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CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the WITNESS.]

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION IN PLANTAGENET.

A division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted last November, with barely a sufficiency of members to fill the necessary offices. It numbers now close upon forty, and among them there are men who were confirmed drunkards; and this is in Plantagenet, a place without a church, thinly populated, and known and designated throughout the Ottawa Valley as a "hard place."

Last evening the Division held a public temperance meeting in the Town Hall (which, by the way, was the third this season), and there was such an attendance as never was seen before in Plantagenet. The hall was crowded, and many could not obtain seats, and others stood within the doorway, not being able to advance further.

The chair was taken by James Anderson, Esq., J. P., and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Higgins, of Papineauville; followed by a very appropriate piece, "Lift not the Wine Cup," by the ladies of Plantagenet, led by W. A. Chamberlain, Esq. Next followed an address by William Edmond, Esquire, of Clarence, advocating in energetic and appropriate language the temperance cause, and paying a high compliment to the Division for their zeal in the good cause. Again the choir sang another temperance song; after which Mr. Tytler, of Clarence, delivered a very earnest address, portraying in the most touching way the evils arising from intemperance, and its baneful effects upon society; after which the Rev. J. W. Manning, of St. Andrews, C. E., delivered an address in the most fluent, bold, and elaborate manner. About ten o'clock, the choir (with which all the congregation joined) sang the national anthem, and so ended our great temperance success in North Plantagenet.

TEMPERANCE.

Plantagenet, March 22, 1867.

NOVA SCOTIA CORRESPONDENCE OF MONTREAL "WITNESS."

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA, }
March 18th, 1867. }

Our newspapers have published "The British North American Act of 1867" in full, and are discussing its merits with greater calmness than the editorials of the last year or two predicted. Private discussion also is equally quiet; and the revolutionary movements which many threatened have given place to good-natured criticisms. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Raymond in the U.S. House of Representatives, bearing upon the subject, are resented as impertinent. One of our local papers says: "We should like to know what business it is of his, or his countrymen's. If we (the people of the Maritime Provinces), whose independence is to be sacrificed, and whose revenues alienated, against our consent—if we can stand it, surely our Yankee neighbors over the border can do the same." * * * "If Mr. Raymond, of New York, could see an inch beyond his nose, he would discern in the Confederation scheme, not a menace, but an ingeniously contrived plan for handing over to the giant republic of the west six of the finest provinces of the British Crown; that the mass of the loyal population oppose the scheme on that account, and that, let the case be as it may, the impertinent intermeddling of himself and his countrymen in a matter with which they have nothing to do, can only have the effect of hastening the consummation of the measure which they profess to deprecate." This does not look like revolution, although no paper foreshadowed it more ominously than the one from which the extract is taken. A very intelligent anti-Confederationist presented the feeling of many of his class in my hearing recently, when he said: "We are to have Confederation without doubt, and we must try it and see how it works." This is the conclusion which is most loyal, and the only rational one to which we can come.

The St. John Freeman, after giving the variations from the Quebec scheme, hits the delegates after this fashion:—"What is there in all this to require the residence of twelve of the leading minds, and of the greatest men, of the two Provinces, in England, at the public expense, from July to March, and the co-operation, for at least some weeks, of the leading minds of Canada ('leading minds' is what some delegates love to call themselves and to be called)."

* These few changes will probably cost the three Provinces from one to two hundred thousand dollars. And such is the value the people may always expect for their money in Confederation." It is to be hoped that the prediction with which it closes will prove false.

The St. John Journal, which supports Confederation warmly, takes exception to the censures of the Toronto Globe, and considers it scarcely fair to attempt to make political capital out of the arrangement which gives the Lower Provinces a larger proportional sum for local expenses; and makes the assertion that these expenses, in a new and sparsely inhabited country, are much higher per capita than in one more densely populated. Is there not some force in the Journal's criticism?

The recent elections in Prince Edward's Island have resulted in a Liberal triumph. They do not seem to indicate any change in the anti-Confederation policy; although it is claimed that, under a Liberal administration, Confederation will be more speedily secured. Possibly, but not certainly. At present, Prince Edward's Island stands aside from any participation in the advantages or disadvantages of "the British North American Act of 1867."

Some of your readers may remember notes of a tour taken last year by your correspondent through a part of New Brunswick, and the reference to religious services in the Presbyterian Church at Northampton. A sad event has

transpired there recently. One Saturday evening, a week or two ago, at the close of a singing school exercise held in the church, a young man named Kearney stabbed another named Orr, and killed him on the spot! Orr had received an offensive valentine which he attributed to Kearney, and determined to avenge by beating him. Kearney defended himself with a knife, stabbing his assailant four times. Neither party was excited by strong drink, and both of them had just left the house of God, where their voices had blended in praise but a few minutes previous to the fatal assault. More than twenty persons witnessed the affray, but none interfered to prevent it. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of wilful murder" against Kearney. He is described as a fair-haired, boyish-looking person. The folly of carrying large knives, which is prohibited in Canada by law, is seen very clearly in this case, as it was in the murder by Cunningham in Toronto a few years ago. Let young people be advised to abandon a practice which has not the plea of necessity to justify it, and may lead, as it sometimes does, to the infliction of fatal wounds, and consequent and deserved punishment. "Lead us not into temptation."

But turning away from this scene of blood, to one more congenial, permit a reference to the Foreign Mission of the Free Christian denomination in New Brunswick. Two years ago the Free Christian Conference aroused by the appeals of a missionary from India, assumed the responsibility of supporting one laborer on the foreign field, and chose Rev. James L. Phillips. Their determination has been a blessing to them. It has given them a love for the work which was unfelt previously. I have referred to this mission for the sake of remarking that the effort to do something for the heathen led to greater activity in Home Missionary effort, on the part of this denomination; a very natural result.

A. B.

LAKE SUPERIOR FISHERIES.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

Sir,—In answer to your correspondent, "Sportsman," I beg to say that I am not posted in ichthyology, so that I can only furnish such information as fell under my notice. With regard to the white-fish, I have noticed that there are different varieties in Lake Superior. At the Sault you will see Indians catching them with scoop nets at the foot of the rapids. They are nearly of a uniform size, above six pounds, of excellent quality; in fact, I think the best. They are not taken at any other place from Gros Cap to the Island of St. Joseph, twelve miles above and forty miles below the Sault. At the Sand Island, forty-five miles above the Sault, a larger kind is taken, weighing ten to fifteen pounds.

At St. Ignace, a small white-fish, weighing about four pounds each, are found in the sandy bays during the months of May and June. Another variety comes in in July. Along with them are caught the lake trout, also the Nay Maygoosh or Bears. I have caught the latter weighing thirty pounds. I lost one with the hook. A few days later my boys brought him in, having caught him in the gill net; the hook was found in his mouth. I think they should be named the "Pirate." On opening several, they have been found gorged with white-fish. They have very large heads in proportion to their bodies. I, one day, saw an Indian going round and round in a small circle with his canoe, in a place where he could see bottom, who caught a barrel in a few hours. He simply had a strong hook and a piece of pork attached. The flesh is good for the table. The meat is white. Another trout is caught, called the Bay Trout. They will weigh fifteen pounds. Speckled trout are caught any time; sometimes with gill nets at the lake. I never saw them weigh over five pounds, but up the Neepigon river they are found heavier. The Siscowet is another variety of the trout. Their bodies are shorter and thicker than the common trout, the head smaller, and the eyes more in the top of the head. They resort to deep water. I have taken them with a night-line in eighty fathoms of water. Their flesh is white. On opening them, they are found lined with fat; in fact, they will not fry; they go to oil. They command a good price in the American market. They have the name of being an indolent fish.

Pickering run with the trout and white-fish during the summer months. There are also two kinds of carp; in fact, they are a nuisance to the fisherman. They weigh about four pounds. They are never saved when taken in the nets; they are thrown back in the lake. I have cooked them, and do not think anyone, not knowing it, could tell the difference from white fish. I may observe all fish must be good that are found in Lake Superior, the water is so cold; so much so, that I could not enjoy a swim.

Early in September there appears a change; in fact, a regular stampede has taken place among the fish in shore. Now commences the regular run of the Block, a small trout not before seen. They are taken on the shoals. You set the nets in as shallow water as possible. This trout is outside of a dark color; meat white; will weigh about six pounds. They run for about two to three weeks. As soon as they slacken away, set the nets in from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet of water. You now get the salmon. These have small heads, broad shoulders; in fact, they resemble the salmon taken below Quebec. The flesh of the female is orange, while the male is of a deep red. Their flesh is very rich and juicy. In fact, I prefer them to any other fish. Let "Sportsman" only try one just taken from the water, cooked in a spider with a slice of pork; my word for it, he will eat with a relish never before enjoyed. This fish must not be confounded with the Mackinac Trout. They do not resemble each other in looks or flavor. What is also remarkable, the salmon are only taken at a few spots on the lake, and I never saw one taken during the summer months. Beadson Bay men who resided below Quebec, say the Superior salmon are much better than any taken below at Saguenay, from the fact that, when salted, they never become hard. "Sportsman" must bear in mind that this fish are not

taken in the same quantity as the trout. A few white-fish are taken with the salmon. They are distinct from any others taken. They will weigh eleven pounds. I do not consider St. Ignace a good place for white-fish; the ground is too rocky. Thunder Bay is better. The salmon would be excellent sugar-cured, pickled, kippered, or potted. Query: Where is the market?—Lake Superior, April, 1867.

SHANTY MISSION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I know you will be gratified to learn that I received favorable answers from the Protestant Bishops of Toronto and Ontario, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, and from the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, respecting a mission to the shanties; but nothing can be done till the different churches meet, when the subject will be discussed. I see, in the last Churchman, a motion on the subject. The Moderator writes that the matter will be discussed in June.

Yours truly,
W. L.
Carp, Huntly, C. W., April 1, 1867.

THE SOREL POISONING CASE.

Present: MR. JUSTICE LORANGER.

SOREL, April 2.—After the adjournment at 2 o'clock, the medico-legal testimony for the defence was continued.

Dr. Louis Joseph Moil, of Berthier, said,—I have practised medicine for 27 years. I have read the report of the autopsy of Dr. Ladouceur, and, after the description of the state in which he found the organs, I conclude that the deceased came to his death by lesions established in the abdominal cavity and in the thorax. I am of the opinion that in the case of F. X. Joutas, we could not arrive at the certain conclusion that he came to his death by poisoning by strychnine.

The Court adjourned at half-past 4.

SOREL, 3rd April.—The Court opened at ten o'clock.

The following evidence was produced for the defence:—

Louis Daneau, farmer of St. Monique—Knew the prisoner 45 years. For 8 or 9 years he was Commissioner of small causes. He always possessed the confidence of the public, and bore an irreproachable character.

J. B. Raymond, farmer of St. Zephirin—Knew prisoner. He was always considered an honest man. Knew deceased. He complained for 7 or 8 years of sickness at the stomach. He chased foxes, and in the course of last winter witness gave him poison, which he had for 9 years. Deceased was in the habit of taking liquor when he travelled, as he said he needed it for his stomach before eating. The prisoner could easily have escaped over the frontier before he was arrested. It was the wife of the deceased who was in the habit of managing all the business. Some days before her voyage to Sorel, she came to ask me if I would go with her, as she did not like to go alone.

To Mr. Germain—Deceased had not a strong stomach or a regular appetite. He had been very ill for nearly three years. Eight days before New-Year's-Day he was again sick. He came to me at night and I gave him a glass of hot liquor. He told me he was always cold. Last winter people did not think it proper that prisoner should go with the wife of deceased. Persons asked me to tell deceased not to take prisoner home with him. This was about three weeks before New-Year's-Day.

Several witnesses were examined, whose evidence elicited nothing new. They bore testimony to the good character of the prisoner; said that deceased used poison to kill foxes, and had complained of being unwell.

Moses Hart, N. P., of St. Zephirin, foreman of the Coroner's Jury, said that he was present at the post-mortem examination. There were a number of people in the room. It would have been easy for some one to throw poison on the body of deceased. It would also have been easy to have taken a portion of the viscera without being perceived. It would have been easy for the prisoner to have escaped before his arrest.

The rest of the evidence was corroborative.

At 4 o'clock the Court adjourned till the next morning.

SOREL, April 4.—The evidence for the defence was continued to-day, and went to explain Provencher's conduct as to asking for poison. A letter written by his son from Playfield, U. S., asking for poison from prisoner for fox hunting, was produced and identified. The case was concluded for the defence. One witness was called in rebuttal, but his evidence proved immaterial. After recess Mr. Chapelleau replied in rebuttal, and Mr. Armstrong replied generally, speaking for nearly two hours and a half.

The Judge will charge to-morrow at 2 p.m.

SOREL, April 4.—The Court re-opened at 10 a.m.

The principal witness heard to-day was Hilaire Provencher, a son of the prisoner, who said that he resided for the past four years at Plainfield, in the State of Vermont, and that he wrote him a letter on the 9th December, in which he requested his father (the prisoner) to obtain some fox poison for him, as it was difficult to obtain any at Plainfield. This letter he subsequently found in a drawer in his father's house. He also stated that after Provencher's arrest, he proceeded with his brother to Dr. Giroux's, when the doctor asked him where he resided, and when he replied, at St. Monique, asked if they knew a person Provencher, who had been accused of administering poison. They said they did, and that he was an honest man; and the doctor thereupon said,—"Nevertheless, the brute will be hung like a dog. He will be hung through me, because I sold him 8 grains of poison." The witness also swore that the letter was written on the date it bore, and that when he last saw his father (about a year ago) his beard was in its present condition.

Hilaire Provencher gave evidence to a similar effect.

Another witness produced on prisoner's behalf swore that he saw prisoner and Sophie Boisclair at his uncle's tavern before All Saints day; and prisoner then told him he intended to sleep at

his (witness's) father's. Took them to be man and wife.

Jean Levasseur was then recalled, and said that he saw prisoner at the inquest on the 4th January, and advised him to run away, even if he was innocent, as his arrest would tend to injure his children; but he refused, although offered \$30 to go off with by witness.

In rebuttal, the Crown again produced Mr. Thomas Hart, Notary Public, who swore that prisoner was raising a moustahe in September; that he (Mr. Hart) was Postmaster at St. Zephirin, and that prisoner received a letter at about the time when his wife, Marguerite St. Pierre, died.

Mr. Chapelleau addressed the jury in reply to the evidence in rebuttal, and the Court adjourned.

LATEST.—SOREL, April 5.—The Hon. Judge Loranger began to sum up and comment on the evidence at 2 p.m. At 8 o'clock he had not concluded his address, and adjourned the Court, stating that he could not conclude this evening.

—Gazette.

SOREL, April 5, 1867.

The Court met again at half-past eight this evening. The judge, although strongly impressed with the truth of Dr. Girdwood's theory of color-tests, could not take the responsibility of giving a judicial decision to that effect. He stated that if the symptoms as described were those of strychnine, that was a sufficient proof of the poisoning. He stated that Dr. Coderre's proposition that these symptoms were accompanied with poisoning by strychnine was untenable.

The Court adjourned at half-past eleven.

April 6.

The Court met this morning at ten o'clock. The Judge went over the symptoms described, and found no less than fifteen to be those on poisoning by strychnine, and some of them characteristic. The medical evidence for the defence had attempted to show that the deceased had a variety of diseases upon him, but he left it to the jury to say whether a man with inflammation of the heart, liver, spleen, congestion of the brain, and a variety of other diseases, could work at a threshing mill for five days before the twenty-second of December, and be at his work on the morning of the thirty-first of December, without knowing that he was afflicted with any of these diseases. The medical testimony produced by the Crown had not been shaken. That the two accused had been guilty of having criminal intercourse, could not be doubted. The evidence produced by the Crown as to the cohabitation of the parties before and since Joutas' death had not been contradicted. The learned Judge concluded a long and eloquent address, telling the jury that they were the judges of the facts, and that if the evidence appeared doubtful to them, they should acquit the prisoner, but if they had no doubts, then they must act according to their convictions.

The Judge's charge occupied twelve hours in its delivery. The jury retired for five minutes, and brought in a verdict of guilty, at 20 minutes past two.

Mr. Armstrong thereupon moved that sentence be passed.

The prisoner was condemned to be hanged on the 3rd May next.

In answer to the question as to what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, he said that he knew the guilty parties, but that he and the other accused were innocent.

The trial of his partner in guilt, and step-daughter, Sophie Boisclair, begins on Monday.—News.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

MARCH TERM.

Present: MR. JUSTICE MONDELET.

Friday morning.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

The Court called upon Mr. Schiller, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, to read the judgment of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Queen against Ramsay for contempt.

Mr. Ramsay wished to know whether there was any object in having this read.

The Court said, only that it might be entered on the record and acted upon.

Mr. Schiller having read the judgment, the Court told Mr. Schiller to have the judgment entered upon the register, with the addition that it was this day read in open Court.

The Court inquired of the Sheriff whether the fine in this case had been paid?

The Sheriff replied he had not yet asked for it. The Court then told Mr. Schiller to add, that the Sheriff is ordered by the Court immediately to execute the judgment, and that if the fine be not paid, attachment do issue forthwith.

Mr. Ramsay said the Crown had made no application in the matter.

The Judge answered that the Court had made an order.

Mr. Ramsay then said he called now on the Court to inquire of the Sheriff whether he held an intimation from the Crown that it was not its intention to proceed in this matter pending the result of the appeal.

The Court said he should not do anything of the kind. The Sheriff had got his Honor's order, and if he did not put it into execution, he would act on his own responsibility.

Mr. Ramsay replied—Very well, sir.

The Court intimated that he would be there to-morrow morning, and told Mr. Schiller to take care that the coroner was in attendance.

LARCENY BY A SERVANT—LIEUT.-COL. BROWN'S CASE.

George Brown was placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 26th of June, 1866, committed larceny.

The defendant was at that date Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and had received a check to the amount of \$3,302.83 from the paymaster of the militia force of Canada, to pay the billet-money and pay for a provisional battalion under his command during the time of the Fenian raid.

Messrs. Carter and Kerr appeared for the defence.

The prisoner was accommodated with a seat in the dock.

Wm. Osborne Smith, Assistant-Adj.-Gen. of Militia, sworn—Knew prisoner at the bar, who, last summer, was Deputy-Assist.-Adj.-Gen. of Militia. He was, during the raid last summer, detached as captain of a provisional battalion formed of rural companies at Huntingdon. Towards the end of June the men were struck from active service. The battalion was composed of six companies, which the witness enumerated. Subsequent to the disbandment of these companies for active service an informal complaint was made to witness of non-payment of the men of one of these companies. Witness inquired of the District Paymaster, Capt. Brehault, whether that company had been paid. He said they had been paid, that he had given the money to Colonel Brown (the prisoner at the bar) for that purpose. Colonel Brown (the prisoner at the bar) was then absent on leave in the States. When he returned witness asked him whether these companies had been paid by him, and he said they had. He appeared annoyed that any complaint should have been made, and said he would write to the captain about it. He certainly declared that the companies had been paid. No more complaints were made until the 15th of August following, when witness wrote to the district paymaster, Capt. Brehault, wishing him to give him a detailed statement of the manner in which the companies had been paid.

The letter received from Captain Brehault, in reply, was produced, but Mr. Carter objected to its being read.

Witness on account of this letter, then communicated with Col. Brown. He was at Three Rivers, and witness telegraphed to him to return to Montreal. He did so, on the Saturday, and on the Monday following witness had a verbal communication with the prisoner, when the latter acknowledged to his not having paid the battalion. He earnestly requested witness to suspend official proceedings in order to enable him to get the money, which he was perfectly able to do. Witness consented to this from day to day, the prisoner continuing to promise that the money would be paid. This continued from the 20th to the 28th of August. Had several letters from him in the interval.

One of these letters was produced and read to the jury. It stated that the prisoner was taking all the steps in his power to settle the matter, and it begged of witness, for the sake of the prisoner's wife and children, to write to Col. McDougall about the affair. He had a prospect of getting the money that very day.

Another letter, dated afternoon of the same day, was read. It stated that before post-time that night, four of the captains would be paid, and if he should have to sell his horses, &c., the whole should be paid to-morrow.

A third letter, from the prisoner, dated the following day, was read. It stated that every company would be paid that evening.

Another letter, later in the same day, stated that he was then sending the pay to some of the companies, and by the following Wednesday all of them would be paid.

Another letter, of the same day, asked to be allowed till Tuesday.

A letter, dated the Tuesday following, namely, 28th of August, said he had succeeded in getting money, and by evening every company would be paid. The letter requested witness to meet Colonel Brown at noon at the club. Witness did not see him there, nor had he seen him from that time until to-day. He was absent from duty ever after that, and his appointment had been filled by another officer. Two of the officers of the battalion, at the request of witness, made him a report to the effect that their companies of battalion was still without its pay. On Col. Brown finally failing to appear, witness reported the case to Col. McDougall, Adj.-Gen. of Militia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carter—Should say it would be the duty of the District Paymaster to hand the money either to captains of companies or to the officer commanding the battalion. But there was no regular code of regulations at that time for the payment of troops on service. The troops were disbanded at or about the 28th of June. The prisoner was no longer in command of the battalion on the 26th. But his appointment of Dep.-Assistant-Adj.-Gen. was permanent, and in that capacity he had to perform the duty of paying. Ordered Captain Brehault to pay the money over again. Believed the prisoner did make every effort he could to raise the money, and that was the reason why witness deferred from day to day to make his report. There was no oath of office connected with the appointment of Dep.-Ass.-Adj.-Gen.

Friday afternoon.

W. H. Brehault, district paymaster to the Volunteer Militia, was sworn. His evidence went to corroborate that of the last witness, so far as the two had any relation together. By order of Colonel Smith he had paid the money over again.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Kerr, who argued that the prisoner could not have received the money in any other capacity than as agent; that Mr. Brehault could not have paid it to him in any other capacity; and that, if such was the case, there was no larceny.

Mr. Ramsay held that the prisoner was indicted for larceny as a servant of the Queen; and he was precisely in the same position as that of a man who hired a servant to brush his boots, and clean his coat, but who afterwards stole them.

Mr. Carter followed.—It would become a question when the proper time came, to consider whether prisoner was a servant under the meaning of the act, or whether he did not receive this money as agent for the men. He argued that the giving of this cheque was a mere private matter of convenience between the Paymaster and the Colonel; that at the time he was not a servant of Her Majesty's quondam Provisional Battalion; that it was no part of his duty to pay this money, and that no breach of trust was involved. He had no trust to discharge; the cheque was put by Captain Brehault into the hands of a friend, when it was his bounden duty

to have paid the money himself to the commanding officers of the respective corps.

Patrick L. MacDugall, Adjutant-General of Militia, sworn—Was in St. Catharines, Canada West, when he received news of Col. Brown having quitted the Province; telegraphed to Col. Smith to have a formal warrant of commitment against Brown, and to send a peace officer with a warrant of arrest after him. The telegram was dated from the camp, Thorold, Sept. 3rd, and was read by witness. Prisoner had command of the Provisional Battalion, at Huntington, last June. It was within the scope of the prisoner's duty to receive the money for the battalion, over which he had the command.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Carter. William Louson, teller in the Bank of Montreal—the cheque produced was presented at the counter of the Bank of Montreal by the prisoner in person, and the proceeds placed to his credit.

William Converse, accountant clerk in the Bank of Montreal—Knows the prisoner at the bar; he had an account in the bank both before and after June, 1866. Witness produced the ledger of the bank containing prisoner's account, and read therefrom a considerable number of entries of sums paid to the prisoner. On the 27th of June there was placed to his credit the sum of \$3,032.83. The amount drawn out was \$3,514.38. Less \$68.73 in favor of Hon. J. J. C. Abbott signed, George Brown, per Louisa Brown. The whole had been drawn out, except the last item, by the prisoner, and on his own cheque.

Alex. Blackwood, Franklin, County of Huntingdon, farmer—Was Captain of the Rockburne Company, forming part of the Provisional Battalion in Huntingdon, during the Fenian troubles. For the last eleven days of service as such received no pay from the prisoner.

Archibald McEachern, collector of Inland Revenue for the District of Beauharnois, and Captain of the Durham Company of Volunteers—Testified that his company was on active service from the 1st to the 21st of June. Went to Huntingdon on the 2nd by order of Colonel Brown, who was in command of the Provisional Battalion. Col. Brown gave up his command on the 21st of June. Received no money from Col. Brown for service between the 1st and 21st of June. Came to Montreal on the 4th of July. Went to the Brigade office. Saw Col. Brown, who said he had received the pay for the different companies, and would send a cheque for the amount due witness in a day or two. Finding the money did not come, and the men becoming clamorous for their pay, witness returned to Montreal on the 28th day of August. Called at the Militia Office, but Col. Brown was not there. Col. Smith sent a messenger to see if he was in town. The messenger returned in a short time, saying that he was indisposed and would not be at the office that day. Col. Smith then gave an order to Captain Brehaut to pay witness, and he did so.

Captain Johnson of the Hinchinbrooke Rifles, Captain Hall, No. 1 Huntingdon Company, Captain White, No. 2 Huntingdon Company, and Captain Reid, Athelstane Company, gave similar evidence.

John McLaughlin, sworn—I am Chief-Constable of the Government Police. On the 6th of September last I was charged with a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner. I left by rail for Quebec, where I took the mail-steamer for Liverpool. Searched for Col. Brown in England and Wales, but could not find him. On information I went to Hamburg, in Prussia, where I found the prisoner, and arrested him on the 4th of November.

To Mr. Kerr—Col. Brown was arrested by a Prussian officer by order of the Prussian Government. He was handed over to me, and I took him by rail to the frontier.

Q. What sum of money did you pay the Prussian Government to obtain possession of Col. Brown?

Mr. Ramsay objected to the question, and was sustained by the Court.

Mr. Kerr—Did you receive authority from the British Government to arrest the prisoner in Prussia?

Mr. Ramsay again objected to the question, and the Court sustained him.

Captain Brehaut was re-examined, and produced the pay-lists of the Huntingdon Battalion, showing the amount paid from the 1st to 21st of June; and the acknowledgment of the receipt thereof by Col. Brown.

To Mr. Kerr—The captains of companies received the pay from the 1st to the 11th of June, and Col. Brown from the 11th to the 21st.

This closed the case for the Crown, and the Court adjourned till this morning.

At this moment, the Sheriff arrested Mr. T. K. Ramsay, on the warrant of His Honor, Mr. Justice Drummond, for payment of the fine of £10 imposed on Mr. R. by His Honor at the last term of this court, for contempt.

Mr. Ramsay paid the fine, under protest.

Saturday morning

On the opening of the Court this morning Mr. Carter took up the defence; arguing that the indictment against the prisoner could not stand, being based, as it was, upon a clause of an act, which was not sufficient to sustain a charge of larceny against a servant of Her Majesty, such as was the prisoner, whose case was now put as one of ordinary embezzlement by a clerk or servant.

We had, however, special legislation for a case of this kind, which legislation would put the prisoner on his trial, not for larceny, but for simple embezzlement. Moreover, the charge of larceny had not been proved by the evidence, for the cheque obtained by the prisoner from Capt. Brehaut, and appropriated by him,—if appropriated at all,—was not money, but a valuable security,—a most important legal distinction. Had there been any offence, it should have been designated in the indictment, as a larceny of the cheque. True, the cheque was converted into money. But, if a person stole a horse, and afterwards sold it, the thief could not be indicted for stealing the money, the proceeds of the sale of the horse. So the prisoner of the bar must be indicted, if indicted at all, for simply a larceny, or stealing of a cheque, and not of money. There was also no evidence of the prisoner having obtained the money. The cheque was placed to his credit, which was not legally, though it might be commercially, a having of the money in his possession. Neither was there proof that the money, if obtained, was the money of Her Majesty. There had been no proof as to whose debt the cheque had been placed in the bank. It had not been shown in the evidence for the

prosecution whether it was to that of Capt. Brehaut or that of Her Majesty. There had been no evidence given as to where Capt. Brehaut, as a public officer, kept his funds. It had not been proved that he kept them in the Bank of Montreal. Also, the cheque might have been debited to Capt. Brehaut's private funds, and he might have afterwards charged the Government with it.

Mr. Kerr followed, contending that there was one specific appropriation of notes made by the Bank of Montreal, after the deposit of Captain Brehaut's cheque, either in favor of the prisoner or of Her Majesty; therefore there was no right of property in the notes ever vested in Her Majesty. There was no proof that any portion of the money obtained on different cheques ever came into the prisoner's possession. The money, then, was always the property of the bank, or else of the person who received it.

If the prisoner was guilty of stealing, it was manifestly a stealing of the cheque. But this was rather a case of embezzlement than one of larceny, for if a servant received a cheque from his master with orders to go to the bank and get it cashed, and should afterwards convert the proceeds to his own use, the servant would commit an act of embezzlement. To constitute a larceny in the premises it would be necessary to show the master had had the money in his possession. This had not been shown to be the case with regard to the Queen or her representative in this case. The cheque given to the prisoner was rather a matter of credit, and included a portion of the pay due to himself as commander of the Provisional Battalion; and could he be guilty of stealing that which was given to him for the purpose of paying, not only others but himself?

Mr. Ramsay replied to Messrs. Carter and Kerr's objections. He admitted that the militia regulations had taken cognizance of and created certain petty offences misdemeanors; but the prisoner had been guilty of a higher offence, namely, larceny. He might have been indicted either for embezzlement or for larceny, the only addition necessary to create the prisoner's offence the latter, being to show that he had the money in his possession or power. It was absurd to say that the prisoner ought to have been indicted for larceny of the cheque. It was his duty to obtain the cheque, and the larceny lay, not in the obtaining of the cheque, but in putting it into the bank to his credit, and afterwards converting the proceeds to his own use, spending the whole of it, down to \$68. The fact of the money being at the prisoner's disposal at the bank was sufficient to dispose of the objection as to possession. It had been stated that it had not been shown that the money was her Majesty's. Whose money, then, was it? The cheque issued by Captain Brehaut was an official cheque, and the money was therefore the money of the Crown.

The Crown-Prosecutor went over the legal objections raised for the defence, disposing of them *seriatim*.

Mr. Carter rejoined, and His Honor afterwards decided on these adversely to the defence, in order that, if the prisoner was found guilty, the case could be reserved for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench in appeal.

After the recess, Mr. Devlin, in the absence of Mr. Kerr, appeared for the jury.

Mr. Carter addressed the jury on the merits of the case, and also stated that the prisoner had distinguished himself as an officer of the British army, had several medals, and lost an arm at the Redan, in the Crimean war. The evidence as to the larceny had failed to establish any criminal intent, and there was no evidence to show that the cheque presented by the prisoner was charged to a Government account.

As he was no longer in command of the Provisional Battalion at Huntington, when, as it was alleged, he committed this act, he was no longer a servant of the Queen, within the meaning of the Act on which the indictment was founded.

Mr. Devlin followed, laying considerable stress on the prisoner's previous character and position, and his military services in the Crimea and elsewhere. Having come to Canada and been placed in the responsible position of Dep.-Asst.-Adj.-Gen., when the country was attacked last summer, he was placed in command on the frontier. He returned to Montreal, and, unfortunately, having contracted debts of honor, he paid them. In the meantime he had received this cheque. His father, one of the richest men in England, was in the habit of sending him drafts, and the prisoner had no intention of permanently converting the money obtained on the cheque to his own use. The prisoner might have been guilty of an indiscretion, that was all. He called on the jury to shield from eternal shame and dishonor the man whose services to his country had cost him his right arm. Who would believe that a soldier of 18 years' distinction would trample on his position and hard-earned honors for the paltry sum of some three thousand dollars?

Mr. Carter called for the defence.

Col. Bell—Have known the prisoner since 22nd Sept., 1854. At that date I was in the Crimea. Prisoner was there also. About that date he was transferred to the regiment I was in, the 23rd. He did duty with us for about six weeks, during which time he conducted himself honorably and well.

Col. Wolseley and Major Nixon, witnesses for the defence, had left for England.

Capt. Robinson, Capt. Johnson, and Col. Devlin, gave evidence to show that the volunteers at Huntington were paid by Capt. Brehaut, and that the prisoner's connection with the provisional battalion at Huntington had ceased at the date of the alleged larceny; in fine, it was not his duty to act as paymaster.

The Crown-Prosecutor replied, and His Honor summed up, deciding against the prisoner on all the legal points which had been raised.

The chief point then was, whether the prisoner had any criminal intention.

The jury retired, and in about a quarter of an hour returned with a verdict of not guilty.

His Honor then said: Col. Brown, you are fully and honorably discharged.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF FENIANISM?

(From the Belfast Weekly News.)

There is a question which it now behooves every man to investigate, and the answer to which is of infinite importance to the country. What is the cause of Fenianism? If we can discover that, we may effect a cure; but if we go on dealing simply with results as they arise, allaying symptoms instead of striking at the root of the disease, and flinging the ulcerous

place when we should sternly use the knife, we shall be no nearer to the restoration of security and political health than if we stood idly by witnessing sufferings which we did not care to alleviate, and convulsions which we confessed ourselves unable to check. What, then, is the cause of Fenianism? A casual observer, who merely glanced at the surface of things, and took the first aspect as conclusive, would say that it originated in America, and was the work of a few Transatlantic swindlers, who wanted to realize a fortune at the expense of the thoughtless Irish in the United States. Such an explanation would be quite wide of the truth; for it would confound the exciting cause with the remote cause—the accident for the permanent condition. Fenianism, we say without hesitation, is the offspring of the agitation which has for forty years disturbed the country. The peasantry have been reared up in hatred to England. They have been told from platform and altar that England was a tyrant and a heretic. The Saxon has been represented as a plunderer who made Ireland his prowling ground, and whose one object was to rob and insult the Celt. The history of forty years bears us out in this view. O'Connell himself fostered these national antipathies, though he always counselled peace, knowing well that the tendency of his teaching was to excite those who believed in him to rebellion. His doctrine of moral force was very good in itself, but it was misapplied. For the object of his fiercest agitation was to repeal the Union; and moral force never can accomplish that. What, then, was the effect of his lessons? If the people were told that England was a tyrant, that Ireland was oppressed, and that the one remedy for all her evils was a repeal of the Union; if they were at the same time told that they should only use moral force; and if, finally, they discovered that moral force could not possibly procure what they had come to believe was a political boon of vital importance, what would be the result? We saw it in 1847-8. We saw then numbers of men of standing in society, of education, of great ability, giving way to the effect of O'Connell's agitation, and rushing into rebellion to secure what without rebellion was admittedly hopeless. Is it any wonder that the hatred instilled into men's minds by forty years of agitation should remain? Is it any wonder that the fathers should tell the children the history of those deeds, and impart to them the feelings which they themselves had cherished so long? Is it astonishing that younger men, who only heard the story of 1848 from their elders, should fancy themselves able to accomplish what the aid of America, what Meagher and Mitchell and Smith O'Brien thought they could accomplish with the aid of France? It is not; for, unhappily, agitation has not ceased from the land. We have no O'Connell, indeed, to thunder out his Demosthenic appeals from the hill-side; no Meagher to utter, amid the excited crowds, the polished sentences in which he urged men to rebellion. But we have agitators who, though less talented and daring, are equally unscrupulous. We have priests and laymen who make a trade out of the alleged grievances of Ireland. There are the Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops who miss no opportunity of embittering the feelings of their countrymen against England; who tell them, indeed, not to join the Fenians, but in the same breath denounce Freemasonry and Orangism as though they were equally guilty. There have been instances of honest, hearty antagonism to Fenianism and disaffection, and we honor men like Dr. Moriarty, whose eloquent voices have been raised against the madness of their countrymen. But, as a rule, the sentence which condemns Fenianism is followed in the pastorals of the Roman Catholic clergy and the speeches of the priests by allusions to the so-called wrongs and grievances of Ireland; allusions which cannot but be interpreted by the disaffected as an excuse for, if not a justification of, rebellion. Until this system ceases we shall not be free from Fenianism; and it will not cease so long as governments are weak enough to make concessions to men who claim them much as a brigand claims the purse of a traveller, by putting a pistol to his head.

THE GREAT CHANGE IN THE SOUTH.
(From Morning Star.)

There is something striking and instructive in the attitude of southern men to-day. We cannot forget how they argued against the full humanity of the negro while he was a slave; how they quoted the curse against Canaan, and the sending back of Onesimus, to prove that Providence had forbidden us to make him a citizen; how they drew out physiological syllogisms from his curling hair and his projecting lips and his elongated heels and his shocking odor, to insist that he could live among them only as a vassal; how they declared, over and over, as though it were an axiom in social science, that his liberation would lead to his destruction, and his enfranchisement by Federal authority would sound the tocsin for a second St. Bartholomew more terrible than the first; how, only six months ago, they proclaimed that they would die protesting against giving him the ballot, and sending up their martyr-prayers with an urgency that must bring the retribution of justice and the interposition of Providence; and how it has been their standing sarcasm for a generation that the low-born and unchivalric Yankee alone could descend to the level where a political alliance with the negro is possible.

We all remember this. We recall it now, not to taunt the humiliated men of the South, but to draw out a lesson and point a moral and exhibit a duty. The attitude of these men to-day is a peculiar one. The negro has become a voter, while they have ceased to be such. Reconstruction cannot much longer be hindered by their threats or protests or inaction. The anarchy which they were willing to have chronic is coming to an end; and bona-fide State governments, in which the negroes are to have an effective voice, and which are to be buttressed by the Federal Congress and army, are soon to be fixed facts. And now these former leaders are courting the negro's confidence, complimenting his industry and intelligence, assuring him of their interest in his welfare, affirming that they indulge no prejudice and cherish a deep friendship, insisting that he and they are bound up in a common fortune and must share a common fate, generally proffering him the benefit of their long and varied political experience, and indirectly asking his intervention and plea to procure a pardon and an enfranchisement at the hands of the government.

It was a novel sight which was recently witnessed at the capital of South Carolina,—Wade Hampton deprecating the prejudice of the men who but yesterday were slaves, and asking that he might not be left unblest by their confidence and unsoothed by their pity; and then a negro orator telling him in reply that they felt no special repulsion toward white men, and were chiefly intent on finding capacity and honesty in their leaders. And to this half promise of the African orator, a large meeting of the colored people at Charleston, held a week afterward, sends a caution, a warning, and a half protest. And that single fact is a representative one. The Southern press, while still having many grievances to tell, considerable passion to work off, and a little wounded dignity to parade, begins to patronize or pet the negro.

STREET COSTUMES. (From New York Paper.)

Who could have believed, that witnessed the storm created by the Bloomer dress, a few years ago, that in so short a time *la mode* would array her dainty form in a costume equally daring and still more sensible, practical, and convenient?

The Bloomer dress was simply an imitation, an endeavor to ape the dress of a man, and the wearers generally followed out the idea by cutting their hair short and looking as ugly as possible.

The new short dress, on the contrary, is thoroughly feminine. It frees women from all the obstacles to walking and out-door exercise, without offending their taste or their scruples. It is simple, compact, requires little material, few skirts, and though small and narrow, relieves the body of all superfluous weight, and, in conjunction with the admirable thick-soled walking boots now in vogue, furnishes a costume for the street as nearly perfect as one can expect to get in this transitory and imperfect state of existence.

It is not known how long the fashion will continue to be accepted abroad; but it is greatly to be hoped that it will be sustained here. A generation of short dresses would enable our American women to grow, and nurse their own children, and prove a great step towards a universal millennium.

The style of making short dresses is infinitely varied, but the prettiest are cut straight at the edge and open upon the sides, over the petticoat. The jacket accompanying these is short and straight, somewhat loose, and cut up on the sides also.

The first short dresses were universally cut in "dents" or teeth, square or pointed, and many of them are cut out in various ways still, but the plainer method is generally considered in the best taste.

Balmoral skirts in fancy colors, or with fancy trimmings, are not elegantly worn under short dresses; the petticoat must be of the same material as the dress, or a deep band simulate the petticoat in the same or a contrasting color.

Short dresses will be welcome to those who like morning walks in the country. No more dew-bedraggled skirts, no more extravagant washing bills—"seeing the sunrise" will simply require the exercise of a little moral courage—it will cease to be an expensive luxury.

It must be remembered, however, that short dresses are not to be worn on ceremonious occasions without offending against the rules of social etiquette; and, moreover, that they must not be worn at all by ladies weighing over two hundred pounds.

BOOTS.

Boots are generally embroidered in white, that is, Polish boots of black kid. Colored boots, whether of kid, silk, cloth, or velvet, are embroidered in a darker shade of the same color. The Spanish shape is the only one a New York lady of taste will wear. This is the highest priced boot in the market; but it is such a natural, easy, elegant shape that no one who can possibly afford to buy a pair of boots at all will buy any other. The peculiarity of this shape is, that, while having a high heel and a beautiful arch, the heel is found, by actual measurement, to be no higher than the ball of the great toe and the corresponding passage across the foot. This is the true principle of boot-building. Nature, who is not a novice, knows that for purposes of locomotion, comfort, &c., the heel should be no higher than any other portion of the sole of the foot. But the heel is so piquant, the ladies say, we can never give it up; but art comes in and combines the solidity of one form and the piquancy of the other; and so it stands, that if we can pay the price for it, we can have the ultimate perfection of art in the boot line.

CANADA ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

EPISCOPALIAN.—Arrangements are being made for building a church at Port Dalhousie. A lot in the centre of the village has been given, and between \$800 and \$900 has already been subscribed.—The Hamilton Spectator says:—The meeting in St. James' Hall, in connection with the Gore and Wellington Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, was very well attended. The chair was occupied by the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, and after a prayer, a very interesting report was read by the Acting-secretary, and was adopted. Appropriate addresses were delivered, that of Professor Wilson being especially chaste and eloquent. Alluding to the position of independence which the church in this country now occupies, he urged that full effect should be given to the voluntary principle by granting to congregations the right to choose their own ministers; thus infusing a greater spirit of earnestness and liberality into the church, and offering greater inducement to young men of ability and education to throw themselves into the work of the ministry. The suggestion was received with marked approval, and is certain soon to become a prominent subject of agitation among the laity especially of the church. A collection was taken up, and the meeting was brought to a close by singing and prayer.

BAPTIST.—On the 21st ult., the Rev. Mr. Hulbert, of the Howick church, received from the people of his charge a tangible expression of good will, in the form of \$67.14 in cash, and \$21.20 in provisions.—At Springfield fifteen persons have been added to the church within the last few weeks.—In St. Armands (E.T.), a work of grace is now in progress. Ten have already found peace in believing, and others are inquiring.—Some of the members and friends of the Yarmouth church held a social meeting recently at the residence of their pastor, the Rev. W. Gonne, when they presented him with the sum of \$30.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.—The Rev. A. W. McKay has received a call from the congregation of Streetsville. The Rev. A. J. Traver has received a call from the congregation of Berlin. We understand that the congregations of West's Corners and Gamble Settlements are uniting in a call to the Rev. W. Lundy. The Rev. C. McKeacher has been called to Cumberland. The Rev. J. Bowie has been called by the congregation of Everton and Mimosa.—The Rev. A. Brown, formerly of Mono, is translated to Knox's Church, St. Vincent.—The Rev. S. Balmer was, on the 19th ult., inducted into the pastoral charge of the congregation of Stanley Street, Ayr.—On Sabbath, 17th Feb., the new church at Fenelon Falls, was opened for public worship. The Rev. J. Smith, of Bowmanville, conducted the services.—A new congregation has been organized in Yorkville, Toronto, with encouraging prospects. Public worship is conducted at present in the town-hall; but it is proposed to erect a church. The new congregation is encouraged and aided by the older congregations in the city.—On the 8th ult. a number of the members and adherents of the congregations of Burn's Church, Essa, Angus, and Alliston, waited on their pastor, the Rev. J. K. Hislop, and, after expressing their attachment and esteem, presented him with a valuable gold watch and chain; also Mrs. Hislop, with several handsome and valuable articles.—The members and adherents of the Head Station, Normanby, on the 15th ult., presented their pastor, the Rev. Patrick Greig, with a purse containing upwards of \$40, as an expression of their great estimation of his moral worth as a man, and high appreciation of his valuable services as a minister of the gospel.—The Rev. J. Pringle Brampton, was recently waited upon by a deputation from his congregation, who presented him with the sum of one hundred dollars, as a token of their unabated esteem and affection. The amount of the donation has been increased by \$10.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Bishops Larocque and Lafleche, and some Bishops of Upper Canada, will leave on the 11th of May for Rome, together with L'Abbe Huot and a number of priests.

Bishop Connolly, of Halifax, has returned from London, very well satisfied with his voyage.—Messire Moreau, Secretary of the Bishoprick of St. Hyacinthe, has returned from Rome, bringing with him sister St. Maurice, Superior general of the order of the presentation.—Condensed from *Minerve*.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Missionary Herald* for April, besides the usual amount of items from the Missions, contains a fine engraving of the late Rev. David C. Scudder, also a list of persons employed in the Missions of the Board; also some interesting miscellanies.

There is a marked improvement in the appearance of the *Herald*, and we trust this publication will be abundantly encouraged by all the friends of the Board.

In this number it is announced that "the Prudential Committee hope ere long to establish a mission in Western Africa, to be conducted by colored men. A correspondence has been commenced with Rev. H. B. Stewart, a colored Congregational clergyman in Liberia, who will make inquiries and report respecting the best field for such a mission. He has already written as to his present impressions, but wishes opportunity to make further investigation. Meantime the Foreign Secretary of the Board is also looking to certain schools, and in other directions in this country, in the hope of having suitably educated, and, in other respects, qualified, young men ready to commence the work."

We heartily rejoice in this statement, and sincerely trust the efforts of the Committee to find the proper men, will speedily be crowned with success.

There is no more inviting field for missionary labors than Africa, and her descendants appear to be by eminence fitted for the work. Let the work of educating the freedmen and all the people of color in this country be pressed with all vigor and earnestness, as well for Africa's sake as for the benefit of America. She calls for the Gospel by her children; let not her cry be vain.

FRANCE.—A short time ago, in one of the large Provincial cities, the Protestant bookseller was surprised to receive repeated visits of strange-looking purchasers for his small colored tracts for children. The peculiarity of their garb at length induced him to inquire who they were. They informed him that they were jugglers who travelled over the country, and that they had found it a no small source of gain to distribute the attractive little books among the crowd when they had performed their feats, and then pass the box for money, the people willingly giving their sons to the unusually liberal wonder-workers. Surely the children of this generation are often wiser than the children of light, and more dauntless too!

TURKEY.—Mr. Wheeler, of Kharpoor, and his associates, have, in a recent tour through the surrounding country, met with much encouragement. At Choonkoosh, two days' journey from Kharpoor, many of the people came an hour's distance to welcome them, and crowds escorted them into the city. Nine years ago, when Mr. Wheeler made his first visit to Choonkoosh, he was hoisted at, stoned, and at last driven from his room in the pouring rain and splashing mud of a dark night. Now every house seemed open to receive them. They found in this place a large and expensive house of worship, built by the people.

The men had brought all the timber by hand, a distance of from three to five miles. It sometimes required thirty men to bring one stick. Women and children brought water and earth and stones; and, what is still more wonderful, Armenians of the old church, and even Turks, lent a willing hand in bringing materials for this temple of the Lord. A Turk who was at the same time erecting a mosque, expressed great surprise at this; "for," said he, "I can scarcely get my work done for money, and yet the people help to build the Protestant meeting-house for nothing." Women were still busy in plastering the walls; but they hastened to finish their work that a meeting might be held there for the first time.

CHINA.—A remarkable religious movement is in progress in the township of Son Seing, in Shang-tung Province, about a hundred miles south of Tien-tsin. An aged man there, being sick in the winter of 1865, felt disturbed in mind on account of his sins, fearing to die. After his

recovery he had a very peculiar dream, which some Roman Catholic neighbors advised him to report to the Roman Catholic priests at Tientsin, that they might interpret it for him. He reached that city in February, and on inquiring for the Roman Catholic establishment, was provisionally directed by some one to a Protestant chapel. He rejoiced greatly on hearing the Gospel, and after remaining at Tientsin several weeks, studying the Bible and religious books, he returned home, taking with him Christian books and tracts to give to his neighbors.

In about a month he came back with a letter signed by several of his friends, requesting a native Christian to go down and instruct them. A native helper was accordingly sent with him, and afterwards two colporteurs, who, when they returned, brought a request for a foreign missionary to go down in September, and remained two or three weeks. They received forty-five persons, eighteen of whom were females, to the ordinance of baptism on profession of their faith in Jesus, deferring to some future time the baptism of quite a number of others. Many encouraging facts have occurred which go to prove the genuineness of this movement. Seventeen families brought their idols one day and burned them in the presence of the native helper. A rule has been made by the Christians there that no secular conversation concerning crops, farming matters, &c., shall be held on the Sabbath; and this rule is very well kept. Some come ten or fifteen miles on Saturday afternoon to attend the services, bringing bedding and food with them, and returning on Sabbath after the second service. One old man, aged seventy-two, walks forty-five miles, about thirteen miles, every Saturday. The Christians meet morning and evening in the village chapel, and spend about half an hour in prayer, singing, and reading the scriptures. They seem to be particularly anxious that the work should spread, and pray with great fervency for the conversion of their relatives. What is worthy of special notice is, that the female portion of the village is interested as well as the male, coming out to the preaching services; whereas, in most places in China where the Gospel is preached, only the men and boys attend.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

—It is now proposed to establish a special fund for the better support and extension of Methodism in Scotland.

—It is reported that Queen Victoria has determined to exercise her prerogative of clemency in future, and that no capital execution shall ever again occur in England.

—The forces available in Ireland are thus aggregated: 25,000 soldiers, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers; the constabulary, numbering 11,600 men; Dublin Metropolitan constables, 1,089; and the local force of towns, 500; in addition to which may be computed 150 detectives, making a total force of 38,339, exclusive of special constables, marines, and loyalist protection corps.

—A gentleman advertises in the *Times* that he has instructed the secretary to the British Anti-Tobacco Society to offer £50 for the best approved essay on the History and Properties of Tobacco, and on its physical action on the human body, through its various modes of employment; and £50 for the best approved essay on the Moral, Social, and Economical Results of the use of Tobacco.

—The London and North-Western Railway, having 1,319 miles open, carries 20,000,000 passengers a year; while the South-Eastern, on 330 miles, carries 17,000,000 passengers; the Brighton, on 300 miles, carries 16,700,000; the Great Northern, on 400 miles, carries 5,500,000; the Great Eastern, on 700 miles, carries 13,400,000 passengers; and the South-Eastern, on 500 miles, carries 10,000,000 passengers.

—A mineral has been discovered in Italy which threatens to prove a formidable rival to the American petroleum. It is called "tocco-lina," and is produced at a place named Tocco Cassavria, near Pescara, in the southern Neapolitan provinces. Experience has proved, it is said, that ninety per cent. of the raw liquid, after being distilled and refined, can be made use of. The flame produced from this oil is brighter than from any other yet seen.

—From the statement of the trustees of Mr. Peabody's fund for dwellings for the poor in London, it appears that the original fund has been increased by the earnings of interest and rents to the extent of £15,416 8s. 6d., making the sum total of the trust at the end of December, 1866, £165,416 8s. 11d. The buildings at Spitalfields and Islington continue to be fully occupied. The sanitary condition of the buildings continues highly satisfactory. Four blocks of buildings, affording accommodation for 195 families, have just been completed at Shadwell and named, like those at Islington, Peabody-square. These, when filled, together with the others now occupied, will contain above 400 families; numbering about 2,000 persons. Upwards of £3,500 has been received as interest on Mr. Peabody's second gift of £150,000.

—The result of the general election in Italy has been to give the Moderate Liberals, or Ministerialists, a majority over all other parties in the Chambers combined. The extreme men have been rejected in almost every case in which they have been pitted against Government candidates. Ratazzi made an important and valuable speech to the electors of Alessandria, which has been printed and circulated through the country. He declares that the nation cannot bear increased burdens at present, therefore the army and navy must be reduced, and this would be a happy pledge to Europe that Italy desired to live at peace with all nations. Administrative reforms would also enable a further large reduction of expenditure, and the remaining deficit must be made good for five or six years out of the church property. He could not, however, agree to Baron Ricasoli's method of dealing with the church. He would not, he said, admit the principle of the liberty of the church if the church did not, at the same time, admit the liberty of the State. "My conviction is profound," says Ratazzi, "that the mission of the church, is purely spiritual." It is of the best augury for Italy that she has such statesmen as Ratazzi in reserve. He will probably soon be at the head of affairs.

How FRAUDULENT TRADESMEN ARE DEALT WITH IN SWITZERLAND.—The police tribunal of Zug, in Switzerland, has just condemned a landowner, who had been convicted of putting water in his milk, and had thus caused a loss to the purchaser, a dealer in that commodity, to 18 months

imprisonment, the loss of civil rights, and costs.

Celibacy in France.—The increase of celibacy in France, and especially in Paris, says the *New York Post's* Paris correspondent, is still a subject of discussion. The Government which wants soldiers, the manufacturers who want hands, the farmers who want laborers, and last, but not least, the women who want husbands, ask everybody, ask each other, ask in perplexity and consternation, "Why don't the men marry?" Père Hyacinth preaches against celibacy at Notre Dame, the newspapers preach against it at the street corners, yet, as one of them despairingly remarks, in an hour's walk from the Madeleine to the Bastille, one may now meet at least a hundred thousand bachelors.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.—The English Commission to the International Exhibition at Paris, being dissatisfied with the rules laid down by the French Commissioners for an international boat race, declined to have anything to do with it, and have arranged a regatta of their own, open to all the world. It will be held early in July and the prizes will amount to upward of £1,000. Crews from Oxford and Cambridge are expected to participate. On this side of the water it is announced that eight good men can be obtained for the race without difficulty, and Mr. Baikie, who was the "stroke" of the Harvard crew last year, has written to England on the subject, among other things to learn if the race cannot be deferred to a little later in July. Answer is expected by the cable. Meanwhile a subscription has been started to raise \$8,000 to meet the necessary expenses of a participation in the contest.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has at last completely won the hearts of the Hungarians. He and his Empress are shortly to be crowned at Pesth as King and Queen of Hungary; and what the Empire has lost in strength on the German side, it has already made up in the revived loyalty of its Eastern provinces. It is in the affairs of Eastern Europe that Austria will henceforth play an important part. Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Premier, was, a few years ago, a proscribed exile; and, probably, no objection would now be raised to the return of Kossuth himself. The Government are negotiating the sale of the Hungarian ecclesiastical property. It is said that Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden have concluded a treaty with Prussia, ceding to her the military command of the armies of the South, so that Count Bismarck's policy is even more triumphant than he probably himself anticipated. He continues absolute master of the situation, easily defeating all opposition raised to his measures in the North German Parliament.

WEST INDIES.—Dates to 13th state the cholera had disappeared from St. Thomas but much improvement had taken place in business, but freights were looking up, and more inquiry for tonnage was expected. The market advances from all parts of the West Indies are unencouraging; both lumber and fish being in large supply with but little inquiry, while sugar and molasses are held at high figures. There was a great demand for ice at Kingston, Jm., the stock being completely exhausted. The French fleet which are to be employed in transporting the French troops from Mexico were collecting at Martinique. The Port de France Antilles says since the day when the naval army commanded by Admiral D'Estain, with the reinforcements it received from the squadrons of De Grasse and LaMotte Picquet, in all twenty-five ships of the line and fifteen frigates, sailed from Port de France to go and conquer Grenada, there never has been a similar accumulation of the forces of France.

AMERICAN NEWS.

—A farmer in Farmington has sold this year \$500 worth of dried apples, and another made last year two tons of maple sugar.

—Gen. Butler has written a letter to the New Orleans papers recommending submission by the South to the Congressional requirements, and that means be taken to secure the negro vote against the radicals.

—Salt Lake City covers nine square miles, and is described by a correspondent as one of the most beautifully laid-out cities in the world. The streets are very wide, with water running through nearly every one of them.

—A small piece of muscle, taken from one of the limbs of the young lady who died of reputed trichina spiralis at Springfield, Mass., was put under a microscope of moderate power, and the minute worms were seen in it. In form and motion they tallied closely with the engravings and description of trichinae given in the medical books.

—The Chicago papers are jubilant over the introduction of pure water into that city from Lake Michigan. One of them "glorifies" over the fact as follows: "No more fish, nor lizards, nor frogs, nor filth, nor grease, nor sand. No more odors of the foulest kind; but, in their place, pure water, nature's beverage, life and health-giving water!"

—The Richmond *Times* says that in the cotton States real soldiers, like Beauregard, Hampton, and Longstreet, urge the masses to accept the situation, while certain old militia officers are as pugnacious as turkey-cocks, and are loud in their denunciations of those who would dishonor the South by "concessions" and "compromises."

—The Memphis *Bulletin* says that in the pine woods of Mississippi and Alabama there are hundreds and thousands of active, stalwart young white laborers, who are wasting their time in utter and entire idleness, because they are too proud or too lazy to work. Many of the families to which these young vagabonds belong are in a starving condition, some of them being the actual recipients of charity from the Freedmen's Bureau.

—Opposition to the Reconstruction law takes its first formal shape in a prayer to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain from enforcing it "Gen. Pope, Commander of the Third Military District, and Andrew Johnson, citizen of Tennessee, and President of the United States." That Mr. Johnson would like to be enjoined not to enforce the law is certain, and it is understood that he is the leader of this effort to test the constitutionality of the law.

—The Boston *Advertiser* says, the Booth diary, of which so much has recently been said, is an ordinary Morocco-covered book for the coat-pocket, mostly filled with matter usually put into such books. There is also something in it concerning his flight and his condition on

Friday night subsequent to the assassination. Judge Holt says the pages now missing were missing when it came into the control of his bureau. They might have been cut out by Booth himself, as some persons believe, or by soldiers through whose hands the book passed, or, as Mr. Butler believes, by some one high in executive circles.

—Fuller accounts of the Republican State Convention in North Carolina show it to have been remarkable for its Radicalism and harmony. The delegates, of whom 100 were white and 50 colored, met on terms of absolute equality, and were equally represented in the offices and committees. The addresses made by the colored speakers were just as good as those made by the whites, and both were excellent. The colored speakers were especially earnest in advocating union with the Republican party, and the resolutions call upon every loyal man in the State to support it. We hold this Convention to have been the most important held in North Carolina for fifty years, and its example deserves to be emulated by other States.

—The enterprise of the Russian-American Telegraph is abandoned. Its project was a vast one, aiming to connect two continents by lines through unexplored wildernesses, and under Behring Strait. Its stoppage, therefore, will cause surprise; but the reasons for this are given frankly in the correspondence between the Western Telegraph Company and our still cheerful Secretary of State. The essential cause is the great success of submarine cables across the Atlantic. While it is possible to connect the most distant shores in this way, the company see no good in continuing an enterprise that is likely to become disastrous as a speculation merely. They propose to extend and maintain their lines to some available point in the Russian possessions in North America, there to connect with a line established by Russia, instead of taking charge of the whole enterprise on both continents.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.—The opening of the French Exposition on Monday does not appear to have been a particularly jolly occasion. It was something like the first dinner in a new house, with a box serving for a table, and only a small part of the furniture moved in, and even that for the most part unpacked. There appears to have been principally rubbish outside of the great Exposition building, and debris inside. Everybody was uneasy, particularly the Americans, who were, strangely enough, behindhand in their facilities for eating. It is stated, however, that when the guests were gathered in the picture gallery, "the superiority of the American ladies was conceded." This will do for the opening day. So long as we excel in the noblest and fairest of all the products of a free country, let the English triumph over their machinery and the French over their promptitude in unpacking their goods. The Paris despatch is evidently correct in advising against visiting the Exposition before May. By that time we shall know whether it is worth while, considering its own value, and also the exorbitant prices which the Parisians are getting up for the occasion.—*Boston Journal*.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.—LECTURE BY THE HON. HENRY B. STANTON.—The Hon. Henry B. Stanton last evening addressed a large meeting at the Hall corner of Forty-sixth-st. and Eighth-ave., on National Affairs. He dwelt mainly on the affairs since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. As for Andrew Johnson, he said it might become the duty of this nation to put on record, so that it shall be known of all men, that there is a limit beyond which no ruler can commit high crimes and misdemeanors. He affirmed that the history of the legislative bodies through all time does not furnish, when we view the peculiar work they did and the embarrassment which surrounded them, a parallel example of the wisdom and the courage with which that abused XXXIXth Congress met and mastered the exigencies which the providence of God had imposed upon it. Concerning reconstruction he said: "We don't care whether the South want to be reconstructed or not. We intend to have government down there if we have to make them out of 'niggers.' We don't intend to wait the pleasure of Davis, Lee, and the rest of the traitors. We will open the polls and let these who will vote, and those who won't may stay at home. The Negro should vote. His conduct during the war entitles him to the ballot. When others turned traitor he stood true; and he sprinkled the flag of his country on many a battle-field with his heart's blood. The ballot will be the negro's protecting shield. It will be his stock in trade. His ballot will buy him his schools; it will buy him good wages; it will buy him a fair chance in the courts."

RUSSIAN AMERICA.—The Russian possessions in America, which are offered for sale to the United States for seven millions of dollars, are comprised in the peninsula which forms the extreme north-western section of the continent, with numerous islands on the coast. A narrow strip, not more than thirty miles wide, extends down the coast from latitude 60 to 54.40, shutting out British America from the sea for that distance. The area of the country is computed at 481,276 square miles. The western coast is of a mountainous character, while that of the Arctic Ocean is flat and but a few feet above the sea level. The interior of the country is very imperfectly known, but the climate is far too rigorous to admit of agricultural operations, and the whole value of the territory and its adjacent seas is derived from there fisheries and hunting grounds. The whole of this country has been granted to a Russian American fur company, which, in 1839, had there six hunting and fishing establishments. These are all dependent on the British for supplies, the English having by treaty acquired the exclusive right of supplying the Russian posts with agricultural produce and provisions. The population is estimated at 78,000 souls. Of these about 1,000 are Russians, 2,500 Creoles, and 10,000 natives of the Kurile, Aleutian, and Kodiak islands. The remainder are Esquimaux, who enjoy a greater or less degree of independence. New Archangel, in the island of Sitka, is the principal port. The annual export of the fur company is estimated at 10,000 seals, 1,000 sea otter, 12,000 beaver and 2,500 land otter, fox, and marten skins, and about 20,000 sea-horse teeth. Commercially speaking, the country is hardly worth accepting as a gift.—*Boston Journal*.

ARREST OF DANIEL DREW.—\$250,000 BAIL.—In the Supreme Court, an order of arrest has been granted against Daniel Drew, the great

Erie operator, on a charge of fraud, in which \$250,000 was asked and given. The complaint on which the arrest was granted charges in substance that one Leonard Hayek (whom the plaintiff represents through assignments), with some others, entered into an arrangement with Daniel Drew and E. D. Burr to form a "pool" in Erie with a basis of 9,000 shares; that on the 29th January, 1866, being the owners of some 9,300 shares, these parties made a new arrangement by which Daniel Drew was to put in twice as much, 18,600 shares; that Drew conducted operations not for the benefit of the pool, but for his own benefit, keeping Fisk & Belden in partial ignorance of the transactions, and by his operations made over \$2,000,000. It is claimed that this gain was really made for and belonged to the pool, but that Drew failed to give any account of the profits to the other persons interested; and it is further claimed that he did not put in the 18,600 shares which he stipulated to do, and therefore is not entitled to share in the profits. Hayek held 2,500 shares (which, it is claimed, were procured by the plaintiff's money) in the original pool, and the plaintiff claims, as standing in his shoes, over \$300,000.—*N. Y. Paper*.

NEW ARCHANGEL OR SITKA.—New Archangel, the principal port, is situated on the island of Sitka, in latitude 57° 30 min. and longitude 135° 13 min. It was founded in 1805, and is a military station and the chief post of the fur company. The fort mounts eighteen short eighteen and forty-two long nine pounders, and there are about 300 officers and men; and the company has twelve vessels, varying from 300 to 400 tons, mounting ten guns of different calibre. A Greek bishop with several priests and deacons reside here, and also a Lutheran minister; and there are schools for the children of Europeans and half-breeds. Subordinate to Sitka, there is a smaller establishment of the same kind at Aliaska, which supplies the posts on Bristol Bay and Cook's Inlet, which are all connected with minor anterior stations. Another station in Norton Sound has its own inland dependencies. The company has also permanent forts or flying posts, in the Aleutian and Kurile Islands, and a chain of agencies from Okhotsk, in Kamschatka, to St. Petersburg, for the transmission of merchandise, &c. The distances are nearly thus:—St. Petersburg to Moscow, 530; to Tobolsk, 1,720; to Irkutsk, 2,060; to Yakutsk, 1,720; to Okhotsk, 690; and thence to Petropaulovski, on the Bay of Avatscha, 1,500 miles—total, 8,220 miles. The company's trade is considerable, supplying not only Russia with furs, but also the markets of China, through Kiachta, on the Tartar frontier. The annual export is estimated at 10,000 seal, 1,000 sea otter, 12,000 beaver, and 25,000 land otter, fox, and marten skins, and about 20,000 sea-horse teeth.

CANADIAN NEWS.

—The *Perth Courier* says: A span of valuable horses, owned by Mr. David McVette, of North Elmsley, were drowned near Oliver's Ferry, recently.

—The *Kingston Whig* says, that one of the guards of the Provincial Penitentiary has suddenly left his post, carrying with him to the States, it is said, his arms, and also plans of the institution, and impressions of the keys.

—The *Quebec Chronicle* says:—It is rumored, and there is reason to believe the rumor is not without foundation, that the cabinet offices under the government of Canada will be ten in number.

—On Wednesday, the 20th March, Mr. Thomas Kennedy of the township of Clarke, fell out of his sleigh while returning home, and perished before assistance came to hand. Intemperance.—*Exchange*.

—The *Ottawa Citizen* says:—A gentleman was crossing the Ottawa a short distance from L'Orignal, with a horse and cutter, when the team broke through the ice. The horse was drowned, and the driver narrowly escaped meeting a similar fate.

—We learn from a Lindsay paper that a boy named Sutherland was accidentally shot, on Thursday, 23rd ult., at Burnt River, by a young companion, who pointed a gun which he thought was not loaded at him, and fired. He died three hours afterwards.

—According to *Le Journal*, the population of Levis, is rapidly increasing. On Sunday last, the wife of Mr. E. Simpson, shipbuilder, of that place, was safely delivered of triplets two girls and a boy. Mother and babes are doing well.

—On Thursday last, Mr. John Louder, a young man about 19 years of age, while out on a hunting tour, accidentally allowed his gun slip from the log on which he was at the time standing, and the contents of the two barrels entered near the heart and caused immediate death.—*Picton Times*.

—The St. Catharines *Journal* says that an office of the Bank of Commerce is to be established in that town. The Bank of Upper Canada building has been purchased. The stock assigned to the town and vicinity was \$50,000, of which three individuals at once subscribed \$20,000.

—The *Toronto Telegraph* says two men, named Lawrence Cameron and Donald McDonald, against whom a verdict of wilful murder had been rendered by a coroner's jury, made their escape while being conveyed to Whitty jail on Tuesday. Neither has been yet re-arrested.

—The *Stratford Herald* says shop-breaking has become quite fashionable in this town. Several cases have occurred within the last few weeks. Some person or persons broke into Mr. Joseph Kneit's boot and shoe store last Monday night and took therefrom a number of boots and shoes and a watch.

—The *Ottawa Citizen* says a very large bald-headed eagle has been seen by several persons from that city and in the neighborhood of Chel-sea, hovering about the Hull mountains, and that a large bear was shot at Baker's shanty, on a small tributary of the Rivière aux Lièvres, by Mr. Lusk, foreman of Thompson & Co.'s lumber establishment.

—A clerk in the Bank of British North America in London, was detected a short time since stealing a considerable sum of money from one of the parcels of notes made up for exchange with the other banks. On the discovery of his guilt he was simply turned out of the office and allowed to leave the city, a degree of leniency almost criminal.—*Globe*.

—The *London Free Press* says:—The large and really handsome Oatmeal Mill, just erected by Mr. Walter Thompson, near the Mitchell foundry, and about 2,500 bushels of oats, was completely destroyed by fire on Thursday the 28th inst.

—The *Toronto Globe* says the whole of the volunteer force recently ordered to hold themselves in readiness, have been placed under martial law and the authority of the Queen's regulations during the time of each parade. The commanding officer has, therefore, the power of placing any member of the force under arrest, who absents himself from drill.

—In consequence of some rumor concerning the stability of the Commercial Bank, quite unfounded we believe, a steady run, according to the *Hamilton and Toronto papers*, has been made on its branches in these cities. This Bank has been extending its business considerably of late, but we do not think depositors or note-holders need have any uneasiness as to its solvency.—*Trade Review*.

—The *Ottawa Daily News* says about two o'clock on Friday morning the bar-keeper at Hamilton's Hotel, on going to the stables, found a man there with a box of matches in one hand, while with the other he was arranging the straw, apparently for the purpose of setting fire to it. The bar-keeper immediately seized him, but the fellow was too strong for him and got away.

—The *Ottawa Citizen* says:—A young lady of this city, having been afflicted with a frightful odor for several days, which repulsed her friends, at last discovered in her waterfall a dead mouse. It had been placed there by a mischievous brother. Extraordinary developments have lately been made in regard to the population of ladies' chignons, but this last beats them all.

—The advance guard of the Chinese host, expected to arrive this summer at Madoc, reached Kingston on Saturday by train, and proceeded West to Belleville. The party is a small one, consisting of seven men, two boys, and a woman. These celestial are said to form a scouting party sent forward by their countrymen in California to "prospect" and report upon the Hastings gold regions. In the event of the mines proving profitable, a large immigration of Chinese, it is supposed, will follow.

HORSES STOLEN.—On Sunday morning last a valuable span of horses, a set of single harness, two saddles, and three blankets, were stolen from the stable of Mr. Bailey, Chamberlain, township of Richmond.—*Napanee Standard*.

GRENVILLE CANAL.—*Hawkesbury, C. W.*, April 3.—Operations in the work of improving the Carillon and Grenville Canal have commenced, under the directions of the Government Engineers, Messrs Sippel and Horsnell, and energetic measures are being taken, although it is late, to have the principal difficulties removed by the opening of navigation.—*Gazette*.

QUEBEC ITEMS.—Mr. John J. Foote, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, Quebec, was presented with a handsome gold pin, having for its head a composing stick, and a gold-headed Malacca cane, by his employees, on Wednesday, as a mark of their esteem, on the eve of his departure for Europe.—The Admiralty received tenders on the 14th inst. for the conveyance of the following stores to Canada: 40 tons navy provisions, 83 tons light accoutrements, 12 tons heavy travelling crane, &c.—The *Quebec Chronicle* says:—The "Belgian's" English mail was forwarded from Portland to that city by a freight train.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday night last, while two of the sailors on the gunboat "Heron," were going on board that vessel at the Queen's wharf, both fell from the narrow plank that reaches from the quay to the deck of the vessel into the water. In their struggle to recover their position, both were surprised by the appearance of a third body on the surface of the water, and in the darkness both were alternately mistaking the third for one another. Assistance being procured from the vessel, both the men were rescued, and along with them the third, who turned out to be the body of a shipmate, missing for about four months past. The body was recognized as that of a man supposed to have deserted some time ago. An inquest was held on the body yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of "found drowned" was returned.—*Globe*.

QUEBEC ITEMS.—Recent experiments by the officers and crew of the "Aurora" prove that the ice is 60 feet thick outside the Commissioners' Wharf, and in places at Diamond Harbor, where there is a draft of 30 feet water at low tide, the ice grounds every tide, and, when grounded, stands from twelve to fifteen feet above the water level, of which we have had ocular demonstration.—A fire broke out in a brick house in Artillery street, occupied by a Mrs. Shea as a tavern, on Monday morning; the occupants had barely time to escape with their lives. One of the servant girls was badly burnt, and Mr. Shea had his hair singed.—A dilapidated building, at the corner of St. Augustine and St. Amable streets, belonging to and adjoining the residence of Mr. Arthur H. Murphy, was set on fire by an incendiary on Sunday morning. Messrs. Forsyth, Bell, & Co., agents of the Royal Insurance Company, and Mr. A. H. Murphy, the proprietor of the property, offer rewards of \$50 each for the discovery and conviction of the offender.—Four young gentlemen, belonging to good families, were brutally maltreated by a gang of ruffians, about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, in Upper Town. They were severely handled before they succeeded in escaping from their assailants.—A little girl, three years old, daughter of Mr. Jacques Jacqueson, Drolet street, St. John Suburb, accidentally fell into a vessel of boiling water, a few days ago, and received injuries that will most likely prove fatal.—The total amount of the London subscription to the Quebec Fire Relief Fund is £23,806 13s. 11d. sterling; the printing, advertising and petty expenses £299 17s. 10d. This subscription list is a noble monument to the generosity of the capital of the British Empire.—The Hon. Louis Panet has just received from the Government an order to remit the arrears due by the uninsured sufferers whose houses were built on the *Vacherie*.—On Monday night, about nine o'clock, a young man, while walking John street quietly, a short distance outside the gate, was brutally attacked and roughly handled by two men, who have not been arrested.—Two vessels of war are expected to arrive at Quebec shortly after the opening of the navigation, and the "Aurora," now at this port has been ordered home.

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

THE WITNESS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

NEW YORK, April 9, 9:15 a.m. — The "Great Eastern" has arrived outside the bar, and is awaiting high tide.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

The long-voiced question of a drill-shed and armory for the Volunteers of this city, seems at last to have been settled. One of the less-expensive plans, namely that of Messrs. Fowler & Roy, has been adopted, to cost about \$50,000. It seems to answer all the requirements of the Volunteers, but was not apparently the favorite amongst the officers of that force, nor will it architecturally add much to the improvement of the city. Two of the plans offered would have done so materially, but they were deemed too expensive. — Whilst we are on matters military, we may notice that Colonel Brown late Dep.-Asst.-Adj.-Gen. of Militia, has been acquitted by a jury of the Court of Queen's Bench; the charge against him having been for stealing funds belonging to Her Majesty, and which had been entrusted to him for the payment of the Huntingdon volunteers. It is understood that he used these funds for the payment of certain debts of honor; believing at the time that he should be able to replace them. The finding of the jury does not give general satisfaction.

— A new association on a grand scale, seems to be dimly looming up amongst us. It is intended to be no other than a gigantic trades-union, or, as it is termed by its projectors, an Association for the Protection of Working-Men. A large meeting was held in the City Hall on Saturday evening, when the constitution and laws of the association were adopted, and a large number of working men enrolled their names.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

— Singing birds were heard in the gardens yesterday, for the first time, we think, this season.

— Another large fire took place in Quebec on the 4th, which destroyed a large portion of the business part of the city.

— A slight shock of an earthquake occurred at Hawkesbury, C.W., on the 4th, at ten minutes past ten in the morning.

— A number of Chinese passed through Toronto on Wednesday, en route for Madoc. They appeared to be strong healthy men.

— Rowdism seems to be the order of the day in Quebec. Hardly a day or night passes without some disgraceful and brutal assaults being committed by gangs of ruffians, who have hitherto escaped punishment, — the police in that city being nearly useless.

— The services in connection with the closing of Knox College took place on Wednesday, in Divinity Hall. The Principal (Rev. Dr. Willis) dwelt on the benefits which Knox College had conferred on the country since its foundation in 1847, and the prominent position which many of its students had taken in this and other countries.

— The portion of our press whose special mission it is to advocate and defend the Grand Trunk, and to make the people of Canada satisfied with a railroad in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, whose advice to the public is virtually that of the cook maid to the eels she was skinning, "dilly, dilly, dears, can't you lie down?" This press has actually gone the length of abusing the Grand Inquest of the country for daring to speak out upon a matter which seriously involves the safety of all who have occasion to journey in or through Canada. Is it possible for organism to go further?

— The discharge of Lieut.-Col. Brown by a verdict of acquittal amid applause in court, and a complimentary declaration from the Bench, reminds us of some acquittals of ladies who had murdered their paramours in the States. It would really appear to be a popular and honorable thing for an officer high in rank and the confidence of his superiors to abuse that rank and confidence by embezzling, if not stealing, the funds entrusted to him for the payment of the men under his command. Had the Colonel been an ordinary foreman in a workshop, who had run off with the money given him to pay the men, the verdict and sentence would probably have been very different.

— The Kingston *Whig*, in its usual forcible style, calls upon government to prevent the immigration into Canada of Chinese, upon whom it pours its luxuriant abuse, alleging as a reason that their custom of carrying away all their earnings to their own land will make them utterly unprofitable as settlers. We have no answer for the Chinese inhospitality which this jealousy of race involves, nor for the arguments which are on a par with all that has been urged by those whose humanity only extends as far as the race to which they themselves belong, but

will simply ask the experienced editor of the *Whig* if he could not point the way to half a dozen taverns in the city of Kingston which have already sent more unproductive capital out of the country than the whole Mongol race is likely ever to carry away.

— A London telegram of Saturday speaks of a general distrust in political and financial matters all over Europe.

— Her Majesty's birth-day is to be celebrated in England this year on Saturday, the 25th May, instead of the 24th as usual.

— A ship canal from Portsmouth to the Thames is one of the latest engineering proposals. The wonder is that it has not been mooted before.

— A Parisian *Punch* in English is to be published in Paris during the Exhibition.

— Later advices from the Cape of Good Hope now confirm beyond a doubt the report of the death of Dr. Livingstone.

— Prussia is about to raise a loan of 30,000,000 thalers.

— There are 38,000 British troops in Ireland.

— Rumors of a very unfavorable character are circulating in Paris respecting the health of the Prince Imperial.

— It is announced that the Emperor of Russia has extended an amnesty to all the Frenchmen who were exiled to Siberia for complicity in the late Polish rebellion.

— Mormonism flourishes in the neighborhood of Kennington, London, and the "Saints," who meet once a week in Kennington Hall, are increasing in number and influence.

— During the recent trip of the Dublin and Bristol steamer "Rosetta," she ran short of fuel, owing to very severe weather, and was compelled to burn the bodies of 400 pigs which had died on board.

— A subterranean fire has broken out near the sources of the Ain, Baida, Algeria. A hot smoke issues from an aperture about three feet in diameter, and rises to a height of about fifteen to twenty yards. A stick plunged into the opening is carbonized in a few minutes.

— Thirty whites and thirty-nine negroes were in the Clover-Hill coal-pit at the time of the explosion, although it cannot yet be ascertained if all the lives are lost.

— President Geffard is now getting the upper hand of the rebels against his authority. In the last desperate engagement the streets of Port-au-Prince were literally covered with dead bodies.

— President Geffard, of Hayti, has resigned his position and has sailed for Jamaica.

— Vera Cruz, with a garrison of 1,600 men, is besieged by the Liberals with a force of 3,500 men.

— The Liberals are rapidly closing around Queretaro to give the *coup de grâce* to the Mexican empire.

— It is expected that the overland telegraphic lines to Florida will be built, the cable thence to Cuba be laid, and messages from Havana to New York be transmitted by the 1st of June.

— The horrible massacre of the garrison at Fort Buford in the far west by the Indians, announced a few days ago, is now discredited.

— Military commanders in the South have been instructed not to remove governors of States.

— The Russian-American treaty was discussed again yesterday, by the Committee on Foreign Relations, but no conclusion was reached. There is much diversity of opinion on the subject.

— The number of immigrants which arrived at Castle Garden, New York, last month, amounted to 12,566.

BELOW QUEBEC. — A letter from Mr. Côté, who, with another of the pupils of Pointe-aux-Trembles, is journeying through the parishes below Quebec, as a colporteur of the French Canadian Missionary Society, informs us that the opposition, and still more the indifference, they meet with, are very discouraging. Nevertheless, they have some opportunities of usefulness, and meet with kindness from the few Protestant families in those regions. The following extract from Mr. Côté's letter may be of interest to parties who purpose to go to the salt water: —

"In passing through the parish of Notre Dame du Portage, we lodged with Hubert St. Pierre, who lets his house to summer visitors. The house is a good one, near the water, with a magnificent view. Mr. St. Pierre and his wife are agreeable, and they say their charges will be as low as any. Four or five families could be accommodated. Parties wishing to engage lodgings there should write to the above address at once."

PROPOSED REVOLUTION IN RAILWAYS. — There are three bills before Congress for the construction of three national railroads. One from the Pennsylvania coal region to the Jersey coast; another from the Gulf of Mexico, Galveston, Texas, nearly due north to the Pacific Railroad; and the third from the Great North Western to the Atlantic.

These railroads are all intended as freight lines, and are all to have double tracks. All the trains on them are to run at ten miles an hour, all those going one way keeping one track, and to be always on time, so that collisions will be impossible. In this way, it is believed, speed, safety, and economy will be combined in the highest proportions, and if passen-

gers wish to travel faster they must just take other lines and run their risk.

This plan, we believe, was suggested by Sir Morton Peto, who, when in America, said that by adopting it railway transportation might be rendered as cheap as canal transportation, whilst much more rapid.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES. — There is a pretty general idea that things made in Canada are not so good as those made in Britain and the States, and this is probably correct with regard to any new articles of manufacture, until the skilled labor and implements and machinery required to produce them are all in good working order. But, as soon as this point is reached, there is nothing to hinder Canada to compete with the world in point of excellence. We may, in proof of this, refer to Printing-Paper, Tweeds, Refined Sugar, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, and many other articles, which are made as well here as anywhere; and we are glad to learn that in the important article of Sewing Machines this degree of perfection has also been attained.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

Our readers must have seen that several States of the American Union have passed laws making a legal day's labor to consist of eight hours when no agreement to the contrary exists, and making eight hours the day for all who are employed by the Government or in public departments. This law is passed, not probably so much from any conviction of its justice or utility on the part of the legislators, as because the working classes have made a test question of it, and no party is willing to lose their votes.

The working men, or at all events those who join in this movement, maintain that they will get the same wages for eight hours' work that they now do for ten; a proposition which is gravely doubted by others. Everything depends on the supply and demand. We have known in times of depression weavers in Paisley eager to get work at which they could earn only five shillings a week by working sixteen hours for six days. To tell these men to work only eight hours, would, of course, be a mockery; but if mechanics are scarce, and work must be done, they may get as much for eight hours as they formerly got for ten.

It is, however, to be remembered that if work be fatiguing either to mind or body, as much nearly may be accomplished in eight hours as in ten, for the labor is likely to be more vigorous and hearty.

There can be no doubt, we think, that minors should be protected by law from long hours of labor, and probably eight hours a day would be enough for them, seeing that they need a portion of their time to carry on their education, and that their immature powers should not be overstrained.

There can be no doubt that were mankind generally to work eight hours a day, that amount of labor would amply suffice for the supply of all their reasonable wants. Neither can there be any doubt that eight hours is as much as any one wishes (if he had the choice) to work at any kind of continuous employment.

It is also to be remembered that if men worked only eight hours at their trade they would have more time and inclination to cultivate some other pursuit. Meetings in the evening would also be better attended, as well as on the Lord's Day; for people would not be so wearied out as at present.

Upon the whole, then, we think favorably of eight hours for the day's labor, if it could be carried out, but of this we are very doubtful, for the following reasons: —

1. Such an arrangement would cause everything, so far as practicable, to be paid for by the piece, instead of by the day; and mechanics working on their own account would undersell those who employed men on day's wages.
2. The nations which worked ten or twelve hours would undersell those which worked eight.
3. The effect of two hours more leisure time might prove injurious, instead of beneficial, to a large portion of the people.

THE "MINERVE" AND THE GRAND TRUNK.

The *Minerve* replies to our article on the Grand Trunk in a way that is very courteous, if not very convincing.

We happened accidentally to say that so long as the Great Western maintained a first-class road in Canada, we did not see any impossibility in the Grand Trunk doing the same. This single sentence the *Minerve* makes out to be our chief argument, and sets itself to prove, — 1st, That the Great Western has much more traffic in proportion than the Grand Trunk, and therefore is able to keep a much better line; 2nd, That it lies in a much milder climate than the greater part of the Grand Trunk, and therefore is less troubled by the severity of our winters; and, 3rd, That the proportionate number of accidents is greater on the Great Western than on the Grand Trunk.

To the first of these arguments it may be replied, that if the Grand Trunk road were in good order and well supplied with rolling stock, it could greatly increase its revenue, and greatly diminish its expenses for accidents. To the

second, that if the Great Western is less liable to injury from climatic influences because it is further south, then the road from Montreal to Quebec should be safer than that from Rivière du Loup to Quebec; but we have frequently heard of accidents on the former, while we hear of none on the latter. In fact, we doubt if the accidents of last winter are on account of the climate. Those that we have heard of were, so far as we can judge, on account of the bad state of the road.

In its third argument, we think, our contemporary fails to present his comparison fairly. Instead of taking last year, or a series of years, to institute a comparison between the Grand Trunk and Great Western, the *Minerve* goes back (why we know not) to the year 1859, and shows that, though in that year the Grand Trunk had 210,000 passengers and 2,000 employees more than the Great Western, the official reports indicated: —

	Killed.	Injured.
Great Western	19	35
Grand Trunk	18	6
Less for Grand Trunk ..	1	29

Now, it is to be observed that on that year the Grand Trunk, being almost new, was, doubtless, all in good order, as we contend it should be now; and the Great Western, which was the older road of the two, might, for ought we know, be then out of repair. Besides, we were not speaking of the dangers of the road in 1859, but in 1866-7.

The *Minerve* reiterates its argument, that we have no right to declaim against the bad state of the Grand Trunk until it shall declare scandalous dividends, and avers that the Grand Trunk must try to keep up its shares, bonds, &c., by paying as much as it can. It further states that the G.T. has happily found a way to lay down anew its damaged rails, which if it did not do it would be continually sinking capital heavily.

Now, in reply to all this, we frankly admit that the Grand Trunk has only a choice of difficulties. It may either pay as much rent and interest as it can, and leave the road to suffer; or it may put the road in good repair, and cease to pay rent and interest for a time. Doubtless, the managers thought that of two great difficulties, they were choosing the least; but we think it was the greatest, not only for the public of Canada, but for the share and bond holders of the road.

The *Minerve* and other Government and railroad organs will find it a hard task to persuade the people of Canada that they should remain contented with a dilapidated railroad, or that their only choice lies between that and none. People who pay their fare for a safe and ordinarily speedy passage cannot be made to see that they should be quite delighted and thankful at running off the track once or twice between Montreal and Quebec, or at being some ten or twelve hours behind time between Toronto and Montreal.

In fact, if this state of things is to continue, the alternative presented by the *Minerve* may occur to many minds as the only feasible solution to our great difficulty; namely, to ask the parties who at present control the road to retire and allow some other management to try to serve the public satisfactorily. We, however, hope, from a recent notice, that the English capitalists who hold the road have at last seen the necessity of putting it into good repair.

MONUMENT TO THE HEROES OF RIDGEWAY.

When the Niagara frontier was invaded by plundering hordes of Fenians last summer, the men who, almost literally, at a minute's notice,

"Rushed into the field, and foremost fighting fell," earned for themselves an imperishable name in Canadian history, and endeared themselves to every Canadian heart. Indeed, there is no one, we believe, whatever his nationality or views of public matters may be, who would not feel it a duty and privilege to do them honor. — They were made of the stuff that a nation requires in time of trial, and for this reason, as well as an encouragement to others to manifest, if occasion requires, the same unhesitating devotion to the country, all should unite in a worthy testimonial to their memory.

It is, therefore, with much pleasure, that we see an effort of this kind has been originated by the leading men of Toronto, which, however, must by no means be confined to that city, for the whole of Canada, may fairly claim to participate in it.

The following circular will explain this effort, and we doubt not, elicit a hearty response in Montreal, as well as elsewhere: —

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS, WHO FELL IN THE ACTION OF 22ND JUNE, 1866.

Impressed with the conviction that there is a strong desire throughout Canada to perpetuate the memory of the Volunteers who lost their lives whilst repelling the lawless invaders of her soil, the Committee has determined on erecting an appropriate monument, as a lasting testimony, not only to the gallantry of the departed brave, but also to the affection with which the whole Province cherishes the recollection of those noble sons who fell in her defence.

Subscriptions, chiefly unsolicited, have already been received, but not of sufficient amount to warrant the commencement of the work.

It is confidently hoped that this appeal to the public will be responded to with such liberality as to enable the Committee to lay the foundation stone on the anniversary of the action in the present year.

C. S. Gzowski, Treasurer; John McCaul, Chairman; J. D. Edgar, Secretary; John Boyd, Robert Cassels, S. B. Harman, Lawrence Heyden, F. W. Jarvis, John Macdonald, William McMaster, John McMurrie, Alexander Manning, John Nasmyth, Frederick Perkins, J. B. Robinson, E. H. Rutherford, John Smith.

The monument, of which a picture may be seen in Dawson's window, is to be set on a terrace of earthwork, forty feet square and between four and five feet high; total height when finished to be about thirty-five feet.

The first or lower base to be of fine dressed limestone, thirteen feet square; the remainder of the monument, with the exception of the statuary and reliefs, to be of native sandstone, cleanly cut and polished. In a large panel on the front of the block or die, immediately on top of bases, there will be an alto-relievo in Carrara marble, representing as nearly as possible the action at Ridgeway; and on the panel opposite, or back of the monument, a wreath of oak and laurel will be cut in bold relief, — the two side panels being reserved for inscriptions. Garlands of laurel are also shown hanging from the trusses on the four corners of the die; immediately above this, resting in a niche on each of the four faces, there will be a life-size figure in pure Carrara marble, those on the front and back being female figures of Grief and Resignation, in easy and graceful attitudes, after special original models; and those on the sides will represent Canadian volunteers under arms, in proper military positions. Above this, and on the last block, there will be a shield draped with the national colors in bold relief. The shield will contain a monogram of the regiments to which the men belonged; the whole to be finished with a colossal figure of "Britannia," resting upon the shield, and holding a wreath of laurel in the left hand, — the trident in the right.

Col. Dyde, commandant of the Volunteer Force, has consented to act as Treasurer for Lower Canada. Subscription lists will be found at the Messrs. Dawson's, Corn Exchange, Board of Trade Reading-Room, Mercantile Library Association, Mechanics' Institute, and Institut Canadien.

LECTURE. — UTAH AND MORMONISM.

On Thursday night the Rev. Mr. McLeod, formerly of this city, and for two years resident among the Mormons, lectured in Zion Church upon the above subject. The audience was very large, and listened with breathless interest to his appalling exposure and stern denunciation of the working of that disgusting and tyrannical system, a stain upon one of the fairest portions of the new world, and a delusion and a snare to so many amongst the simple-minded and credulous in the old.

Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, who then introduced the rev. lecturer, recommending him, and the work in which he was engaged, to the Christian sympathies of the audience.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod remarked that it might be almost said that a whole generation had now been trained up within the district of Utah, in that dark and cruel system, known as Mormonism, — a system which doomed its devotees to superstition and ignorance, and bound them over, hand and foot, to a sensual and tyrannical priesthood. The religion preached by them was thoroughly material, and its practices low and le. Yet by these men, and their apostles whom they sent to Europe, were the mild, blue-eyed races of that continent seduced to their ruin; the Scandinavian, the Welshman, the Englishman, and, he was ashamed to say it, a few half-draft Scotchmen. They had told them lying stories, and represented that the American Government dare not meddle with them and their social and religious practices; thus charming away their fears, and tempting them with prospects of wealth and indulgence in the happy valley of Utah. A portion of this community, indeed, and these chiefly Americans, were rich, and had many wives which they were enabled to maintain, while their progeny, but the vast majority were miserably poor; and one-half of these people, the women, were crushed, and blighted, and bowed down, with none to pity or help them.

As to the country itself, the climate of Utah was mild and healthful; the cold of winter being modified by the breeze blowing from the Pacific coast, and the heat of summer by the winds from the vast and snow-capped mountain ranges. The country around Salt Lake City, in summer was like a garden in its almost tropical abundance, and produced fruits of the finest quality. Rich silver mines existed within fifteen miles of Salt Lake City, and a great mass of iron ore lay in the very track of the great Pacific Railroad. Were protection only afforded to all settlers, farmers and others, instead of going to California, Colorado, and places along the coast, would go to Utah, and soon outgrow the Mormon inhabitants. Evil, and evil only, was in their religious system, and it was by unblinking deception only that the emigrant from Europe was brought over. It was there only that some show of regard for morality and the scriptures was kept up, while the effete abominations of Utah were covered from view. Their leaders were men of grasping avarice and sickening sensuality. A Scotchman who had been perverted to Mormonism told the lecturer that Mormonism in Scotland and in Utah were two different things. To be deceived and sold by it was the experience of hundreds, which they revealed only in dark hints; for Brigham Young had his spies everywhere, and if they spoke against him it was only in whispers. There was no hope for them from within. They must either have the protection of the American banner or continue to bow. If it be asked, Why, then, do they not de-

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., BOSTON.

Family Reading.

[For the WITNESS.

WINTER.

This surly old sage, with his dying breath,
Thou' faint is the wild hollow moan,
Would fiercely retard the fair footsteps of
Spring,
And dyes her in every groan.
He struggles with one gasping effort to cry:
I'll yet wield my sceptre before I die.

I'll banish the glee from the face of Spring;
I'll curb her young frolics once more,
And enchain with my breath her rapid career,
Her wily advance to this shore.
Will fur-wrap the bud-bursting branches again,
With chaste, mantling snow robe hill-side and
plain.

She with triumph would bring her soft-tinted
skies,
Her gentle and odoriferous air,
And ding down with glad and lavishing hands,
Wild verdure, and flow'rs more fair.
While songsters would meet at the wining
call
Of the Spring which breathes delight over
all.

Her wild sparkling brooklets would joyfully
flow,
Set free from my fetters cold;
Unseen, by her fond and magical touch,
Curl'd blossoms would gently unfold;
While nature united a pean might sing,
To the praise of the laughing, the beautiful
Spring.

Yet swiftly I'll chase such joy-notes away,
With my snow-drifts and chilly breath;
Then when my fury and wrath-storms are spent,
I'll yield to the mandate of Death.
And youth, tho' it laugh at my silent decay,
Like me, Time will hurry its footsteps away.

Montreal, April 4th, 1867.

M. J. B.

THE WHITE RAIMENT.

BY HORATIO BONAR, D. D.

The babe, the bride, the quiet dead,
Clad in peculiar raiment all,
Yet each puts on the spotless white
Of cradle, shroud, and bridal hall.

The babe, the bride, the quiet dead,
Each entering on an untrod home,
Wears the one badge, the one fair hue
Of birth, of wedding, and of tomb.

Of death and life, of mirth and grief,
We take it as the symbol true;
It suits the smile; it suits the sigh,
That raiment of the stainless hue.

Not the rich rainbow's varied bloom,
That diaphanous of the light;
Not the soft sunset's silken glow,
Or flush of gorgeous chrysolite;

But purity of perfect light,
Its native undivided ray,
All that is best of moon and sun,
The purest of the dawn of day.

O cradle of our youngest age!
Adorned with white, how fair art thou!
O robe of infancy, how bright!
Like light upon the moorland snow.

O bridal hall, and bridal robe!
How silver-bright your jewelled gleam,
Like sunrise on the gentle face
Of some translucent mountain stream.

O shroud of death! so soft and pure,
Like starlight upon marble fair;
Ah, surely, it is life, not death,
That in still beauty sleepeth there.

Mine be a robe more spotless still,
With lustre bright that cannot fade,
Purer and whiter than the robe
Of babe, or bride, or quiet dead.

Mine be the raiment given of God,
Wrought of fine linen, clean and white,
Fit for the eye of God to see,
Meet for his home of holy light!

UNDER THE BAN.

THE MIRACLE.

(Continued.)

"Could she be taken in herself?"
"Oh! nothing easier."
"What! do you mean to say that she didn't
hear what she says she heard?—that the vener-
able personage who said to her, 'I am
Joseph,' and spoke of the Virgin as his wife,
was not Joseph? Who was he then? A super-
natural event comes either from God or the
devil. But the latter can have no interest in
spreading the worship of St. Joseph. So he
is innocent of this phenomenon. Answer me
now."

"That's readily done, father. I am sorry
to say that your dilemma is not insurmount-
able. Besides visions attributable to the two
sources you name, there are those of an over-
excited brain. Her father a worthy, sensible
man, who was exceedingly distressed at see-
ing her in a state of mind declared by the doc-
tor to be so fatal to the health at her particular
age, came only the other day to thank me for
my advice to his daughter, assuring me that
her hysterical attacks had been fewer for some
time past. And now here she is beginning
all over again. In my judgment they are very
infatuated or very wicked who encourage her
to believe that she is inspired."

These last words were a heavy blow to the
incautious monk. Had not the report to the
archbishop been in the postman's hands at
that moment, it is probable that he would have
hesitated to send it. But it was too late to
retract now.

Once committed to this silly business, Fa-
ther Basil suffered nothing to stop him. To
have paused would have been to acknowledge
that the priest was right and he was wrong,
to deceive the enthusiastic Lisette, and to ex-
pose himself to a charge of inconsistency from
Mother Caprède, with whom he had already
gone so far in the matter.

That evening there was a tightly-packed

crowd round the church; and scarcely had the
first stroke of the bell rung through the valley,
where it was echoed back from rock to rock,
than the people, roused to the highest excite-
ment by the news of the miracle, broke into
the building like a resistless wave, filled in
a few minutes the nave, side aisles, and chapels,
and went so far as to establish themselves on
the ascent to the altar. A mob is excit-
able, even in reference to that which is most
sacred. They won't allow their feelings to be
trifled with. That day they were thoroughly
taken up with a miracle of most marvellous
proportions. So Julio and the monk had the
utmost difficulty to keep the sanctuary free;
while the latter was steaming all over when
he appeared in the pulpit.

As, with all righteous anger against Julio
he had in no way fallen off in zealous activity
at his recent repast, he brought his usual
amount of fever-heated eloquence to bear upon
the subject. Alluding to the size of the con-
course, he observed that he fully understood
what that ardent, upturned gaze—the most
ardent he had ever beheld—demanded from
him. Then he enlarged upon the miraculous
revelation which had been vouchsafed to her
who, he said, would be the glory of St. Aven-
tin through coming ages. He adduced a large
number of similar occurrences, inferring
thence that truth was on the side of the Catho-
lics; that they alone were miraculously aided
in maintaining and developing it. He acknow-
ledged that the manifestation to Lisette Cabar-
ous could only be regarded as reliable, and
entitled to respect, after the archbishop had
passed canonical judgment upon it; but took
care to add that he had no doubt whatever
that that sanction would be obtained. Final-
ly, he congratulated the happy St. Aventin
people on having been visited by God, as
Abraham was by the angels, in the person of
one of the holiest and simplest of their chil-
dren, with a view to the promotion in the
world of the worship of the great St. Joseph.

This sermon roused all present to enthu-
siasm. The news of the occurrence spread
in a few days through all the valleys from
Valcabrière and St. Beat to the most distant
mountain fastnesses. The next Sunday more
than 10,000 persons thronged the Luchon
road: some having come even from the val-
ley of Arrean, which had only been accessible
a few days. The excitement was extraor-
dinary. The monk, wild with exultation, ex-
temporized a pulpit on the spot where the
people had congregated, and addressed them
with his customary perspiring vehemence,
being interrupted from time to time by frantic
cries,—"Yes, a miracle! a miracle!"

During this tremendous manifestation of
popular feeling Julio maintained a discreet
silence. Had any one ventured to oppose
the general belief, even though he were the
vicar of St. Aventin himself, he would have
been torn in pieces, like another Pentheus,
by another horde of Bacchantes.

He had scarcely returned to the presbytery
with the monk, impressed with the deepest
compassion for the excited people and the
fanatical Capuchin, when a woman and child,
rather carried than escorted by the delirious
crowd, reached the door. The good woman
asserted, in the presence of Father Basil, who
had stated his willingness to receive any de-
positions calculated to confirm the recent oc-
currence, that her young child, aged seven,
on the same evening that Lisette Cabarous
had encountered her little experience, had
heard a voice saying so distinctly that there
could be no mistake about it, "Devotion
ought to be rendered to St. Joseph quite as
much as to Mary."

The monk's face brightened. He took
down with great solemnity the depositions of
this lady, supported by several witnesses.

As soon as she had gone he burst out,—
"Now, M. le Curé, is there any thing to
question here? See how it confirms the re-
velation made to that blessed child!"

For answer Julio shrugged his shoulders.

"Well, what have you got to say?" asked
the monk, with visible satisfaction.

"That such evidence is simply ridiculous,"
The Capuchin boomed over.

"Ha! Evidence ridiculous! Pray, Mr.
Vicar, don't you happen to be aware that
holy bishops have received as true similar
statements of voices heard only by infant
ears, even by infants of five years of age? Here
is a case of seven: the age which the
Church has assigned as that at which children
can discern."

Before night two new miracles were added
to his list.

An old woman, afflicted with a malady
which had been pronounced incurable by the
doctors, informed Father Basil that, having
suddenly applied to St. Joseph, she had got
better immediately. She came, in fact, to
the presbytery shouting—"A miracle! a mi-
racle! St. Joseph has cured me!"

A lame lady also called, and stated that,
having asked St. Joseph, on the strength of
the appearance which he had made to Lisette
Cabarous, to be good enough to look at her
leg, after a cracking sound inside it had re-
covered its old position so thoroughly that
she was now able to use it without the slight-
est difficulty.

"In good truth," said the monk, when he
was alone with Julio, "that man must be
very obstinate who will not recognize in all
these facts a proof of divine intervention."

"It is very clear," was the answer, "that
you can have no conception of similar facts
accomplished in due physiological course
without any supernatural aid. Such mighty
influences have been wrought in the system
by excitements of the brain that astounding
results have followed. The son of a certain
King of Lydia cried out to a soldier who was
on the point of killing his royal father, 'Sol-
dier, do not kill Cæsus!' The child had
been dumb till then; but at the sight of that
imminent peril he recovered his speech. Be-
dridden paralytics have made use of all
their limbs in escaping from a hospital on fire.
Medical science proves that there have been
cures of all kinds wrought through the im-
agination, especially among ladies, in circum-
stances the most extraordinary, and often in
the prospect of imminent death. Doctors are

too sensible to call such healings miracles;
let us imitate them in this matter."
And so the discussion terminated.

(To be Continued.)

THE ERRORS OF YOUNG MEN SHOULD BE KINDLY DEALT WITH.

It not infrequently occurs that a young man,
through inadvertency or youthful indiscre-
tion, perverted judgment or the influence of
associates, commits acts which are compar-
atively unimportant, but lawless, indiscreet,
and perhaps shocking to a just sense of moral
propriety. At once it is seized upon, passed
about from one to another, until it becomes
so magnified in size and importance in the
public mind, that the young man sinks under
it no more to rise. "Hit him a kick till
down he goes," is practically the motto of very
many professedly good people.

Many a young man, perhaps without father
or mother, is thrown upon the world at a
tender age for his own support and guidance;
and then, because his course is not in all re-
spects as circumspect and praiseworthy as
others, he is crushed by the coldness and
rough treatment he receives; when by the aid
of a few friends, a little kindness and prayer,
he might have been saved to virtue, to
sobriety, to the church, and become one of
the most gifted and useful men in the commu-
nity.

What all young men and boys need is the
sympathy and advice of older persons. Men,
as they grow older, shun the society of boys,
because as sober age and gray hairs come on
the relish for youthful sports and gaily passes,
thus depriving youth of the advantage of
age and experience which they so much need,
and which is certainly their due from us.—
Men withdraw from the "boys' company,"
and then complain most bitterly of their want
of sobriety, and denounce in unmeasured
terms any improper acts committed by them.

Every man should seek the companionship
of boys, and by his counsel and advice, sym-
pathy and prayers, labor, not only for their
elevation to places of usefulness and trust in
society, but also to secure their ultimate sal-
vation in heaven.

Fatherless boys, especially, have great
need of the advice and sympathy of the men
of their community. Oh! how many young men
are annually lost to the church, to the world,
and finally to an eternity of happiness, be-
cause of the coldness and sternness of those
hard natures which we everywhere meet.—
"Love is the fulfilling of the law."

When young persons are pursuing a profligate
course, what remedies are needed to ar-
rest them? Surely not harsh denunciation,
but kindly advice, friendly warning, and pa-
tient waiting. A tear of love from a warm,
prayerful heart, will sometimes act with the
power of magic.

Let men and communities be a little slower
in consigning to an oblivion of infamy any
young man because of his youthful inconsis-
tencies and want of sound morality. The most
wayward may be reclaimed and become emi-
nent in saving others from ruin. Let us never
forget that Christ came, not to call the
righteous, but sinners to repentance.

There is One, even our "Heavenly Father,"
who sendeth rain upon the just and the unjust
alike, and causeth the sun to shine upon the
evil as well as the good. He bears with the
sins, follies, and errors of us all. Christ died
for the ungodly. A gentle mother never for-
gets to pray for her precious though wicked
boy; and the more wayward his course the
deeper becomes her anxiety. Pure affection
can never grow cold because of a lack of ap-
preciation, and love such as our Saviour taught
will never cast away an erring, sinful child.
God pities our "Bad Boys," and we all
should seek their reformation.—*Morning Star.*

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

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

"Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall
see God."—Matt. v. 18.

It is faith that purifies the heart; it brings
home the atonement, and we enjoy pardon,
peace, and reconciliation; it purges the con-
science from dead works, and delivers us from
all condemnation. It receives the truth; and
we receive power to become the sons of God.
We realize our relationship to God, read the
gracious promises God has made, and antici-
pate the glorious kingdom He has prepared;
hope rules in the heart, and every one that has
this hope in Him purifies himself, even as
Christ is pure. His conscience is made ten-
der, his intentions are honest, and his heart
is sound in God's statutes. He groans under
a body of sin and death, proclaims eternal
war with the flesh, and loathes himself on
account of filthiness in the spirit. He would
give a world to be free from sin, for holiness
is the element of his soul. He is blessed. He
shall see God and enjoy Him as his Father,
portion, and everlasting all. He shall be with
his God; and be like Him, in purity, happi-
ness, and glory.

Jesus, the crowning grace impart;
Bless me with purity of heart,
That now beholding Thee,
I soon may view Thy open face,
On all thy glorious beauties gaze,
And God forever see!

"THAT'S ME."

A poor Hottentot in South Africa lived
with a good Dutchman who kept up family
prayer daily. One day he read, "Two men
went up into the temple to pray." The poor
savage, whose heart was already awakened,
looked earnestly at the reader, and whispered,
"Now I'll learn how to pray."

The Dutchman read on, "God, I thank
thee I am not as other men."
"No, I am not, but I am worse," whis-
pered the Hottentot.

Again the Dutchman read on, "I fast twice
in the week; I give tithes of all I possess."
"I don't do that. I don't pray in that
manner. What shall I do?" said the dis-
tressed savage.

The good man read on until he came to
the publican who "would not lift so much as
his eyes to heaven."

"That's me," cried his hearer.
"Stood afar off," read the other.
"That's where I am," said the Hottentot.
"But smote upon his breast, saying, God
be merciful to me a sinner."
"That's me; that's my prayer," cried the
poor creature, and, smiting on his dark breast,
he prayed, "God be merciful to me a sinner,"
until, like the poor publican, he went down
to his house a saved and happy man.—*Ameri-
can Paper.*

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF AMERICAN
WOMEN.—In Hepworth Dixon's new book
about America, writes a correspondent of the
Boston *Advertiser*, he devotes a chapter to
ladies, generally complimentary. In the sweet
New England girls, he thinks there must be
lack of vital power. "At present, you can
hardly speak to them without fearing lest they
should vanish from before your face." Among
the higher classes in America, the traditions
of English beauty have not declined; the oval
face, delicate lip, the transparent nostril,
the pearl-like flesh, the tiny hand, which mark
in May Fair the lady of high descent, may be
seen in all the best houses of Virginia and Mas-
sachusetts. The proudest London belle, the
fairest Lancashire witch, would find in Boston
and in Richmond rivals in grace and beauty
whom she could feign to despise." Again:
"New York beauty has more dash and color,
Boston beauty more sparkle and delicacy." Some
men prefer the more open and audacious
loveliness of New York, with the Rubens-like
rosiness and fulness of the flesh; but an English
eye will find more charm in the soft and shy
expression of the elder type." Among the
lower grades of women "there is no such wide
and plentiful crop of rustic loveliness as an ar-
tist finds in England; the bright eyes, the curly
locks, the rosy complexions, everywhere laugh-
ing into pleasant thoughts among our
Devonshire lanes and Lancashire streets. But
then comes the balance of accounts. With her
gifts of nature, our English rustic must close
her book in presence of her keen and natty
American sister."

—White muslin cravats, for ladies, are
coming in fashion again, and are worn in the
morning in place of collars. Some of them
are very pretty, being embroidered and trim-
med with lace.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(UNDER THE CHARGE OF A SPECIAL EDITOR.)

LITTLE FRED.

(Continued.)

One day Fred was summoned to the master's
private room, and while he was waiting there
Bamber happened to pass by, and seeing the
door partly open poked his head in.

"Hallo, Sniffer," he said, as, seeing no
one else there, he walked in. "I'd like to
know what you are doing in this room?"

"I was sent for," said Fred, shrinking away
from his enemy even in this place. "Say,
what's this?" continued Bamber, taking up
and examining some articles lying on the
table; there were some long glass tubes upon
it, and, as he touched one thing then another,
his sleeve caught in one of the longest, and,
before he noticed it, the tube fell on the floor,
and was shattered in pieces. Bamber looked
frightened for an instant, and then said quick-
ly, "No one will know who did it; I didn't
touch it, you can say that." "But you broke
it," said little Fred, faintly. The master's
step was heard coming. "I tell you what
Sniffer," he said fiercely, "if you dare to tell
on me, you'll be sorry for it. I'll break every
bone in your body. I'll never give you a mo-
ment's rest. Remember," he said, and slipped
away from the room before the master saw
him, leaving Fred, pale and trembling, look-
ing down upon the broken bits of glass at his
feet.

"Who did this?" asked the master, looking
sternly into Fred's face. The color came to
his pale cheeks, and his eyes filled with tears,
but he was silent.

"Tell me," said his master, more kindly.
"If you did it, don't be afraid to speak the
truth, and you shall not be punished—did you
let it fall?"

"No, sir," answered Fred, trembling from
head to foot. The master shook his head.

"This is a sad piece of business, worse than
I thought; be brave, and own the truth—for
if I find a boy is telling me a lie, I give him a
flogging. I will ask you once more; I would
rather you would break everything on the
table than tell a falsehood. Did you break
this tube?"

"No, sir," answered Fred in a fainter voice
than before, so low that his master imagined
that he must be a very guilty, bad boy, who
could not speak the truth. "Obstinate child,"
he said, "I will leave you in this room half an
hour, and then if you do not confess the truth
you must be punished," and he went out,
locking the door after him.

Fred cried faster than before. "I will not
tell a lie," he said to himself. "Dear mamma,
I promised her I never would; he may whip
me, but I will not." He heard some one
whistling under his window, and then a call
for "Fred," in a low voice; and went to the
window, where he saw Bamber making mo-
tions for him to come nearer. "Sniffer," he
said, shaking his fist and making a dreadful
face, "if you tell on me, remember, I'll pound
you; the master's whipping will be nothing
to it." Fred heard no more; he retreated
from the window, and when the master return-
ed he found him sitting, crying.

"Well, Fred," he said very kindly, "be a
man now, or rather be an honest boy; tell
the truth at once; I shall only ask you this
once. Did you have anything to do with break-
ing this, and will you tell me anything you
know about it?"

Fred did not wait an instant, but looking up
in the master's face, said, pitifully, "No, sir."
His master looked sadly puzzled. "Well,
I must keep my word," and Fred was whip-
ped and sent disgraced to his room, but to the
master's surprise, he did not cry so much for

the whipping as he had before, and, as he was a
kind-hearted man, he did not punish his pupil
as severely as if he had been a larger or
tougher boy. The next day Fred had a head-
ache; but he tried to say his lessons, and felt
less afraid of Bamber than ever before, and,
Bamber avoided him. As he passed by some
of the boys, he heard them say, "There goes
Sniffer; I wonder how he feels after his whip-
ping." He could eat no supper the next
night, and went to bed with a raging head-
ache; and in the morning, when he tried
to get up he staggered, and fell back on his
bed. The boys crowded round him; Sniffer
sneaked away; they shouted; the master
came, and before night he was delirious with
fever.

The boys cried softly, and lowered their
voices when they passed by the room where
they had taken the sick boy. He was ill for a
week, and then one morning the master came
in the school-room, and told them to put aside
their books, and be very quiet that day, for
little Fred was dead. Bamber wandered away
from his companions, moody and restless, and
answered the boys' questions so snappishly
that they left him alone, wondering why he
should care so much about a boy he had loved
so little. But Bamber's head and heart seemed
on fire; wherever he went something that
sounded like a death-knell sounded in his ear,
and with the sound a voice that seemed to say
to him: "You've killed Sniffer." "I didn't,"
he thought and said, as he strayed away from
his companions, and went in the deserted
school-room, and threw himself down upon a
seat, but started up as he saw it was that of the
dead boy; and, back into his ears, and from
the depths of his soul, came the same knelling
sound and voice, "You've killed little Sniffer."

He could not stand it there, and rushed out
on the playground, and sat under the tree; he
looked up; it was the very tree where he had
torn Fred's cap the first day he went to
school, and the wind, sighing through the
branches, brought back the same tale, "You
killed Sniffer." He started up and walked to
and fro past the house; he stopped, before he
thought, under the window, and there, as he
glanced upward, he remembered he had seen
the puny, crying child, when he had threatened
and menaced him, and upon his heart and ear
came the same dreadful sensation.

He tried to force it down—to reason it away,
at night, when the boys slept; it came back
with every heat-throb keeping up the same tel-
tale voice of conscience. He went with the
other boys to take a last look at the pale corpse
of the little boy, before it was sent to rest by
the side of his dead mother; and when he look-
ed at the white face and closed eyes, that
would never more be heavy with tears, he shiv-
ered and felt sick as he turned aside with a
groan; for, from under the coffin-lid came the
terrible voice,—"You killed him."

Let no tear fall for little Fred, for his bleed-
ing heart and aching frame were peacefully
at rest; no more longing; no more vexation
and pain. But for Bamber there was no rest,
day nor night; he grew more moody and ner-
vous; he repelled his companions' curiosity
and questions, hoping in time the dreadful,
tormenting voice would trouble him no more;
vain hope! "for there is no rest for the wicked,"
and one morning Bamber, after a miser-
able, restless night, cowed and full of remorse,
went to the master's room,—the same room
where the glass tube had been broken, and
Sniffer received his unmerited punishment;
ten thousand floggings would have been easy to
bear, in comparison to the humiliation before
him; he trembled violently; there was no re-
treat, for the master's eye was upon him as he
asked sternly:

"What have you to say?" And Bamber
stumbled out the painful confession the voice
of conscience had compelled him to make,
and ended by asking pitifully, "Do you really
think I killed him, sir?"

"Listen to me," said the master. "I
watched with little Fred during his illness,
and my heart smote me for having done, as I
thought, my duty to a poor orphan child; and,
by every word and act, I strove to show him
how full of love and pity my heart was for
him. The night before he died—the master
cleared his throat—"he fell asleep with his
hand in mine, and when he woke he found
me sitting by his bedside; he thanked me
for my kindness, and said he would soon die,
for he had seen his mother in a dream; she
said she was waiting for him on this side of
a river. 'But,' said his mother, 'your master
thinks you have told a lie—tell him, my son,
all about it,' and then the dying boy told me
what I have just heard from your lips, and
made me promise that you should not suffer
for it. My promise made him happier, and
I gave it and have kept it, hoping and praying
every day would be the last you would allow
this to weigh upon your guilty conscience."

Bamber was crying, and the master's tears
mingled with his. "As you have come to me
with this confession, I freely forgive all. May
you seek the forgiveness of Heaven, and now
I have strong hope that you never again will
be found guilty of similar sin." Bamber left
the room a saddened, better boy; the voice
so terrible no longer troubled him, but the
result of that sad and wicked incident of his
school-life proved of life-long benefit.—*N. Y.
Methodist.*

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 147.

What man once prayed till the break of day?

No. 148.

Who went up to the house-top to pray?

No. 149.

Who went up into a mountain to pray?

No. 150.

Who prayed in a prison?

No. 151.

How many times a day did David pray?

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS.

No. 141.—Gen. 28:16-22.

No. 142.—Jud. 4:5.

No. 143.—1 Kings 12:2.

No. 144.—2 Kings 23:15-16.

No. 145.—Amos 3:14-8:8.

No. 146.—2 Kings 23:15.

The Miscellany.

THE GENIUS OF THE NEW NATIONALITY.

(CANADA).

She comes! Hark for the ringing cheer ascending to the skies,
Her bright plume, o'er the Atlantic surge, waves proudly as she flies.
Far o'er the bouldered Gulf Stream bed with lightning flash she came,
Let us meet her; let us greet her; she bears an honored name.

Forth from the East on wings of peace; but Royal in array,
As oft Aurora in her car unveils the blushing day,
She rises o'er Newfoundland fogs, and ice-bound Labrador,
Then skirts Prince Edward's sea-girt isle, and seeks the neighboring shore.

See now she gladdens, as she speeds, each Nova Scotian hearth,
And now New Brunswick's forest homes send forth a song of mirth.
Acadia breathes new freshness, like the freshness of the spring,
And with new life and songs of joy, the fields and woodlands ring.

From Gaspé's weather-beaten cliffs she turns her eager eyes,
And skims along St. Lawrence banks, which bless her as she flies.
Quebec's keen, watchful sentinels have caught the sounds afar,
And belching cannon welcome her, with all the pomp of war.

Make way Mount Royal's children! and greet her as she comes,
She loves your marks of industry, she loves your pleasant homes;
Ye see that half-prophetic smile she casts upon you here:
Bid her welcome;—bid her welcome;—cheer answering to cheer.

And now to Sarnia's further shore, she circles round and round,
Where cities proud, and smiling towns, and hamlets thick abound.
Through all Ontario's fertile plains her eager flight extends,
And on Ottawa's central heights in majesty descends.

Why breaks this mingled clamor throughout the northern land?
Who is this welcomed stranger ye greet on every hand?
'Tis the Genius of a Nation surveying her domain,
And binding it together with an adamant chain.

She now unrolls the nations' scroll, and writes a spotless name,
The maple leaf; her olive branch—the symbol is the same—
But her girdling zone is studded with all the arts of war;
Not daring but undaunted; too proud to yield to fear.

Not like the Canada of yore, a dusky forest maid,
Who clung upon St. Lawrence lips, and left them half afraid,
But a young and stately princess, whom old men long to see,
Now young and old in millions meet to hold her jubilee.

And while she speaks to all her sons, how'er their lot be placed,
Write well the precepts that she gives, nor let them be erased,
"On Principles are Empires built—a truth alike to all—
"That nations are but men at best; and oft the mightiest fall.

"Let Honor be your guiding star, in Justice and in Truth
"Your handmaid Industry will bring you plenty from your youth;
"And when your name is spoken, may others love to tell
"How science, arts, and literature, all in your midst excel.

"Protect the houseless stranger, and welcome to our soil
"The many hearts and willing hands of foreign sons of toil,
"Concordia Salus"—all unite; let feuds and factions cease;
"And let us earn a world's respect for Canada in peace."

M. M. BOTHWELL.

Montreal, March, 1867.

THE HEROES OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

BY PRESIDENT TUTTLE, OF WABASH COLLEGE.

I confess to a high admiration of a glass of men to whom a vast burden of responsibility in the matter of human life is constantly entrusted: I refer to our railroad engineers. The locomotive in itself is a marvel of ingenuity and power. Compact, perfect in form and adaptation, indispensable to the wants of civilization, it is one of the finest instruments. The man who controls these thirty tons of organized iron which we call a locomotive must secure both self-respect and self-confidence. I have sometimes stood beside the track when a train has come flying along, and have observed with boundless admiration the man on whose vigilance, skill, and pluck the safety of that train so largely depended. His left hand on the lever, his right on the reversing lever—if that be his name—his body bent forward eagerly, and eye keenly scrutinizing the track ahead, lest the tremendous momentum of his train, meeting with some obstacle, should dash itself in an instant into a horrible wreck. How, now, can a man be weighed down with such responsibility and not be a stronger and more self-reliant man?

Some years ago, with a party, it was my fortune to be on the Erie Railway when the engineers engaged in a general strike. I sided with the engineers believing them to be wronged. At the Susquehanna station we found a large body of engineers, more than I

had ever seen together at one time. They were not noisy, nor braggart, nor tipsy; but I then said, what I now believe, that they were the finest body of operatives I ever saw. Intelligent, bold, strong, each the manager of such a wonderful machine, they found at least one ardent admirer that day.

Some of the most remarkable exhibitions of courage have been made by men of this class. A few years ago my friend Orsborne, who has driven the locomotive for the mail train on the Morris & Essex Railroad for twenty years at least, with faultless faithfulness, was once delayed by snow on the track for several hours, but received explicit orders from the superintendent—not that splendid officer who has lately resigned his office on that road—"to go ahead," for the road was clear, no other train was on the track. After satisfying himself that he had not misunderstood the order, he left the summit on a steep down grade, and in rounding a sharp curve, came on a train that was ascending the same grade under full head of steam. In an instant he whistled down the brakes and reversed his engine. The noble thing, under such a tremendous strain, as it fully aware of the danger, obeyed, and threw itself back to avert the catastrophe. Meanwhile the other engineer had done the same thing with his locomotive: but it was possible only to modify the shock. Together rushed those two panting and reluctant giants, their joint weight not less than sixty tons, with the gathered momentum of their following trains. They rose like two furious animals in fight, standing on end, and in a trice the two splendid machines were a wreck. The cars behind them were also badly crushed. Orsborne did not leap from his engine; but never moving his hands from the levers which controlled it, he stood as resolute as a rock at his post until the shock came, and then, quick as thought, adjusted his valves to allow the steam to escape without an explosion. Our war can furnish no clearer proof of the finest courage than that.

At the crossing of the Morris & Essex Railway and the Orange turnpike may be seen a flagman with one leg. The other he lost in the wreck I have just described. Had he had Orsborne's nerve to face danger, he would have escaped also unhurt. Poor fellow! the man who issued the presumptuous blunder that day tried to buy him off from prosecuting the company for the sum of one hundred dollars—an offer which poor "Bob's" wife met with this query: "Mr.—, would you sell one of your legs for a hundred dollars?"

During the war an incident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central, which was related to me by an eye-witness. My informant was with a regiment of soldiers going from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg in a special train. Between Johnstown and the summit they were delayed by a freight-train off the track, or a part of its cars off. This they learned at one of the stations, and remained there until they should be informed that the track was clear. It was in the night, and most of the thousand men on the train were asleep, unconscious of their danger. Four heavily-loaded coal-cars belonging to the train ahead had, by accident, become detached, and began the descent of the heavy grade at a speed which soon became terrible. The engineer of the special train heard the roar of the descending cars and surmised what was the matter. In an instant he ordered his engine to be detached from the train, and put on steam to meet the runaway cars if possible, to break their force and save his train. His locomotive was a large freight, and he had moved several rods ahead when the coal-cars struck him like a thunderbolt, and crushed his engine back on the train; but his heroic courage had saved many lives. His engine was utterly demolished, and many of his cars were also crushed; but so had he broken the force of the shock that no lives were lost. The man's name was Story, and his grateful beneficiaries presented him some elegant silver-plate, with the deed itself and their names engraved on them. When asked why he did not abandon his train, he replied, "Quick as lightning, I thought I had better die than to have those runaway cars cut clean through my train, destroying hundreds!" It was a heroic answer.

We glorify our heroes of the battle-field and the sea; we stand all agog with amazed admiration if some foolish man or more foolish woman ascends Mt. Blanc just for the name of the feat; we talk about Alexander and Bucephalus, and Caesar in the boat in the tempest; why may not my humble pen glorify the heroes of the locomotive engine, who exhibit as noble and praiseworthy a daring as any heroes in other fields? And they do this in the constant service of the thousands of families who every hour of the twenty-four are represented on the railways of the world. All honor to the heroes of the engine, and "ten thousand times ten thousand," if they could, would respond "Amen."

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE ON LAW, WILL, AND MIRACLES.

The Dukes of Argyle, in Scotland, or Argyll, as a new orthography has it, have been for centuries firm supporters of the Protestant faith, and some of them have sealed their testimony to the truth with blood. Nor does the mental vigor or the piety of the old stock degenerate, like many of the noble families in Britain, for the present duke is one of the most distinguished in the long line, and holds a high rank among the philosophic thinkers and statesmen of Scotland. He has just published a work which is attracting much attention among thoughtful men, because it reveals a thorough acquaintance with the false philosophies of our age, and rare metaphysical insight and logical power in refuting them.

The work is called "The Reign of Law," and is a profound examination of the theories of Comte, and Mill, and the late Baden Powell, who maintain the immutability of law in a way that denies the moral government of the world, and sets aside even the necessity of a Creator. They worship the persistency of Force, the uniform working of Cause, and

the regularity of Law, and recognize no need of a Creator, though they may not deny His existence.

The Duke of Argyll discusses the question with great candor and power. He grants, in the outset, that all the phenomena of mind and matter are included under law, in one of the three following senses: (1) an observed order of facts; (2) an action of one or more forces, known or unknown; (3) a combination of forces for definite purposes, by adjustment or co-operation. So far he agrees with the materialistic philosophers.

But here he parts company, and introduces a spiritual element, which reconciles material phenomena with the demands of man's moral nature and the teachings of revelation. He asserts that law is not a blind force, or a physical necessity, but is under the recognized sovereignty of will. He maintains that every intelligent mind can trace the manifestation of purpose and power of contrivance in the working of all natural forces and laws. In his own strong language, material laws "have ever been made to follow the steps of purpose; law has constantly been present as a servant, never as a master; and while matter resolves itself into phenomena of Force, Force is simply the direct or indirect result of a Personal Will." The Creator is thus enthroned over the universe; and law and force are seen to be not entities of themselves, but merely the methods and agencies by which an omnipotent God carries forward His purposes.

Having thus shown that mind is sovereign over matter, and a personal will lies behind all force, and contrivance precedes and manifests itself in law, he proceeds to deny the common materialistic view of the uniformity of law. He shows, with great beauty and clearness, that the phenomena we see in the universe are not governed by an invariable Force; and there is no monotony such as would spring from the working of impersonal Law. These phenomena, on the other hand, indicate a vast variety of combinations of forces which are invariable. Law is not rigid and inflexible, but pliable and elastic, as guided by intelligence, and the variability of adjustment is even more prominent than the uniformity of law. He demonstrates this truth by an elaborate examination of the history of the creation, as revealed by science; of the mechanism and working of mind, as taught by mental philosophy; and of the reciprocal action of natural law and social institutions in daily life. He thus finds solid ground for the doctrine of providence, and the moral government of God. Man, in the material world, can control events by his intelligence. A wise adjustment of forces in themselves invariable may produce very variable results, subject to his will. He has similar power of control in the moral world, by the presentation of effective motives to the will, and by creating favorable conditions for the gradual formation of character. If man has such power, by the adjustment of forces within his limited knowledge, an omniscient God can do His will without violating law, or disturbing the harmony of material forces.

Having thus shown that a personal will is sovereign over law, and matter is subordinate to mind, he comes to the question of miracles, or the entrance of supernatural elements into life. His treatment of this question may not satisfy the defenders of old orthodox theories, but indicates, we think, the drift of thought among those who had felt the force of modern objections. He maintains the working of law in the miracle no less than in the common events of life. Nothing is supernatural with God, and the term is a mere expression of our limited knowledge. A miracle is, in his view, not a violation of law, or even a suspension of law, but a manifestation of supreme intelligence, working by a law, or by forces yet unknown to us. The moral force is the same, for it marks the interposition of the Creator of the world, and gives His authority to the teaching in whose behalf it is wrought. But it denies the charge that, in the miracle, God is arbitrary, or fickle, or subverts His own established laws.

This theory whether correct or not is not repugnant to scripture phraseology; for the word miracle does not imply anything contrary to nature, but something to look at, or rather to admire and wonder at.

THE PERILS OF THE DRUG STORE.

If all the accidents that occur in this city, in the course of a year, from the abuse of drugs, were brought before the public in a single view, the result would be sufficiently startling to justify an immediate investigation into the cause of so great an evil. Many of the deaths, however, that are attributable to the ignorance of the druggist, are for obvious reasons ascribed to other agencies, and thus escape the scrutiny and comment they deserve. Coroners' inquests on the occasion of mysterious or sudden deaths seldom afford the public much information where information is really of vital importance. Enough instances are made known, nevertheless, of poisoning due to the abuse of medicines, to furnish a text for a long dissertation on the prevalent custom of handling and selling poisons as if they were articles of diet. Only a few months ago a child was sent to a drug store on Greenwich street for a dose of salts. By mistake the druggist gave her oxalic acid, which her father swallowed without discovering the error until it was too late to save his life. These two articles being very similar in appearance, the fault of the druggist was probably carelessness rather than ignorance; but as he escaped without even a word of caution or censure, it is impossible to say how many more mistakes he has made since. Another death occurred last fall from the use of the same poison, oxalic acid, which had been purchased for the purpose of removing ink-spots. There is nothing to hinder anybody from buying it, though its properties are so dangerous. It is very easy, for that matter, to obtain even arsenic at almost any druggist's, as a means of destroying rats or mice. The poison is then allowed to lie about in closets, where children and others frequently get it mixed

with their food. A case of poisoning from this cause happened only a few days since, to a child about two years of age. At least two lives were lost, during the past year, by the substitution, by druggists, of sulphate of morphine for sulphate of quinine, in putting up physicians' prescriptions. A gentleman living on Fourth avenue lost his life last winter by a similar mistake on the part of a druggist, who sent a mixture containing prussic acid where muriatic acid had been prescribed. Another case of poisoning occurred to a lady who took a dose of salt of sorrel, which the druggist had sold her as cream of tartar. A young gentleman was fatally poisoned a few weeks since by taking tincture of digitalis, which had been sold him in mistake for laudanum. Deaths from the incautious use of laudanum are by no means infrequent. Indeed, the whole catalogue of poisons are within reach of the public, and their careless or criminal use is a source of great danger to life. The practice of inhaling chloroform for tooth or face-ache has become quite common, and in a number of cases persons have thus destroyed their own lives. It would be easy to multiply these instances of the dangerous use of drugs, but we have mentioned enough to show how pressing is the need of some law for the regulation of this perilous traffic. The public seem almost entirely oblivious to the extraordinary fact that anybody, no matter how ignorant, can purchase a stock of drugs, and without the slightest knowledge of their properties, proceed to dispose of the most potent of them at pleasure. Gunpowder and firearms are not more dangerous to life than many of these subtle agencies of the apothecary. Two radical changes are needed to ensure the public safety in this matter. In the first place, there should be a law to prevent the sale of any article of medicine that can be used as poison, without the written order or prescription of a physician. In the second place, no person should be permitted to sell or deal in drugs without first having satisfied the Board of Health of his competency and good character. The enforcement of such rules as these would speedily have the effect of reforming an evil which is highly dangerous to human life and health. The attention of the sanitary authorities to this question is urgently demanded.—*New York Sun*.

POPULAR FALLACIES.

Some writer remarks that there is a wonderful vigor of constitution in a popular fallacy. When the world has once got hold of a lie, it is astonishing how hard it is to get it out of the world.

Of the scores of fine sayings which have the advantage of being fallacies, one of the most popular is the assertion that "a boaster is always a coward." It would be very agreeable to find this so; but so far is it from being true, that among the bravest people on earth are the Gascons, who are such boasters that we have derived a contemptuous epithet from their name. They are unquestionably the most courageous and fiery-spirited of the Frankish race—"eaucy, full of gibes, and quarrelsome as a weasel"—and their valor and coolness in danger, their immense vanity and "mountainous me," to use an Emersonism, are so notorious, that they are almost invariably selected for heroes by some of the best French novelists. Was Achilles, or any one of the heroes of Homer, a coward? Yet the great father of poetry, who dissected the human heart as keenly as any modern anatomist, makes his champions "crow like chanticleer" over their achievements on all possible occasions. Who is ignorant, too, that Milton's Satan, whose sublimest characteristic is his "unconquerable will, the resolution not to submit or yield," brags incessantly, in the most sarcastic and biting language, of the "fell rout" with which he has visited the hosts of heaven? With a few exceptions, the Southern rebels were all insufferable boasters, from Jeff. Davis downward; yet they rarely showed the white feather on the battle field. It is said that "a barking dog doesn't bite;" but these persons who, relying on this old saw, have provoked a bull-dog to breakfast on their arms, or plant his teeth in the calves of their legs, know better. Read the life of that bravest and most braggart of artists, Benvenuto Cellini, in comparison with whom Falstaff was an incarnation of humility, and you will abandon the foolish and popular notion that real talent is never vain, and real courage never boastful.

Akin to the foregoing hackneyed fallacy, is another on everybody's lips; viz., that "brave men are never cruel." Bravery has nothing to do with either cruelty or clemency; it is alike independent of either. There are cases, it is true, where brave men, not fearing an enemy, have spared his life, while a coward from very fear, would have shown no mercy. But the brave who have been habitually merciful, have been few. Did any man, however he might have execrated the cruelty of Haynau, the "Austrian butcher," doubt his courage? True, he was a woman-whipper, and so far proved himself to have been possessed of a brutal disposition; but did he ever prove himself pigeon-livered on the battle-field, or, if insulted by another, would he have hesitated to measure swords with him? Was Bonaparte a coward?—yet did he not, with cold-blooded cruelty, order the Duke D'Enghien to be shot, and butcher thousands of Turkish prisoners at Jaffa? Is Louis Napoleon a coward?—yet did he not on the second of December mow down thousands of the citizens of Paris with his cannon, to place himself on the throne of France? Did Marius or Sylla ever show the white feather, or the courage of Richard the Third ooze out, like that of Bob Acres, at his fingers' ends? The Duke of Alva, who shot down the Netherlands like dogs, was never twitted of timidity. Nobody doubted Lord Nelson's bravery; yet a British writer admits that he practised the most atrocious cruelties upon the Neapolitan patriots, to say nothing of the infamous breach of faith by which those cruelties were preceded.

Another popular fallacy is, that "murder will out." That such were the fact, is a con-

summation devoutly to be wished; but almost every year proves its fallacy. There is, indeed, an astonishing number of cases, where that crime, after long concealment, has been discovered; and the exceptions are so few, that they may well deter those who meditate the act. But that assassinations and other forms of the crime have been committed, which have never come to light, we cannot doubt; and that the perpetrators are not invariably discovered, we need only cite the murder of Parker in Manchester, N. H.; that of Estes, the fireman, in Boston, and that of the shop-keeper on Randolph street in this city about eleven years ago, to prove.

Another popular fallacy, which is on the tongues of almost all advocates of Liberty, is that "it is impossible to stifle the expression of public opinion." Would that tyranny might be forever baffled in such attempts!—but it is useless for those who fail to resist the first encroachments of a arbitrary power, ere it has become irresistible, to lay this flattering unction to their souls. There are, indeed, a thousand cunning devices and shrewd expedients which ingenuity may hit upon to defeat the force of restrictive measures, and enable a down-trodden party partially to circulate its doctrines; and hence the Abbé Galiani has defined the *sublime oratoire* as the art of saying everything, without being sent to the Bastille, in an age when one is prohibited from saying anything. But one has only to look at France and Austria—indeed, till lately, over the whole continent of Europe—to see how completely, for all practical purposes, the expression of opinion may be silenced by bayonets and cannon. Had not public opinion been gagged effectually, how would Louis Napoleon, Joseph, Frederick William, and the petty despots of Europe, who still hold the sceptre, have sat on their thrones?

Another popular fallacy is that persecution never succeeds, but only adds strength and force to the thing persecuted. A stereotyped illustration of this subject is the damming up of a river, which breaks forth, by and by, with redoubled violence and fury. This doctrine would not easily have gained credence a few centuries ago. Mr. Mill has shown, in his essay on liberty, that it is one of those pleasant falsehoods which men repeat one after another till they pass into commonplaces, but which all history refutes. Twenty times before Luther the Reformation broke out, and was put down; Savonarola was put down; the Albigenses were put down; the Lollards were put down; the Hussites were put down; and so were the followers of Luther every where, except where the heretics were too strong to be effectually persecuted. In Spain, Italy, Flanders, and the Austrian empire, Protestantism was rooted out; and had Mary lived, or Elizabeth died, the same would probably have been its fate in England. It is a piece of idle sentimentality, says Mr. Mill, to affirm that truth has any inherent power denied to error, of prevailing against the dungeon and the stake. The sum of the matter is, that it is only at a time when it appears,

"Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike," when it only frets and irritates, without destroying, that persecution is followed by an effect contrary to that intended. "Persecution not effectual!" exclaims a writer, "it might be as proper to say that steel and poison do not kill. The real truth is, that there is a tendency in things, under a certain amount of persecution, to rise into greater vigor as fire burns more brightly under a slight sprinkling of water; but, under a sufficient amount of persecution, their repression is as unavoidable as the extinction of the same fire by a sufficient quantity of water."—*North Western Presbyterian*.

THE REACTION AGAINST THE ROBIN.

The robin has long been a favorite with sentimental people in this country, who have stood between him and gunshot wounds, and encouraged his increase in orchards, until of late a reaction has begun against him. Cultivators of the vine denounce him as a greedy robber; orchardists complain that he has altogether too fine a taste for pears, and a chorus of farmers declare him a monstrous humbug, who spoils half a bushel of cherries for every curculio he swallows. Finally, that eminent philosopher, Josh. Billings, speaks of him in these injurious terms:—

"The red breasted robbing is a bird much doted on by Seminary girls and poets.

Gentlemen farmers also encourage the robbing becous he swallereth insex when he cant get sno or anything else to eat.

But prattickle farmers and fruit growists begin to dont see it.

I was onct a gentleman farmer.

I am not so gentle as I was.

I go in for real farming, making my pile of manoor and raising things to eat.

I used to listen for the robbing's lay and his evening carol, but I found out that he singed only to seduce female robbings, and that where he at five insex he et quarts of cherries, strawberries, currents, raspberries, and cetera, and then pitch into the mellerest bartlett pears.

I found that my fruit crop agreed too well with Mr. Robbinges crop.

His wobbling to his femail friends at evening, didn't pay for his gobbling choice fruit, all day."

THE GEYSERS OF NEVADA.—About twenty miles from Carson City, Nevada, are some remarkable mineral springs called "Steamboat Springs," from the noise they make, which sounds like several steamers discharging steam. These springs cover an area of about three acres. The water is boiling hot, and the escaping steam can be seen for several miles before sun rise, and the atmosphere in the vicinity is filled with the smell of sulphur. The water cures the rheumatism effectually. There are crevices in the rocks where the water can be seen boiling at a depth of thirty feet. There is also a spring which is called the Breathing Spring. It is shaped much like a well. The water recedes to the depth of ten or twelve feet and remains calm for five minutes, and then commences to boil, and rises until it shoots in the air above ten feet, and in five minutes it begins to recede.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

LONDON, April 4th, evening.—The annual Budget was presented to Parliament to-day. The excess of receipts over the expenditures for the last year and the balance remaining in the Exchequer are officially stated at two and a half million pounds. The estimated income for the present year will exceed sixty-nine million pounds, and the estimated expenditures are sixty-eight million pounds. It is proposed by the Government to retain the present tax on malt, and to impose a low duty on the receipts from marine insurances and also on tenable annuities.

FLORENCE, April 4.—The Italian ministry have tendered their resignation to the king, and a new ministry will be formed.

LONDON, April 5.—The Budget was laid before the House of Commons last night by Mr. Disraeli. It gives general satisfaction, and is well received by the press and members of Parliament.

All hopes for the safety of Dr. Livingstone have been abandoned. Later advices from the Cape of Good Hope confirm beyond a doubt the report of his death.

BERLIN, April 5.—The North German Parliament will adjourn on the 12th. The Prussian Government is about to raise a loan of thirty million thalers.

DUBLIN, April 5, evening.—A desperate rebel was recently taken prisoner in a fight near this city, and who gave the name of McClure, proves to be Col. McIver, a prominent Fenian agitator, and formerly an officer in the United States service.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—The steamship "Demark," from New York, has arrived out.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England shows that the bullion has decreased £118,000 sterling.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Cotton dull and inactive. Middling Uplands, 12½; Orleans, 13. Breadstuffs quiet, and all articles unchanged. Provisions and produce quotations totally unchanged.

LONDON, April 5, 2 p.m.—The steamship "North American," from Portland March 23, arrived this p.m.

LONDON, April 6, noon.—Consols, 91; Erie, 37½; Ill. C., 78½; 5-20's, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, April 6, noon.—Cotton dull and inactive, and prices have further declined ½th; Middling Uplands, 12½; Md. Orleans, 13½.

Breadstuffs firm. Flour, 28s. 9d. for Western Canal. Wheat, 13s. 6d. for Milwaukee Red and California White. Corn, 41s. per quarter for Mixed Western. Barley, 4s. 7d. per 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 4d. per 45 lbs. Pease, 43s. per quarter for Canadian.

Provisions quiet; Pork, 77s. 6d.; Beef, 127s. 6d.; Bacon, 38s. 6d.; Lard, 49s.; Cheese, 60s. Produce unchanged. Petroleum, 11d. for spirits and 1s. 5d. for standard white. Ashes, 33s. for Pearls. Tallow, 44s. 6d.

LONDON, April 6, noon.—Market generally unchanged. Clover Seed, 54s.

LONDON, April 6th, 2 p.m.—There is a general distrust in political and financial matters all over Europe.

The bark "Nicolene," which recently left Newcastle for Newhaven, has been lost at sea. No date or further particulars given.

5-20's advanced ½ since noon; are now quoted at 75½.

LONDON, April 6 evening.—Consols, 91; Erie, 38; I. C., 78½; 5-20's, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, April 6, evening.—Cotton closed heavy with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands, 12½; do Orleans, 13½.

Breadstuffs entirely without change, and prices are firm at this morning's rates. Provisions closed dull. Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 42s. Cheese, 60s. Lard, 49s. Petroleum, 11d. for spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Standard. White Clover seed, 54s. Ashes, 32s. for Pots. Tallow, 44s.

PARIS, April 6th.—Notwithstanding that it was announced that the negotiations looking to the acquisition of Luxembourg had been suspended, it is known that the Emperor hesitates to release Holland from her engagement.

FLORENCE, April 6.—Baron Rattazzi, President of the Council of Ministers, will immediately form a new Cabinet for the Italian Government.

LONDON, March 7.—At a recent meeting, the Liberal members of Parliament resolved to offer a determined opposition to the Reform Bill. They propose to bring the subject to a test vote as soon as possible, and confidently expect to carry the majority of Parliament against the bill, in which event the members of the Derby Cabinet will tender their resignations to the Queen.

PARIS, April 7.—Bourse flat. Rentes, 66.

New York, April 4.—The Times special now says there is a movement for testing the constitutionality of the Reconstruction bill, and a petition rehabilitating the history of the Government from its foundation has been drawn up. One petition argues that Congress usurped authority not conferred in it by the Constitution, in setting aside the present State Governments in the South, and in superseding civil with military law in time of peace. Another petition claims that the provisional governments formed by the President were constitutional.

RICHMOND, Va., April 4.—George W. Randolph, formerly the Confederate Secretary of War, died yesterday.

An explosion in the Clover Hill coal-pits, Chesterfield county, occurred yesterday. 25 white and 50 colored miners were killed. The pits to-day are burning, but the shafts are closed to extinguish the fire. The bodies cannot be recovered.

New York, April 5.—In the Superior Court, in the case of Moses Straesburger vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company, for damages for non-delivery of a telegram, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$686.55. The plea by the defendants was that a storm had prostrated the wires, and they were unable to forward the despatch.

An attempt to put down Geffard's Government, and at last successful so far as Geffard is concerned.

The Tribune's Havana correspondent says Geffard succeeded in getting the upper hand of the insurgents after a desperate engagement, in which many lives were lost. The rebels were terribly cut up by the shells of Geffard's partisans. The streets of Port-au-Prince were strewn with dead bodies.

Boston, April 6th.—Advices from Port au Prince to March 14th confirm the overthrow of the late government in Hayti. Two attempts of the revolutionary party were made,—the first, on the 22nd of February, at the capital, which was suppressed. The leader of the insurgents and his son were killed. The second attempt, a few days after, was successful. President Geffard, finding that public feeling was too strong against him, sent in his resignation on the 13th of March, and embarked with his family on board a French man-of-war for Jamaica. A new president would shortly be elected.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Vera Cruz dates to the 23rd are received. The city was in a state of siege, and sixteen hundred men, with 8 pieces of artillery, were inside. Provisions were high, but there was no blockade from the sea side. There were besieging the city thirty-five hundred Liberals. Maximilian was in Queretaro with 10,000 men, and had no money or provisions.

ROCHESTER, April 5.—The schooner "Lydia Ann" cleared on Monday for Port Hope. Soon after, a furious gale came on, and Thos. Vance and his son, of the crew, were washed overboard. The vessel succeeded in getting into Oswego in a disabled condition.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A letter received here by the last steamer, dated Queenstown, says:—That Queenstown is full of detectives in all kinds of disguises, to entrap such of the unfortunate emigrants as shall make that port to embark for America. The writer considers the Fenian movement for the present at an end, and does not know, or believe, that any American has been engaged in the whole affair.

New York, April 6th.—A gentleman just arrived from the West says, that no foundation exists for the reported massacre at Fort John Buford. They knew nothing of it along the line of the Overland Mail and Union Pacific Railroad at the date it was reported to have taken place, nor was the report credited at Denver or Omaha.

New York, April 8.—Capt. John Powell, of Brooklyn, is building a vessel twenty-three feet long, to be propelled by four sails, arranged like the sails of a windmill, in which he intends to cross the Atlantic.

G. L. Fox, of Bowery Theatre, has sued Frank Queen, of the Clipper, for libel, in stating Fox had discarded his wife and was cohabiting with one of his actresses.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—This afternoon the Cincinnati express train going east was thrown from the track near Wall Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The engine, tender, express, five baggage and five passenger cars were badly wrecked, and several persons were injured. The accident was caused by five cross-ties and a rail being placed across the track for the purpose of throwing the train off. A suspicious-looking man in a meadow near by was arrested. He admitted having done the deed, but declines to answer any questions, or give his name.

QUEBEC, April 4.—A fierce fire just broke out in the lower town, and is raging violently, threatening great destruction of property. It commenced in Burns' coopers, near the Quebec exchange, corner of James and Dalhousie streets, and communicated to Convey's provision store, and Armstrong's forge. Bell's Lane—all wooden buildings—is in flames.

The fire brigade are working hard to subdue the fire. Nolan's provision store is in great danger. The fire is communicating to the opposite side of the street, and is likely to be confined to the block from Bell's Lane to Dalhousie street.

Great consternation prevails, as it is feared the fire is spreading to a greater extent through Lower Town. The Harbor Commissioners' building is in flames. All the documents have been removed. The whole block will go. The Exchange is saved.

QUEBEC, April 5.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the coopers on the corner of Dalhousie and St. James streets, occupied as a store and workshop by Thomas Burns, cooper. The nature of the combustible material on the premises, and the rickety wooden structure, caused the flames to burst forth with fury.

As already stated, Wm. Convey's provision store, and the premises occupied by Mrs. Connolly as a hotel, and the wooden sheds dividing the coopers from Mr. Armstrong's property, on Bell's Lane, were soon in flames. A strong easterly wind was blowing at the time, and the whole block, including the Quebec Exchange and the Harbor Commissioners' office, and the provision store of J. C. Nolan, on the opposite side, were in imminent danger.

The fire-brigade were early on the spot, but, as usual, it was some time before the water arrived. Until it did the efforts of the firemen were fruitless. However, the fire was confined to the ravages it had already made, and was finally extinguished about half-past five. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Burns is insured in the British American Assurance Company for two thousand two hundred dollars. Mr. Convey had a large quantity of provisions in his store. He was not insured, but succeeded in getting nearly the whole of it out; loss will be trifling. Mrs. Connolly is insured for a small amount.

BIRTHS.

BREMER.—At 17 Brunswick street, Beaver Hall, on the 4th inst., Mrs. D. S. R. Bremer, of a son.

LEGALLEE.—In this city, on the 7th inst., Mrs. F. Legallee, of a son.

BROWN.—In this city, on the 7th inst., Mrs. George Ogilvie Brown, of a son.

CLARK.—On the 8th inst., at Overdale House, Aqueduct street, Mrs. James P. Clark, of a son.

MARRIED.

TWEEDIE, WHEATLEY.—On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. E. G. Sutton, Mr. William Tweedie, of Montreal, to Miss Susanah, second eldest daughter of George Wheatley, Esq., of Norton Creek.

DIED.

CHAMP.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Wm. Champ, aged 29 years.

GALIGAN.—In this city, on the 4th inst., John Galigan, aged 30 years.

WHITE.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Annie, eldest surviving daughter of Robert White, aged five years.

BIGLOW.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., J. T. Bigelow, aged 34 years.

MCCALLUM.—In this city, on the 4th inst., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Jane McCallum, beloved wife of James McCallum, aged 53 years.

BROWNE.—At Boston, on the 3rd inst., of Typhoid fever, Harriet, wife of Thomas R. Browne, and daughter of R. Dalgleish, of this city.

ROBINSON.—At St. Eustache, on the 5th inst., Robert James, son of William and Mary Robinson, blacksmith, aged 4 years, 8 months, and 2 days.

CROSBY.—At Pointe Fortune, C. E., John Crosby, Esq., aged 71 years, much and deservedly respected, being one of the oldest residents.

FERGUSON.—In this city, on Saturday, 6th inst., George Byron, youngest son of Mr. G. B. Ferguson, aged one year and six months.

McMARTIN.—On the 6th inst., Euphemie Emma, infant daughter of Mr. John McMARTIN, aged 3 months.

BUTLER.—In this city, to-day, Mary Barry, wife of Jeremiah Butler, aged 32 years, died at the residence of his step-father, James Haldane, Esq., aged 33 years, second son of the late Robert Speir, contractor.

Advertisements.

200 BRLS. DRIED APPLES.
100 bbls. No. 1 SALMON.
100 do. LAIBARD HERRINGS.
For sale by
J. H. ROBERTSON & CO.,
Corner McGill and William streets.

MILL STONES FOR SALE.—
One run of French Burrs, 4 feet 2 inches, for Flour, and one run for Shelling Oats with hoppers, spindles, sieves, and gearing complete; can be seen at A. ROGERS', 48 Duke street.

FURNITURE.
The Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of those who intend furnishing, and the public generally, to his
EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FURNITURE,

which will be found very complete in everything requisite, from common to the best, in a great variety of styles, and at low prices.
Oiled Black Walnut Bedroom Suites,
" " Dining-room Suites,
" " Parlor Suites,
Also, Polished Suites of the above.
Painted Bedroom Suites of my own manufacture, in every variety of style and finish. The largest assortment of this class of goods in the city.

The whole arranged in light and spacious Show-rooms, and every article warranted to be as represented. Goods purchased of me will, if required, be stored until wanted free of charge, or promptly delivered.

S. R. PARSONS,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
603 & 605 CRAIG STREET.

NOTICE.
COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Annual Spring Show of Horses.—The Annual Spring Show of Horses, under the direction of the above-named Society, will take place on TUESDAY, the sixteenth day of April next, at the New Haymarket (College street), in this city, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., precisely. All persons in the County of Hochelaga, and in other Counties, having Colts sired by Horses shown in the spring of last year, are requested to exhibit the same on the 16th of April next, at the above-mentioned place. (By order of the Directors.)
HUGH BRODIE, JR.,
Secretary-Treasurer C.H.A.S.

FOR SALE, a Farm in the township of South Plantagenet, consisting of 250 acres, more or less; 70 acres clear; well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation, with a good house, two barns, shed, and stables, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to ARCHY MCILPINE, Riceville Post-office.

FRESH SEEDS.—The Subscriber has received a supply of FRESH SEEDS, which will be found worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Gardeners. A few bushels of fine Radish Seed.
S. J. LYMAN & CO., 29 John street.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—An English Lady, experienced in Tuition, desires a re-engagement as above, in a gentleman's family. Acquirements—French (acquired in Paris), Music, and the usual branches of an English education. Address L.N.C., drawer 821, Post-office, Toronto, C.W.

THE PROPRIETARY COLLEGE SCHOOLS will be removed to the MAISON, CITY COUNCILOR STREET (late the residence of the Rev. Alex. Matheson, D.D.),
On MONDAY 15th APRIL NEXT,
When a NEW TERM will begin.
R. A. STONE, HEAD MASTER.

It is the aim of these Schools to supply a thorough Commercial and Classical education. Mrs. STONE superintends the Ladies' department. Preparatory Classes for pupils under 9 years. Evening Classes from 7 to 9.

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

Orders, accompanied by the money, will be filled in the order they are received.
JAMES DOUGALL,
Windsor, C.W., February, 1867.

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

SEEDS! SEEDS!
The subscribers have for sale fresh Garden SEEDS from Great Britain, France, and the United States in the usual variety.
S.W.W. LYMAN, CLARE, & CO.

FIELD SEEDS.
Comprising in part:
TURNIP of sorts,
MANGOLD WURTZEL, do.
CARROT do.
GRASS SEEDS, &c., &c.
Priced Catalogues, for wholesale dealers, now ready.
S.W.W. LYMAN, CLARE, & CO.

FERTILIZERS.
Genuine Peruvian GUANO.
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
LAND PLASTER.
LYMAN, CLARE, & CO.,
St. Paul street.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE
"CANADIAN FRUIT-CULTURIST";
OR,
"LETTERS TO AN INTENDING FRUIT-GROWER,"
ON THE
PROPER LOCATION, SOIL, PREPARATION,
PLANTING, AND AFTER-CULTIVATION OF
ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, AND GARDENS:
WITH DIRECTIONS

For the best mode of Culture of each variety of Fruit; and select descriptive lists of the best varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Grape, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, quince, Gooseberry, Currant, Blackberry, and Strawberry, suitable for

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.
BY JAMES DOUGALL,
Windsor Nurseries, C.W.

The following are the opinions of the Canadian Press, both East and West, on the "CANADIAN FRUIT-CULTURIST":—

UPPER CANADA.
This very clear and very useful little work is the production of Mr. James Dougall, of the Windsor Nurseries, and is the result of a long life devoted to the culture of fruit in Canada. We could not say enough in its praise were we to write for a month, and the best thing we can do is to advise all our country friends to get the book and study it as fast as they can. Upper Canada is peculiarly well adapted for growing fruit of all kinds, and all that is required to do so successfully is to know how. Here is the knowledge—let it not be neglected.—*British Whig, Kingston.*

The author has adopted the form of letters to a friend, and in this way communicates what he has to say in an easy and pleasant manner. And he has a good deal to say that is very valuable and interesting to the fruit-grower, a class that should comprise almost every one who has a home of his own. The letters treat of proper location, soil, preparation, and after-cultivation of orchards, vineyards, and gardens, and what will prove very useful are the lists given of the best varieties of the several fruits. Those of our readers who have a spare patch of ground even would do well to procure a copy, from the perusal of which they may profit in many ways.—*London Free Press.*

The "Canadian Fruit-Culturist" will supply a want that has long been felt of a work on fruit-culture, expressly written for the climate of Canada, and at a price that every person can afford to purchase. The well-known, long, and varied experience of the author in the cultivation of fruits, is sufficient guarantee that the information therein contained is exactly what is at present required by all intending to raise fruit, either for themselves or for the market. All persons, in fact every farmer, owner, or occupier of land, however small, should at once procure a copy.—*Essex Record, Windsor.*

It contains a vast amount of valuable information to fruit-growers, in twelve letters, on "sites, soils, &c., most suitable for culture"; on "planting and future care of orchards"; on the apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, nectarine, apricot, quince, grape, gooseberry, currant, raspberry, and strawberry; and on the profits of fruit culture, marketing, &c.; and general remarks on Canada as a fruit-growing country.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

Its author is Mr. James Dougall, of the celebrated nurseries of Windsor. The interest which the author has taken in this subject, and his experience and reputation as a successful grower, is a guarantee of the excellence of the work.—*Oshawa Indicator.*

The work is from the pen of Mr. James Dougall, Windsor, and dwells in understandable language, on the proper location, soil, preparation, planting, and after-cultivation of orchards, vineyards, and gardens, with directions for the best mode of culture of each variety of Fruit.—*Chatham Planet.*

It is an admirable work of its kind, and contains much valuable information that would be found of inestimable value to intending fruit-growers.—*Port Hope Canadian.*

This little work will be found of great use to Canadian agriculturists, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer and gardener from Sandwich to Gaspe.—*London Evening Advertiser.*
This is a little book which will prove invaluable to intending fruit-growers, and profitable to all.—*Berlin, C.W., Telegraph.*

It contains a large amount of information the most indispensable to person interested in gardens, orchards, or vineyards.—*Peterborough Review.*

The production of Mr. James Dougall, of the celebrated Windsor Nurseries. Send for a copy at once.—*Fergus News Record.*

LOWER CANADA.
A pamphlet written by Mr. James Dougall, so well known as a practical fruit-grower in connection with the Windsor Nurseries. We have frequently, in these columns, inculcated the importance economically to Canada of the fruit crops which might be raised, and we are glad to see the public placed in possession of information which every farmer or owner of land may make exceedingly valuable to himself.—*Trade Review.*

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