knew a man, ruined in character and fortune by gambling, who thereupon shunned inflexibly the black-leg's den? Who ever knew a man who had poured all he was worth down his throat that did not love the fiery fluid that had proved his perdition?

Still, we submit that he who has seen others fearfully burned, while himself unharmed, should know enough to keep cool, and it utterly amazes us, in view of the recent and bitter experience of France in Mexico, that we should have countrymen eager to imitate Napoleon's folly. There is no proof that the French were peculiarly obnoxious in Mexico; the natural instinct of independence, with the distrust and hatred of foreigners common to all ignorant and some tolerably intelligent people, fully accounts for the overthrow and death of Maximilian. The dullest, most illiterate "greaser," comprehends that the rule of foreigners in his country implies her incapacity for self-government, and he resents this all the more since he has a smothered suspicion that it is true.

The Times is moved by a recent preposterous manifesto to say:

"We are very happy that Senor Romero has seen fit to postpone the formation of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, for mutual protection against rebellion." It may be all very well for us to do what we can to help Mexico out of her troubles; but for Mexico to send an army to help us in case of rebellion or invasion, is something we would rather not agree to. The idea was suggested to Romero by 'Mr. A. Watson,' not by Secretary Seward.

The American people may better understand at the outset that all schemes of "mutual protection," or whatever specious name may be given to the meditated arrangement between our Government and Juarez, mean the saddling upon us of the Mexican debt. It is just this that makes Louis Napoleon as anxious now to get us into Mexico as he recently professed to be to rule us out. If Uncle Sam would just swallow Mexico bodily, he could not refuse to assume and pay her debt,—and its amount, if he were once "in for it," would cause him to open his eyes. A few men would get rich out of Mexican mines and marts; but the great mass of us would find our already heavy burden of taxation largely increased.

Let Mexico alone. That is the sum of all wisdom on the subject. She has given us to understand, in executing Maximilian, that our Government's influence with her chieftains is bought; that she chooses to manage her own affairs; so let her. It is best in the long run for her,—best every way for us. Let Napoleon seek reimbursement for his luckless venture anywhere but here. Hands off!

THE MEMORY OF MAXIMILIAN.

The following letter, which we take from the *Brownville Rancher*, will be read with interest:—

SAN LUIS POTOSI, July 1, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—You have no idea how much our State has suffered since the occupation of this city by the Liberal troops. Confiscation, plunder, and ruin have desolated this once rich State. Confidence is gone. How could it be otherwise with Juarez' Government, which has been more than seconded by the Governor Juan Bustamante, when thirst for revenge and plunder were to be satisfied? By forced loans and other exactions, he has robbed from the citizens, but principally from the merchants of this city and State, the enormous sum of \$3,500,000. The Juarez party had revenge upon this unfortunate city and its imperial propensities. Indian Juarez may forgive a political offence, but never a personal one: blood must wash it out.

You have heard of the sixty ladies, dressed in mourning, calling upon Juarez to save the life of Maximilian and his Generals, and of the unpollite and ungentelemanly rebuke they met with from him and his Cabinet. But you did not know that, as soon as the execution of the Emperor and his Generals was known here, all the respectable ladies of this city, dressed in full mourning, went to hear a grand mass for the dead at the Cathedral. This great demonstra-

tion of feeling in favor of the murdered, created a sensation; as many of these ladies had not been seen on the streets before since the departure of the Imperial authorities.

We have a band of music playing three times a week on the square; but strange, since the Liberal Government has arrived here, the ladies have ceased walking out as they used to formerly.

Nearly all the haciendas of this State have been confiscated; and it is said that, owing to the feelings of the Governor, the State has been dealt with so harshly. In the States of Zacatecas and Guanajuato, the Governors have acted with a much better policy. They have positively refused to enforce or carry out in any way the confiscation of Juarez and his Ministers, and by this moderate action have partly succeeded in establishing confidence in those States.

A DUEL BETWEEN TWO RIVALS.

A correspondent of the *Louisiana Courier*, writing from Welby, Kentucky, gives the following particulars of a fatal occurrence in that village:—

Littleton Wells and Sanford B. Roberts were both young men of unexceptionable character, and occupying enviable positions in our society. Wells was about 22 years old, and Roberts was two years his senior. The former was our Deputy-Postmaster, while the latter was clerk in the store of Roth & Strother. For some time both had been paying marked attention to an amiable and beautiful young lady of the neighborhood, whose name I withhold for obvious reasons, and until within a month past were generous rivals, their relations toward each other being upon the most friendly footing. Some three or four weeks ago, Wells visited the young lady, and made a formal proposal for her hand. His proposition was respectfully but firmly declined, and upon his pressing her for her reason for her declination, she indiscreetly informed him that she had already accepted a similar proposal from young Roberts. Wells left the house, mounted his horse, and returned to the village. He first went to the Post-Office and armed himself with a pistol, and then sought his successful rival at the store. Here an altercation ensued, which would have had a bloody termination had not bystanders interfered and put an end to the difficulty. From that time until Saturday they were as strangers to each other. On that day they both attended a picnic, Roberts being accompanied by his fiancée. As soon as Wells saw them together he seemed to be imbued with the very spirit of insanity. Approaching them, he grossly insulted Roberts, in the presence of the whole assembly. The insulted man sprang to his feet, and started toward his insulter, evidently to resent the insult, when gentlemen prevented a collision. Roberts and his fair companion, at the earnest solicitation of the latter, immediately left the ground and repaired to her home, where she, fearing a difficulty between the parties, endeavored to persuade him to spend the night. In that she failed, but succeeded in extracting a promise from him that he would not return to the picnic ground. Reaching the village, and brooding over the gross outrage that had been put upon him, he went to his room and penned a challenge to mortal combat, which he intrusted to a friend to be delivered into the hands of Wells. This mission was accomplished that night. Next morning a friend of the challenged party called upon the friend of Roberts to arrange the preliminaries. This was soon accomplished. The arrangement was that the fight was to come off in a meadow about one mile east of town, at daylight, on Monday, the weapons to be Colt's revolvers. At the appointed time, the principals and seconds were on the chosen ground. The principals were placed ten feet apart, with instructions to fire between the words "one" and "three" and then advance, firing as they advanced, such being the terms insisted upon by the challengee and not rejected by the challenger. At the word both parties fired, and so accurate was their aim, that Wells fell dead, pierced through the brain by his adversary's ball. Roberts received his opponent's bullet in the centre of the breast, passing through his body and lodging under the spine, just to the left of the spine. At the moment I write he is not dead, though sinking so rapidly that the physicians say he cannot live possibly more than an hour.

THE ASCUTNEYVILLE MURDER.

We find a full report of the testimony at the examination of the alleged murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Gowing, at Ascutneyville, Vt., on Wednesday and Thursday last, in the *Claremont* (N. H.) *Eagle*, whence we extract the testimony of Ella A. Gowing, the only surviving daughter of her murdered parents:—

"I am 13 years old the 16th day of last April; I saw the prisoner last summer,—he came along and wanted to work. He called his name Henry Williams,—he worked three weeks last summer. He came along last spring, the 24th of March, and wanted to work. He let himself for seven months, at twenty-four dollars per month; he worked two months and then left. He went to Claremont, N. H. Came from Claremont and went to Burlington. Father let him have thirty dollars. He was gone a fortnight; he came back Saturday, at four o'clock, stayed till next Monday at ten, and went away. He did the chores while he was there. He took his clothes when he went away, and worked no more for father. I slept last Monday night in a trundle-bed, under the bed of my father and mother. Father went to bed before I did; but mother did not go till I went. I heard noise in the night. I heard a man in the sitting-room (I should think he was in the sitting-room) tell father that the cattle were in the corn. Father said, 'who is there,' and he replied, 'Mr. Hitchcock.' Father got up, and told mother she had better get up. I heard no noise till father got into the kitchen,—then I heard a threshing, and the table rattled. The man then came into the bedroom where we were. Mother said, 'Who are you?' and he replied, 'Who are you?' I heard some threshing about,—he touched me on the shoulder, when he went out, and showed me under the bed. I heard the closet door open. I knew him by his voice,—it was the hired man that worked for us. I am sure it was his voice. He then went upstairs. I heard him,—I heard his boots when he came down. I did not dare stir. Mr. Hitchcock came and told me to get up, and I went down to his house. I think it was some time after midnight that he came, for I heard the roosters crow before he went away.

I went to sleep after a good while. He repeated, three or four times, what mother said. Father kept his lantern under the sink; it was always kept there when not used. I saw the light, and when he went upstairs it was dark."

The same paper describes the conduct and appearance of the alleged murderer—Williams or Miller—during the examination as follows:—

"The prisoner exhibited throughout the examination the greatest nonchalance and indifference. Even when the testimony was the strongest against him, as when they testified that blood was on his garments, that the tracks leading to the house must have been made by his boots, and when the girl said: 'I am sure it was his voice,' even this did not move him. One thing, however, was noticed, he would not look at the blood-stained axe. Every time that it was exhibited in court, and it was shown several times, his eyes would drop and he would turn from it; and yet he would look with apparent interest upon the huge stake, matted with the blood and hair of his victims. He is about thirty years old, of medium height and stature, but muscular; there is nothing striking about his features except his upper lip; this is very singular and difficult to describe, but with eyes open, gives him an ugly and vicious look. Report says that most of his life has been spent as a laborer, in the northern part of the State of Vermont, and that he has been a soldier, both of the British army and our own."

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND AND ILLINOIS.

We give notes of the condition of the crops in these two regions, which, though wide apart, may be considered as representative of the agricultural world:—

Illinois.—Through three-fourths of the State the wheat has been cut and shocked, or hauled into barns. Even so far north as Champion's, farmers have been thrashing and taking to market, stimulated by the price of \$2 a bushel. In a considerable part of the State wheat has not produced so largely in fifteen years. Rye has been heavy, and as for oats, the only drawback is their lodging, on account of great and rapid growth. Near St. Louis, a part of the farmers are thrashing by drawing directly from the shock to the machine, but the greater part are putting it in stack. Through the whole State corn has attained its full height. Although the distance north and south is about 400 miles, the difference in the time of reaping does not vary much. This is owing to the superior fertility of the soil in the northern part. Some fields in the Rock River Country, which had been planted only six weeks were six feet and a half high, which is the most rapid growth on record. It is at the rate of two inches a day. And yet, it is not to be denied that on many farms the yield of all kinds of grain will be light. This is owing to their low-lying surface. The long rains made it impossible to work the ground early; in many cases it was worked too soon, and became hard and lumpy; grass and weeds got a fearful start, and immense work even now is required to keep the corn in a growing condition. The importance of ditching and draining never was more apparent than this year, and many will take the lesson to heart. However, Illinois farmers always have valued dry prairie, and such was first brought into cultivation. The best ground has only recently been put under the plough. It is on the rolling land where the crops are so good. We venture to say that never before has a year been so productive, as this already is, and yet promises to be,—not only in grain, but all the fruits for which its variety of climate is so favorable.

England.—Wheat was sown last fall on a moist compact bed, and did well during the winter, except on low, wet soils, where it was somewhat injured by slugs. Although the winter was quite frosty, and fine fruit-trees and shrubbery were killed, wheat came through unharmed. On the chalk and red sandstone formations, the plant had a thin though healthy appearance. In May, there was some bright, forcing weather, and all crops became very luxuriant; but, toward the latter part of the month, a change took place, for there were cold east winds and heavy frosts. Following this were four weeks of glorious weather. Of course, wheat still has many adverse conditions likely to arrest its maturity; but, by last accounts, the prospect was highly encouraging, for the color was good, the stems vigorous, and the grain closely set. Barley suffered from the May frost, but recovered, and promised a heavy yield. Oats were in a vigorous state, and close on the ground, and, like other grain, were about eight days later than in other years. Thus, not only there, but in America, the season is uncommonly late. Beans look more discouraging, and are deficient in stems and pods. Pease have been met by a new enemy, an aphid; there were slugs after the frost, and it is not expected there will be more than half a crop. Early turnips are healthy, and free from insects; a considerable breadth was sown very late. First planted potatoes were bitten by the frost, but soon recovered, and assumed a vigorous appearance. Mangolds were badly injured by frost. Hay is a full crop. After the cold latter part of May, pastures thickened up, and furnished abundant food. On the whole, the prospect for an average supply of food in England never was more promising.

PRESIDENT-MAKING BY GUESS.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

Fifteen months hence, the people of the United States will be called to elect their President and Vice-President for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1869,—almost two years hence. Meantime, we have to deal with the great and difficult problem of the restoration of ten States, still but partially solved; we have to reconcile local self-government with the permanent sway of nationality and loyalty; we have an immense national debt to care for, clamors for the repeal of the cotton and other taxes to consider, and the ever-present perils of an irredeemable paper currency to guard against, and, if possible, overcome. These problems may well tax the best resources of statesmanship, and ought to secure general attention. In full view of their imminence, a few politicians by trade are intent upon opening the Presidential canvass, bringing forward Gen. Grant as their candidate.

We neither affirm nor deny the fitness of this choice. There are features of Gen. Grant's character which incline us to regard him with favor, especially his magnanimity toward the ex-rebels. Time may prove that he is the man

for the place; but that question cannot now be determined. We need to understand more clearly the issues on which that election is to turn, and the views of the rival candidates relative thereto.

The people are not in the mood for trying any grab-bag experiments. They will insist on having a President who fully knows his own mind with regard to the political situation, and who has not essentially another mind from theirs. They have once or twice taken candidates on trust, and have not been encouraged to repeat the venture. And, when they see that Gen. Grant's name is the Shibboleth of a number of the most discredited of the camp-followers and shoddy-patriots of the late war, who barked at the heels of the sorely beset Republic whenever it was constrained to take a step forward in the course which led through emancipation to triumph, they will be more strenuous in their demands for light than if the General were not cursed by such backers.

THE ANTI-CONFEDERATES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(From the Globe.)

We have no business with Mr. Howe's motives, and have no right to say that he has turned against Union from spite or personal feeling of one kind or other. We have to do with the simple fact that he has been, and so far is still, not very friendly to the Federation of the Provinces, and that he is backed by a very considerable number of sympathizers in his own country.

Well, we suppose, Mr. Howe has quite as good a right to hold and express his opinions as Mr. J. S. McDonald. We say this the more freely that we do not in the least sympathize with him in his opposition to the Union. But we go farther and assert that a great deal of tenderness and forbearance ought to be shown, not certainly to Mr. Howe's fighting talk, but to the sensitive fear of himself and many other Nova Scotians that their country may be overborne and wronged, when united to, and, as they think, so far put at the mercy of a larger and wealthier community. Their finances were in a healthy condition. The expenses of their Government were moderate, their debt small, and everything, according to their account, going on comfortably. What prospect was there but that all this would be changed when united to a country whose statesmen had got a bad character for treachery and extravagance, whose debt was large, and whose whole business of government had been carried on in what seemed to them an altogether cumbersome and expensive fashion? A comparatively weak and poor country will very naturally feel somewhat jealous when asked to unite with one whose voice in the united councils will necessarily be preponderating. Everyone knows how much and how long this was the case in the union between England and Scotland, and how every Scotchman favorable to that union was for many a year regarded as a traitor to his country.

Now, if those Nova-Scotians who opposed the union did so because they thought that its effects would be injurious to their country, surely they could not be much blamed. That union, however, has now been actually accomplished, and it is notorious that the agitation going on there at present is not in order either to thwart or overthrow it.

CHATEAUGUAY ELECTION.

(From Montreal Herald.)

We learn that Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Clarke—two of the recently made Q. C.'s—are exhibiting their gratitude to Mr. Cartier by canvassing the county of Chateauguay against Mr. Holton, with a view, if possible, to oust that gentleman, whom Mr. Cartier regards as one of the obstacles to his obtaining an undisputed sway over this part of Lower Canada. We hardly think that this movement on the part of these two gentlemen is likely to meet with much success. Before Mr. Ramsay had ever set his foot in this country, Mr. Holton was not only known here as an honorable merchant, but as a steady supporter of that political party to which Mr. Cartier then belonged. At that time he was in entire union with the views of that part of the population by which the County of Chateauguay is largely inhabited, and whatever may have been the change in the position of some persons, we believe that no act of Mr. Holton's public life has ever been calculated to lessen the confidence in him which was acquired by old and long-continued services. In the long struggle for responsible government, for the elective Legislative Council, and for the Reform of the Seigneurial Tenure, he was steadily and actively on the liberal side, and he resisted as well as he was able the reaction against one of these wise reforms, which before it was adopted had been long demanded by public opinion. In what relates to the country at large, Mr. Holton has been chiefly known as a financier; and in the short time during which he held office, produced for the first time in eight years an equilibrium between the public expenditure and income or a slight balance in favor of the Treasury. This was effected to a large amount by retrenching several useless expenditures. Among the rest, we may mention the reduction of £500,000 from the subsidy granted to the Montreal Steamship Company by a preceding Government, and which experience has since shown to have been utterly unnecessary for the support of the public service. In the same way, instead of a constant support given to the Upper Canada Bank by deposits kept there to save it from avowing its bankruptcy, at a time when the Province was borrowing elsewhere at a high rate of interest,—kept of course at the risk of the Province,—Mr. Holton withdrew the Provincial account from that institution, and forced the Bank to pay up a portion of the funds which otherwise would have been jeopardized with the balance of the deposits, which were in its hands when it closed. On the other hand, the gentleman who is now offering his services to the electors of Chateauguay—enjoyed perhaps by no fault of his own—a salary of £800 a year, for an office which he so much neglected in his ardent attention to election committees, that the matter was brought under the notice of the Ministry by a Committee of the House, and, deigning to make no explanation, he was displaced, and the appointment given to a lawyer, who, if we pursue the amenities of election literature in the same spirit as we have begun in this connection, we may say we think is a much abler lawyer than Mr. Ramsay. This gentleman was quite satisfied to take £500 a year for what had cost £800 to the

country when Mr. Ramsay was showing how not to do it. Whether this circumstance has had anything to do with Mr. Ramsay's willingness to become Mr. Cartier's cat's-paw on this occasion, we cannot tell. Since that time, we have heard little of him, except of his having been one of the legal agents in procuring the extradition of Lamirande. This affair, Lord Carnarvon, and the law-officers of the Crown in England, have pronounced in a public document to be "a scandal," and an "insult passed upon the dignity of the law and the regular administration of justice;" and we hardly think that the force of this sentence of the best English lawyers, and of one of the most highly considered of English noblemen, has been much diluted by Mr. Ramsay's reply that Lord Carnarvon is a "youthful statesman," nor by his insults to our judges, and his attempt to escape from the appropriate punishment of his contempt.

THE DUTIES OF ELECTORS NOT TO BE NEGLECTED.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

The future of our neighbors and our children depend upon the manner in which the majority determine; and the majority is made up of individuals. Nor is this business one that can be neglected or badly performed without a corresponding penalty; usually coming with sufficient speed to catch the offender in person, and to make him suffer the consequences of his blunder or his crime. Let us look at the splendid career of the mother country as an example of the effects of wise legislation, and reflect what would have been the condition of Great Britain to-day if the majority of the electors had determined that Irish Catholic and English Dissenters should still be subjected to disabilities, and, in some respects, persecutions; and that the old laws which made necessities dear, and restricted, under pretence of fostering industry, had been retained as part of the national policy. And again, let us look at our immediate neighbors, and consider the sufferings and pecuniary losses which they have had to endure. On this last head we shall not now pretend to say who was in fault, nor by what course of action the civil war might have been averted. But no one can believe that there were not better methods than that of mutual slaughter, which were in the power of the people of the North, or of the South, or of both of them. If this were the place for it, we think it would not be difficult to show that the decimation of households, and the annihilation of property and treasure, were chiefly due to the criminal carelessness with which large masses of the people for years permitted or sanctioned immoralities in the Government and policy of the country. Right or wrong in politics were questions which did not seem of much consequence to your practical men,—corruption and falsehood were nothing to your moderate men, whose moderation consisted in an apathetic discipline to exert themselves against swindles perpetrated by people who were called respectable because they usually had money at their disposal. The natural result of handing over a country to the men who take command under such circumstances, is to bring about a catastrophe, and we know how great that catastrophe proved to be. What may be the extent of ours has yet to be seen.

CAN ONE MAN REPRESENT A CONSTITUENCY BOTH IN THE GENERAL AND LOCAL LEGISLATURES?

(From the Sherbrooke Gazette.)

We have heard, but not from any reliable source, that it has been arranged in the County of Compton, to allow Mr. Pope to represent the County in the Commons and in the Assembly of Quebec. We do not think it is wise on the part of the electors, or prudent on the part of Mr. Pope, to make such an arrangement. The more we reflect upon the new Constitution, the more are we inclined to the opinion that these two offices are incompatible. In the first place, the powers conferred upon the Parliament of Canada are of such a character as to render it necessary for Parliament to be assembled when the exigencies of the Dominion require it. If members of the Commons are to be members of the different local Legislatures, one of two things must result; either the Parliament of Canada must always meet at a season when no one of the four local Parliaments are in session, or members who have undertaken both trusts must fail to discharge one of them. That the Parliament of Canada can so regulate the time and duration of its sessions as never to interfere with the time when any one of the local Legislatures are in session, is not conceivable. It must then follow, as a necessary consequence, that members elected for the two Parliaments must neglect one or the other. Constituencies would thus be practically disfranchised from time to time in one of these bodies.

The history of all legislative bodies proves conclusively that they are jealous of their powers. They will be found to be so in our case. Those members who undertake to serve two masters will find that they have an impossible task to perform to the satisfaction of those who send them. To expect that by infusing a leaven of the Commons into the Assembly of the local Legislatures, harmony will be secured, is a delusion. If they show a bias in favor of the Commons, they will become objects of jealousy in the local Legislature and lose their influence there. Any person who looks at the powers conferred upon the local Legislatures will see that the most important subjects of legislation as affecting matters of internal policy are to be dealt with by them. The incorporation of companies for provincial purposes has constituted alone the largest share of legislation. This power is totally confined to the local Legislatures.

The management of our public lands; dealing with education, immigration, agriculture, the constitution of the Courts, and the control of our municipal institutions, are among the powers of the local legislatures. The local legislatures are to make laws with reference to shops, saloons, tavern, auctioneer, and other licenses. What is to become of agitation for a prohibitory liquor law? The local parliament has exclusive power to regulate licenses, but no power to prohibit. The federal parliament cannot prohibit, because by so doing it would conflict with the powers of the local legislatures. Electors ought carefully to consider their rights and franchises. If they take it for granted that it is of little consequence, comparatively, as to how the local assembly is constituted, they will commit a great mistake. Our immediate interests are far more to be affected

by the local than the general parliament. We do not think it is possible from the nature of the new constitution, for one person to hold office in both legislatures. He cannot be faithful to both, without, at least, exposing his motives to question. We do not like the idea of conferring two distinct and different trusts of this character upon one man. If it is good or wise in one instance, it should be so in all instances, and if carried out it would prove most conclusively the uselessness of the local Legislatures. It is to be presumed, from the theory of our constitution, that both legislative bodies are necessary. If necessary, they are so because they possess attributes distinct and peculiar to each, and interests to be watched, which at times will become adverse, the one to the other. If the constituencies are fitted for the exercise of the elective franchise, they surely ought to afford suitable men enough for these offices, not to render it necessary to confer the two offices upon one man. We predict that, wherever this is done, it will become a subject of regret to the electors and the elected.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

—Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in France.

—A church, a public hall, and a school-room are in process of erection in London, as a memorial of President Lincoln, and of the abolition of slavery in the United States.

—Oxford has voted £500 from the University funds in aid of the explorations now going forward in Palestine; a similar amount will probably be voted at Cambridge.

—Pineapples made from turnips, in Paris, are said to be delicious; the turnips are saturated with an appropriate syrup, which confectioners know very well how to manufacture; the pineapple "is destined to become a success."

—On Tuesday, the largest take of salmon was made at the mouth of the Tyne that has been known for many years past. Upwards of 400 were caught, some of them of a most extraordinary size.

—The Cape Cod Gazette says that upwards of a thousand bushels of blueberries have been picked in Sandwich this season. They sold for about \$4,000, which has been distributed among the poorer members of the community.

—The drainage of a portion of the Zuyder Zee is now seriously contemplated in Holland. An eminent engineer, M. Beyerinck, has a plan for recovering 500,000 acres from the water, that is, the whole of the part situated between the south of Keteldiep and the north of the isle of Urk.

—The extraordinary number of advertisements of properties to be sold now to be seen daily, is proof of the widespread ruin which has followed the last round of indiscriminate Stock Exchange speculation, but which does not publicly show itself.—*Railway News.*

—An ordinance of the Prussian Government orders that the lotteries of Hanover, Osnabrück, and Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, shall be suppressed after the termination of the second drawing of those this year. The city of Frankfurt loses by this step resources amounting on an average to 200,000 florins annually.

—A Copenhagen letter mentions that a marriage between the Princess Louisa of Sweden, only daughter of Charles XV., and the Crown Prince of Denmark, is arranged on the part of the two royal families, but that the final decision is to be left to the Prince and Princess themselves.

—"The Twelfth of July" was duly and faithfully observed by the Orangemen in the North of Ireland, who had large demonstrations at various points, and many small ones at less important places. Everywhere, so far as we have heard, order prevailed throughout the day.

—On Saturday, a party of laborers in the employment of Captain Knox, Caberlesk, Callen, got under the shade of a large oak for protection from the pelting rain. A few moments had hardly elapsed when a stream of electric fluid struck the tree and split it to the roots. The men, who were uninjured, fled precipitately.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Friday at the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Mission. In speaking of Queen Emma, His Grace observed that he had some conversation with Her Majesty last year, and he had found English ladies who could not bear comparison with her in knowledge of the English language and literature.

—The ladies of Copenhagen have formed a committee to collect diamonds and jewels from all those who are willing to make a sacrifice of them, in order to assist the Danes who have left Schleswig in consequence of the conduct of the Prussian authorities. Nearly 1,500 heads of families have been compelled to leave for refusing to take the oath to the King of Prussia.

—The London Times calls the House of Lords the wealthiest, the most highly descended, the most useless, and the most indolent assembly in the world. It is not uncommon for important business to be transacted with only three peers present. Peers can vote by proxy.

—The French Government has begun to take advantage of the Suez Canal. A cargo of 4,996 parcels, consisting of machinery, clothing, saddlery, &c., was recently conveyed from France to Port Said, then put in barges and towed to Suez, and there it was re-embarked in a corvette, which is to carry it to Cochinchina.

—Venice is eager to renew her old bonds with the East. A letter in the *Montreux* states that it is proposed to establish a direct line of steamers between the Queen of the Adriatic and Alexandria, and that the Viceroy of Egypt is very favorable to the enterprise, and willing to pay two-thirds of the necessary subvention.

—The movement against war gains ground among those most interested in the preservation of peace,—the people. The Council of the English Reform League has just issued an address to the workingmen of Europe, calling upon them to unite in support of the cause which seeks to substitute moral influence for brute force in the settlement of international differences.

—An influential deputation of noblemen and gentlemen, waited, by appointment, upon the Duke of Richmond, at the Board of Trade, to present a memorial from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in favor of some legislative remedy for the ill-treatment of ani-

mals in transit upon steam-vessels, railways, &c. The Duke of Richmond, in reply, stated that he was fully alive to the importance of the matter, which he would earnestly consider. The matter had been before the late Government, and had been already under his own notice.

A CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY.—A meeting took place in Sheffield recently regarding the formation of a Chamber of Industry. The main object of the contemplated chamber will be to look to the interests of both capital and labor, in order to bring them into closer union, to give advice in cases of dispute between employers and employed, of the study of the principles of political economy, and to examine the laws relating to capital and labor.

SLAVE-TRADE IN EGYPT.—A few weeks ago, we mentioned a memorial to the Viceroy of Egypt by the French Abolition party, and the reply of the Viceroy, in which he expressed his wish to suppress the slave-trade, but at the same time complained that it was European traders who chiefly continued it. This charge of the Viceroy has called out a letter from John Petherick, late British Consul for the Sudan, in which not only the charges brought by the Viceroy are denied, but the Viceroy accused of being himself the great slave-trader.

ABOLITION OF PEW RENTS.—The Archbishop of York has brought in a bill striking a blow at pew rents. It provides permission and authority for the legal surrender to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of all rights in pews in district churches where persons are so disposed, so that in future they may be subject as pews of ancient parish churches. The bill also provides for the perpetual prolongation of the powers given under the New Parish Act, 1844, to new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes.—*English paper.*

THE SULTAN.—The Sultan made a little speech at Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London feasted him the other day, and we are not surprised to be told that it made a sensation such as is not often aroused by after-dinner orations. Just think of the Grand Turk getting up among a room full of infidels and announcing his desire to establish, not only among his own subjects, but between his people and the other nations of Europe, "that feeling of brotherhood which is the foundation of human progress and the glory of our age." When the Sultan learns to appreciate universal brotherhood and human progress, the day of universal political regeneration ought to be at hand, and we might hope for his country were many of his subjects half as wise as himself. But the trouble with Turkey is not Abdul Aziz, but the Turks.

A BRIDGE FROM DOVER TO CALAIS.—How to still cross the Channel ferry without sea-sickness is a problem engaging French attention. In America they manage these things better; and there is no doubt that were the Channel near the shores of that country, we should soon see flying bridges traversing it. A bolder, though not novel, plan is, however, engaging attention here. M. C. Boutet, favorably known for his mechanical abilities, has designed a fixed bridge between Blanc Nez, near Calais, and the Shakespeare cliff at Dover. All the drawings have been made, and the cost, estimated at 400,000,000 francs, it is considered, would be more than met by the enormous traffic which such a bridge would monopolize. But, while the design looks feasible on paper, its practicability is very dubious; and, although M. Boutet has provided for accidental shocks occasioned by heavy seas, or ships being driven against the piles, by protecting them with buffers thirty feet thick, it is by no means probable that such protection would prove sufficient during fierce storms. Fame and fortune await the enterprising individual who succeeds in bridging over these angry waters; and although the difficulties of a flying bridge may be great, they are not absolutely insuperable.—*Athenaeum.*

EXTRAORDINARY ARRESTS IN ROME.—"A startling event has followed close on the heels of the great demonstration of episcopal concert, in the arrest, without assigned reason, in the dead of night, in their apartments in the Quirinal Palace, of the two chief inquisitors,—Father Gigli, and his deputy, Father Carnelli. Both are, of course, Dominicans, and to them is entrusted the delicate duty of censorship over all publications. Father Gigli himself is still in his residence, though cut off from holding any intercourse; but his deputy, stripped of his monk's robe, has been carried to the prison belonging to the holy office. No explanation has been given of this most astounding occurrence, but it is understood that the charges brought against these high dignitaries have reasonable countenance in printed attacks on the Pope. It should be known (for the incident will yet be much heard of) that both these Dominicans have long been objects of special offence to the Jesuits ever since a publication of that body in illustration of the syllabus, and replete with incendiary abuse of the Italian Government, was stopped by their influence. Every opportunity was then taken to excite the Pope's suspicions against them. Two months ago, Father Carnelli was actually menaced with deprivation as a disaffected revolutionist, because he had licensed the publication of a sermon at the end whereof is a string of blessings, and he had passed one called 'Down on Italy and those who rule her.' This story gives the measure of the secret machinations to which these two ecclesiastics have been exposed for some time. We have reasons for knowing that the extraordinary measures now taken are due to Father Carnelli having let pass his revise a publication treating of the proceedings adopted against Cardinal Andrei. It is admitted that the tone of the book is such as to make its contents hard to criticize on the score of propriety, a circumstance which adds, no doubt, to the effect of its arguments, and explains the fury of those who wage under its lash. The Pope himself directed the arrest, and is reported to be excessively wroth. It is difficult to foretell how the incident will end. An arrest of this importance has not happened for many a day."—*Letter from Rome.*

FREE SPEECH IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.—The speech of M. Glais-Bizoin was one of the most open attacks yet made upon the Emperor, full of genuine devotion to liberty, accompanied by a biting wit and a power of sarcasm, which elicited alternately laughter and anguish from the majority of the Chamber. He declared that in every country of Europe where a constitutional government exists, except Spain, there is more real liberty than in France. Every other repre-

sentative Assembly, even that of Austria, has the right of choosing its own President, of publishing its own reports, of initiating measures, of questioning the government; and all these countries have a freedom of the press unchecked by humiliating restraints. France has none of these. "Never was liberty so great in France as after the revolution of 1848; never was its fall so great as after the blow which destroyed the work of that revolution. On the morrow of that catastrophe (i.e., the *coup d'état*) the nation woke without rights, without freedom, and without dignity or security!" The demonstration of this proposition occupied the greater part of this speech, which was continually interrupted with cries and exclamations from the benches, and by warnings from the President; by none of which M. Glais-Bizoin appeared to have been disconcerted. "Do you wish," asks M. Glais-Bizoin, "a real stability? Do you wish to put a stop to those distant expeditions which give to the waves the blood and treasure of France? Do you wish to see unjust taxes disappear? Do you wish that impartial justice shall reign throughout the land? Then let the winning of liberty be the business of your life. Like that Emperor who, sleeping and waking, demanded of Varus the legions he had squandered, do you, in season and out of season, demand our liberties! Have but one cry: Give us back our liberties! This nation is indignant that you keep it so long, in the face of the civilized world, on the stool of penitence and with a fool's cap on its head!" The Chamber burst out into a torrent of outcries, and M. Glais-Bizoin was called to order by the President, on the curious ground that he was attacking the whole country; to which he gravely responded, before taking his seat, "I bow with the profoundest respect to the President's call to order, and I declare to him, also, if he like, that I am flattered by it."

AMERICAN NEWS.

—The discovery of a volcano in the Cedar Mountain of Colorado is reported. A volume of steam, about three feet in diameter, issues from its crater.

—The Southern people are reported to be very anxious for the introduction of white immigrants. Land is very cheap, and its fertility surprises Northern men.

—The New York Commercial learns that several New England manufacturers have united in a project to import some thousands of coolies to do the coarser work of the factories.

—The New York Central Railroad has purchased for \$2,000,000 the extension from Schenectady to Athens on the Hudson River, issuing thereby 20,000 shares to Messrs. Vanderbilt, Drew, and others, who built the extension.

—A letter from Dr. C. S. Howe says there are as many as 12,000 Cretans in Greece, entirely dependent upon outside aid for food and clothing, and he makes an appeal for further aid from America.

—Hon. N. D. Sperry, of New Haven, has been appointed by the Postmaster-General to go to Europe, in company with others, to examine into the system of office delivery of mail matter in the leading European states, with a view of perfecting our own system.

—Lopez, the betrayer of Maximilian, although pardoned by Juarez, has been seized by order of the Governor of Oaxaca, and will be tried and executed, it is supposed, for serious crimes,—some of them of an atrocious character.—*Am. paper.*

—About four hundred new money-order post-offices will shortly go into operation, principally in the Southern, Western, and Pacific States. The money-order system is rapidly extending, and promises to become at no distant period the favorite method of transmitting small sums, especially between distant points.

—The longest train of cars that ever passed over any railroad is said by the Eastern (Pa.) *Argus* to have recently passed over the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It consisted of 275 loaded cars, averaging six tons each, making 1,650 tons in all. The train extended 1,850 feet, over two-thirds of a mile.

—Dennis Calgan, the draw-tender whose heroism saved a train from being plunged into the river at East Bridgeport, Ct., was on Friday last presented by the New York and New Haven Railroad Company with five shares of the capital stock of the road, as an evidence of their grateful feelings for the act.

—The New York and New Haven Railroad Company intend to provide at each drawbridge on their road a device by which it will be impossible to open the draw, without at the same time inevitably giving warning to trains approaching from either direction, at a distance of two thousand feet from the bridge.

—Isaac Taylor emigrated from England to Cleveland at an early age. He commenced by blacking boots, got a small farm in Michigan, engaged in the Wisconsin lumber trade, and became rich. From his own experience of orphanhood he formed the determination to found an orphan asylum. This his widow has done. The endowment is nearly \$150,000. The asylum is situated at Racine, Wisconsin.

—Mr. James J. Spelman, of the *American Baptist*, has just received a letter from Mr. Frederick Douglass, in which he announces the arrival at Rochester of his lost brother Perry and family. The letter concludes as follows:—"The meeting of my brother, after nearly forty years' separation, is an event altogether too affecting for words to describe. How unutterably joyful are the results of its overthrow! The search now being made, and the happy reunions now taking place all over the South, after years of separation and sorrow, furnish a subject of the deepest pathos."

—The breaking up of a gamblers' retreat in Boston, the other day, led to the discovery of a closet with a small pane of colored glass, and inside of which a man was discovered with a telegraph machine. The man in the closet and the telegraph were used in this wise: Whenever a countryman entered to play and try his luck at cards, he was seated at the table with his back to the closet door, thereby giving the man in the closet a fair chance to see the cards he held in his hands. The telegraph machine was supplied with a wire running from the machine, under the carpet, to the business man at the table, who was thus acquainted with all the cards he was playing against, thus gaining advantages and untimely fleeing his victim.

OFFICIAL CRUELTY.—The investigation of the Almshouse at Paterson, New Jersey, has shown that a system of slow murder was established by its superintendent. The cruelties inflicted upon the women and children, the sick and crippled, and insane, would not be credited upon rumor, but are too clearly proven. Yet these atrocities were practised for months without the knowledge of the public, and appear to have been revealed by accident. The management of this institution is sufficient reason for an examination of all others, and the Governor might properly appoint a Commission to inquire into the treatment of our own paupers and lunatics. We have no reason for believing that such horrible tyranny as that of the superintendent at Paterson would be discovered, but it is almost certain that many reforms are needed.—*N. Y. Paper.*

THE SOUTH.—The influence of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South is working unobtrusively but great changes in the colored race. Fidelity to contracts is inculcated, and the Freedmen are encouraged to work industriously and live frugally. Instructions in the best methods of agriculture are not the least among the benefits conferred upon a whole people, white and colored, who have hitherto expended their energies on one kind of crop, cotton, and have neglected everything else, with the exception, perhaps, of corn. The wheat-crop has just been gathered in the far South, but with very little benefit to the sufferers in that region; for very few of the small farmers planted wheat, even in districts possessing the best soil for its culture. The present distress must continue till the corn ripens, and thus ignorance of the simplest laws of production has aggravated the horrors of the dearth.

THE PRESS IN ITALY.—The increase of the number of newspapers published in Italy since it has become a free State has been very large. New journals are constantly springing up, and at Florence there are already eleven papers which are issued every day in the week. Other places are equally well supplied, in proportion to their population, and the advantages of free and independent discussions of domestic and foreign questions cannot fail to be seen in the future of Italy. Very few of the Italian journals are subsidized by the Government, and fewer still have anything to say in defence of Popery. Most of the intelligent Italians would be glad to be rid of the power of Rome, for they hold that the influence of that power in the past has been very unfavorable to the interests of Italy. Rome has sought to derive strength, rather than impart it, from her connection with Italy. With the development of intelligence among the people, and the growth of liberal feeling, fostered by the press and by schools, which have been modelled after our New-England school-system, the people of Italy will be constantly becoming better prepared to meet and grapple with the problems of the future. Let us hope that the future of Italy and her people will be as bright as her past has been dark and discouraging, and that both government and people will show themselves worthy of the opportunities for progress and advancement which have recently been presented to them.—*Boston Journal.*

CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D.—This distinguished classical scholar died at his residence, in New York, on Monday last. Born in the year 1797, he had just completed his seventieth year. His father, Dr. Anthon, a German by birth, at one time held the office of Surgeon-General in the British army. At an early age, the subject of this sketch showed a strong taste for literature. Entering Columbia College at the age of fourteen, he soon gave evidence of the possession of great ability, and closed a distinguished collegiate course by carrying off the highest honors of his alma mater. After graduating, he turned his attention for a time to law, but, fortunately, soon discovered a more congenial sphere for his talents in the walks of classic literature. At the early age of twenty-five, he tried the uncertainties of authorship, and published his edition of the *Scholar*. This at once gave him rank among the scholars of the day. Since then, his labors have been unceasing, and fully fifty volumes have come from his facile pen. Full of years and honor, he has died, and his name will long be remembered, not so much for profound critical scholarship, in which the classics of England and Germany far outvalued him, but for his earnest, untiring devotion to the cause of classical literature in this country. To Charles Anthon, more than to any other, are we indebted for the spread of classical knowledge on this western shore of the Atlantic. His name has become almost a household word, here in Canada, as well as in the land of his birth, and his memory, linked as it is with his labors in behalf of learning, and his gentle, kindly manner, cannot soon die.

THE MORMONS BREAKING UP.—A few weeks ago a ship-load of four hundred Mormon emigrants landed at this port from England, and set out across the Plains for the city of the great Salt Lake. By all accounts it seems certain that they will find their paradise in a sad turmoil when they get to it, and the Saints in a most ungodly rumpus. The schism to which we alluded a short time ago has become so wide, and has made such an ugly wound, that there is little prospect of its ever being healed. Brigham Young is boldly denounced. His followers have ceased to obey him; his adversaries set him at defiance. When he falls, the keystone of the Mormon structure is overthrown. The Latter Day Church cannot outlast its great prophet. It is said that Young is about to remove to the newly-discovered gold mines of Utah; but we are loth to believe that he so quickly gives up the fight, and it is more than probable that he will make a determined stand at his capital. At any rate, the Mormon difficulty, which has perplexed us for so many years, seems to be rapidly solving itself without assistance. In another generation, we may hope to see the polygamists of the great Plains quietly absorbed by a law-abiding population.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

(Slavery was the real support of polygamy, because, if Congress began by legislating against the "peculiar institution" of the Mormons, it might be a precedent for abolishing the other "peculiar institution.")—*Ed. Wis.*

MONTANA.—A Virginia city (Montana) letter thus speaks of what has already been done in that young and enterprising territory, and of the agricultural resources and the climate:—"Montana is scarcely four years old. Under every possible disadvantage, she has in that time contributed more to the substantial wealth of the nation than any other territory or State

which has had an existence of thrice that duration. In the eastern States this is not understood, for the reason that the people estimate our wealth by the value of our quartz lodes, never taking into account the yield and extent of the gulches or placers, which thus far have been the chief resources of the territory. At this time there are more than thirty gold-yielding gulches, worked with various success, not one of which, however, fails to pay abundantly. Over sixty millions have been taken during the past four years from the gulch on which this city is located. An amount nearly equal to this has been obtained from Mount Chance and other gulches in the vicinity of Helena, one hundred and twenty miles distant. Highland, Summit, Confederate, Silver Bow, McClellan, and Blackfoot are among the most productive placers, from which large amounts of gold dust have annually, since their discovery, been sent to the States. These localities are still worked with success. As soon as the gulch claim tails, the sides of the hills or mountains bordering it are subjected to a hydraulic process, which, from the little experience already had, promises to be more productive than the simple process of gulch mining. Our own gulch, sixteen miles in length, has been thrown into unsightly heaps the entire distance; but the hill sides along it are now being washed down, and fabulous amounts are obtained from almost every claim. It is believed that in the gold belt which traverses this territory from east to west, there are at least one thousand gulches which can be worked with profit. This fact, of itself, cannot fail to make Montana, in a few years, a power in the land. In this the only assured element of our wealth, we have the means of employing profitably a larger population than that of your goodly State of Ohio."

CANADIAN NEWS.

—Mr. H. Elder, of this town, has sent us some specimens of Timothy grass 5 feet in length.—*Standard Journal.*

—A soldier, aged 82, died recently at Tingle, Canada East, who was with Napoleon in the campaign of 1812, when he received two wounds.

OVERTHROW OF AN HISTORICAL TREE.—The tempest which broke over the city of Quebec on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., overturned a tree in the Court of the Ursuline Convent, to which many very interesting remembrances were attached. It was under the shade of this tree that the venerable Mère de l'Incarnation and her companions assembled the young Indians to instruct them in the first truths of religion. The tradition has been religiously preserved in the Nunnery, and the tree has never ceased to bring to remembrance a thousand touching legends of the early times of the colony.—*Quebec Gazette.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident took place on Friday last, at Cobourg. Two sons of J. Field Esq., and a lad named Retallick were bathing in the lake near the mouth of the Factory Creek, when the younger of the Fields said he would see how strong the current was at the mouth of the creek. It was so strong as to take him off his feet, and the other two boys plunged in to rescue him, but the current was so rapid that young Retallick returned to the shore, while the elder Field got his brother on his back and attempted to swim to shore with him, but both sank to rise no more. They were aged 8 and 12 years respectively. The bodies were recovered after they had lain in water over an hour. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Field and family in their bereavement.

BRAVERY OF A WOMAN.—The *Stratford Herald* gives an account of a most extraordinary affair, which occurred in the township of Elms, on the 27th ult. A woman, named Gibson, living near Towbridge, had lately received a sum of money from her husband, who resides in the States; this, of course, became noised abroad among the neighbors. On Saturday evening last, four men came to the house and demanded admission, and upon her refusing it, they attempted to force their way in. Mrs. Gibson warned them to desist, at the same time threatening to shoot; but they still persisted, when she fired the gun and shot the foremost in the face; the others withdrew for a while with their companion, but shortly returned to the house, and burst the window open. The brave woman seized an axe, and buried it in the skull of the man who was attempting to climb through the window. The other two immediately decamped, taking their wounded companions with them. The alarm was not given till morning, when the neighbors turned out and followed the tracks, which were easily distinguished by the pools of blood, which lay all along the concession; but, it was found, the parties had got into a conveyance and drove off.

ROBBERY OF \$575, AND ESCAPE OF THE ACCUSED AND CONSTABLE.—On Tuesday morning, 23rd, Patrick Tobin, tailor, of Richmond, has hitherto borne a respectable character, was brought before W. E. Jones, Esq., J. P., charged by Patrick Ryan, cattle dealer, Quebec, with having stolen from him a bag containing \$575 in bank bills on that morning. The parties were drinking together at the Caledonia Hotel, Richmond depot, the previous midnight, and the bag containing the money was on the counter before them. After a time the bag was suddenly missed, and Tobin gone. He was pursued up the track towards the village, and was met returning, apparently from his own house, but, on being charged, denied all knowledge of the transaction. The justice committed him to stand his trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, and refused bail. At this point of the affair an extraordinary turn occurs. The accused was (with the record of the case, which has been used here) handed over to the custody of Jno. Murray, one of H.M. lookout party, stationed at the depot, who was a sergeant in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and who had made the arrest, as he has usually acted as constable to the magistrates Courts here, with instructions to convey him to Sherbrooke jail; but, instead of stopping at Sherbrooke, the parties went on, leaving the train at Compton, and took stage for Stanstead. Once across the line, Murray made tracks of course, with the intention of deserting H. M.'s service. Tobin, however, turned back, and a few days after made his appearance in Richmond, taking the matter quite coolly; but a few days ago, before the magistrate could perfect the necessary preliminaries for a second arrest, he absconded (as we understand). Nothing has been heard of the money, the constable, the record, or Tobin since the last disappearance, and Ryan shows now a disinclination to follow up the charge.—*Richmond Guardian.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—No notices inserted unless paid in advance. Births and deaths, 25c.; marriages, 50c.

THE WITNESS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

Although local events have not been particularly rife during the past few days, the approaching elections give a certain excitement to the time, which, under the influence of the present hot weather, would otherwise be apt to flag. Mr. Devlin had a very large meeting on Wednesday evening on the Victoria Square. He spoke in a more moderate tone than on his first occasion of meeting the electors. Several speakers advocated his candidature, the most notable being the Hon. Mr. Holton. Mr. McGee is sick, and has, therefore, been unable to furnish the documentary revelations respecting Fenianism which he promised on Saturday evening. It is evident that the contest will be a severe one, but no disturbance of the peace is apprehended, although such was talked of a little last week.—On Wednesday night, a man, named Moses Roach, was attempting to get on board the cars when the train was moving, near the Tanneries. His foot slipped, and his legs and one arm were broken by the carriages. He died in the hospital a few hours afterwards.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—The writs for the elections were issued on Wednesday. They bear date August 7th, and are returnable on the 24th September, except those for the counties of Gaspe, Bonaventure, Chicoutimi, and Saguenay, which are returnable October 24th. Parliament is expected to meet in November.

—A committee has been appointed in Toronto to take the necessary steps to secure the erection of an inebriate asylum.

—The Fire-Alarm Telegraph of Quebec was experimentally tried yesterday, with satisfactory results.

—A wood and a freight-train on the G. T. collided, night before last, near Thorndale, killing one man and injuring several others.

—The bust of Sir Etienne Taché, for the Parliament Buildings, is almost finished, and is said to be a striking likeness.

—A storm in Toronto yesterday did some damage in the way of blowing down chimneys, &c.

—The fire at Petrolia is a serious affair. The more so, as it is not likely that the loss will be covered by insurance; it being difficult to effect insurance on such risks.

—The *Herald* hints that the thousand friends who affectionately accompanied Mr. Cartier to his own door after his last meeting in the Quebec suburbs, were, in reality, a rabble, who hooted him all the way from the place of meeting.

—Messrs. Gough and Kelly, the Confederate candidates for Northumberland County, N. B., were returned by acclamation yesterday.

—The first sed of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, in Annapolis county, Nova Scotia, was turned in Paradise on the 21st ult.

—Sackville (N. B.) was visited by a very severe storm on Friday last. The dykes were broken down, cattle drowned, and other damage done.

—A letter in a New Brunswick newspaper states that the St. John crew repeatedly offered to row any four men in any boat in France twice round the course; but could get no one to accept the challenge.—Oxford, Cambridge, and London showing the white feather.

—Thirty-three Fenians have been convicted of treason at Dublin.

—Hon. Geo. Bancroft, U. S. Minister to Prussia, has arrived safely at Berlin.

—The Russian grain crop is reported as likely to be very heavy, leaving a very large surplus for export.

—The Prussian loan, which has been put on the London money market, meets with no success, and is likely to be a failure.

—The last Reform demonstration, at Hyde Park, was a failure; very few persons being present, and no interest manifested.

—It is said that the cost of the entertainment of sovereigns and princes at Paris will exceed the sum of two millions sterling.

—Garibaldi's movement against the Papal States has been postponed for the present.

—The House of Lords has reconsidered its amendment to the Reform Bill increasing the lodger franchise from £10 to £15, and rejected it.

—It is said that France will favor the claims of Bishop Dupanloup to succeed Pope Pius the Ninth.

—It is now denied that there is to be a meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

—Advices from Vienna state that negotiations are progressing between Austria and the Holy See for the establishment of a new concordat.

—A body of Garibaldians, 600 strong, have

appeared at different points on the Papal frontiers, but were prevented by the Italian troops from making any attempt at invasion.

—The Prussian Army Commission, after a series of experiments, have reported against the adoption of the Chassepot rifle, the favorite French arm.

—The Prussian Government is becoming anxious as to the fate of its minister to Mexico, nothing having been heard from him for some time. Steps are to be taken to ascertain what has become of him.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* states that Napoleon is forming three corps d'armée of 100,000 men each, and making preparations which point to an active campaign.

—The monitor "Onondaga," recently purchased from the United States by the French Government, had to be towed back to New York on Friday, having broken down on the passage to France like her consort the "Dunderberg."

—The Sultan has sent a despatch to the Prince of Wales, expressing his thanks for the attentions bestowed upon him in England. Before leaving London, His Majesty sent to the Lord Mayor the sum of £2,500, to be distributed among the indigent poor of the City of London.

—Further disturbances have taken place on the Union Pacific Railroad, a train of cars having been thrown from the track at Plain Creek by the Indians, killing three men.

—The last novelty in boat-building is a paper shell-boat. She has been presented to McNeill, who has challenged Hamill.

—The Vermont State Agricultural Fair will take place at Brattleboro' on the 12th of September.

—Important tin mines have been discovered in Missouri. The geologists who have examined them allege that they contain tin enough, not only to supply the United States, but the whole world.

—The Kentucky State election took place on the 5th inst., and resulted in a Democratic triumph by a majority of 50,000. On the other hand, the Radicals have carried Tennessee, electing Governor Brownlow by large majorities.

—The strike of the Pennsylvania iron-workers has come to an end, after lasting about half a year, and causing a loss of about three millions of dollars to the men in wages, besides occasioning much ill-will, lawless conduct, and several murders; and all this without reckoning the loss to the mill-owners. In December last, the employers notified the men that they were about to reduce their wages and they struck. Now a compromise is come to, by which the men go back at the old wages, \$9 a ton; which, however, are to be reduced in a fortnight one dollar a ton, and thereafter a further reduction is to take place if the price of iron fall. Doubtless this agreement would have been equally satisfactory in December last.

INVESTIGATION.—Mr. Couriel is absent in the country, making investigations into outrages recently committed in the township of South Ely. These outrages consist of the mutilating of cattle, the throwing down of fences, and turning of cattle into the growing crops of a farmer or farmers in that township. This brutal conduct is stated to have grown out of a previous violence, wherein a school-house was partly pulled down.

THE ST. HYACINTHE PIC-NIC.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Brydges has instituted a thorough investigation into the disturbance at St. Hyacinthe. This should have been done by the authorities. In fact, we should have a provincial constabulary; but, failing an investigation by the police, it is well that the real facts of the case should be brought out by the G. T. Company. It is but right to add that a circular was issued by Mr. Etton, locomotive superintendent, four days before the pic-nic, stating that tickets would only be issued to the employees and their families, and any evasion of this rule would cause the discontinuance of such pic-nics.

HOCHELAGA.—For the County of Hochelaga we learn that Mr. A. Charlebois has come forward for the Local Legislature on the same side with Mr. Dorion for the Commons. The candidates on the other side are Mr. Lanouette for the Commons, and Major Beaubien for the Local. Mr. Dorion is well-known as the politician *sans reproche*; and his return may, we suppose, be looked upon as certain, though his opponent, Mr. Lanouette, is a highly respectable farmer. Major Beaubien we do not know any thing about; but Mr. Charlebois is a man who has raised himself by industry, ability, and conduct, to a good position as a hardware merchant in this city. The family to which he belongs, himself included, have, we learn, been regarded, both by Catholics and Protestants, at the Tanneries, where they reside, with respect and confidence.

STANSTEAD.—The *Montreal Gazette* is taking an unusual degree of interest in the election contest in Stanstead County. From time to time it has published letters in the interest of Mr. Knight, the Conservative candidate, purporting to be written by different resident electors of that county; but which bear the strongest internal evidence, not only that they are all written by the same person, but that the writer himself is not a resident, for he betrays an ig-

norance of places and of persons not common among "Intelligent Electors." For instance, one letter is dated at "Barton," though there is no place of that name in Stanstead County, nor, we believe, in the Eastern Townships. Others are dated at different points in the county, signed "Another Elector," so as to make it appear that the views of the writer are general. The similarity of style and matter in these different letters is so great, as, at least, to warrant the suspicion that they are written by an agent of a political party, and not by resident electors.

BEE-CULTURE.—Dr. Murphy, of this city, has, so far as we know, tried a new thing in the way of bee-culture; namely, keeping bees on a high gallery in a crowded city. On the back gallery of the house No. 121 Great St. James street, opposite the *Witness* office, he has quite a number of swarms, which are apparently as thrifty, industrious, and profitable as if they were in the country. Dr. Murphy favors a hive of his own invention, which has room for a very large swarm of bees in the centre, and which has boxes to be filled with honey on top and both sides. These boxes, or drawers, are calculated to hold 200 lbs. of honey; and if no swarms are taken off, they will, he says, in a good summer, be filled twice, besides enough of honey in the main hive for the winter. This, of course, is first filled, and then the surplus honey is deposited in the drawers. It is something to know that people may raise their own honey on a two-story gallery.

MOISTURE IN THE AIR.—It is well known that a certain amount of moisture in the air is necessary to health, and that the dry air of rooms heated with stoves is often very detrimental as well as disagreeable. It would, therefore, be a boon to humanity, especially in Canada, to have some simple and cheap contrivance for measuring moisture, such as we have in the thermometer for measuring heat. An instrument, denominated Hygrodeick, for the purpose we have named, has been invented and patented by a Mr. Edson in the United States, for the sale of which Mr. Hearn, optician, of this city, is appointed agent. This instrument, if it answers the purpose, will do much good; and, if we could have a metre for foul gases in the air, it would be an additional boon. The certificates and descriptions will be found at Mr. Hearn's, 242 Notre Dame street, where scientific men are invited to examine the instrument.

DRINK AND DEATH.—How often, how constantly, are these two enemies—each beginning with the letter D, as if synonymous with Doom,—how often, we say, are these found linked together! Yesterday a poor man was found drunk on the sidewalk; he was taken to the police-cell; in a few hours afterwards he was found there dead. Yet this is the old tale; almost as trite—and to many as tiresome—as one thrice told into the ear of a drowsy man. These are awful warnings to all, but of fearful import to the drunkard. Yet no warnings will suffice; the slave to liquor comes forth from the terrors of *delirium tremens*, perhaps with many pighted vows never to again turn his footsteps toward those fearful regions by tasting of intoxicating drink. His friends—who should themselves sign the abstinence pledge—applaud his resolution; even strangers, who witnessed his mental and physical agony, feel relieved that he should have so resolved. What next? Again walking the streets, or again visiting the police station, they see the same miserable man in the possession of the same terrific demon; they heave a sigh, almost of despair; they turn away, and the next morning they read in the newspaper a paragraph headed, "Found dead in a cell." This is the history of the case in question and many others.

MERCY TOWARDS THE BRUTE CREATION.—Although a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has not yet been established in Montreal, the aims of such a society have been, in some degree at least, attained through the vigilance of the police in carrying out the by-law forbidding the undue driving of cattle, and improper transportation of calves, sheep, and lambs in carts, with the animals tied and their heads jolting over the end of the vehicle. At least one respectable butcher (and we believe the same may be said of others) has had a roomy spring-wagon made for this service; and also takes care that the animals are not placed in it in such numbers that pain and torture are unavoidable. We trust that the effects of the carrying out of the law, and above all the humane spirit which has prompted to this improvement, will spread amongst the butchers, and all connected with them in the bringing of cattle and other kind of live-stock to market and to the slaughter-house. Habit has, no doubt, had much to do in making these men callous, and unmindful of the sufferings needlessly inflicted on these creatures. But habit will, it is to be trusted, also restore, or sharpen, the blunted sense of humanity towards dumb animals; which, even when doomed to die for our sustenance, have a claim to receive, to the last, our protection from any gratuitous suffering.

"HUMBUG."—No age of the world has been, we suppose, more fertile in humbug than the present. For instance, no candidate for parliamentary honors now-a-days offers himself. He has only been prevailed upon by the solicitations

of a numerous and influential body of electors, to allow himself to be put in nomination. Nay, a man who was never, it may be, once thought of for a candidate by anybody but himself, will keep paragraphs going in the papers for weeks about his proposed candidature, ending by a magnanimous and self-sacrificing declination on the score of business engagements, or something else equally pertinent. This course has a threefold motive:—1. It fishes for an immediate requisition; 2. It keeps the individual's name before the public: he is thenceforth in the succession, as it were, and has a sort of claim for consideration next time; and 3. It indirectly and incidentally advertises his business.

A LITTLE EXPERIENCE.—It was King Lear, we think, who said:—

"Take physic, Pomp, and feel what wretches
That thou mayst cast the superfluous to them."

But whoever said it, the advice was good, and we need more specials of the *Pall-Mall Gazette* who will voluntarily go through all the sufferings of the poor, in order that they may truthfully describe them to the wealthy and luxurious. In the absence of a voluntary experience of this kind, it is perhaps well that it should sometimes occur involuntarily. For instance, the day before yesterday, when the car from Waterloo, with a goodly company of Lake Magogians and others (including some who sided with the Grand Trunk managers in the late box-car controversy), arrived at St. Johns yesterday,—the passengers found that they must either stay where they were or take a box-car, without windows or water, or almost any other convenience, to Montreal. They were, in fact, treated as emigrants. This was in the daytime, and the distance was little over twenty miles, yet the discomfort and dissatisfaction were great. Let them, then, only imagine what it would be to have families with them, and go on day and night with such accommodations for seven hundred miles or more! When will men feel for others as they do for themselves? When will directors, who ride in palatial cars, with every convenience and comfort, feel sufficiently for poor emigrants, crowded into grain-cars, without light, water, or the most necessary conveniences? It gives us great pleasure to add that things are very much improved in the transportation of emigrants since we first had the pain of calling attention to the matter.

ESCOBEDO'S SANGUINARY LETTER.—The following is a copy in full of the letter of General Escobedo of Mexico to the Governor of Nuevo Leon, threatening the pillage and extirpation of foreigners:—

"The execution of the traitors, which I had the satisfaction of directing, is good food for digestion. It will satisfy the Europeans, and the Yankees too, that to trifle with Mexicans is death by the law. Had we complied with the request of the Yankees to spare the *filibustero* and his associate traitors, it would have been taken for cowardice, and the next thing would have been a request to give up our lands, our mines, and our women. After this we shall be allowed to worship our own God, till our own soil, work our own mines, and not have our women defiled by Yankee libertines.

"I am now in favor of making clean work of the detested 'Gringos.' This country belongs to God and us; and just so long as one foreigner remains on our soil our liberty is in jeopardy. By every means in our power we should make the country Mexican; and as all the property in the hands of foreigners was made by our misfortunes, we should take it, now that we have the power, and hunt them from the country. My motto now is, Death to all strangers!"

"There is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us so long as the Southern States (Estados del Sud) are kept out of the Union; beside, the black men would side with us, and may at any time pronounce against the whites. Before we get through with the foreigners, the Yankees will think we are in earnest, and the time will come when their notables will be begging for their own heads instead of begging for an Austrian."

"In our struggles for liberty we have lost nearly all. Our lands and our mines, and our liberty and our women, and our honors we still have, but the foreigners have all the available wealth of the republic; but they will see in less than three years that Mexicans will have what they want in Mexico. You will understand from this my position; and should I by any chance whatever become a candidate, you will understand my unalterable platform. Whenever the time comes, you can make this letter public in such manner as you may think proper. I know that you and I think alike on these matters, and I know that my countrymen will applaud our patriotic determination."

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

We have heretofore rather favored the proposed connection with the Georgian Bay, via Ottawa; but, after hearing what Mr. Capreol, who recently passed through Montreal, has to say about the Toronto route, we are inclined to think it doubtful which would be best. We have no doubt, however, that both are wanted, and that there would be abundance of business for both, if they proved, as they must prove, the cheapest routes between the great West and Europe.

The advantages of the Toronto route are as follows:—

1. It is very short, only 100 miles from lake to lake, and probably ultimately considerably shorter, although the short route would be dearer than the long one, which takes in 24 miles of Lake Simcoe.

2. It can be made wide and deep enough to pass vessels carrying large cargoes of grain, which, when they reach Lake Ontario, are in

the most favorable position to be directed to Rochester, Oswego, Ogdensburg, Montreal, or Quebec; in other words, they have the choice of all important shipping-points.

3. This canal is to be made wholly by private enterprise, and without any Government money; but a large tract of wild land on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior is to be asked, to reimburse in part the company for their outlay. This is after the fashion of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Pacific Railroad, and other enterprises in the States. The calculation in these cases is, that the road greatly enhances the value of the public lands, and for this service it gets an equitable share of those lands. If the Georgian Bay Canal performs this great service, it will, of course, be entitled to a suitable recompense.

4. This canal will have on both sides of the height of land great water-power to let, and will consequently originate manufacturing enterprise.

5. The chief point claimed in favor of this canal, in a Canadian point of view, is, that when large vessels come through it they will naturally go on to Montreal and Quebec,—as the best and most economical route,—by which cargoes can be transhipped into sea-going vessels for Europe.

Should this expectation be realized, and it is not Utopian, the grain trade of the St. Lawrence would be increased almost incalculably.

The difficulties in the way of this route are very considerable, as is the amount of money required to overcome them; but they are just a matter of calculation; and the able engineer who has made the survey estimates the cost at forty millions of dollars, of which, it is said, capitalists in the States are willing to take half.

The canal is to go up the River Humber to the level of Lake Simcoe, which it is to reach by a cut through the height of land for some five miles, of an average depth of 80 feet. This cut, which will in some places be 184 feet deep, is the greatest engineering difficulty to be overcome. After leaving Lake Simcoe, the canal soon strikes the Nottawasaga Creek, which it descends to the bay of that name on Lake Huron.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

This great measure has at last been carried, and doubtless it will be followed by measures of a similar character in Scotland and Ireland. It is thirty-five years, or the lifetime of a generation, since the first Reform bill was passed, and wonderful have been its beneficial results. It has been the source of peace and free trade, and almost unbounded prosperity to Britain. But great changes take place in thirty-five years. A new generation, trained under the first Reform bill, has grown up. The masses have been better educated, and are consequently more intelligent than they were when it was deemed sufficient. These intelligent working-men, earning, for the most part, high wages, are unwilling to be any longer treated as minors or wards, with no voice in the management of their own affairs; and hence the influence which has led the classes who formerly monopolized political power most reluctantly to grant an extension of the elective franchise. Having come to this conclusion, it was a masterly policy, on the part of Earl Derby and Mr. Disraeli, to make the concession liberal and satisfactory; and hence a reform bill has been obtained from the Tories which goes much further than the Whigs contemplated or the Radicals expected. In fact, many of both parties think that it has gone rather too far; but there is nothing, probably, to apprehend from admitting artisans to the franchise.

The first Reform bill was said to have placed the government of the country in the hands of the middle classes: which was not true in one sense, inasmuch as the aristocracy retained the whole of one house of parliament and about half of the other; but it was true in another sense,—for, if the middle classes set their heart upon any measure, the aristocracy could not prevent it, because the whole weight of the people was behind the liberal side.

The concession now made appears greater, however, than it really is; for the redistribution of seats is not at all according to population, and a large proportion of the House of Commons will continue to be, as heretofore, under the influence of the landed proprietors. Doubtless it is best that things should not go too fast, and enough has been gained to produce great changes: all, we trust, for the better.

Much greater attention will doubtless be paid to popular education, and temperance measures will have some chance of success. The remnants, neither few nor small, of class legislation, will be gradually swept away; and the great mass of the population will be brought much nearer to the upper classes. Besides, a truly popular and liberal government in Britain, will not only do much to promote contentment and prosperity at home; but it will have a great effect in ameliorating the condition of Europe. A country whose policy emanates from the people has an immense weight abroad, as we see in the case of the United States, at the bidding of which France, notwithstanding all its military power, hastened to withdraw from Mexico.

Since the government fell into the hands of the middle classes, Britain has been very averse

to war; and it will be still more difficult now to drag her into other people's quarrels: but, should she be forced to go to war, she will be much stronger than ever, having the mass of the people thoroughly enlisted in it.

Upon the whole, we anticipate a long term of contentment and prosperity for Britain, as the result of this great measure so opportunely conceded.

TONGUE-TRICKERIES.

The practice of designating deeds by words either totally foreign to them or only remotely connected therewith, has been carried to perfection by the class of professional thieves. This is at once a safeguard between themselves and the law, a shield for their own remaining self-esteem, and a homage unwittingly paid by them to virtue and common honesty. The words used by these characters, and for these purposes, are what is called slang; whereof a small proportion is continually oozing into, and becoming incorporated with, the substratum of current written and spoken English. Thus we have, to "dodge," "humbug," "chisel," "sell" (in the sense of treachery), and a number of other words, all intended as a mask or cover to some moral monster with, which the speaker or writer is probably familiar enough but would rather not look upon in its naked deformity. Through this practice the public itself becomes infected, and loses its fine sensibility by this very trick of sound, which is no longer an echo to the sense.

But in few instances is this verbal tendency to beat about the bush more frequently and more laughably manifest than in policemen. In hearing their evidence it is really amusing to see how gingerly they will approach the subject of drunkenness. And the same remark holds good, in a much less degree, with the Bench. Unless a prisoner be very rowdyish in his look, how long, and after how many evasive replies, is it before the question is plainly put:—

"Were you drunk, sir?"

A man is allowed by the police to have been intoxicated, to have been under the influence of liquor, to have been drinking,—to be "tight" if you like; but it is often only through an agonizing phraseological spiral that the mounted minaret of expression is at length gained, and the dreadful word "drunk" is pronounced by these municipal "mollahs," who, adding thereto, might each time appropriately enough proclaim, "Alcohol is great and the Publican is his Prophet!" It is difficult to avoid jesting whilst upon this really grave subject. In common parlance, a man is said to be screwed when every joint and nerve is shaky and slack; to be tight, when everything from his clothes to his speech is loose; to be sprung, when, if anything about him is sprung, it is a leak that liquor has sprung in himself; he is on the fly, when, in the dusk, he is laid on the sidewalk with every limb helplessly outspread; suggesting to the waggish the idea of a huge *homo vespertilio*.

But to return to whence we set out. There can be no question that this use of euphemisms this constant resort to periphrasis; the determination, come what will, not to call a spade a spade,—really has its origin in our growth of refinement, causing an impatience of obscene, disgusting, and, generally, disagreeable ideas. But, at the same time, it indicates some lack of that honest, outspoken hatred of evil; which, we are half afraid, was more characteristic of our forefathers than of ourselves.

The non-offending seldom fear conventionally plain language. "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung." The public conscience is too often saying, Thou art the man; hence this use and encouragement of the remote, and this habitual dropping of the too plain, accusative.

THE ELECTIONS.

We copy from the press of Canada the following suggestions concerning the approaching elections:—

(From Quebec Daily News.)

The commercial leaven in the General Parliament will, perhaps, be tolerably proportionate, but we regret to say that indications up to this go to show that they are not bestowing sufficient attention to the Local Parliament. It is for the interest of the community that the practical wisdom of the commercial man be infused into this body, for it is that which more directly concerns ourselves; and furthermore, as the allowances are limited for the current expenses of the local legislatures, it would be advisable that those who have the best knowledge of the management of money should be present to watch and guard its expenditure. We do not wish to provoke unnecessary contests, but we think that many counties could be found to return sound commercial men; and their return to the Parliament of the Province of Quebec would materially assist its development. The thing should be attended to, for unless we move in the matter shortly, we may have cause to repent later. We offer this piece of advice in anticipation of the grumbling which merchants manifest, when anything goes wrong. In such cases they exclaim,—why of course it is natural,—the merchants are not represented, our interests are dealt with by people who know nothing about them; just as they cry out now about the Corporation when it is their own fault. If they will not look after their own interests, they may rest assured that others will deal with them perhaps in the best spirit, but through ignorance cause the greatest injustice to prevail. We would therefore advise our mercantile men to see to their interests in time, for we believe that if they were fairly represented, they would do a great deal of good in the end; but if their best

men are not prepared to undertake the task and labors of representation, they had better keep quiet, and talk no more about politics, but so arrange their affairs as to be prepared to pay whatever taxes may be imposed upon them.

(From Guelph Advertiser.)

As a general election is about to take place in a short time, it will be well to know the changes made by the new election law of last session of Parliament.

On examination, we find that no change has been made in the law that requires the polls to be open for two days. Mr. Dorian's bill provided that the elections should be held and completed in one day. But Mr. Dorian's bill was withdrawn, and one proposed by Attorney-General Macdonald was passed. The election then continues two days.

The first change is the abolition of the show of hands at the nomination. This is a good change, the show of hands being of no use whatever, and frequently giving rise to ill-feeling and disturbance.

In rural municipalities there has hitherto been but one polling place; but the new act provides that whenever the number of qualified electors within any municipality, ward, or other electoral division, according to the voters' list then in force, shall exceed six hundred, the Municipal Council shall divide the municipality, &c., into two electoral divisions, if the number of electors be more than six hundred and less than 1,000; into three electoral divisions, if the number exceed 1,000, and be less than 1,400; and so on, adding one subdivision for every 400 electors. This is a good provision, and will prove a great convenience to the electors.

Section 10 of the new act provides that no day for the closing of the election shall be fixed by the Returning-officer, nor shall there be any public and open proclamations of the candidate or candidates elected.

With regard to the voters' list to be used, the proper one is declared to be the last list of voters, which shall have been at least one month before the date of the writ to hold such election, according to law, completed and delivered by the Clerk of the Municipality to the Clerk of the Peace for the county or union of counties within which the municipality lies.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

In case of failure on the part of any Municipal Council to divide any city, town, or other local municipality into electoral subdivisions, proportioned to the numbers above described, the returning officer is to make the requisite subdivision of each ward or municipality so as to provide the number of polling-places required by the Act.

In cities and towns, electors are to vote according to the alphabetical order of their names; that is, those whose surnames begin with the same letter of the alphabet, are, consistently with the rule as to numbers, to record their votes at the polling-place appointed by the returning-officer. But in townships the electoral subdivisions are to be designated by concession and side lines; and electors are to vote at the polling-place of the subdivision within which the property upon which they vote is situated.

(From Victoria Warrier.)

Very few farmers or mechanics are found in the halls of the legislature, a class of men who, if properly educated, would make excellent legislators, by reason of their intimate knowledge of the general wants of the country. Without a liberal education, however, in spite of their good common sense, and general familiarity with the country's requirements, they would be compelled to succumb to their more learned and argumentative antagonists. How ridiculously absurd is it for farmers and others to be continually lamenting the presence too many professional men in our parliamentary halls, when, at the same time, they are contributing towards the results they profess to bewail. We do not wish to be understood as attempting to depreciate the value of a good education to any class. Our advice to all is: educate your sons liberally, aye, very liberally; but do not attempt to make lawyers and doctors, &c., of them, when a little observation and reflection may convince you that they are intended to make good, practical, intelligent, educated farmers or mechanics, useful in their sphere, or available, in case their friends see fit, as their country's representatives in the halls of legislative wisdom.

(From Paisley Advocate.)

The duty of electors in the ensuing election is unquestionably to discard party prejudices, and vote for those men, all things considered, who will best serve their interests. A member of Parliament should have sufficient independence to act for the best interests of his constituents and the country at large; but these interests are too often sacrificed to promote those of "the party,"—the success of such party not always consisting in the promotion of good laws, but rather in placing in power a certain set of men, and in disbursing patronage among their friends. The privilege of voting is a right possessed by the individual to exercise as his judgment dictates, for the good of the country, and regarding which he is responsible to no man or set of men. "The right measures and the right men to carry them out," should be the motto of electors.

(From Carleton Place Herald.)

A general election may be expected about the middle of August, and the intervening time will be one of considerable political excitement. We have several times advised our readers to keep cool, and vote for the men whom they think best qualified for the important office to which they aspire. It is not for the good of the country when mere party feeling runs too high. Men should be elected on some higher principle than a mere name. The thing most to be desired in the present juncture of our national affairs is, not that this or that party, as such, may obtain the ascendancy, but that the men who may be in power, may observe the principles of strict and scrupulous honesty, justice, and patriotism in all the affairs of the administration of the government.

Die Modenwelt.—An illustrated magazine for fashions and fancy work. Two monthly numbers, richly illustrated; and one supplement, with patterns or diagrams of embroidery. S. T. Taylor, importer, New York.

All ladies who make their own dresses, or who do much fancy work, will find in this paper a very valuable assistant. The double monthly number gives about a hundred illustrations

with plain directions to each, comprising dresses, skirts, caps, bonnets, &c., along with knitting, taking embroidery patterns, and many other little things which come under the general name, fancy work. *Die Modenwelt* has been only recently started in Europe, and it is now imported and republished in English in New York by the enterprising importer of *Le Bon Ton* and *Le Petit Messager*.

FATHER DOWD ON THE ELECTION.—The following remarks were made on Sunday at High Mass by the Rev. P. Dowd, after reading the Pastoral Letter of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal regarding the duties of citizens in reference to the approaching elections. The Rev. Father said he did not or would not have spoken one word in reference to the matter, as the document he had just read explained itself, but for the disgraceful scenes which had occurred during the past two days, which were days of sorrow and shame to him. The citizens of Montreal had earned a reputation of credit for the past ten years as a peaceful, law-abiding people all over this continent. Is that happy state of things to be disturbed by a lawless set of misguided men, and peaceable citizens to be deprived of their right to vote by brute force? No, no, that cannot be; I know that there are not many of them here, but I call upon every one of you who are present to become Apostles of Peace, and tell those misguided and foolish men that the peace of the city is to be maintained at all hazards. If the civil force is not sufficient, the military force will be called out to the last man, and, if needed, I will myself shoulder a musket, and shoot down those who dare to intimidate and keep back from the polls peaceable citizens. I am no party man; nor could I be; I never followed any man or party. I only know you as your pastor, and, as such, if it were required of me, I am willing to spill the last drop of my blood in your defence. In the name of God, let not the peace of this fair city be disturbed; let each man vote for whom he pleases, and for whom he can conscientiously record his vote, in keeping with the teaching of our venerable bishop. But do not attempt to prevent others from exercising their rights in the same way. I care not who is elected, if the peace of the city is only preserved, and every man is allowed to vote as he chooses. Then I shall be satisfied, and God's blessing will rest upon you.—*News*.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE,
Friday, August 9.

The warm weather which has prevailed during the week still continues. Yesterday at 2 p.m. the thermometer stood at 94 in the shade. Thermometer at 7 a.m., 75 above zero.

—Greenbacks bought at 28½ discount, and sold at 28½ to 28½ dis. Silver bought at 4½ discount, and sold at 4½ discount. 5-20's sold at 108½ to 112, and 7-30's sold at 108 to 108½.

INSOLVENTS.—The following is the new list of insolvents published in the *Canada Gazette* of the 3rd inst.:—
Thomas Gibson, Eardly.
James Sloan and James Anderson, Woodstock.
Hugh McKay, Woodstock.
John Chatterton, Nanapanee.
Robert Ross, Barrie.
Frederick A. Moore, Hamilton.
William Burnet, Cobourg.
Christopher Chapman, Magog.
Alfred Wardle, London.
Louis Champagne, Lanoraie.
James Lindsay (writ of attachment), Cayuga.
James Ogilvie (writ of attachment), Brantford.
John D. Kergan and Thomas Sullivan (writ of attachment), Goderich.
Chester A. Truax, Windsor.
Nathan Cronkhite, Mooretown.
Anthony Holland, Exeter.
Henry Brethen, Nanapanee.
C. C. M. Deguise, Quebec.

CROP REPORTS.

CANADA.

—Haying is well advanced; the yield has been large and the quality excellent. Grain and root crops are coming on fairly and altogether more than an average yield is anticipated.—*St. John's News*.

—From all sections of the country we hear the most cheering accounts of the wheat crop, although occasionally we meet with a complaint as to the depredations of the midge. As a general thing, the yield is a good one, and is much better than we have had here for a number of years. The barley is also good, although the straw is very short.—*Norfolk Reformer*, Aug. 1.

—We rejoice to learn that the crops throughout this whole section of country present a magnificent appearance. The fall wheat is now in some parts ready for cutting and the spring wheat is also rapidly becoming fit to harvest.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

—Harvesting has now fairly commenced throughout the lower and more thickly settled townships of this county. In the vicinity of Guelph a good deal has been cut and hauled, and it for the most part realizes the expectations entertained early in the spring.—*Guelph Advertiser*.

—We regret to learn that some of the hay on the peninsula is spoiled by the recent rain. A heavy hay crop is reported from Picton County. The Standard states that with favorable weather to secure it, the crop will be large enough to fill all the barns in the country to overflowing. The grain crops, too, although backward in some localities, promise well.—*Halifax Colonist*.

UNITED STATES.

—The following is a condensation of the crop returns for July received at the Department of Agriculture, Washington:—Never has the Department been able to report so favorable a prospect for uniformly good crops since the establishment of the Statistical Division. For three years past, the prospect has been but about five bushels to each inhabitant. The crop of 1859, if the census returns are correct, was but five and a half bushels to each person; the promise for the present year is about six bushels.

Wheat.—The statistical returns for July show an improvement in the condition of winter wheat over last year in every State but Texas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, the diminution in the latter case being but 4 per cent. The highest

improvement is in Ohio, 160 per cent.; West Virginia, 98; Georgia, 96; Tennessee, 72; Indiana, 54; Kentucky, 53; Michigan, 35; Vermont, 25; New Jersey, 25; New York, 17. Spring Wheat was a far less variable product than last year, consequently less variation in the figures used in the present comparison. All the States, however, except Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania, show an increase on last year.

Corn.—The average in corn is unusually large, every State showing a material increase except Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and South Carolina. In the Southern States the increase ranges upward to 102 per cent.

Pastures and Hay.—These crops are almost universally large, from an average up to 15.20 and even 30 per cent. increase.

Fruits.—Apples are promising in portions of New England, the Alleghany region, and the West. Grapes are more uniform in the average of States, and generally appearing unusually well. It has been a more successful year for strawberries than usual, as a study of the tables will show.

Cotton.—There is an increase of acreage in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas. Texas, 10 1-10; Mississippi, 9 4-10; Louisiana, 8 1-10. The average is about the same as last year. There is a slight difference, as reported, in favor of the present crop.

The Department estimates, made last October, of 1,835 bales, proved to be singularly accurate for approximate calculations of so early a date, though they were severely criticised by Northern and Southern speculators, some of whom publicly acknowledged their error after the crop was sold. It is too early to predict the successful avoidance of all the numerous enemies of cotton. Had the last crop been a good one, it would have yielded 2,500,000 bales. A very good one would have realized 3,000,000; such results are possible this year.

Wool.—An examination of this item of the tables will show that losses of sheep, unthrifty condition, and a wet spring have had an influence both upon numbers and weight of fleece, and will lead to the conclusion that our wool clip of the present year is not materially larger than that of last year.

EUROPE.

The *Tribune* says:—"Our latest advices from Europe bring bad news of the crops. The harvest in France threatens to be much below the average, and in Portugal the vineyards, which furnish the principal support of extensive districts, are seriously affected by disease."

—After a somewhat extended tour through the County of Lanark, we are enabled to speak with some certainty as to the condition of the various crops: wheat will be a failure over the whole county; oats, pease, corn, and all the other coarse grains, will be fully up to, if not beyond, the average yield; hay is better than it has been for the past eight or ten years, and, so far, has been very well saved. Altogether, the prospects for the farmers are exceedingly hopeful and cheering.—*Perth Courier*.

—The worst fears that have been entertained of the ravages of the midge in fall wheat for the past two or three weeks in this vicinity are being daily confirmed. In many cases fall wheat is ripe, or nearly so, and we have heard several farmers say that in many instances it will not be worth harvesting. Spring wheat is also to some extent affected, although not generally to the same extent as the fall. All other crops seem to promise an abundant yield.—*North Middlesex Review*.

—From late papers from Newfoundland we perceive the weather has been very backward, and all the crops are suffering from the want of rain,—more particularly the grass.

UNITED STATES.

—The season is so far advanced that the crops of the Southern States can be ascertained. Corn, wheat, oats, the roots, and like productions will be abundant. Owing to a cold, backward spring, perhaps one-fourth of the cotton had to be replanted. Constant labor has been required to keep it clean, and in some places insects have done great damage. Estimates are always hazardous, and, generally, they who know most, will guess least. It is doubtful whether there will be more than half of such a cotton crop as was usual before the war.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

—The yield of sugar in Louisiana this year will be much less than was expected. The excessive rains have prevented proper attention being given to the cane, while they stimulated the growth of grass and weeds, which have choked it. In the island of Cuba the very reverse seems to be the case. The weather has been more than usually favorable, and there is every prospect that the labors of the Cuban planters will be rewarded with a most abundant yield of cane sweets.—*New Orleans Times*.

EUROPE.

—The weather throughout the week having been fine and favorable, the crops have been making good progress, and a large quantity of hay of fine quality has been secured, the only damage hitherto being some discoloration from the late rains. Opinions differ greatly respecting the approaching harvest; much rust is, from many places, complained of; and the fact of a general advance speaks the sense of the agricultural interest. A few more new samples of wheat from the South have come to hand of fair quality and weight; but the yield has hitherto been defective. In Germany, France, and Russia, the rye crop is bad, while the wheat in some Southern regions has suffered by drought.—*Mark Lane Express*.

TRADE OF THE PORT.—It is worthy of notice that there were three vessels cleared at the Custom House this week with lumber for Boston, via River St. Lawrence. Another craft, the "Lady Bowen," is loading here for Sydney, Australia, the cargo to consist of 750,000 feet of tongued and grooved inch boards,—two-thirds of that quantity are pine boards on master and owner's account, and one-third spruce boards by a shipper on speculation. The "Lady Bowen" is also to take 50 tons of cut nails.—*Gazette*.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Aug. 9.

Extra Cattle, \$9.00; First Quality Cattle, \$8.50; Second & Third, \$7.50 to \$7.00; Milch Cows, \$20.00 to \$25.00; Extra, \$35.00 to \$40 each. Sheep, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00; Extra, \$8.00; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Hogs, live-weight, 5½c to 6c; Hides, inspected, 9½c per lb. Pelts, lamb and clips, 35c; Tallow, 6c per lb.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES FOR MARKET DAY, AUGUST 9, 1867.

	s	d	s	d
Flour, country, per 100 lbs.	20	0	20	0
Oatmeal, " "	0	0	0	0
Indian Meal (Ohio) "	10	6	11	0
Barley, per minot (56 lbs.)	5	0	5	0
Peas, " "	5	0	5	0
Oats, do.	2	0	2	0
Buckwheat, " "	3	9	4	0
Indian Corn (Canada) "	0	0	0	0
Timothy, " "	0	0	0	0
Turkeys (old), per couple	8	0	12	0
Pigeons (same), per pair	1	0	1	3
Beef, per lb.	0	4	0	7½
Pork, per lb.	0	5	0	7½
Mutton, per lb.	0	7	0	9
Lamb, per quarter	2	5	0	5
Veal, per lb.	0	6	0	8
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	0	1	3
Eggs, salt, per lb.	0	8	0	9
Potatoes, per bag	4	0	5	0
Sugar, Maple, per lb.	0	5	0	5½
Lard, per lb.	0	8	0	9
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0	10	0	11
Haddock, per lb.	0	3	0	0
Beef, per 100 lbs.	\$8.00			
Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs.	\$7.00			
Hay, " "	\$4.00			
Straw, " "	\$4.50			

TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE.—Aug. 7.

Flour—Receipts 1,000 bbls.; market more active with more inquiry for No. 1 Superfine; sales 200 bbls. at \$7; 50 bbls. do. at \$7.15; 100 bbls. do. at \$7.15 at Weston. Nothing doing in other grades. Wheat—No receipts; Spring in better demand; sales 3,000 bush. at \$1.40. Nothing doing in Fall Wheat. Oats—Round lots held at 52c.; no sales. Nothing doing. Barley—Nothing doing; prices nominal. Pease—Market very quiet; nothing doing in the absence of receipts; prices are nominal. Wool—Market unchanged; street price 28c. round lots offering at 29c.

Corn Exchange Daily Reports.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, August 9, 1867.

Flour, per bbl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$9, nominal; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.50, nominal; Fancy, nominal, \$7.75; Old-ground Superfine from Canada Wheat, \$7.20 to \$7.30; Fresh Ground Supers, \$7.40 to \$7.55; Strong Superfine from Canada Wheat, \$7.65 to \$7.75; Super. from Western Wheat, \$7.50 to \$7.60; City-brands of Superfine, \$7.50 to \$7.60; Superfine No. 2, \$7.00; Fine, \$6.50 to \$6.70; Middlings, \$5.50 to \$5.80; Pollards, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Bag-Flour, \$3.60 to \$3.70 per 100 lbs. Market quiet,—prices of Supers. have advanced about 10c. per bbl., the principal demand being for strong brands. Ordinary fresh-ground, from Canada Wheat, sold at \$7.50, and Bakers' Flour at \$7.65 to \$7.75,—retail lots at higher figures, and parcels to arrive, \$8; old-ground Super, from Western Wheat, sold at \$7.45, and fresh-ground at \$7.50. Lower grades unchanged. Rye Flour sold at \$5.95.

OATMEAL, per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Rates \$5.75 to \$5.95, according to quality.

WHEAT, per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring nominal at \$1.55 to \$1.60.

PEASE, per 60 lbs.—Quotations nominal at 85c. to 87c.; or 94c. to 96c. per 66 lbs.

OATS, per bushel of 32 lbs.—Rate for cargoes about 45c.

CORN, per 56 lbs.—Rate for cargoes, in bond, 80c. to 85c.; small sales, ex-store (duty paid), at 95c.

BARLEY, per 48 lbs.—Nominal at 60c. to 70c.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—Firm; First Pots, \$5.50 to \$5.62½, according to tares; Seconds, \$5.05 to \$5.10; Thirds, \$4.50, nominal. First Pearls dull, \$6.90 to \$6.95; Seconds, \$6.40.

BUTTER, per lb.—New, nominally worth 11c. to 13c.

CHEESE, per lb.—The range of prices may be quoted at 9c. to 10c., according to quality.

PORK, per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess \$20 to \$20.25; Thin Mess, \$17 to \$17.25; Prime Mess, \$16; Prime, \$15 to \$15.25.

CUT-MEATS, per lb.—Canned sugar-cured Hams, 15c. to 16c., according to brand; Plain Hams, 7c. to 10c.; Bacon, 6c. to 7c.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange dull; Bankers' 60-day drafts on London, 9½ to 10 premium for cash; counter or discount rate, 10½ to 11 premium. (The rate for Sterling Exchange in New York to-day, as quoted by telegraph, was 9½ prem.) Best Private 60-day bills, at 9½ to 9½ premium. Documentary and Produce bills, 9 to 9½ prem. Demand-drafts on New York, 28½ discount,—the quotation for gold in that city at noon to-day being 140½.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western Advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—No. 2 Wheat, firm; \$1.95 f.o.b., cash; \$1.75 seller August; receipts, 10,000 bu.; shipments, none. Flour, quiet; \$9.00 to \$9.25. Freight, 7½c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—No. 2 Wheat, quiet; \$1.88 to \$1.90 f.o.b.; receipts, 21,000 bu.; shipments, 5,000 bush. Corn, buoyant; \$1.02 f.o.b.; receipts, 61,000 bu.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TESTED BY TIME.—For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

—Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, vol. iv. page 272:—"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment,—what had been suggested by Dr. O. W. Holmes, on his late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."—Joseph Burnett & Co., proprietors, Boston and New York.

SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE THEM HANDY.—Dr. Colby's Anti-Costive and Tonic Pills are intended to act in harmony with and to assist nature. By regulating and strengthening the bowels, and by removing impurities from the blood, they impart tone and vigor to the system, enabling the different organs of the body to perform their various functions, thus curing disease without poisoning the system with deleterious drugs. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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

Family Reading.

A L O N E.

Alone in the dreary, pitiless street,
With my torn old dress, and bare cold feet,
All day I've wandered to and fro,
Hungry and shivering, and nowhere to go;
The night's coming on in darkness and dread,
And the chill sleet beating upon my bare head:
Oh! why does the wind blow upon me so wild?
Is it because I'm nobody's child?

Just over the way there's a flood of light,
And warmth and beauty, and all things bright;
Beautiful children, in robes so fair,
Are carolling songs in rapture there.
I wonder if they, in their blissful glee,
Would pity a poor little beggar like me,
Wandering alone in the meretricious street,
Naked and shivering, and nothing to eat.

Oh! what shall I do when the night comes
down
In its terrible blackness all over the town?
Shall I lay me down 'neath the angry sky,
On the cold, hard pavement alone to die,
When the beautiful children their prayers have
said,
And mamma has tucked them up snugly in
bed?
No dear mother upon me ever smiled;
Why is it, I wonder? I'm nobody's child.

No father, no mother, no sister, not one
In all the world, loves me; e'en the little dogs
run
When I wander too near them; 'tis wondrous to
see
How everything shrinks from a beggar like me!
Perhaps 'tis a dream; but, sometimes, when I
lie
Gazing far up in the dark blue sky,
Watching for hours some large, bright star,
I fancy the beautiful gates are ajar,

And a host of white-robed, nameless things,
Come fluttering o'er me on gilded wings;
A hand that is strangely soft and fair
Caresses gently my tangled hair,
And a voice like the carol of some wild bird—
The sweetest voice that was ever heard—
Calls me many a dear pet name,
Till my heart and spirit are all aflame,

And tells me of such unbounded love,
And bids me come up to their home above;
And then, with such pitiful, sad surprise,
They look at me with their soft, sweet blue
eyes,
And it seems to me, out of the dreary night,
I am going up to that world of light,
And away from the hunger and storm so wild:
I am sure I shall then be somebody's child.

UNDER THE BAN.

THE CONVENT FESTIVAL.

(Continued.)

The Forcassi Madonna is the most renowned in Italy. It is of black wood, or more probably of wood painted black, like the Virgin of Loretto, and like it, is believed to be the handiwork of St. Luke, who, be it observed, never was a sculptor, while the mosaic creed of his youth must have given him a horror of images. But trifles such as these are no obstacles to faith in a tradition in the Roman States. It has a good effect to say of a statue that it has been painted or carved by St. Luke, so why not say it?

The church itself, a gorgeous building, was covered with paintings by Procaccio, and exhibited also a canvas of Leonardo da Vinci's, and a Holy Family supposed to be by Raphael. The painting over the high altar represented the Purification. The humorous artist had depicted the two turtle doves in a basket covered with calico. A child in attendance on the high-priest, more disposed for fun than solemnities, is in the act of lifting a corner of the cloth, and inserting his fat finger, an intrusion which the doves resent by vigorous pecking.

Unfortunately, the sculptured portion of the church was hidden, according to custom, by glaring silk hangings. Festoons of boughs and blossoms were suspended along the cornices, and the pavement of the nave was strewn with flowers and sweet herbs.

The entire front of the building was covered with little glasses of various colors, intended for an illumination after dark.

The interior of the nave, from the railing to the first bar of the arch, was set apart for visitors of distinction. A large orchestra was occupied by one hundred and fifty musicians, all amateurs, but fully qualified to rival the most talented professionals. The religious music of Italy is undeniable; the church services are, in point of fact, as good as concerts.

The morning service on the present occasion was almost interminable. In addition to the incessant contributions from the organ-loft, there was a sermon to be undergone; being in Italian, however, it was a novelty to Julio. The preacher of the day had selected for his subject the necessity of giving the heart to the Virgin, and had divided his discourse into two parts. The longest was again subdivided into the advantages attendant on the observance of this duty, and the punishment consequent on its neglect. The second part was occupied with the story of a princess passing fair, who had given herself body and soul to the Virgin. Both her brothers having died, she became her father's heir; and he, regardless of her aversion to all gentlemen in general, and this one in particular, promised her in marriage to a neighboring prince. Handsome though the scion of royalty was, she would not let him come near her. On the night before that appointed for her marriage, she went into the chapel of the Virgin, crying bitterly, and entreating her to help her out of her difficulty. Immediately a leprosy covered her from head to foot, and the once shining beauty, became, in appearance at least, very disagreeable. With this touching climax, the orator brought his performance to a conclusion. All present fell on their knees. It's the right sort of thing

in Italy to cry during the sermon; so they wept, shouted, struck their breasts, and, though the connection was not very evident, pledged themselves generally never to do anything wrong any more.

Down comes the preacher from his pulpit, and then farewell to bursting sobs and anguish of heart. The agitated weepers cast inquiring looks around, and exchange smiles. The performance of the day opens with music.

Such was the impressive scene which for three mortal hours the wretched Julio had to witness. But, elbowing his way a little, he had contrived to reach the edge of the orchestra. From that place he had a better view of the proceedings of the Benedictines. So powerful is imagination, that many a time he fancied he saw behind the choir screen a female figure dressed quite differently from the others. That was all he could make out. What if it were Louise! Oh that he might lift one corner of that jealous curtain!

On these occasions, the evening service is even more magnificent than the morning, so far as the music is concerned. The whole thing is a concert from beginning to end. They have no mass to celebrate, so they take their time.

About the middle of the service, after the organ had played a sort of introit, there came a solo. The singer was in the choir, where the Benedictines were gathered. It was a woman's voice, of wondrous fulness; and, notwithstanding that the cloth veil in front of the railing tended greatly to deaden its vibrations, it penetrated with its volume and sweetness to the very end of the nave.

Julio caught the Italian words of the fragment, pronounced with a marked French accent. He listened again—for a moment bewildered and stupefied.

"It is—Louise's voice!" he cried "there's no mistaking it. It is she! yes, it is she!"

Could there be two voices exactly alike? And even if that were probable, the singer must be either Louise or one of her countrywomen—a French girl at Notre Dame de Forcassi, in the remotest part of the Roman States. There could be no possible doubt. She was there. Here, at length, was the poor, persecuted victim's prison. Julio had found his sister.

Wild at his discovery, he was no longer his own master. All arguing and reflecting at an end, he bounded from his seat like an arrow from a bow, just as a murmur of applause was echoing through the building, hurried through the nave, crossed the reserved place, flung open the railing without ceremony, and pushing on to the very foot of the altar, shouted out hoarsely in Italian.

"My sister! it's my sister! my sister who was stolen from me in France by a disgraceful trick. I claim my sister. Before God and man, I command you to restore her."

And, stepping forward, his eye darting fire, his hair flying wildly about, his arm stretched out like an iron bar, he seized violent hold of the curiously wrought doors communicating with the Benedictine choir, and flung them open, shattering them to pieces. Spurning the fragments with his feet, he pressed on, while the people in the nave saw the young French girl spring forward, at the first sound of her brother's voice, into his extended arms.

Grasping her hand in the presence of the petrified nuns, he crossed the sanctuary, and politely requested the congregation to make room for them, as they wished to leave the church.

At this thrilling achievement, some of the spectators were horrified, others delighted. "She is his sister," they said "he had a right to her. He has acted quite properly."

"He should have appealed to the protection of the law."

"Oh yes; much good that would have done him. His sister would have died of old age long before the law got her out."

Others, recovering their surprise, exclaimed, "Awful! Awful! a deed of violence! an outrage to the Madonna! In a holy place too!"

While a stronger voice than any that had been yet heard roared out:

"Stop that man! He is guilty of sacrilege. He has broken into the cloister of a nunnery."

Meanwhile all were looking at the young pair, who advanced toward the door, compelling general admiration, sympathy, and respect,—the brother, for his vigorous energy; the sister, for her exquisite beauty and the dignity of her bearing.

The church was a church no longer. The confusion was tremendous. The orchestra broke up; the nuns left the choir, the celebrant the altar, declaring that after such a profanation the chapel was accursed. The Madonna (who, by the way, should have been on the look-out) was veiled, the candles blown out; and, by degrees, the excited crowd issued from the great door, through which Julio and Louise had already passed, threatened by some,—females generally,—but escorted and protected by the young men, who formed the bulk of the gathering.

Meanwhile a man had started hastily for Vetralla on horseback,—the same person, in point of fact, who shouted out after Julio in the church. He was going to inform the magistrate of the sacrilege, and to procure assistance for the culprit's arrest. Charging him with the execution of that measure, he told him he was about to communicate the whole affair to the vice-consulate of Viterba, and to the delegate of the Holy Office, whose duty it is to take cognizance of offences against religious orders.

The Italian police in small towns is no more expeditious than the French. While the poor podesta was hunting about for his staff, in all probability enjoying themselves at the fête, his informant made all speed for Viterba, and soon returned with officers of the vice-consulate, and men under their orders, prepared also to carry out the instructions of the Holy Office.

Meanwhile let us return to Julio. On leaving the church, his first thought was to press to the frontier; but then three was a

distance of at least twenty kilometres before him. He had recognized at once the threatening voice which greeted him as he quitted the building, and comprehended immediately the great peril of his position.

"It's all over with us!" he exclaimed. "The sbirri will be here directly. What am I to do? I must return to Viterba, and get a horse or carriage for Louise. A delicate girl like her could never go twenty kilometres on foot. She would be tired out even with going to Vetralla."

Time was indeed precious. They might be arrested at Viterba. The ominous cry heard in the church determined him as to his course. He must save Louise at any risk.

It was ridiculous to return to a petty place where the event was already famous, and whence the hunt would probably begin. After having gone about a hundred yards on the road to Vetralla, they took a narrow and retired path behind a little hill, hoping that the road would lead to some dwelling. It was four o'clock: the night would soon overtake them at that time of the year. In the distance was heard the sound of the carriages conveying visitors home from the fête at Forcassi to Vetralla and the country round.

As soon as they were alone, they gave themselves up to the unutterable delight of re-union. Such moments of meeting after terrible suffering have a sweetness in them which no words can picture.

Louise told her brother how the Countess of — had induced her to leave St. Aventin.

"My anxiety to save you," she said, "made me rash and credulous; and, but for your loving devotion, we should have been separated for ever."

We shall complete her account of what had happened to her since their sudden parting by mentioning certain facts which could not possibly have come to her knowledge.

(To be Continued.)

NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A CONFESSION.—(CONTINUED.)

Uncle 'Lishe himself was simple, sensible, good, and merry. But, as everything has its contrasts, so he carried on the seat by his side a little terrier-dog, that didn't laugh, was not merry or fat, but whose muzzle bristled with a pepper-and-salt colored beard, sticking straight out every way. Shining, down among the hairs, were two eyes that looked like two hazel flames. He carried this speck of a dog evidently to punctuate his sentences; for he was the most restless little imp that ever jumped down into the wagon-bottom only for the sake of jumping up again upon the seat. He would start up and put his paws on the back of the seat, to see if any body was behind. Perhaps they were before!—he whirled round to see. If Uncle 'Lishe jerked the reins, he would bark. If the old man saluted any one, every hair on his face seemed to open up to let out the exceedingly sharp bark that he felt it his duty to issue. And when his master stopped to talk for a moment, he always laid one hand on "Dove,"—that was his name!—as if he were a pistol, and liable to do damage unless he kept hold of the lock.

"And so you're goin' to college, Barton?" at which Uncle 'Lishe shook his sides with laughing. "Don't, Dove!—there's a good dog. Well, I allers thought so; told your mother them black eyes wouldn't allers hunt squirrels and woodchucks." At which quaint conceit he shook again, not boisterously, but as a large jar of jellyshakes, when turned out. Dove gave a dive into the wagon, ran between his master's legs, and looking out fiercely, he sought to balance, his master's levity by the fierceness of his hair and eyes and ears, all of which in their several ways were working with emphasis.

"Wal, folks 'll miss you, Barton. Old farm 'll miss you, guess. Do you a'pose there's room for one o' my boy's over there? He's taken to larnin'. His mother thinks we ought to have a minister." Which ideas sent trembles of silent laughter all over him, while he looked full at Barton, as if to see whether he did take in the whole thing that he was saying.

"You mean Robert, I suppose," said Barton, relaxing a little to the mood of the owner of the mare and dog.

"Yes, you've guessed it. P'rhaps somebody told you? No great secret though. Been to school for a year steady. Payin' bills all time, and he airnin' nothin'. Be still, Dove,—taint nothin',—do be still! Raise a boy—expenses all the way—larn him how to work—begin to git something out of him—hush, Dove!—then he ups and tells you he wants to go to college. There 'tis! Mother coaxes—what ails you, Dove?—bills agin—all winter—all summer—boy's off—that's the last of him!" Which tragical issue of raising children seemed to Elisha Townsend a perfect comedy.

"Wal, somebody must go to college, you know. May as well be our folks as anybody else's. Who knows?" And the jelly vibrated again with tremendous mirth. "Mebbe he'll preach if he gits converted. Then his mother and I, mebbe, 'll ride over to his parish—see him in the pulpit—folks a lookin' up at him—and he goin' it just like Buell. Won't it pay? Guess 'twill! Anyhow 'll let him try it."

The nearest approach to a line drawn between the common people and an aristocratic class in New England is that which education furnishes. And there is almost a superstitious reverence for a "college education." If a man has been to college, he has a title. He may be of slender abilities, he may not succeed in his business, but at least he has one claim to respect,—he has been to college. It is like a title in a decayed family. It saves the pride and ministers pleasure to the vanity, long after it has in every other respect become utterly useless. We suspect that an examination would

show that a majority of the graduates of New England colleges were farmers' and mechanics' sons. Sometimes it is the youngest son. But, not unfrequently, it is the first-born; and, in such cases, the reflex influence upon the family itself is striking. A family that has a son in college stands higher in the neighborhood from that hour. Every child in the family feels the influence. The girls must have more schooling; the other boys catch the ambition. We recall an instance, where out of seven sons but one escaped the college course, and he after preparing for college was stopped by sickness.

Barton, aside from his own striking character, found himself looked upon with respect, on all sides, as a young man of promise,—the heir of college honors. Everybody looked at him in church. Dr. Buell shook hands with him after service, and asked when he would leave, and hoped to hear the best things of him. His father's old friends manifested their interest in him, in their several ways. The boys who had played ball with him on the green, or had hunted and fished with him, were a little proud that their Barton was going to college!

Dr. Wentworth, to whom Barton was much endeared, went aside from his usual habit, and gave him some advice:—

"Remember that much of knowledge is growth, not accumulation. The life that one is living in, is the book that men more need to know than any other. Never outrun health. A broken-down scholar is like a razor without a handle. The finest edge on the best steel is beholden to the services of homely horn for ability to be useful. Keep an account with your brain. Sleep, food, air, and exercise are your best friends. Don't cheat them, or cut their company. Don't fall into the vulgar idea that the mind is a warehouse, and education a process of stuffing it full of goods. Don't think your mind to be a pickaxe either, with which a student delves like an Irishman digging for ore. If you must have a figure, call it a sensitive plate, on which nature forms pictures. The more fine the surface and sensitive the quality, the truer and better will be the knowledge. Do not study for ideas alone, but train for condition. Get and keep a healthy brain. Keep it fine. Train it to sharp and accurate impressions. Give it lunge and vigor. Make it like a mirror, before nature or a daguerrean plate! Barton, don't mope. Be a boy as long as you live. Laugh a good deal. Frolic every day. Keep up high spirits. A low tone of mind is unhealthy. There's food and medicine in nerve. Quantity and quality of nerve mark the distinctions between animals and between men, from the bottom of creation to the top. Now, Barton, if you come home with your cheeks sunken, and your eyes staring out of a hollow pit, I will disown you. Good-bye, my dear fellow. God bless you," said the doctor, at the same time taking Barton's hand in both of his and giving him a cordial adieu, which Barton felt with grateful warmth at his heart for weeks after."

Rose was never more friendly, never more open and sister-like, than when Barton came to say farewell. It was a matter of much anxiety with him. He was not altogether sure whether he had kept his secret from Rose at her visit to his father's house. He thought—he hoped that he had. Rose was so honest and frank that if she had read his heart she surely would in some way have manifested it. If she should be sensitive and uneasy, then he should infer that she had learned the secret of his heart. If she should be restrained and formal, that would indicate an effort to hide her knowledge. If she were excessively gay and whirled along in conversation with unusual profusion, he should augur ill of that sign.

But Rose gave him no occasion for anxiety. She saw him at the front gate, and ran out to meet him, as she had always done, throwing back from her face the clustering golden brown curls, and looking into his face at once with frankness and sympathy. Nor did she leave him to begin the conversation.

"Come, Sir Collegian, you have saved your reputation. I've been thinking about you all day. The first thing when I waked this morning, I said to myself, 'I wonder if that ridiculous Barton will think that our visit the other night was good-bye enough? If he does not come and spend a whole evening here he shall not be forgiven.'"

"And pray, my blooming Rose, what was the penalty that my college sense has so happily enabled me to escape?"

"Oh, Sir Book! I had conjured every influence in nature. I had commanded the birds not to sing to you, the fish not to mind your hook, and all the flowers to flout you. When you would pull a honeysuckle then a bee should have stung you, and when you wanted a rose then a thorn should have pierced you. But all these dire things are happily avoided. Why didn't you bring Alice with you? She is your very blossom. Aaron's rod without a blossom was a stick. But with its blossom it was a rod of power and beauty both."

"Really, my complimentary friend, you must be content to-night with only me, for Alice is doing the last things before the eventful to-morrow, when her knight and champion departs, and she shall sit solitary, an Alice without a Barton! I am sure a blossom without a stem is as badly off as a stick without a blossom! You would think that I was a prince if you saw how daintily I am treated at home! Only father keeps to his old way. He goes on just as regular as ever; treats me as if I were twelve years old; gives me sound sentences and good judgments; holds me up sharply to everything I say and asks my reasons. A good professor was lost when our farm got a good farmer, I'm thinking."

Rose was within a year to be gone from home, for one or two years at school. Then if the Doctor could arrange his business, he proposed to travel with Rose and her mother in Europe, though this might prove a mere day-dream; and, by the time that Barton should have completed his college course, Rose would return a woman full of accom-

plishments, and wise with a world of foreign sights.

When Barton had said good-bye and turned his steps homeward, he was sure of two things, the one that Rose was unconscious of his heart's secret; and the other that Rose was the star of his life. And, alas! he bitterly felt that she was lifted up so far above him,—was so noble and rich in nature,—so sure to command those far more worthy of her love than he could ever expect to be, that one might almost as well follow a star in hopes of clasping it, as follow Rose through the coming years in expectation of winning her!

"What then?" said Barton to himself. "It is Rose or no one! Should God please, I shall have a completed life. Should He otherwise ordain, I shall not be the first man who limped through life striving to do his duty. I will be true to my duty whatever comes. I will be a man, and accomplish something,—so help me God?"

(To be Continued.)

"Have you not mistaken the pew, sir," blandly said a Sunday Chesterfield to a stranger who had entered it. "I beg pardon," said the intruder, rising to go out, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."

—The Lincoln cabin, which was built on rails split by Abraham Lincoln and John Hanks, and which has been in Philadelphia since 1865, is to be exhibited at Paris by Mr. Hanks.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(UNDER THE CHARGE OF A SPECIAL EDITOR.)

PRAYING AND DOING.

"Bless the poor little children who haven't any bed to-night," prayed a little boy, just before he lay down in his nice warm cot, on a cold windy night.

As he rose from his knees, his mother said to him:

"You have just asked God to bless the poor children; what will you do to bless them?"

The boy thought a moment. "Why, if I had a hundred cakes, enough for ourselves, I'd give them some."

"But you have no cakes."

"Well, when I get money enough to buy all the things that I want, and have some over, I'll give them some."

"But you haven't half enough money to buy all you want, and perhaps never will have. I want to know what you will do to bless the poor now."

"I'll give them some bread."

"You have no bread; the bread is mine."

"Then I could earn money and buy a loaf myself."

"Take things as they now are." You know what you have is your own. What are you willing to give to help the poor?"

The boy thought again.

"I'll give them half my money. I have eight cents, and I'll give them four. Wouldn't that be right?"

"Four cents would not go very far in making a child, so poor that it had no bed, as comfortable and well provided for as you are. Four cents toward food and clothes, and books and a bed, for such a one, and four cents just for pencils or candy for yourself, don't seem fair."

"Then, mother, I'll give all my money; and I wish I had more to give," said the little fellow as he took his good-night kiss.

Now don't you think his bed was made softer that night by his pity for the poor and shelterless? Don't you think he slept the more sweetly, and that ministering spirits watched his couch more lovingly, because he was growing to be somewhat like his Saviour, who "spared not himself, but freely gave himself up for us all?"

A great many children pity the poor a little, and wish God would be kind to them and take care of them. Perhaps they even pray to him to do it, like the little boy in my story. But I am afraid that too many of them would have God do all the work. They don't want to help much; they don't want to give away much that is their own; they don't want to trouble themselves much about it. They do not really love their poor neighbors as they do themselves.

RIDDLES.

No. 178.

'Tis night and my first looks calmly down
On the raging, restless deep,
As guided by it, a daring crew
On their trackless pathway keep.

They're chasing a prize; the good ship speeds
Like a bird on tireless wing;
They near it now,—hark to the shout
That maketh the welkin ring!

"Comrades my second; she is our own!"

The Captain triumphantly cries,
A blow on my total check'd her course
And a wreck the proud ship lies.

My first looks down from its lofty throne,

And the breakers loudly roar,
But the "Sea King" and its dauntless crew
Are seen on the deep no more!

No. 179.

Of golden age, we oft have read,
Of silver age, and age of lead;
Now all these different ages past,
Our age my whole appears at last.
My first the doctor gives—looks wise,
And yet my next his art defies;
Plunder's my whole, 'tis such I say,
If quacks for blundering we should pay.

No. 180.

What letter is like an angry serpent, and why?

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

No. 175.—Light.

No. 176.—MuM, AdA, DeED, AnAnA, MinIM, (Madam).

No. 177.—Colossus.

ANSWER TO PROBLEM.

One £30, and the other £40.

The Miscellany.

THINGS THAT NEVER DIE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth;
The impulse of a wordless prayer,
The dream of love and truth,
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The strivings after better hopes,—
These things shall never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
That kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves the friend indeed,
The plea of mercy softly breathed
When justice threatens nigh,
The sorrow of a contrite heart,—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles, sweet and frail,
That make up love's first bliss,
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met,—
These things shall never die.

NO TIME; OR, MASON EARLE'S PARADOX.

(By Rev. W. M. Blackburn, in Sabbath at Home for July.)—Concluded.

CHAP. II.

A few years have passed away: Mason Earle is in college. In one thing he has yielded to the tempter. The evil one has whispered, "It is not yet time for you to be a Christian."

He and his room-mate John were deep in Latin one evening, when a fellow-student called, saying, "It is the hour for prayer-meeting. Are you not going?"

"We have no time," said John.

"That is the very reason why I think we ought to go," said Mason. "Whenever I hear that excuse, 'no time,' I suspect it. The thing from which we excuse ourselves is generally a good one. If asked to do what is wrong, we would give some other reason. If we have no time to pray, God may not have time to bless us. I will go to the meeting."

Mason went because it was right, rather than from an interest in the services. It had been his custom at home to attend the meetings for social prayer. On his return to his room, his class-mate was wearied and nervous. He had not got on in his lesson. "I might as well have gone out somewhere," said he, "although I have no taste for such meetings, and I would not have gone there. I have done nothing here."

"I have got my mind into good trim for study," replied Mason. "One hour will prepare me for the morning lesson."

"Go on, then; you have no time to talk with me, nor help me."

"I have one thing to propose. It is that we read a chapter in the Bible together every evening, early, while the mind is fresh. If we put it off as the last thing before bed-time, we will often be drowsy, and neglect it."

"We do not have time."

"If we had plenty of time we would waste it, and be doing something worse. If we seem to have none, we shall find all that we need. Hard application will put a margin on every busy hour."

"You can read your Bible whenever you choose. As for mine, it is still in my trunk."

Mason was already carefully reading his chapter. He seemed to be in no haste. When it was finished, he bent over his book as if he were really buckled down to it. He gave much aid to John, who had been, like the fishermen, toiling and taking nothing. The lesson was soon learned. Mason took his pen to inform his mother that he had resolved to attend a prayer-meeting every evening of the week. "It is a season of revival," he wrote, "and you will wish me to go. The tempter has said that a student has no time for religion. That causes me to remember that I have all the time there is."

The soul of the busy student was touched by the finger of God, that it might be created anew. He began to ask, "What shall I do?" Only show him, and he would do it. It was his habit to postpone nothing that he felt ought to be done at once. The heavenly voice was saying, "Now is the day of salvation." "To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts."

John noticed that every evening, after reading the Bible, Mason took his hat and left the room. He did not return for half an hour, and when asked where he had been, he gave no definite answer. At one time John followed him so cautiously that he was not seen. Mason entered a barn. John went near to it and listened. What did he hear? The voice of prayer. It was like that of a man pleading for his life. "Lord, forgive me. I wickedly thought that it was not time to serve thee, that I was too young, and that every day was my own. Can such a sin be forgiven?"

Forgive my room-mate for neglecting his Bible, and for hating the Lord Jesus Christ. John had been wondering why Mason should have such convictions of sin and need to be forgiven. Where was there a young man more moral and kind? What had he done that was so sinful? Why be so anxious and pray so fervently? Was it such a wickedness to neglect religion?—only to delay it, and wait for another time? John did not feel it to be so. He did not see that this was to treat God with contempt, as if He had not the right to every moment of our lives. But there were two arrows that entered the listener's heart. He had neglected his Bible. When his mother placed it in his trunk, he promised to read it; but there it had lain ever since. This was one arrow; not that he cared for the Bible, but he had been false to his own word. Delays in religion cause many a one to be false to himself and to his promises. The other arrow was still more keen. It came in the plea that he might be forgiven for hating the Lord Jesus Christ.

"I do not hate him," he said to himself. In anger he turned away. Was it true that such a hatred was in his heart? If it had not been

there, he would not have muttered, "I hate such prayers. Nobody need pray for me. I can take care of myself. I hate my room-mate."

Mason calmly returned to his room. It was vacant. Where was John? He was surprised at his absence, but had no time to waste in wonderment. He sat down to his lessons. He had lately found it quite hard to engage his mind in study, for his sin was ever before him. Now a new thought came to him. "I will pray to God," said he. "If he approves of my studies, he will let me give my mind to them for a proper time." It was a silent prayer. Mason found that he could study with new zest.

John entered the room roughly, pushing a chair out of the way with his foot, and flinging his cap down, while saying, "I can't get along with so many disturbances."

"Do I disturb you?" gently inquired Mason.

"I cannot tell what it is: I am restless." He knew very well that it was his conscience and his hating heart that gave him trouble. The remedy was in that neglected Bible, and in the neglected Saviour.

"May I help you? I am not very much hurried."

"It is too late for study to-night. I'll wait until morning, and take the hour from the ball-club."

"What! give up the exercise? I would study the harder, and win time for play. We will want you on the ground."

"That's a new idea! Win time for play?"

John thought of it. It meant that study was the regular business. Better win by study the time for play, than be compelled to give up the play for study, for thus both would be gained. But would Mason still remain in the ball-club? Would the young Christian again be the first on the playground, and the first to drop the bat at the college bell? This puzzled John, for he did not understand the motive. Mason would play ball as heartily as ever, so that he might keep his body strong, and his mind fresh for study and for every Christian duty. He would count his moments, and give everything its proper time.

John's heart was touched by the goodness of his classmate. He felt ashamed that he had just been to see Jerome Roberts, and engaged to room with him. He placed a chair in a corner, sat down, gazed at the wall, and thought over his errors. "Mason is the best friend I ever had," he whispered to himself. "He is right. He is not going to be so dull, and wear so long a face, as I supposed. He will help me, but won't do all my studying for me. He ought not; if I don't get my own lessons, I shall remain a fool. But he may urge me to go to prayer-meeting, and to read my Bible, and to be a Christian. If I say that I have no time for all this, he will prove to me that he finds time enough. He does it all, and still is second to no one in the class. With all his religion, he is a first-rate companion, and I'll stay with him. Mother will like it. Jerome is an idler, with a hound in his room, whose name deserves to be on the college roll quite as much as that of his master. I was not sent here to chase after squirrels with him, nor to eat snipe suppers in his room. I will tell him that no change will be made."

Even a little repentance put John's mind in better order for study. A good resolution aided him still more. He took his book. Mason looked at his watch. It was his bedtime. But he offered to give his friend twenty minutes, and help him over the hardest places in his Latin lesson, one of which was Caesar's famous bridge. He set him over the stream; the twentieth minute was up: John was deep in his study. Mason went softly behind him into a corner, and knelt down to commit himself to Him who never slumbers. John knew it, rested his forehead on his hand, closed his eyes, and wished that he was like his kind and genial room-mate. Whose sleep was the more quiet and refreshing that night? Surely that of him who had found time for all his duties,—to himself, to his room-mate, and his Lord.

A new idea now was gained. "All time is God's: he is the author of it," Mason often would say, as he pushed on in his studies. "It is wonderful how much time there is; enough for everything true and right and kind; but none for what is evil."

Amid all his duties, he found a way to teach a class in Sunday school, and to do it well. He thoroughly studied every lesson, and expected his class to have the verses of Scripture committed to memory. But the old excuse was often urged, "no time." Even children learn it at an early age. One day he grew earnest, and said to his scholars, "No time to learn God's holy word! You may die unconverted, and then you will have an eternity to regret that you did not read it, and obey it. You may then count up your lost hours and moments. You may then remember those which were wasted. . . . No time! How is it that God has any time to give you? He waits to be gracious. Yes, waits. He does not come swiftly upon you to take you out of this world. And what are you doing while he is waiting? Suppose your father was on a train of cars waiting for you to join him and go to a great city. You were on the playground; he called to you, 'I am waiting!' What would you do? Would you say, 'I have no time to go?'"

"I would run to him," said one of the lads. "Why would you not say, 'there is time enough yet?'"

"Because the train might start."

"Suppose the signal was given, and your father should persuade the conductor to wait for you just one minute."

"Then I would run all the faster."

"But see how you treat your heavenly Father. He is waiting, as if he had stopped the train of events just for you. And yet you think that if he is waiting you need not hasten at all. This is the very reason why you should make no delay. You have just time enough to do what God wishes you, and not a moment more. There is one excuse which not a soul will make at the judgment-seat of Christ. None will say, 'I had no time.'"

CHAP. III.

Mason Earle became a physician. He thought how the Lord Jesus healed the sick, and hoped that his Master would bless him in this noble profession. Nobody ever heard him say, "I must visit my patients; I have

no time to go to church." He did both. He took an active part in every good work. Whatever his hand found to do,—and an earnest man can find a great deal,—he did it with all his might. His pen was busy.

"How is it," asked one of his fellow-townsmen, "that you attend to your large practice, to schools and churches and charities, and do not break down?"

"Simply because God gives me time enough for work and recreation."

"But how do you manage to write so much for the press?"

"By seeming to have no time for it. If I had a month to write a page, I should put off the work from day to day, and at last feel like giving up the attempt. But on some of my rides into the country I arrange my thoughts, and the moment I can sit down, the pen creeps into my hand. The page is written while I am warming my feet in winter, or while I am cooling myself in the shade on a summer day."

Once he was called to see a man who had lived a long, idle life, and had been suddenly brought to his couch of pain.

"Don't let me die yet," said the patient; "doctor, don't let me die!"

"Are you not prepared?"

"Oh, I have wasted my time! If I only had a little more, I would try to be ready."

"When would you begin? To-day?"

"I cannot begin now. Do relieve me so that I may begin to-morrow."

"How many times, in your life, have you said to-morrow?"

"A great many."

"And none ever came. None ever will. If you do not repent to-day, there is no reason to think that you would if you could have a to-morrow."

The doctor knelt and prayed for him, told him tenderly of the Saviour, and left him. Three hours later, the man was dead. The doctor shed tears at his grave, and turned away with this awful thought, "This is the man who had no time for religion. If he had been a busier man, he would have found time enough."

Mason Earle's rule was a paradox. The reason why he did so much was because he seemed to have no time to do it. What will my reader do the next moment of his life? Live "redeeming the time."

THE REAL NATURE OF COMETS.

If the earth's atmosphere, its blue veil of air, should be torn away from it by any strange accident, and left floating in the fields of space, it would gather itself into the form of a spheroid, and begin to move around the sun in an elliptical course, such as the comets of our system affect. It would be, in fact, a comet, or small travelling nebula. We should see the stars through a body of this kind, as we do through comets and nebula. As it drew near the sun in its long orbit, it would be rushing with inconceivable swiftness. By increasing the gravitative force or weight of the particles of gaseous comets approaching it, the sun enables these particles to occupy a smaller space in pressing upon each other. Thus comets are seen to become smaller and brighter as they approach the sun. Those that approach very near, rushing around the sun with tremendous velocity, become so condensed at their centres they even shine as if solid, or at least liquid.

This is a very curious speculation. More curious still, however, is the fact that an examination of the light of comets by spectral and other methods, shows that they are of a mixed constitution, like the nebulae. That, in short, they have persuaded some of the small solid particles to accompany them in their visit to his solar majesty. A comet, let us remember, is a cloud of wind, rushing through space so swiftly, that, as it becomes condensed by the solar influence, it will not only move solid particles but ignite them, causing them to shine with fervent heat, as the earth's atmosphere ignites the meteors against which it dashes in its thundrous journey through space.

But it is known that nearly all comets, under certain conditions understood by astronomers, exhibit a beam of light, which is sometimes enormously extended and slightly curved. This is called, or rather absurdly mis-called, the "tail." A tail, or following, is carried behind; but the major light beam of a comet is the part of the spoke, or radius, of an imaginary wheel, of which the sun is the hub.

To illustrate this more clearly, let us contemplate for a moment the long shadow of the earth, projected into space, which we call "night." If the earth were a transparent cloud of gas or vapor, as most comets are, it would have no night. On the contrary, the sunlight would pierce through it, as a beam of light passes through a glass globe filled with water.

A comet approaching the sun is condensed, and being of a globular shape, has all the properties and powers of a gaseous lens, or burning glass, of which the density, and consequently the refracting or bending power over the sunlight, increases toward its centre.

The earth's atmosphere acts like a lens, of which all but the edges has been covered with an opaque disc. The sun's rays bend as they pass through the atmosphere forming, a large hollow cone of light, which embraces, or rather incases the night, or earth-shadow, being the twilight, so called,—a thin veil, or gauzy sheath of light, which always invests the conical earth-shadow. But in case of the transparent comets, there is no opaque disc over the centre of the globular lens. The night cone is a light cone a long beam of refracted sunlight, shooting out into the depths of space many millions of miles.

In order to become visible, a "beam" of sunlight must be reflected from a surface vapor; as clouds, or of a solid body, like the moon. There is nothing in the inter-planetary spaces to reflect light, unless it be the greater and lesser planets and the meteors. Hence in those parts of the heavens where solid meteors are crowded together in vast numbers, forming a sort of dust cloud, sunlight will show plainly, as a sunbeam shows in shooting along a dusty street. It is the dust that be-

comes visible to the eye, and not the sunbeam which is always invisible. Light is not visible in itself, but makes matter visible.

The "tail," or light beam of the comet concentrated by refraction, can be visible only by reflection, and it is of course, more brilliant as the gaseous comet lens or nucleus draws near to the sun, plunging into that enormous cloud of solid particles that revolves about the solar mass, while at greater distances, as far out from the sun as we are, the tail is no longer visible, or too faint to be seen, because the meteors are comparatively few in number and wide apart.

If the open heavens around the earth were as densely crowded with reflecting particles as the sun's atmosphere (our twilight), the sunbeams bent through the atmosphere would make for us a faint cometary tail, which would appear to us at midnight like a dim circle of light, or corona with a dark centre overhead. Such would be the appearance of the tail of a comet to a person beholding it from the surface of the comet, at the axis of the gaseous lens.

AUSTRALIAN ACCLIMATIZATION.

(From Leisure Hour for July.)

When Australia was first discovered, nothing struck European Emigrants as more extraordinary, in connection with the new land, than the novel fauna and flora therein displayed. The kangaroo, the ornithorhynchus, amongst animals, were forms, until Australia was known, unheard of. Amongst birds, there were black swans and white crows, to set one's preconceived notions about swans and crows at defiance. The prevalent forms of vegetable life seemed hardly less extraordinary. Trees with almost no visible leaves, cherries with stones seemingly outside, helped to complete the notion of utter strangeness to old-world forms. Taken altogether, the Australian continent seemed to have a soil and a climate disproportionately good, by comparison, with the animals and vegetables indigenous. Here was an incentive to the enterprise of man. Enterprising man has been on the field of Australian acclimatization for the last few years. The Acclimatization Society of Melbourne has recently issued a report of proceedings. This report is of extreme interest, as the following will make manifest. To begin with a failure, the society regrets to announce that the attempts made to acclimatize the alpaca and Cashmere goat have failed, it is believed in consequence of the practical difficulties and expense of maintaining these animals in the high mountainous regions of Gipps' Land, in which alone the suitable climate and other conditions necessary for their welfare could be found in the colony. Perhaps expectations ran higher about these Cashmere goats and alpacas than in respect to any other importation. Disappointment has been proportionately great; but, otherwise, success has crowned nearly every other effort of the Acclimatization Society. The greatest achievement of the society, during the past year, has been the introduction of a flock of ninety-three Angora goats. A large sum of money has been expended on these animals, and their acclimatization may be considered assured. These goats have thriven admirably in the colony, the climate of which is not unlike that of their native country. Since the arrival of the flock, its increase has been sixty, whilst two only have died. The total number of pure Angora goats now owned by the society is one hundred and eighty. Each Angora goat has a fleece of about four pounds average weight, for which the market price is generally a shilling a pound higher than good sheep's wool. The demand for the wool is practically unlimited, so that no fears need to be entertained of overstocking the market. Some Angora wool having been forwarded by the council to Messrs. Titus Salt and Sons, these gentlemen had it made up into cloth, and returned. It was shown in the International Exhibition and universally admired.

Though the acclimatization of Angora goats may be considered most important in a remunerative sense, that of salmon and several other species of foreign fish is to the naturalist most curious. The "Lincolnshire," with a shipment of ova on board, arrived on the 1st of May, 1856, when a large proportion of the salmon and salmon-trout ova were found to be alive. Of brown-trout ova, only five hundred were shipped; and they had all perished. The hatching in Tasmania resulted in six thousand salmon and one thousand salmon-trout. The salmon which were hatched two years and a half since have gone to the sea, and their return was looked for at the time of the report. Experience has proved that there is nothing in Australian rivers injurious to salmon. A two-year-old smolt has been caught in Tasmania, and had been shown in the Intercolonial Exhibition in Melbourne. It is pronounced to be as fine a fish of its age as was ever seen in the United Kingdom. Two very interesting experiments were made when the last ova were shipped. In the ice-bin in which the ova were deposited, were placed a box containing cocoons of the Ailanthus silk-worm, and some fruit-trees and heather. On arrival the cocoons were placed in charge of Professor McCoy, and six months afterwards one of them produced a living moth. The others being opened, were found to have assumed the pupa state in the cocoon; so that the voyage had no connection with their death. The trees and heather arrived in a state as perfect as if they had only been just lifted from the nursery. This experiment is considered to be most important. It seems to show that all the vegetable world of northern Europe is placed at the disposal of Australia. Amongst recent arrivals are twenty-two of a beautiful species of deer,—the axis deer. They have been sent to Longerenong, on the Wimmera, where they have been liberated in company with thirteen others, already in the possession of Mr. Samuel Wilson. The spot was chosen with the intent that the entire Grampian range of hills may be stocked with these beautiful animals. The European hare has been an Australian denizen now for so long that this animal may be looked upon as completely naturalized. The society reports that at every spot where these animals have been turned out they have increased and are increasing.

In bird importations, the success of the Acclimatization Society has been conspicuous. Not scarce and choice varieties alone have won their regards, though there have been many of these; even common British sparrows have been thought worthy of importation by our Tasmanian colonists. British house and field sparrows now hop about and twitter at the antipodes, helping to keep down the preponderance of insect life which was so prejudicial to the Australian farmer and gardener. Sparrows, indeed, would seem to have been in high request, for not only have the two British species of house and hedge sparrows been acclimatized, but even the Chinese sparrows, by which an international insect-eating competition among all the sparrows may be brought about. A further supply of Ceylon partridges has been secured, these birds having been turned loose on the grounds of Mr. Austin, at Barwon Park. The society intends to pay especial regard to the acclimatization of ostriches; and there is much reason to believe that these birds will thrive admirably under their new condition. For some time past, ostriches have been bred in the south of France, where, it is said, they have almost become as tame as barn-door pets. The Acclimatization Society have not restricted their attention to things merely useful, but have brought their energies to bear upon the ornamental as well. Goldfinches, chaffinches, and skylarks can hardly have been thus honorably transported to the antipodes with any view to money-making, but simply out of regard to their ornament and accomplishments, and pleasant old-world associations.

Though the project for introducing the Ailanthus silk-worm has temporarily failed, yet the common mulberry-leaf silk-worm bids fair to create an important branch of commerce for Australia. A plentiful supply of the finest silk-worm eggs has been received from Japan, and distributed amongst persons who have given attention to sericulture. We have no intention to present an inventory list of all the old-world animals now acclimatized in Australia. Enough has been stated to show with what energy the Tasmanian Society of Acclimatization has gone to work, and how great have been the fruits of their labors. It is a pleasing thought that a land which the old country once valued only because it afforded a transportation field to criminals, should have risen to a state of civilization, refinement, and elegance, and that it should now have established transportation of birds and beasts and fishes.

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CHILDREN'S FLOWER SHOW IN SPITALEFIELDS.

The fourth annual Flower-show and Industrial Exhibition of the ragged schools Spital-fields was opened on the evening of July 9th; the children having previously had plants to them by their teachers 900 pots of plants and seeds some two months previous. These plants are reared in the homes of the children, in one of the poorest neighborhoods of London. Mr. Broome, of the Temple Gardens, with Mr. Courcha, of the Victoria Nursery, kindly acting as judges. The report spoke very favorably of the general healthy appearance of the plants, &c., amongst others worthy of note may be mentioned the following:—

"A beautiful design of a temple in cress, and ornamented with flowers. This trophy was made by a lad aged 15 years, and received the 1st prize. A pot of musk, shown by a little girl, was pronounced by the judges to be one of the finest and largest they had ever seen. A case of ferns (Heart's Tongues) very fine specimens, kept by a girl for three years. The flowers generally represented in the show consisted of fuchsias, geraniums, calceolarias, lobelias, and musk, also pots of seedlings. The Juvenile Industrial Exhibition consisted of a great variety of articles made by the scholars. Amongst others, we may mention a chest of drawers, beautifully inlaid, made by one of the oldest scholars; an oil painting (Dover heights) by a lad of 15 years. A carved bracket in sycamore wood, by a lad of 15 years, obtained special notice. There were also various models of villages, buildings, wool-flowers, boots, articles of clothing, brushes, and fancy boxes, &c. The prizes, 136 in number, were distributed on Thursday evening, July 11th, by the Rev. H. Allon, of Union Chapel, Islington.—*London Christian Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Southern freedmen manifest great eagerness to acquire homesteads, and savings-banks established for their benefit are rapidly accumulating deposits.

—Dr. Raimbert, a French doctor, practices a new method of introducing medicines into the animal economy; viz., by the nostrils. He has done so with morphine, which, it seems, introduced in that way, will cure violent headaches.

—The Norwegians have just completed a monitor called the "Scorpion," which is now on its way to Stockholm. It carries in a turret two Armstrong guns which weigh 47,000 pounds. Notwithstanding this, the machinery for working them is so excellent that they can be manoeuvred by one man alone. The sides of the turret are eleven inches thick, and are lined inside with horse-hair mattresses.

—A correspondent of the Marietta (Ohio) Register tells a queer story of a young gentleman of that neighborhood, who, while indulging in a smoke during a ride with a young lady, accidentally set fire to her dress, and they only put out the fire and saved her life by a resort to most active measures, and a "mud puddle" by the roadside. The young lady, after the conflagration was over, struck a bypath to the house of a friend, where she got a change of clothing.

HOW TO PREVENT HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Youatt, the famous veterinary surgeon who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animals, says that crystals of nitrate of silver rubbed into the wound, will positively prevent hydrophobia in the bitten person or animal. The mad-dog season will be with us before a great while, and we would advise persons to cut out and preserve Mr. Youatt's recipe.—Some of our readers may have a chance to try it before the summer is over.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the House of Lords last night, the amendment to the Reform bill, increasing the basis of the lodger franchise from £10 to £15 per annum, was reconsidered and rejected. Before adjourning, the House of Lords agreed to pass the Reform bill to its third reading to-night.

DUBLIN, August 6.—Thirty-three of the Fenians who have been on trial before the Commission in Tipperary have been convicted of treason.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Hon. Geo. Bancroft has arrived in this city.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The name of Bishop Dupanloup is prominent among those which are spoken of in connexion with the Papacy. It is said that his choice as successor to Pius the Ninth in the Papal chair will be strongly urged by France, whose influence, it is believed, will largely preponderate at the next election.

It is now denied that any interview will take place between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—Active negotiations are now going on between the Austrian Government and the Holy See for the establishment of a new concordat.

LONDON, August 6, evening.—Advices from Abyssinia report that the British captives in that country are no longer in the hands of King Theodore.

The Brighton races commenced to-day. The first race was for the Biennial stakes, which were won by T. R. O. Cadore; Van Amburgh came in second. The other race was for the Rothschild stakes, and was won by Patty.

LONDON, 6th, midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night, Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, promised to submit to the House, before the close of the present session, the correspondence which had passed between the British Government and that of the United States in regard to the "Alabama" claims and the other documents bearing on the case.

In the House of Lords to-night, in accordance with an understanding arrived at yesterday evening, the Reform bill was read for the third time and passed.

It is officially stated that the contracts for carrying the British mails to New York, at the expiration of the Cunard contract, are open to all bidders, but that owners of British ships will have the preference.

PESTH, Aug. 6.—It is said that Kossuth declines the seat in the Hungarian Parliament conferred upon him by the electors of Waitzen.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, evening.—The second session of the Parliament of the North German Confederation will commence on the 27th of the present month, in this city. The Prussian Government has become anxious for the safety of the Baron Von Magnus, resident minister of Prussia in the city of Mexico.

At last accounts, the Baron had unsuccessfully intervened to save the life of Maximilian, and it is thought that he thereby provoked the hostility of the Mexican leaders. No despatches from him have been received for a long time past, and nothing is known as to his condition or whereabouts. The Government has taken measures to ascertain definitely whether the Juarez authorities have treated its minister in a manner contrary to the laws of nations.

A Prussian Army Commission, appointed to examine the Chassepot Rifle, the favorite arm of the French service, after subjecting it to a series of practical and scientific tests, have reported against its adoption by the Prussian War Department.

STUTTGART, 7th, evening.—A convention of prominent members of the Liberal party of Southern Germany was held here to-day, and adopted resolutions urging the Southern States of Germany to unite with those of the North-German Confederation.

LONDON, 7th, evening.—The second day of the Brighton races was signalized by the run for the Brighton cup. A large number of horses entered for the race. The attendance was very great, and unusual interest was manifested. The cup was won by Moulsey. The leading horses passed the stand in the following order: Moulsey first; Tyndal second; and Lecture third. The nursery stakes were run for and won by Cecil, the principal horses coming in as follows: Cecil first; Persian second; and Chantilly third. Both races were closely contested, and there was loud cheering at their termination.

NEWS BY "CITY OF BALTIMORE."

New York, 4th.—The steamer "City of Baltimore," from Liverpool on the 24th and Queens-town on the 25th, arrived this evening. Her advices are only one day later.

ITALY.—In reply to inquiries at the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Rattazzi declared armaments and enlistments, said to be in preparation for invasion of the Papal States, were being made by Romans themselves, and added that the Italian Government would secure the integrity of the Pontifical dominion.

The National Roman Committee have issued a circular to the revolutionists, calling upon them to reserve their energies for the overthrow of the Roman Papal Government and the annexation of Rome to Italy.

The representatives of the Papal Court have on behalf of their several governments, guaranteed protection to the régime of His Holiness, in case certain eventualities should arise.

BRUSSELS, July 24, evening.—It is stated that the Danish reply to the Prussian despatch on the subject of guarantees for the protection of Germans in the North Schleswig districts to be ceded to Denmark, leaves open a way to mutual direct understanding between the cabinets of Berlin and Copenhagen. The attitude taken by the Danish Government in this matter is by no means unfriendly.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The peace overtures of the Emir of Bokhara were agreed to on the 11th inst. In accordance therewith, hostilities are not to recommence except in case of extreme necessity. The Emir of Bokhara, on his part, is to give orders for the cessation of hostilities.

The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived in London to endeavor to obtain a loan. It is stated that the Austrian Government has sanctioned the organization of seventy battalions of Honveds.

A Cretan squadron is being organized at Athens to give chase to the Turkish fleet. It is composed of six vessels, armed with thirty guns each.

The blockade-runner "Arcadi" had completed her nineteenth voyage to Crete, disembarked volunteers and cargo, and took on board four hundred women and children for Greece. About a thousand women and children had taken refuge in mountain caverns, where they were in danger of being killed by Turks.

Foreign Consuls protested against any unnecessary violence, and the English Consul had sent a steamer to protect them.

A Bucharest telegram says the government has ordered severe measures to be taken to prevent the meeting of Moldavian Senators and Deputies which had been convoked. It was believed the object of this meeting is to promote the separation of Roumanian Principalities.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4.—It is reported that General Fariola has confessed his connection with the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, and has offered to reveal the details of the Fenian movement and testify for the Government.

PARIS, August 5.—The semi-official journals deny that the visit of Napoleon to Vienna has any political object, and declare that the published rumors which attribute political significance to the interchange of courtesies between the Emperors of France and Austria are erroneous.

LONDON, August 5.—The steamer "Atlanta," from New York, July 20, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 5.—The steamer "Hermann," from New York on the 23rd ult., has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 5.—A Cunard steamship, from New York on the 24th ult., touched here to-day.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The claims of France and French subjects upon Mexico are to be carefully revised by a Commission which has just been appointed by the Emperor Napoleon.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The press of this city comments to-day upon the reply of Napoleon to the foreign members of the *Exposition Universelle*, and express confidence in the sincerity of the Emperor's wishes for the peace of the world.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—It is reported that the city of Hamburg refuses to join the German Zollverein. Lubeck has, however, avowed willingness to become a member of that important body.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—Accounts from the Russian grain-crops are extremely favorable, and indicate a very heavy harvest. There will be an immense surplus for export.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Prussian loan, which was offered in this market on Saturday last, does not meet with success. No bids have yet been made, and the chances of its success are slim.

LONDON, August 5, eve.—The Reform meeting, called at Hyde Park to-day, proved a failure. Few people, comparatively, were in attendance, and little or no spirit was manifested.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—A letter from Vera Cruz, dated July 24th, states that the Mexicans had refused to deliver up the corpse of Maximilian, Carlos Miramon, brother of Maximilian's general, and Marquez are reported at the head of large commands in the interior, bent on mischief.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5th Aug.—James A. Banks, Speaker of the Assembly, has been murdered by Indians in Nevada.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Nine deaths from yellow-fever and eight from cholera last week.

GALVESTON, Aug. 6.—Twelve deaths from yellow-fever here for the past two days, and four at Corpus Christi.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Vessels arriving report having experienced, on the 2nd inst., a tremendous hurricane, which lasted about seven hours. Several vessels which came in to-day were more or less disabled, pieces of wreck being picked up by various pilot-boats.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—On August 1st, the amount of public debt, less cash, in the Treasury was \$2,511,306,426.01; by comparing it with the debt on the 1st of June, it is shown that the amount of debt, less cash, in the Treasury has been reduced \$4,309,510.98.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—Ex-Governor David R. Foster died in this city, this afternoon, after a brief illness.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—The cholera has abated at Fort Harker and vicinity; but Lieut.-Col. McGill, whose wife died some time ago, died on the 20th July, near Fort Lyn, of cholera. Dr. A. M. Squires, U. S. A., also died of the same disease, near Fort Larned, on the 29th.

MILWAUKEE, August 7.—Messrs. Plankinton & Co., while shipping a quantity of pork and lard yesterday, discovered the barrels contained sand and salt. The swindle is alleged to have been perpetrated by F. White, a pork-packer here last spring, whereby he realized some \$20,000. White has been arrested.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Richard W. Evans, residing 54 Vandam street, is reported to have died of cholera to-day.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—The weather is dry and hot and unfavorable for growing crops, especially corn and oats, which were thrown out by the continuous rains of June and July, and are now being dried up. The late potato crop, it is believed, will be a failure.

TRENTON, N. J., August 7.—At a large Fenian meeting last evening, it was denied that President Roberts is now, or ever has been, in league with the Red Republicans of Italy.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The *Tribune's* Nashville special says, on election-day, about 1,000 armed men came into Jackson, Madison County, ordered the company of militia to leave town, took the State certificates from the negroes, overawed the judges of election, drove the Commissioner and other Union citizens from the town, and took possession of the polls. Horrible outrages on negroes are reported. Leading Union men have fled for safety. A sufficient military force is organizing to preserve law and order.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—The U. S. Railroad Commissioners have accepted another section of 25 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, extending 235 miles west of the Missouri River.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—By the latest accounts from China, it is said the Chinese are anxiously inquisitive about the increase of the U. S. squadron in their waters.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The *Herald's* special says.—The Secretary of War has refused the President's polite invitation to retire from office. The President's note is very brief, only four

lines in length, and simply states that grave public considerations constrain him to request Mr. Stanton's resignation. Mr. Stanton's answer is also very brief, and intended to be severe and cutting. The Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the President's note requesting his resignation, and answers that grave public considerations constrain him to continue in the position of Secretary of War until the next election. At a Cabinet meeting Secretary Stanton was not present. It is thought the President will notify Mr. Stanton that he is no longer Secretary of War, and must vacate forthwith.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following correspondence passed between the President and Secy. of War:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Aug. 5th, 1867.—Sir,—Public consideration of a high character, constrains me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. Yours very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. EDWARD M. STANTON, Secy. of War.

To which the Secretary replied as follows:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 5.

SIR,—Your note of this date has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. In reply, I have the honor to say, that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.—Very respectfully yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the President.

No further action has been taken by the President.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 7.—At Clarksville, on Saturday, Frank McGuire was shot dead by the young book-keeper that recently killed Nick Corner the guerilla.

MEMPHIS, August 7.—A man, named Wood, keeper of a boarding-house, while attempting to shoot one Hough last night, shot his wife through the heart.

Brownlow's majority in this State will be over 40,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Mexican General Berriogabal writes to the Mexican consul here: "By the present you are fully authorized to deny, as perfectly false, the report of the *Ranchero* newspaper that the authorities and people of this city made public rejoicings on receiving the news of the execution of Maximilian.—Those rejoicings took place indeed, but they were intended to celebrate the important event of the capture of Mexico city, officially known here by the same mail. You can deny and pronounce counterfeited, too, the stupid and savage letter on foreigners, attributed to Gen. Escobedo by the same *Ranchero*."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—No notices inserted unless paid in advance. Births and deaths, 25c.; marriages, 50c.

BIRTHS.

BETTS.—On the 4th inst., at 72 Vitre street, Mrs. George J. Betts, Jr., of a daughter.

ROBB.—At No. 8 Scotland street, on the 8th inst., Mrs. William Robb, of a daughter.

JACKSON.—At Roxton Falls, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr. Peter Jackson, of a daughter.

LEITHHEAD.—In this city, on the 6th inst., at 55 St. Antoine street, the wife of J. B. Leithhead, of a son.

MARRIED.

MOTT, ANDREWS.—On the 3rd inst., at St. Michael's Chapel, Silvery, near Quebec, by the Rev. Armine Mountain, M.A., Mr. Henry Mott to Emily Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mr. Ferdinand Henry Andrews, all of Montreal. No cards.

BOWIE, BROW.—In this city, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. Gibson, James G. Bowie, to Mary, second daughter of John Brown, of Swanton, Vermont.

DIED.

DUNN.—Suddenly, at Laprairie, on the 7th inst., Mr. John Alexander Dunn, aged 29 years.

ARCHBOLD.—At Cote St. Antoine, on the 7th inst., Elizabeth Connolly, wife of John Archbold, gardener.

PILON.—Drowned, in Upton, P. Q., on the 7th inst., Joseph Frederick Adolphus Pilon, son of Joseph Pilon, Esq., aged 11 years.

RYAN.—In this city, on the morning of the 7th, Mr. Henry Ryan, aged 28 years.

MACDERMOTT.—In this city, on Monday, the 5th inst., Mary MacDermott, widow of the late Bernard MacDermott, aged 77 years.

KILGOUR.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Mary Gordon, infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Kilgour, aged 1 month.

SWAN.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. John Swan, aged one year and six months.

COULTER.—In this city, on the 4th inst., James Henry, son of John Coulter, aged 14 months.

HAWKINS.—In this city, this morning, 5th inst., Emma Maria Hawkins, aged 3 years.

REDPATH.—On the 4th inst., at the residence of Rev. Thomas MacPherson, Lancaster, Peter Redpath, aged 61 years, eldest son of the late Robert Redpath, Esq., of this city.

Advertisements.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY. COBURG, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—The next Session will open on Thursday, 20th August. Board, tuition, and incidentals, from \$80 to \$100 per annum. Instead of the text-books set down in the Calendar for Matriculation, fair equivalents accepted when necessary. Calendar to be had on application. sw-w S. S. NELLES, President.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady of some years experience in tuition desires a re-employment as resident Governess in a gentleman's family, or assistant in a Ladies' School. Instructs in English, French, and Drawing, with Music to less advanced pupils. References kindly permitted to Rev. Dr. Irvine, Canada Presbyterian Church, Montreal. For particulars address by letter, A. B., Box 32, P.O., Montreal.

TO BE SOLD at Harry Lewis's Dog Repository, Busby Lane, Montreal, two first-class Scotch beagles, 18 months old (dog and bitch); will kill deer, foxes, and hares. Also several Watch Dogs, Newfoundlanders, Spaniels, Black and Tans, Rat Terriers, &c.—Established 1838. sw

WANTED, by the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, two Colporteurs for permanent engagement; one must be able to speak French well; the other English, or English and Gaelic. Recommendations and testimonials of good character required. All applications must be addressed to the General Agent, Mr. THOS. MUIR, Bible House, Montreal. sww GEORGE CORNISH, Sec. M.A.B.S.

NOW READY, THE FIRST NUMBER

OF THE

"NEW DOMINION MONTHLY,"

A MAGAZINE OF ORIGINAL AND SELECTED LITERATURE.

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1867.

The Dominion of Canada.
The Gorilla.
Maria Mathsdotter; or, Female Heroism.
Something about Jelly-Fishes.
No Time; or, Mason Earle's Paradox.
Canada—An Ode for July 1st, 1867.
Evil Habits.
Sawdust Pills.
A Boy's Adventure at Niagara Falls.
Spring Concert—Poetry.
Beginning of Montreal.
The Magnesium Light at Sea.
Alone—Poetry.
The Story of Osric the Shepherd.
Australian Acclimatization.
My First Lecture on Electricity.
The Great City of the World.
Profitable Employment Dodgers.
East Wind.
The Great Victories—Poetry.
Shall we Gather at the River?—Music.
The Wound Healed—Poetry.
"Emmanuel—God with Us."
What are Woman's Rights?
Edward VI. of England—Illustrated.
Grandma Susan—Illustrated.
Summer Time.
Worthy of Imitation—Illustrated.
Benefit of the Clergy.
The New Nation.
Montreal in the Olden Time.
The Sun.
The Bobolink's Song—Poetry.
Robert Emmet's Insurrection.
Unbounded Beneficence of the Creator.
Ningpo, China.
Aerial Navigation.
Give the Best Reason.
First Pictures.
Selected Recipes.
A Tiger Story—Illustrated.
A Cross.
The Lord's Prayer in Death—Illustrated.
The House Upon a Rock—Music.
"I Said I Would Try."
Little Children.
"How Happy I'll be."
Real Power.

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LECTURING TOUR, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

MR. THOS. 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:—

Huntingdon—Saturday and Sunday, August 10th and 11th

Durham—Monday, August 12th

Howick—Tuesday, August 13th

Beauharnois—Wednesday, August 14th

The friends of the Temperance cause in each locality are respectfully requested to make the necessary arrangements for effective meetings; and it is especially hoped that Ministers of the Gospel will take an interest in these meetings and address them.

A collection will be taken up at each meeting to aid the Montreal Temperance Society in this effort; and it is hoped the friends of the cause will respond liberally in this way, as well as in diminishing, by their hospitality, the travelling expenses of the Agent.

W. TAYLOR, D.D., President.

JOHN DOUGALL, Vice-President.

J. C. BECKETT, Treasurer.

S. B. GUNDY, Secretary.

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"Shall we gather at the River," 50c. per 100."

"Your Mission," 50 cents per hundred.

"Something in Heaven for Children to do," 50 cents per 100.

"Climbing up Zion Hill," 50 cents per 100.

Apply at WITNESS office. sw-w

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For Sale, in one of the most flourishing towns in Canada West, on the line of the G.T.R., a first-class Retail Boot and Shoe Business. The Stock is all new and the trade established many years. A large trade is done on the cash principle to the amount of \$20,000 per annum, making it a very desirable purchase. Address Box 607, Montreal Post-office, C. E. sw

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

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MONTREAL.

Our facilities for making Sewing-machines of an extra quality, are unsurpassed; consequently we are able to sell the machines we build at a much less price than the same quality of imported machines can be sold for. It costs no more to make a Machine here, with the same facilities, than it does in the States; thus we save a heavy exise duty, transportation, import duty, custom charges, &c.—all that is saved, as above stated, we give to the purchaser.

We furnish a nice Double-thread Family Machine, all complete, mounted on a Black Walnut table, for \$25; with cover and drawer, beautifully finished, \$30. These Machines we will guarantee to give as good satisfaction as any machine sold in this market for \$50, taking the same stitch.

We build the Singer Machine BETTER in every respect than it ever has been built, and have secured several improvements, which are valuable. We also build several sizes of the Howe Machine; and for stitching nice leather work, they excel all machines ever made.

Will send full particulars, with samples of sewing, &c. free. Agents wanted in every town and village. Agents who are already engaged in selling imported machines will take notice that we will sell them BETTER machines for the same money, or as good for LESS.

All kinds of Sewing Machines repaired. Address,

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INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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This Institute gives a full course of English, French, Latin, Algebra, Physical Science, with Drawing and Gymnastics. Terms for Boarders and Day Scholars reasonable.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby cautioned against paying the said debts to any other person than himself, unless upon production of a written power of attorney. sw E. JONES, St. Andrews.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails, Summer Arrangements, 1867. Passengers booked to Londonderry and Liverpool. 2nd Return Tickets granted at reduced rates. This Company's Mail Line is composed of the underrated first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built, double-engine, Iron Steamships:—

AUSTRIAN 2700 tons. Capt. Alton
NESTORIAN 2700 " ..Capt. Dutton, RNR
MORAVIAN 2350 " ..Capt. Wyffe
PERUVIAN 2290 " ..Capt. Bailantine
HIBERNIAN 2134 " ..Capt. Brown
NOVA-SCOTIA 2340 " ..Capt. Ald
NORTH AMERICAN 1784 " ..Capt. Kerr
BELGIAN 2131 " ..Capt. Grange
DAMASCUS 1690 " ..Capt. Watts

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland.) And their GLASGOW LINE of Steamships:—

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