

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

ROUMANIA PROCLAIMS HER INDEPENDENCE AND DECLARES WAR AGAINST TURKEY—RUMORED AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA REGARDING THE SUEZ CANAL AND CONSTANTINOPLE PANIC ALONG BLACK SEA COAST SINCE FALL OF SOUKOUK KALEH.

A Vienna despatch to London says a Bucharest telegram announces that Roumania on Sunday proclaimed her independence and declared war against Turkey, but will remain on the defensive.

The Temps, which has occasional communications from the Russian agency, says: "Our private information confirms the fact that a note has been communicated to the St. Petersburg Embassy by the English Embassy on questions connected with Constantinople and the Suez Canal now and hereafter. The document is in conciliatory terms. We are assured that an understanding is already arrived at between Russia and England, both in substance and in form, as regards the Suez Canal, and in substance as regards Constantinople."

An erroneous despatch to London announced that the Russians have withdrawn from Kaghman. The railway bridge beyond the Aluta is broken. The movement of the Russians is consequently being delayed.

It is stated in Paris that England has given notice to Turkey that she will oppose everything which might hamper the passage of merchant ships or men of war of neutral Powers through the Suez Canal. In consequence of his, a rumor was circulated that in exchange for the capitalization of Egyptian tribute paid to the Porte, the latter is disposed to cede to England its right of sovereignty over Egypt.

The waters of the Olta have risen, carrying away a locomotive and ten cars at Creva.

Despite the reported suppression of the Caucasian revolt, the troops from Erzeroum and Arghun, as well as the local garrisons of Daghestan and Tebechna, are being concentrated for joint operations against the insurgents. The greater part of Tebechna is in arms against the Russians. Daghestan is still quiet.

By the falling of the railway bridge over the Aluta on Monday, a train of ten wagons, carrying ammunition to Little Wallachia, was engulfed, with its attendants; five passengers were drowned.

Within the last forty-eight hours rumors of peace, which, however, are not traceable to any source, have been circulated among Russian officers in Bucharest.

The Roumanian Senate has unanimously voted the independence of Roumania.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that the bodies of 800 Turks have been already buried at Ardahan.

An Odessa letter to London says since the fall of Soukhouk Kaleh, a panic reigns along the Black Sea. All confidence in shore batteries and torpedo boats has been lost.

LATEST NEWS.

CABLE.

SERIOUS BALLOON EXPLOSION.

During Whit-Monday amusements at Hull a balloon about to ascend was blown against a gas jet and exploded. Eighty-five spectators were injured, six dangerously.

AFFRAY BETWEEN MILITARY AND POPULACE.

An affray occurred on Monday at Mallow, Munster County, Ireland, between townsmen and militia recruits, in which eleven of the latter were injured, some seriously.

MUTINY ON BOARD SHIP.

A mutiny occurred on Monday on board the American ship "Kate Davidson," in London. The chief officer was shot and stabbed, and three men were shot. The wounded were taken to the hospital. The ship will be detained.

THE CLYDE LOCK-OUT.

About 16,000 men are already locked out from the Clyde ship-building yards. The number will probably be trebled in a few days by the discharge of the men employed in completing contracts. The shipwrights, at a meeting on Monday night, resolved to submit their dispute with the masters to arbitration.

NECESSITY FOR RESTRAINING BISHOPS.

The Papal Nuncio at Paris informs Cardinal Simoni that the Duc de Calers requested him to represent to the Holy See a need for restraining bishops from giving any provocation which might make measures to restrain them unavoidable.

AMERICAN.

SUICIDE.

Wm. H. Longbottom, who three years ago was worth a million dollars, but who recently suffered heavy losses which led him to fear being reduced to pauperism, killed himself by taking strychnine on Friday at his home at Middleville, L.I.

CUBAN SECRET MISSION.

Gen. Sangrill, who has been second in command of the 3rd Corps of the Cuban army since 1868, is now in the Cuban city of Havana on a secret mission from the Cuban Government. On Monday he addressed the Cuban residents of Philadelphia on the condition of the country.

CONGRATULATING THE POPE.

After a procession through the principal streets of Cleveland, O., on Monday, the German Catholic Association of the United States met in convention. A telegram was cabled to the Pope, congratulating him on the 50th anniversary of his episcopacy.

DISASTROUS STORM.

A severe storm visited Marion, Ind., on Sunday last. Houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, fences destroyed, and a brick church nine miles north of Marion demolished; at the time it was filled with people attending service. The roof was uplifted, and the wall fell in, burying the inmates. The scene that followed was terrible; one young man was killed and ten or fifteen seriously injured.

THE CHEESE AND BUTTER MARKET.

Boys were exceedingly crisp about Little Falls, N.Y., cheese market on Monday, when it was largely attended. 3,200 cheeses were offered, most selling for 13c. to 13½c., the average being 13c. to 13½c., a wider range for farm cheese being 12c. to 14½c., the average being 12½c. to 13c. In consequence of the good prices realized for cheese, little butter is being made; less than 50 packages were sold Monday for 18c. to 22c.

SHARP FIGHTING IN CUBA.

A letter from Havana, to New York, dated the 16th inst., says: "General Armas's defeat near Villa Clara is fully confirmed by later in-

elligence, and his loss in killed was 400 left on the field of battle. One of Martinez Campos's division commanders has met with a terrible disaster near Guasmas, close to Puerto Principe, at the hands of an overwhelming force of Cubans, who made a dash upon his column; they lost everything in route, leaving eighteen officers killed and 750 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

MARRIED IN HASTE, &c.

On April 14, Joseph Lopez was married to Georgea Mison, daughter of a wealthy Englishman in New York. After the ceremony the lady returned to her father's house, and Lopez was refused access to her. The lady was before Judge Barrett on a writ of habeas corpus Monday morning, the husband claiming that she was illegally restrained of liberty by her father. The lady made affidavit that she has never seen Lopez since she was married, and that she does not want to live with him, and that the marriage was part of a plot to blackmail her father. The Judge dismissed the writ. The lady is a blonde of 21 years.

The Russian gubast "Ermo" sailed on Monday, under sealed orders, from San Francisco.

The twelfth anniversary of the National Temperance Society, Boston, was held on Monday night; 4,000 people were present.

In compliance with the invitation of the Khedive of Egypt, that the U. S. Government appoint a magistrate for its judicial tribunals, just opened, the President has designated the Hon. Hickey Morgan, of New Orleans, formerly on the Louisiana Supreme Court Bench.

The Lodge of Good Templars of the world meets to-day (Tuesday) in Portland, Me. A large number of delegates have arrived, Europe, Asia and Africa being represented.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

THE EXCHIEF COURT.—In the case of Jones against the Crown, a petition of right claiming \$124,000 for extras in connection with the contract on the Intercolonial Railway, his Lordship Mr. Justice Ritchie, delivered an exhaustive judgment in the Exchequer Court Chambers in favor of the Crown. The decision in the case affects a large number of other cases with regard to claims made by the contractors; that they had been misled and compelled to execute a greater quantity of work than the specifications and bill of works demanded. He held that the contract gave no guarantee, the Commissioners merely stating quantities to the best of their information, and it was the duty of contractors to have verified the quantities for themselves. The same remarks were applicable as to the amount of work stated to have been performed by the first contractors for the work, Messrs. Sutton and Angus, no guarantee being given as to the claim for extras. He showed that the change from the original plans had been made authority of the district engineers, and without the knowledge of the chief engineer, who alone by the contract had the power to make any such alterations. As regards the claim for extra work in construction of bridges and for iron pipes, he showed the claim to be unfounded, and after passing on to state that the only claim for extra work, which the contract allowed, was the change of grade and location of the line. In this regard allowance had been made by the chief engineer, and it was not shown that the sum was not included in the tender made by the Crown. He quoted that the allowance made by the engineer, and stated that, where he to grant the sum claimed by the supplier, \$124,000, he would abrogate all the safeguards given for the security of the public. The contract made was of a stringent character, but it was questionable if it was more stringent than the large interests involved required. The suppliers, having entered into the contract, held that he could do nothing but hold them to it. He quoted largely from English and American authorities to show that contractors must be held by the terms of contract, no matter how great the hardship; and then stated, as regards the forfeiture for non-compliance with the contract, that the time, the suppliers were liable should the Crown press the claim; if not, he would allow the suppliers \$12,000 due them on the original contract price, less costs of suit. Mr. McIntyre, for the Crown, stated that he did not think the Attorney-General would press the forfeiture claim, but he would take time to consider.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.—Thirteen of the children recently brought out from Liverpool arrived in the city on Monday, and will at once be placed in comfortable homes by Mr. Wells, immigration agent. The rest of the party, numbering fifty-two, were taken to London, Ont.

THE PAPAL CELEBRATION.—The Roman Catholics closed the two days' festivities Monday night with a grand illumination of their residences, the most magnificent affair of the kind ever witnessed in Ottawa. Some two or three hundred houses were brilliantly lighted with transparent religious mottoes, &c., the convent particularly was very attractive. A torchlight procession on the river had a very pretty effect viewed from the Parliament and Major Hills. The streets for several hours were densely packed with people attracted from all parts of the Ottawa Valley.

TORONTO.

OFFSHOOTS OF ELECTION CASE.—Dr. Stewart, of Kingston, appeared before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, as counsel for plain- tiff (himself), in five distinct cases arising out of his Kingston election petition. In the first suit he obtained a rule nisi to pay out a deposit of \$1,000. In the second, Stewart vs. Britton, he moved for a rule nisi to revise taxation. In the third, Regina vs. Price, he moved for a mandamus to order transmission of affidavits as to police magistrates; and in the fourth, re-attorney, he moved for a rule nisi to strike the attorney off the roll. The three last mentioned motions were all ordered to be renewed before a single judge. Dr. Stewart and his cases occupied the attention of the full court nearly the whole day.

—The Ontario Gazette of Saturday contains 98 non-insolvency notices, 22 sales of insolvent estates, 30 applications for discharge, and 28 sheriffs' sales of lands.

BREAD REDUCED.—Several bakers have reduced the price of bread to 13c. the four-pound loaf.

REFUSED.—The Finance Committee of the City Council on Monday voted down a motion to grant ex-Police Magistrate McNabb six months' salary as a gratuity for his arduous labors in his late position.

RATTLE-TRAP BUILDINGS.—A new five-story brick building, which had been condemned and was being pulled down, collapsed on Monday, carrying a brick-layer with it. The man was very badly injured.

HAMILTON.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A meeting of those in favor of the Reformed Episcopal Church is called for this (Tuesday) evening, to take into consideration the advisability of establishing a branch in this city.

ST. CATHARINES.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman, named Christian, on Sunday attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the new canal. She was rescued, however, by two men who were passing by at the time she made the attempt. It is supposed that it was on account of her pecuniary circumstances being very much reduced, and her husband's goods having been seized by a bailiff.

LONDON.

A VERY SUDDEN DEATH occurred in this city on Saturday evening. Mr. Richard Farmer, of the firm of Farmer Bros., photographers, had recently gone to Hamilton, to establish a branch business there, but on Tuesday last was compelled to return here, owing to sickness, his ailment being brain fever, which resulted fatally on Saturday. The funeral on Monday was attended by a number of his Masonic brethren, he having been connected with that order.

QUEBEC.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL goes on a fishing excursion to the Gulf, in a couple of weeks. The Government steamer "Druid" is being fitted up for his reception.

FOUR LARGE STATUES, mounted in gold, have been placed at the top of Laval University.

GOVERNMENT POLICE.—The men of the Government Police Force are to be dressed in the same uniform as the Metropolitan police force of London.

FATAL INJURIES.—A man named Kennedy, working on board the barque "DeSalaberry," sustained fatal injuries on Monday from a blow on the head.

HALIFAX.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.—The priests of this diocese, on Monday morning, presented an address with a gold watch and chain to Archbishop Hannan. They expressed great satisfaction at his elevation. The Archbishop suitably replied.

SIR EDWARD KENNEY then presented two carriages and a pair of horses on behalf of the Catholics of Halifax, together with an address expressing the great gratification of the parishioners at his appointment to the Archbishopric. Dr. Hannan made an eloquent and feeling reply. It is understood that Rev. Canon How of this city will be selected as Vicar-General.

ON WELLS.—Reports are again received that the oil wells at Lake Alouin, C.E., promise well. At a depth of forty feet the first strata of sand rock is struck and oil found; it is a heavy black lubricating oil, said to be worth \$30 per barrel.

SUICIDE.—On Monday two hunters found the body of an Indian, named Paul Ladere, hanging to a branch of a tree in the woods near Valley station, on the Pictou Railway.

—There are six cases of small-pox in the town of Lunenburg.

CRETE.

Crete, the "hundred clefts" of Homer, Aristotle's "Lady and Mistress of the Sea," is, like Egypt, of such importance to England that should the Ottoman Empire ever be broken up, it is not to be supposed she will allow it to pass into other hands than her own. There are many reasons to believe that a chance to English rule would be agreeable to the inhabitants.

The Creteans are a restive race. In the seventeenth century they sought the dominion of the Turks in order to be released from the rule of Venice, and within the last fifty years have risen three times against their Mussulman masters. The last and most important insurrection was suppressed in 1868, leaving the country covered with ruins and deluged with blood, but with the enjoyment of more privileges than it had hitherto possessed.

In spite of these privileges, however, and of the fact that the Ottoman Empire is very likely to be shattered with other Turkish provinces, discontent is universal.

The appointment this spring of Resoul Pasha as Governor or Pasha of the island, is hailed with pleasure by the Christian population, for he has been Governor there before, and is known to be a just and able man; but should he attempt reforms in the administration he is certain to be thwarted by the powerful clique of officials immediately beneath him, who are little likely to share his aspirations for the public good.

An entertaining writer in Blackwood's Magazine remarks: "Though nothing would ever compensate England for the transfer of Constantinople to Russia, the possession of Crete would go far to neutralize the evils that would accrue from Russia's gaining the outlets of the Black Sea. No other island of the Aegean or the Levant possesses similar advantages. Equidistant from Malta and Port Said (which its unfortified harbor on the north of the Suez Canal), possessed of a harbor in which the Christian fleet is stationed, and at anchor in a gulf from any quarter of the world, capable of being fortified so as to be impregnable by land or sea, Crete and Crete alone combines every strategical advantage we need, while its possession by a possible enemy would be fatal to all sense of security. With Crete in the hands of a strong hostile power, our communications between Malta and Egypt would be untenable. With Crete in English hands, they would be absolutely secure. In a word; if ever the Bosphorus is opened up to Russia, Crete becomes a necessary link in the chain of fortified harbors, which secure our communications with the East."—N. Y. Witness.

A NUN BETROTHEN TO A PHYSICIAN.—St. Francis Hospital, a Catholic institution in this city, has recently been the scene of a very romantic occurrence. Some five or six months ago a young physician, a resident of the city of Pittsburg, obtained the appointment of assistant physician to the hospital. Residing in the hospital were several nuns and sisters of mercy, who had taken vows of eternal celibacy. One of these, however, happened to be young, beautiful, intelligent and attractive, and the young physician soon became deeply enamored of her. One morning the fair recluse was not to be found. The Mother Superior of the establishment was exceedingly angry, and accused the young physician of having assisted in the nun's escape. To her surprise he not only did not deny it, but openly acknowledged that he had opened the doors for the nun. And, further, he insisted that he was perfectly entitled to do so, as he was engaged to be married to her, and it was a foregone conclusion that he could not fulfil his contract if she retained the veil and a residence within the circumscribed limits of the hospital. The Mother Superior became exceedingly wrath, and informed the physician that his services would be dispensed with in the hospital. He received the announcement coolly; and more than that, he told the irate lady that he had made preparations to go Philadelphia, and so soon as he was established there he intended to marry the fair nun whom he loved, admired and respected.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

—The Republican party in the United States is backing cautiously down the shaky steps of its old high protection platform. The Times, the great central exponent of the party's views, says: "The renewal of specie payment will give an assurance of subsequent financial health. Business will be conducted on a better bottom. Values will be known and steady. At least one of the essentials of confidence will be realized. The national credit will be strengthened effectually, and at less cost than by the method hitherto followed. After all, however, the fact will be that one of the most formidable obstacles to improvement has been removed—not that improvement itself is made certain. To accomplish that a policy adapted to the wants of trade will be indispensable. A tariff reform in the interest of the people as well as of the industry will be needed to stimulate industry and increase our competing power. There must be liberty to buy ships as well as ability to build them more cheaply, or all the talk about a commercial marine will be in vain. Liberal legislation will open to our manufacturers the markets of the world. In these and other similar ways legitimate protection may be afforded—the protection which enables industry to conduct its operations naturally and honestly, and to turn to the best account the enormous resources of the country. The law must abandon the pretence of helping commerce by hindering it, and fostering production by making it impossible.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE ROY HERESY CASE, WITH OBSERVATIONS ON MR. ROY'S PROTEST.

SIR.—In your issue of Friday last is a letter from the Rev. Mr. Roy offering a protest against the finding of the Committee before whom the charges against him were brought. As I am a principal figure in this whole affair, it will not be thought out of place for me to go over the letter, with such remarks as I consider necessary, for its full and proper elucidation.

It may be well to premise, that the charge of departing from the doctrinal standards of the Methodist Church is not in Mr. Roy's case, although a very unusual thing in that of Methodist ministers generally. Agitation occasioned by this led to the resignation of his ministerial standing with the Conference several years ago; and when, subsequently, his restoration was proposed, it was resisted on the ground of his former well known anti-Methodist opinions and actions.

Now was such opposition withdrawn until the assurance was given the Conference, that, upon all these particulars, Mr. Roy had been thoroughly examined by a committee of the Colbury District, and that now we might all rest satisfied he was perfectly orthodox.

Again, I may remark, that on Mr. Roy being proposed as the pastor for the Sherbrooke street Church of this city, now about ten years ago, certain persons, who had become strongly dissatisfied with his ministry previously, were much opposed to his coming, yet their opposition was met, and that by myself especially, by the assurance given the Conference, as referred to above.

It is easy to imagine, therefore, that when the Witness reporter gave the particulars of a sermon which Mr. Roy had the preceding Sabbath preached in the Sherbrooke street Church, which showed that the objectionable points, which had occasioned so much dissatisfaction and agitation before, and of the abandonment of which the Conference had had so clear and explicit an assurance, were now felt that from him was sure to follow; a justification of which fear is now sufficiently apparent.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson thinks that another course from the one taken with Mr. Roy, by his ministerial brethren, should have been chosen. That, doubtless, is his opinion. It would have been quite as becoming for him, as for others, to have sought fuller information on the subject, he rushed into print, as then they would have learnt that Methodist law prescribes our course in all such instances, and, therefore, our duty was to follow it.

AND NOW MR. ROY'S PROTEST.

He says he does "not intend to resist in any way the decision of the Committee." &c., &c., and yet he is doing so to the utmost of his power, by not only denouncing its action, and that in no very measured terms, but by ignoring that action most completely. In justifying this course, he says: "Because the ecclesiastical laws under which the trial took place are a disgrace to any church in the nineteenth century." He protests, further, because he was "put," on "the same level as a man guilty of adultery, theft or murder," and "why because I have asserted the doctrinal standards of Methodist theology should not be made to harmonize with the twenty-five articles."

Here are several particulars requiring remark: 1st. Of the Court and mode of trial. Mr. Roy knows that the action of the Committee on his or any case that is brought before it, is but preliminary, and can only reach to the ensuing District Meeting, when the whole proceedings must be brought under review, and then given by the account for their doings. From the District Meeting the trial, with all its particulars, is brought up to the Conference, when, before about two hundred of his Ministerial brethren, he would have the fullest opportunity of defending himself, and of impugning, if he thought fit, the proceedings of the District Meeting before the Committee. But why, it may be asked, has he chosen to bar against himself the action of these Courts by the resignation of his ministerial status, recently sent to the Chairman of the District? This fact opens ground for comment, I must say, not very complimentary to his judgment, his right feeling; for, as he says, the arguments of his protest were so peremptory that he could have easily demolished them, he surely should have felt little fear in setting aside anything that he could or would be likely to say on the occasion. It must be very apparent to the unbiased reader, that there are reasons for his action, and that the present instance of this kind, given by him, is for unless he would throw discredit on the whole Conference, and induce the public to believe that an honest trial of his case could not be expected of them, we must conclude that he believes his case to be such that it would be very damaging to him to have the whole matter referred to the Conference, and that the most likely reason for his conduct will not be doubted by those who heard his defence before the committee; for a weaker and more ineffective one, all things considered, I never heard from any man.

2nd. He says he was so treated by the Committee because he had asserted the legal standards of Methodist theology should not be made to harmonize with the Twenty-Five Articles." Nothing of the kind was expected or asked of him. The case was simply the following: After a meeting with his brethren, in which the particulars of his sermon reported in the Witness, and referred to by Mr. Roy, were given in his ministerial standing in the St. George's Church, the Chairman of the District, in the kindest manner possible, requested him to prepare in writing a statement of his views on the subject of discussion; as then, such could be laid before the District Meeting, when the question "Does he believe and preach all our doctrines?" would be referred to the whole body of the Conference. To this proposition he appeared to acquiesce, and hence such a statement and such only was looked for, and that for the one only object of helping the brethren to arrive at a clear and satisfactory understanding of his opinions. But instead of this we have the pamphlet with its assertions of this and its assertions of that, all of which are as foreign to the purpose and only originally contemplated, as anything can well be. He may try to throw dust into people's eyes, and thus prevent them from seeing the true points at issue, by reflecting on the rules of the Methodist Church, and by vilifying his brethren in the Conference; but all this will not prevent the thoughtful of the community from seeing that if Mr. Roy believed he had sound cause to defend, he would have pursued a very different course from the one he has chosen, and is following.

SCENE IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM.

Mr. Roy refers next to a scene in the Committee room, which he says, insulted him. Let me give the whole case and then I will not shrink from the verdict which a discriminating community may render. Mr. Roy in the course of his defence laid down the principle, for which he assumed to have Mr. Wesley's authority, viz. that however erroneous in opinions he might be supposed to be, the fact of usefulness in his ministry was a sufficient evidence why he should not be interfered with, much less stopped in prosecuting it. Further, that Mr. Wesley had—as he averred he had—admitted the piety of a Unitarian, so his religious standing should not be questioned even were he supposed to be one also.

When it became my duty to follow Mr. Roy in my closing address, I referred to these positions assumed by him; and showed that such were not sustained by a consistent interpretation of anything ever written or done by Mr. Wesley, and, further, that the Saviour's words, which all must receive as of standard authority, were decidedly against Mr. Roy; for persons whom he represented as seeking his recognition at the last

day on the ground of usefulness, even to the casting out of devils, and, in his name, doing many wonderful works he is seen repelling, with the declaration, "I never knew you."

Then, as to character, apart from a scriptural faith, I could receive no such an assumption as he claimed. The Scriptures, I maintain, were full and clear upon the subject, and their testimony I must and would receive over that of any man; and as this is a point on which more than Mr. Roy are making capital to my disadvantage—as we witness of Saturday last—I claim the opportunity of extending my remarks thereon just here.

"Without faith," we are told, "it is impossible to please God." The faith required, as to its Christian elements, is fully and explicitly given in the New Testament. And I observe, it is of Christian faith only that we here have to do. On this point our Lord Himself says, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." Then the Holy Spirit, by St. John, says, "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself; he that believeth not God hath made him a liar, because he believeth not the record that God gave of his Son." What the record is, as understood by Unitarians, is as widely different from the former as is the heavens from the earth. Hence, here are two Saviours, one party looking to one, and the other looking to the other? Are they both Saviours? Will God save by and through the one as the other? Will he graciously favor the man who calls him a liar by not accepting the record he has given of his Son, and who repudiates all idea of the propitiatory nature of the death of Christ, as does Mr. Roy, which fact he declared to the Committee? If there is salvation in no other name given under heaven among men than that of Jesus—the Jesus of the orthodox faith, the Jesus who is, as well being, also God—equal as the eternal Son of very different persons from the Unitarian Jesus, and I to be secured at by professing Christians, and that of assumed evangelical standing, because I hold by such utterances and teachings of Holy Scripture, and say I have no hope in the salvation of a Unitarian. Not to more than to have in the devil himself. I may be told my language is strong, and my spirit harsh and severe, and I reply: On such a theme it were impious to be calm; passion is reason; transport is temper here."

9th. That Mr. Roy should repudiate the use of the word "Unitarianism," &c., as applied to him, is not a little surprising to those who heard his acknowledged defence before the committee, and, indeed, as he has since said, it might alienate from him some of those who have promised to support him. But he will not surely deny that to the Committee he made the statement that for some time back he had been so changing his views on doctrinal subjects that he felt sure he would come into collision with the authorities of the Church; and, therefore, he felt strongly inclined last spring to accept an opening to an educational position offered him, and so resign his ministerial status. That from this he was dissuaded by some Montreal friends, who on the occasion he made the declaration that in yielding to their judgment he would not any longer concede his real sentiments and opinions on doctrinal matters, but would give the whole out, no matter what consequences would follow. And, further, that he believed in no Trinity of persons in the Godhead; he believed in one God only, and that he utterly abandoned every part of the Athanasian creed. That he did not believe the death of Christ in any sense a propitiation for sin, &c.

Now, with these statements, as explanatory of his pamphlet, if indeed any such explanations to his pamphlet were necessary, I ask what was the Committee to do in his case? What, rather, were they not bound to do, but to suspend him from the office and work of the ministry, until, first, the District Meeting, and then the Conference, should fully and finally adjudicate upon it? What was their duty to do, that the Committee have done, and that in the fear of God, and now they abide, without any fear, the consequences of their action from God and his Church,—or that portion of it, at least, with which they are connected.

JOHN BORLAND.

THE REAL CAUSE OF BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

DR. FRANKLIN'S VIEWS AND THOSE OF A SUBSCRIBER.

SIR.—In a review by Dr. Franklin of the commercial interests of the United States, subsequent to the Revolutionary War, after referring to several branches of commerce in which the new nation was engaged, he says:—

"There remain the merchants and shopkeepers. Of these, though they make but a small part of the whole nation, their number is considerable,—too great, indeed, for the business they are employed in, for the consumption of goods in every branch of the trade is limited by the faculties of the people, that is, their ability to buy and pay, being equal only to a certain quantity of merchandise. If merchants calculate amiss on this proportion, and import too much, they will, of course, find the sale dull for the surplus, and some of them will say that trade languishes, and that the country is overstocked with goods, and that the people are unable to buy, and grow wiser by experience and import less. If too many artificers in town and farmers from the country, flattering themselves with the idea of leading easier lives, turn shopkeepers, the whole natural quantity of that business, divided among them all, may afford too small a share for each, and occasion complaints that trade is dull; and, in fact, it is not so much the scarcity of money, while in fact, it is not so much the excess of sellers, that the mischief arises; and if every shop-keeping farmer or mechanic would return to the use of his plow and working tools there would remain of widows and orphans, who would be sufficient for the business, which might then afford a comfortable maintenance. Will our wholesale and retail merchants both take a hint from the foregoing, especially in reference to the cause assigned for hard times."

SUBSCRIBER.

THE CURE OF HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

SIR.—It does seem strange that something has not been done in this city towards the cure or at least the care of inebriates. As pointed out in the letter in to-day's WITNESS, signed W. W., attempts have been made elsewhere towards this end. Why cannot something be done here? Is it that we have no habitual drunkards that require looking after, or is it that when they reach that awful state they no longer merit the care of their kind? It may be perhaps said that they, the drunkards, have brought their awful fate on themselves, or again that to deal with the question at all we must go to the bottom and prohibit the cause of drunkenness altogether. To this latter I say, certainly prohibit it if you can, and I hold before many years to see the prohibition advocated on every hustings throughout the length and breadth of the land. But from the way that even the friends, or at least the so-called friends, of prohibition dealt with the question in the Session just closed, I see no hope for a speedy solution of the difficulty of dealing with the drunkard. What shall we do with him? Could not the 25 cents per head, which the city is required to pay on Police Court commitment, be utilized to this end. If it could, it would go a long way to pay the necessary expenses, and for the balance, I would propose a special tax on the sale of liquor, wholesale and retail. This is, at least, one of the ways that might be available. The difficulty is not to find

the way; the difficulty is to find the will. Only let some of our municipal reformers take up this matter and they will crown themselves with glory, and better still, to the true reformer they will confer a lasting good on the community at large.

Montreal, May 2, 1877.

CORPORATION NEWS.

WATER COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.

CHARGES AGAINST AN INSPECTOR.

The Water Committee met yesterday afternoon at four, Ald. Donovan in the chair, and present, Ald. Stephens, McLaren, Robert, Thibault, Laurent, Mr. Leasage, Superintendent of Water Works, Mr. F. B. McNamara, of the firm contracting for the Inland Cut, and Mr. Norton, who preferred the charges against Thomas Vandervelt, Inspector.

On motion of Ald. STEPHENS, the accused was called in and asked whether he was interested in the contract on the new Aqueduct for rip-rap work. He denied that he had.

Mr. NORTON, the complainant, stated that he was willing to swear to the charges he had made (published on Saturday) and to bring seven or eight witnesses to prove that Vandervelt had arranged with several persons to furnish stones at certain prices, and that said

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending 19th May, and the corresponding week of last year:—

May, 1877.	May, 1876.
DAILY.	DAILY.
Monday.....14 12,590	Monday.....15 12,559
Tuesday.....15 12,917	Tuesday.....16 12,490
Wednesday.....16 12,805	Wednesday.....17 12,710
Thursday.....17 12,804	Thursday.....18 12,509
Friday.....18 12,609	Friday.....19 12,400
Saturday.....19 12,396	Saturday.....20 12,480
Total.....78,945	Total.....75,029
TRI-WEEKLY.	TRI-WEEKLY.
Total per week.....7,425	Total per week.....6,750
WEEKLY.	WEEKLY.
Total per week.....26,000	Total per week.....27,000

REMOVAL.—The "WITNESS" Office has been removed to No. 37 Bonaventure St. A branch Advertising Office has been opened at the Montreal Book Room, No. 208 St. James Street, a few doors East of the old office.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1877.

ANOTHER SERIES OF CORPORATION INVESTIGATIONS commenced yesterday; no less than three employees are accused of corrupt acts. It is to be hoped that the civic atmosphere will some time or other be thoroughly cleared.

THE SS. "CITY OF BRUSSELS" was met on the 14th inst. by the SS. "Celtic," of the White Star line, about eight hundred miles from England, and is expected to arrive to-day. The barque "Harkinson," which arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, reports passing an Inman Line steamer, undoubtedly the "City of Brussels," on the morning of the 14th of May, making about seven miles per hour.

OWING TO THE NECESSITY of moving with much more than desirable hurry, the WITNESS was put to press on Saturday on a machine that had not even been tried, and which, had there been time to spare, would have been some days longer in the hands of the machinist before being used. Readers, as a rule, have had little to complain of in the press work, but there have been signs of haste in the preparation of the paper, and grievous delays in the issue of it. A day or two more will, we hope, find it fully under weigh. So far as we have heard, the new form has been well received. It is, of course, difficult to handle a paper to which one is unaccustomed, but a remembrance of the explanation given on Saturday will enable old readers to recognize all the well-known departments with ease. Instead of turning the paper outside in and thus damaging the pages, many will prefer to take a knife from the supper-table and lay the paper open, and thus render all parts of it equally approachable. One great advantage of the new form is the facility it affords for flying. Many readers will doubtless find it advantageous to preserve a record of contemporary history by laying it by, and binding it cheaply at the end of six months.

DIFFICULTIES in transportation through Roumania are being daily felt by the Russians. One of the latest incidents in connection with the Roumanian railway was a collision of trains, a number of Russian soldiers being killed and wounded, one of the killed being a prominent general. Three bridges have broken down, requiring some days for repairs, and the rolling stock and general equipment is very inefficient and insufficient. Cars cannot be supplied from Russian railways, as the gauge is different, and the Austrian railways, which were applied to by Russia, decline to assist on the plea that they needed all their rolling stock themselves. This may have been the real reason, but it is quite as probable that the railway managers received a gentle hint from Count Andrássy to the effect that it was not desirable to expedite the Russian advance. This is rendered more likely because of the refusal of steamers by the Danubian Company. The larger the army which the Russians throw into Roumania the greater will the transportation difficulties be, and the more serious the task of the Russian generals to get ready for a forward movement, and to sustain it properly afterwards.

LATER AND FULLER NEWS FROM FRANCE makes it appear as if Marshal MacMahon and his new reactionary Cabinet were not so revolutionary in their designs as we have supposed that they were. The general drift of the lengthy cable despatches to New York journals conveys the idea that President MacMahon has no definite idea of using his control of the army to maintain himself in his position and to carry out his views, and is not likely to do so. The utmost that seems to be decided on is to dissolve the House, and by threats of the resignation of the President induce the people to elect a Chamber of Deputies which will support such a Ministry as that which the Duke de Broglie has formed. There does not seem to be much apprehension of the President using his military authority to overthrow the Chamber of Deputies if it came out of a general election, strongly Republican, as we believe it would. We hope that this is a true appreciation of the situation, and if it is, it is a much less alarming one than we have thought. The vote by which Gambetta defeated the Government party after the change was 355 to 155, much larger than the usual majority of the Left, which shows how strongly the Chamber reproached the course of the President. If the country sustains M. Gambetta, as the Chamber so emphatically did, this crisis may be safely tided over.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE of the three northern powers has not been so frequently spoken of lately, and the telegrams now convey the idea that England will be changed for Russia as the third power in this compact. It ought not to

be astonishing if this should really happen. An alliance between Germany, Austria and Britain would be one founded much more firmly on mutual interests so far as the Eastern question is concerned, than that of the three continental empires. The interests of Russia in Turkey do conflict most seriously with those of Germany and Austria, as well as with those of England, Germany, and Austria as well as British interests require the Danube and the Dardanelles to be free from probably hostile control, which that of the Muscovite would be. Russian armies along the Danube, and south of it, amongst a people claimed to be friendly to them, would not look much like that freedom. That the limit of Austria's forbearance has been almost reached is plain. Telegram after telegram comes, one that Count Andrássy has requested Russia not to go further west in Roumania than the River Aluta, which is seventy or eighty miles east of Kalafat, another telling of the excitement in Hungary, and finally one saying that Roumania and Russia having issued a decree prohibiting all traffic on the Danube, Count Andrássy has decided to take immediate steps against such a measure, as it paralyzes Hungarian trade. Notwithstanding the personal friendship between the Emperors of Germany and Russia, the drift of feeling in these countries is against each other, as testified to by the correspondents of American journals, which would not admit such a weakness in the position of Russia, unless it was so plain that it could not be overlooked. Bismarck and other far-seeing Germans, it is believed, think Russia is their greatest danger in the future, and they would not be sorry to see her crippled. The Czarowitch hates the Germans with his whole heart, he may come to the throne at any time, and already he and his party have had sufficient influence to drag Russia into this war. France's tenderness towards the Muscovite Emperor, was very plainly manifested a few days ago, and there would not be so much of it if it were believed that there was any strong and abiding friendship between Germany and Russia. There may be nothing in the rumor of the new triple alliance, but mutual interest points that way, and it would be a much more natural one in regard to the Eastern Question than that which, some little time ago, was so much spoken of.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL REVOLUTION.

The case of Mr. Roy seems to be practically settled by Mr. Roy and his followers forming themselves into a Congregational Church, a thing which they have a perfect right to do without seeking authority from any one. The Congregational denomination has no corporate existence, although there exists an advisory body called the Congregational Union, consisting of such churches and ministers as may agree together to meet under that name to consult with regard to common interests. Whatever doctrinal basis may be agreed on within the Union, has no value whatever beyond its limits. The revolution which has thus been accomplished is one the fitness of which has been almost universally recognized. Whatever Mr. Roy's position might have been as to the legal standards of Methodism, his whole pamphlet is a confession that he is out of sympathy with the common teaching and polity of that body. His adherents confessed the same when they, in published resolutions, anticipated an adverse judgment on the part of the committee, and have now done so again in forming themselves into a distinct body without waiting for the trial of the case before Conference. The separation is one mutually satisfactory. Had Mr. Roy been maintaining some crucial truth against a dangerous error, his duty would doubtless have been to have stood to his guns and defended it to the last redoubt. His very principle, however, was one of liberty of teaching, so that he must concede to his former confederates the right to continue in the old paths untroubled by the unnecessary continuance of a root of bitterness. Of bitterness and personality there has not been more—probably from the rapidity of the process much less—than, as Montreal unhappily knows too well, has followed other church difficulties. Some asperities there have been, and some of these have, under protest, passed through our own columns. We hope that these are at an end. On the other hand, it is to be acknowledged that, through the whole and under the most unfavorable possible circumstances, some fine manifestations of Christian character have been shown. Such was, perhaps, particularly noticeable in the utterances of the principal speakers on both sides, as reported by us last Sunday. Should Mr. Roy apply for fellowship in the Congregational Union, the probability seems to be that that body would have no law against him as far as the utterances of his pamphlet are concerned,—at least, if its position is to be judged by the utterances of certain Congregational clergymen, who chivalrously came forward to the defence of Mr. Roy, in view of a denunciation of his doctrines made in the name of all evangelical churches. These gentlemen took, we think, correct ground on one point, namely, that however allowable it may be for an individual, as such, to express an opinion as to what is orthodox evangelical doctrine, a body sitting in the name of a single denomination are as such incompetent to speak for any denomination but their own. The question now at issue, not in the Methodist Church only, but in some form or other in most of the so-called evangelical denominations, seems to be what are the limits of evangelical orthodoxy, and we await with interest the discussions of the various ecclesiastical gatherings on points more or less vital in this connection, probably at no time has religion occupied more of public attention or of newspaper space than at present. This must not be mistaken for an increase of true worship of God, but it certainly shows a very different sort of interest with regard to things of eternal import than in days within the memory of some, when dilletante sonnets to Phyllis and Chloe occupied the abundant spare space of the newspapers, which would never have thought of recognizing even the existence of religion further than to announce a church parade.

THE SALVATION OF CITIES.

Ten righteous men would have been enough to save Sodom. New York and its neighborhood are being largely saved by two, Anthony Comstock and Oliver Cotter. We should like to find a well-written account of each of these men, for we need their exact counterparts here. Mr. Comstock has waged war against obscene literature and obscene articles of commerce, and has unearthed from back streets and back shops on front streets a nother world of abomination perfectly appalling. It has been proved that dealers who stood high in the world, some who stood high in the church, have been engaged in the most fiendish possible of traffic, and that often to an extent that made men wonder how the fire and brimstone did not again burn up cities to wipe out their sins. This evil has reached us, but where is the man to war against it? Oliver Cotter has been at war with the liquor traffic, co-operating with those who were actively engaged in the conflict. His last contest has been on Staten Island, which densely populated region is all ablaze with the contest. A Methodist clergyman named O'Dyke, on being appointed to a charge at Tottenham, found that village crowded with irregular drinking places, either unlicensed or otherwise, transgressing the law without let or hindrance from the easy, acquiescent police and excise officers. By his efforts the dormant temperance sentiment was awakened, neighboring ministers fell into line, the law was brought into play, mass meetings were held, in which Mr. Cotter's aid was called in, and in three months every license, with the ex-

THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Montreal has good reason to be proud of her Fire Brigade, which is second to none in point of efficiency and bravery. So marked has been the skill and rapidity of action displayed by the men, that the Brigade's fame has spread far abroad, even to London, England. While these gratifying and notable characteristics are no doubt greatly due to the rank and file themselves, yet, to a large extent, the heads of the Department, who select, drill and lead these men, merit special credit. The late Chief Bertram, a veteran in the service, had able and well tried assistants in the persons of Messrs. Patton, McCulloch and Naud, and they are now pursuing the policy which operated so successfully heretofore. We present our readers to-day with a portrait of Chief Patton, who bravely led his men into the alley of death at the St. Urban street fire, to save the lives of two of their number, and who was himself one of the first to be felled by the falling wall. His serious burns and injuries have been fully described, and though his very low on a bed of suffering, the chances are that, with his vigorous constitution and careful nursing by his affectionate family, he will soon be convalescent. William Patton, present Chief of the Montreal Fire Brigade, was born in the city of Quebec, in 1829, his parents both being of Scotch origin. His father was an Artilleryman, of Battery A, 13th Division, and came to this city when the Battery was stationed on St. Helen's Island, in 1833. The following year young Patton engaged as apprentice to the carpentry trade with Messrs. White & Waite, and served his time in their shop in



WILLIAM PATTON.

ception of four was revoked. The movement is now spreading over the Island. This is a small specimen of the work. A larger one is to be found in Brooklyn, in which Mr. Cotter has been the principal instrument. That city has now, most marvellous to say, what few cities have and what Montreal certainly has not, a Board of Police and Excise in genuine and hearty accord with the moral part of the community. During the first twelve days of this month twenty-one licenses were granted against two hundred and seventy-three last year. Mr. Cotter spends seven hours a day in the offices of the police department, examining every application for license, scrutinizing every bond. Three years ago there were more than three thousand saloons in Brooklyn. To-day there are but sixteen hundred, and this year the number is not likely to exceed six hundred. The Village of St. Jean Baptiste is said to have one third of that number. In Montreal, with two Temperance License Commissioners the number of liquor licenses this year already is three hundred and forty-two, against three hundred and thirty-two last year. Temperance societies are emboldened when they protest. The reason given for the wholesale granting of licenses is that the law is insufficient to deal with unlicensed sellers, and that when a license is refused the place becomes all the worse. The value of sufficient penalties attached to a law was well illustrated by a story told by one of the Good Templars at their reception last week. The speaker said some ten years ago he was Supervisor of the Internal Revenue in northern New York and was much struck with the difference between enforcing the federal law and the local or State law. He related an anecdote in this connection of an Irishman who made it profitable to violate the State law. Eventually, however, the illicit retailer of whiskey was brought up before a United States Court, but was ignorant of the fact, supposing it was an ordinary State court. He promptly pleaded guilty, and when the judge advised him to be careful, and asked whether he did not desire a lawyer, the man simply replied, "I plead guilty, your honor." The judge said, "Sir, do you know the penalty for that plea?" The Irishman said the average fine he had suffered before was \$15, and he could afford to pay it. The judge sentenced the astounded man to pay a fine of \$1,000, and one year's imprisonment. Pat wanted a lawyer then. Is there no Oliver Cotter in Montreal? Comstock and Cotter are both earnest and active as evangelical Christians. They are both agents of societies, the one of a society for the suppression of vice, and the other of a temperance brotherhood, but these societies are simply companies of good men who have in each case gathered round the real combatant with all the sympathy and means that are wanted. Sympathy and means will come fast enough as soon as the right man turns up.

the rear of Chenneville street. When about twenty-four years of age, he joined the Volunteer Hook and Ladder Company, and during his connection with it was raised to the rank of lieutenant. In 1863, he was appointed Assistant-Chief of the Montreal Fire Brigade, and on the death of the late Chief Bertram, in 1875, succeeded him in the honorable and important position of head of the valiant force. It will, from the foregoing, be seen that he has been connected with the Fire Department of this city for over forty-two years, during which time he has had several narrow escapes, and on a number of occasions experienced great hardships at fires by being "frozen up" and otherwise. He was severely injured at a fire at Evans & Mercer's establishment, in 1865 or '66, by which he was laid up for about six weeks. He was seriously injured at the memorable St. Urban street fire on the 29th April ultimo, very narrowly escaping the lamentable fate of six of his noble subordinates. He was with his men in that alley of death when the fatal wall fell and buried them, and was taken out from the debris literally roasting alive. He is still in a suffering state from the effects of the awful burns he received, but will recover, being fortunately possessed of a strong constitution. Mr. Patton was married in 1845, and has three daughters and a son, the latter also an efficient member of the Fire Brigade.

BAPTIST DISPUTE WITH THE BIBLE SOCIETY ABOUT THE TELUGU VERSION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)
Sir,—Through the kindness of a friend, I had brought to my notice the article of Rev. J. Green, in your paper of May 1st, in which he bitterly attacks me for some extracts which I made from the "Telugu Bible," in the *Canadian Baptist* of February 8th. I trust you will publish the following in answer to Mr. Green:—
That the readers of the WITNESS may know the basis of the charges against me, I will copy the offensive article:
ENGLISH AND TELUGU VERSION.
The Telugu Bible, from which the following extracts are made, is the one that, for want of a better, we use in our missions. This Bible is published by the Madras Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The British and Foreign Bible Society could not give any help to Carey's work, because it was sectarian.
Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan unto John, to be baptized of him.—Matt. iii. 13.
"Then Jesus, from Galilee, to get baptism from John, who is near Jordan, came to him."—Matt. iii. 13; T. N. T.
"And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water, &c."—Matt. iii. 16.
"Jesus having taken baptism as soon as he came from near the water."—Matt. iii. 16; T. N. T.
"Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."—Matt. 28: 19 and 20.
"Therefore, you having gone, giving baptism even to all nations in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."—Matt. 28: 19 and 20; T. N. T.
[I might have put this last more literally, and said: "Then as disciples made," but this Jesus not alter the point that I made when I sent the article to the *Canadian Baptist*.]
"And was baptized of John in Jordan."—Mark i. 9.
"Obtained baptism near Jordan by John."—Mark i. 9; T. N. T.
"And they went down both into the water; both Philip and the eunuch, and he baptized him, and when they were come up out of the water."—Acts 8: 38-39.
"Thereupon, both Philip and the eunuch, they two having descended, having gone near to the water, he gave to him baptism, when they came, having ascended from near the water."—Acts 8: 38-39; T. N. T.
"Know ye not that so many of us as were baptized in Christ Jesus, were baptized into His death?"—Romans 6: 3-5.
"Wherefore we are buried with Him by baptism into death; that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in a new state of life, we were buried also with Him by obtaining the abomination [printer's mistake for ablation] to death. For if we have been planted together in the likeness of His death, we shall be also in the likeness of His resurrection."—Romans 6: 3-5.
"Know ye not all we who have obtained baptism to Jesus Christ, have obtained ablation to His death?"—Romans 6: 3-5; T. N. T.
"We are all in one spirit to become one body in Christ."—1 Cor. 12: 13.
"Even we all in one spirit to become one body obtained ablation."—1 Cor. 12: 13; T. N. T.
A. V. TIMPANY.
Hear Mr. Green's complaint about my putting the passages taken from the English and Telugu Bibles side by side: "He," Mr. Timpany translated them into English, and set the passages in parallel columns with the same passages from the authorized version to make the quotations appear as bad as possible." How does he know but what I did it to make them appear as good as possible? Who told him my motive? The bad or good look of this is not mine but that of the matter; then I translated the passages "into English." Only think of that! If I had only put my quotations in Telugu, or if I had not quoted the authorized version, and trusted people to get their Bibles and hunt up the passages, or if I had even put the quotations from the English Bible in one part of the paper, and those from the Telugu Bible in another; but to "set the passages in parallel columns," like honest men face to face, is *translation*.
Coming to motive, will Mr. Green tell what his motive was in attacking an individual in a daily paper far removed from that one's home, and with not a few chances that the party might never know the attack that had been made on him. Might he not, at least, have given the editor of the *Baptist* the refusal of the article, seeing he was criticizing my article in that paper. Mr. Green says: "There have appeared in the *Canadian Baptist*, of late, several articles severely impugning the British and Foreign Bible Society, and, among other things, accusing it of want of fidelity to the truth." This is the truth, but not all of it. The rest of it, is that the accused had, time and again, the privilege of replying. And, according to the rules of debate, when the editor of the *Canadian Baptist* closed the debate he gave the affirmative to the last letter.
Does Mr. Green know who it was defended the Bible Society in the *Canadian Baptist*? If he cannot tell, perhaps the editor of the *Baptist* can?
The heading of Mr. Green's letter indicates the spirit in which he will write, "Detractors" is a strong word to use respecting a man who simply makes a quotation as above. Whether I acted unjustly in making the quotations as I did from the only Telugu Bible we have with the imprimatur of the Bible Society, your readers may judge from facts. The fly leaf of the Bible from which my quotations were made has the following:—
"The Holy Bible in the Telugu language. Translated by the Rev. Messrs. Gordon and Pritchett."
"MADRAS."
"Published by Caleb Foster for the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society, at their Depository, 135, Poyanah's Lane, and printed by P. R. Hunt, American Mission Press, 167 Poyanah's Broadway, 1857."
It will be seen from this date that the book is twenty years old, but the copy with many others of the same was obtained from the Depository at Madras about three years since, as the authorized version had been so long out of date that it ceased to be the authorized version and so the man who can prove that it is not the authorized Bible in Telugu of the Society yet.
Does Mr. Green know of what version were the Telugu scripture portions and New Testament that were sold last year—yes, and which they are selling to-day? Are they not from this same version of Messrs. Gordon & Pritchett?
There is a Telugu Revision Committee and has been for a long time. When I reached India in 1868 I found Dr. Jewett preparing for a committee meeting; that did not take place for years. Before I reached India, Dr. Jewett, Hays, M.A., had been long at work. And what does all this prove? It proves, Mr. Green would say, that I have no right to make any quotations from the book that they accepted long years ago as the Holy Bible in Telugu, and have been sending out all the time since as the Word of God, in the same old version, because revisers are at work in England and America on our authorized English version, therefore no one should quote from it, not a *Reviser* certainly. In the same way our present English version is a "condemned version." Is it? Will it be the new version? Will it be the Bible Society's Bible, or will it be the whole or parts of it? Will we ever have a Bible past revision?
I need say no more on this point, only to remark, granting that the version from which I made my extracts is "condemned," it still shows that the Bible Society did do, and what we Baptists have done to accuse till the present hour at their hands as the word of God in Telugu.
I shall be glad if we get a new Telugu version in ten years yet, and before our principal reviser, Rev. J. Hays, dies.
A few words about the present Telugu Bible. Mr. Gordon at least was a first class Telugu scholar; he never put the passages which I quoted "near Jordan," "from near the water," the commission upside down, near to the water, "obtained ablation to Jesus Christ," obtained ablation to his death, "to become" in 1 Cor. 12, 13, for "into," &c., ignorantly. He knew full well, I am sure, the exact meaning of the Telugu which he had as a living tongue. He put those passages as he, a Pagan Baptist, believed them, and I dare say the same is true of Mr. Pritchett. If Mr. Green will look up the principles that are laid down to guide translators in disputed passages and give them to us, all can see if the *Authorized Telugu Version* conforms to them. Why did the Bible Society accept as theirs, a version which any candid man can see from the quotations, goes far beyond the bounds of neutrality. If the Bible Society had been as careful about the versions of our Baptist missionaries, and published them would we have ever had a separated English Baptist Bible Society? Why did the English Baptists form such a Society? It is a matter of history.
Dr. Jewett, of our Baptist mission, revised Matthew and had some thousands of copies published. Why did he do it and who bore the ex-

pense. Mr. Green can ascertain by writing to Rev. L. Jewett, D.D., Newbury, N. Y. U. S. Mr. Green, I believe, is a Baptist. Will he tell me—granting my translations are correct—how he would like to use our Telugu Bible and give it to his converts as the Word of God? Yet this is the translation for twenty years at least to which we have shed up by the Bible Society, to which Society, both in India and Canada, we have contributed our full share of support.

Let us attempt to get out a version and we are charged with making a "Baptist Bible" and with being schismatical. Let us attempt to call attention to the injustice done to us—aye, and the violence to the Word of God and still keep our place in the Bible Society, and we are "detractors," "dishonest," "barbarous" or "downright liars." Would Mr. Green know what Mr. Hays's views are on the points brought up in my quotations from the Telugu Bible, let him write to Mr. Hays at Viragapattam, Madras Pres. India, for an English copy of his "Tractate on Baptism." He will then know whether the new version is likely to differ much in my *opinion* quotations from the present version. I asked one of the leading revisers if they would be willing to follow the "Jerusalem Chamber" in disputed points between us on baptism. Did he agree? Not a word of it.
Mr. Green more than suspects me of false or "unfaithful translation." Why? Will Mr. Green say why? Will he say why at once? Are the translations too outrageous? I grant that they are literal, all too literal for beauty, but not for truth. They look "bad" alongside of our authorized English version—"condemned version" is it? If it reports speaks true, they will have come at least to the comparative *word* when they get in company with the work of the Jerusalem Chamber.

By all means let us have every passage to which I have called attention, as it comes from India. If they differ materially from my translations, saving the printer's blunders, the translation will not be from Messrs. Gordon & Pritchett's version.
Do not, Bro. Green, snatch up a man in this way, and hang, quarter and draw him until cause is shown. It is not Christian, nor in keeping with the freedom of speech of this day of grace.
On what conditions Dr. Jewett and the writers are on the Telugu Revision Committee, and what is the measure of our responsibility, Mr. Green can learn by writing to Dr. Jewett. I hope he will do so, and let us all have the benefit of the disclosures. We remain,
Yours truly,
A. V. TIMPANY.

Woodstock, Ont., May 12, 1877.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Young Britanias of Montreal (Junior Club) start for St. Lambert on the 24th of May to play a game of lacrosse with the Young Hawthornes of St. Lambert. Last year the Britanias won three straight games from the St. Lamberts. The Britanias players are: Elton, Leprohon, R. Whyte, Andrew Bell, D. McFarland, R. Isaacson, T. Arntson, S. Hubell, M. Fraser, G. Orr, J. Bell, T. Symington, and P. Drummond.

CITY ITEMS.

The clerk of the Recorder's Court desires us to state that the account in Saturday's WITNESS, relative to an action of damages instituted by Mrs. Sheehan against the Corporation for false arrest, is incorrect, and that the "sensational" heading, implying that he and an officer of the police force have brought this upon the Corporation without any enquiry being made on the other side, but merely resting on her statement, is quite unjustifiable. He adds: No false arrest took place, and the proceedings were regular, and if the case is "remarkable" it consists in the singularity of an action of damages suffered nearly six months ago, and where the defendant took out an appeal, but never prosecuted it, being allowed full opportunity to free herself of the conviction, if improperly obtained, she contenting herself in paying the fine over to her attorney, in whose safe custody, it appears, it has remained ever since.

FIRE.—An alarm sounded at 9:30 last evening, for a fire in a bakery at the corner of Magdalen and Wellington streets, occupied by Edward May. Very little damage had been done when the firemen extinguished the flames. About an hour and a half after this two separate alarms struck. They were both for a fire at 167 Ambrose street, where a stove had fallen down and set the floor ablaze. A Babcock saw all that was going on, and called the firemen, but, in the excitement, the occupant, M. Dupuis, loses little.

MR. FRANCIS RYAN, residing at No. 44 Manufacturers street, has taken action against the Corporation of St. Gabriel Village, through Mr. McCormack, on account of damage caused to his property, by removing the grading from his sidewalk. Mr. Ryan states that when he purchased the property, it was little better than a swamp, but, in consequence of the action of the corporation, he made half the road, which cost him \$50, beside the time expended in carting cinders to make the sidewalk. The level of the walk is high enough to prevent any water from resting on it, and a box drain running under the sidewalk has been cut off all the way. The Corporation have removed a portion of the cinders, and have used it to repair the road a short distance from Mr. Ryan's premises. The tenants were quite satisfied with the former condition of things, and have raised complaint since the destruction of the sidewalk.

GIUN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION held its closing meeting last evening in the lecture room of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the choir. The exercises were opened with singing and prayer, after which a pianoforte duet was given by the Misses Hollis, a song by Mr. H. Ross, and a reading by Miss Bonny Findlay. A thoughtful address was made by Mr. Teed, after which a song, with a chorus, was very sweetly sung by Miss Mercer, who delivered an *emphatic encore*. The duet, "The Gypsy Countess," by Miss Findlay and Mr. Hollis was also vigorously applauded and *encored*. A flute solo, with pianoforte accompaniment, by Mr. Smith, was enthusiastically applauded, but he did not *encore*. A song by Mrs. Normandean, and a pianoforte solo by Miss Scott, concluded the entertainment, the meeting being closed with the National Anthem. The association now numbers on its roll between five and six hundred members, a large proportion of whom are, however, probably members of other temperance societies. Part of the work for the winter has been in distributing pledge books for signatures, a prize being given for the highest number, which was won by A. Noble, with 82 names, the second on the list being Mervin Fisher, with 45.

STATE OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.—Manufacturing trades are dull throughout the country, with occasional exceptions, such as the shipbuilding, gun and military equipment branches. Both the distress and the exceptions are mainly the effect of the war. But that effect again is mainly a result of the war, as we showed last week, our direct trade with the region of the present conflict is small, and what little special trade there is, is in the nature of a loan. A depression, compared to which the present state of things is quite buoyant, might then result, and until external neutrality is assured, the contest on the British side is bound to continue. At Manchester, dullness and quietude are very apparent; in the wool trade little activity can be detected, and prices are weak; in the silk industry, looms and mills are working on short time, and the cotton trade is in the same trade there is no animation. There is, however, a certain activity in grain and various kinds of produce, which, though partly spurious, compensates to some extent for the dullness in the manufacturing districts. For instance, the large quantity of wheat coming from India is expected to increase the Indian demand for Manchester goods, and to help up the exchange besides. The diversion of trade to America, too, will be an unmixed evil; though, of course, in the long run, it is better for trade to keep to its own channels.—*Economist*, London, May 5th.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

PRINCE CONSORT LODGE,
A. P. & A. W., No. 52, Q. R.
The Regular Communication of this Lodge on
TUESDAY EVENING, the 22nd inst., at 7.30 sharp.
By command of the W. M.
WM. BOWDEN, Secy.
Visiting brethren welcome.

AN URGENT MEET-
ING of "Lodge" No. 1375 will
be held in the Parlor of the
Hotel on TUESDAY EVENING, 22nd inst.,
at eight o'clock sharp. Every member is
requested to be present, as business of im-
portance will be brought before the meeting.
By order of the W. M.

MONTREAL
GARRISON ARTILLERY.
The Detachment will parade at the
Armory on WEDNESDAY Evening at 8 o'clock and on
THURSDAY Morning the Queen's Birthday, at 9 o'clock
sharp. Other Members of the Brigade are requested to
attend.
Bells will be rung out at WEDNESDAY Evening.
By order of T. G. GORDON,
Capt and acting Adj.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
28th and 29th May.
The following eminent artists have been engaged:-
Mrs. Anna Granger Dow,
Miss H. E. Sawyer,
Miss W. J. Winch,
Mr. J. F. Winch,
CHOIR and ORCHESTRA of 200 PERFORMERS.
Festival Tickets, \$1.50 each, admitting to reserved seat
at both performances.
Reserved seat tickets for either night, \$1 each.
Admission, 50 cents.
Plan now open at DeLoe's Music Store.
See programmes.
MUSICAL FESTIVAL REHEARSALS.
Tuesday and Friday, at half-past 7, in Synd Hall.
Saturday at 3 o'clock, in the Skating Rink.

Excursions, Pic-nics, &c.

EXCURSION
TO CAUGHNAWAGA,
ON QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk
to issue tickets and return at the reduced rates of 30c.
Refreshments and flowers in the Carriage.
Train leaves Montreal at 7.15, 9.15 and 11.15
A. M. and 2.15, 4.15 and 6.15 P. M.
A. DELOE, Proprietor.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY EXCURSION.
Tickets for St. Jerome and Intermediate Stations (good
from the 23rd to the 25th inclusive) will be sold at one
fare. Excursion train leaves Montreal at 8.30 A. M. and
at 5.30 P. M. Return tickets will be issued on the 23rd (good
till the 28th inst.) at one fare for Laculne and Calmet
Bay by regular train; leaves Montreal at 9 A. M. daily.
JOSEPH MACDONALD.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
Return Tickets will be issued on May 24th from Mont-
real at SINGLE FARE, good to return up to the 26th
inclusive; also, at ONE FARE AND A THIRD, good from
23rd to 28th inst.
JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, May 18, 1877.

EXCURSION TO CARILLON.
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
DELIGHTFUL TRIP.
Steamer "Prince of Wales" will leave Laculne for
Carillon and Intermediate Landings on the arrival of the
7 A. M. Train from Montreal, returning in time for the
Evening Train from Laculne.
First-class Passage up and back, \$1.50.
Tickets to be had at the Office, 13 Bonaventure street,
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JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, May 18, 1877.

Noon Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

THE WITNESS OFFICE

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO
NO. 37 BONAVENTURE STREET.

A BRANCH

Advertising Office

HAS BEEN OPENED AT THE
MONTREAL BOOK ROOM,
No. 208 St. James Street, a Few
Doors East of the Old Offices.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON

PATENT

SELF-FASTENING PIN TICKETS,
for manufacturers of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Um-
brellas and all Textile Fabrics, requiring "Size,"
"Lot," "Quantity" or "Price" Marks, where
gummed labels cannot be used.
Also, a very large assortment of all kinds of
Tickets and Labels for marking or pricing goods,
libraries, specimens, &c.
Send for Catalogue.
LARGEST STOCK AND BEST ASSORTMENT
IN CANADA.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
Stationers and Account-Book Makers,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED

INTEND to apply to the Corporation of the City of
Montreal for permission to erect a steam engine on our
premises, corner of Craig and Bienville streets.

BRODIE & HARVEY.
Montreal, May 11th, 1877.

COAL! COAL!

A. M. ESDAILE,
Dealer in all kinds of COAL.
Fresh Mined Coal of best quality at lowest prices.
Yard and Office,
491 St. Joseph street.

ROWNTREES'

PRIZE MEDAL
The popularity of this rich and nourishing preparation is
due to the fact:-
I.-That it contains COCOA and SUGAR only,
without any admixture of Fat.
II.-That the proportion of Cocoa to Sugar is
exceptionally large.
III.-That the Cocoa used is not robbed of any
of its nourishing constituents.
IV.-That the delicate flavor of the Cocoa Nib
is not hidden by any other flavor.
ROWNTREES' COCOA and CHOCOLATE can now be
had of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen throughout
the Dominion, and to those who prefer an unadulterated
article, with the delicate flavor of the COCOA NIB un-
marked by fatness or other matter weights, they can be
confidently recommended. They will be on the most
delicate and nourishing, and most palatable, when others
would cause nausea and indigestion. Can be obtained
from all first-class Grocers throughout the Dominion.

DENOON, DRAKE AND DODS.

Have just received ex "JOHN BULL" and "SHIRLEY,"
Brands and "James"
White Leads in Oil.
Thirteen Cases built-in Rough
Place for Electric Lights.
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FROM WARE.

FURNISHED ROOM to Let, with breakfast if required.

17 Avenue Street.
1200 Dufferin street.
WANTED, a smart Boy. Apply 20 Victoria square.

WANTED, a Dressmaker. Apply at 46 Shaw street.

WANTED, by an eminent Salesman, wholesale and
retail. Address R. V. C. Wynne's Office.

ROOMS with Board, also excellent Table Board.
43 Berthelot st.

WANTED, a respectable Protestant person, a
situation as Housekeeper; good references from
last place. Address "House-keeper," WYNN'S OFFICE.

WANTED, a General servant, who would like to go to
Longueuil for the summer; good references re-
quired. Apply at 1711 St. Catherine street.

\$100 VOLUNTARY Loan Warrant for 100 acres
of land for sale for the above. Apply at 9
Concession st. Point St. Charles.

CONVULSIVE-Board wanted, by a married couple;
terms moderate; breakfast in time for 6 o'clock
boat. Address "Longueuil," WYNN'S OFFICE.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with
Board, at 279 St. Martin st.

HOUSEMAID Wanted. 93 Jervis street.

WANTED, a Good Spinner for a hand-lack. Apply to
A. F. P. Dry Goods Merchant, No. 63 Notre Dame
street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, a Parlor Organ (new). To a satisfactory
party six months' credit would be given.
Address P. O. Box 596.

WANTED, a situation as cook in a private family.
Address the rear of 28 St. Alexander st.

A Good Cook, must be willing to wash and have good
references. Apply to 170 University st.

WANTED, a Good Operator for the Wheeler & Wilson
Sewing-machine; none other need apply; also, Ap-
prentices to Dressmaking. Mrs. Cox, 1,218 St. Catherine
street.

WANTED, a competent Engineer. Apply between 8
and 9 Wednesday morning.
A. H. FINE & CO., 51 St. Peter street.

WELL-FURNISHED Rooms, near English Cathedral,
with every convenience.
65 McGill College Avenue.

STABLEING at 65 McGill College Avenue.

WANTED, a good Washerwoman.
643 LaSagunetiere street.

WANTED, Board with a private family in the vicinity
of Victoria street, with use of piano and all the
comforts of a home. Address, J. M. WYNN'S OFFICE.

SIX Girls wanted to make Bow Ties. Apply
64 St. Henry street.

Noon Advertisements.

ORDERS RECEIVED NOW FOR

DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY'S
LACKAWANNA COAL,
FOR DELIVERY AFTER ARRIVAL OF NEW COAL.
All Thoroughly Screened.
Per Ton.....\$4.75
Stove.....5.15
Chestnut.....5.00
GEORGE F. HAMPT,
Victoria Square.

RUBBER HOSE AND BELTING

Gents Waterproof Garments,
Ladies Gossamer Waterproofs,
Portable Fountain with Hose,
Magic Hose Pipes,
Hose Reels, &c.
AT GOODYEAR RUBBER WAREHOUSE,
223 St. James street,
W. F. MEWHORT.

1877. CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

The Grand Hotel at this celebrated Canadian summer
resort and unapproached sanatorium is all re-
cently and completely renovated in all re-
spects, and is open from 1st May to 1st October by
boat and rail from Montreal and Ottawa. Moderate
terms. Special family rates. Send for circular.
The water shipped. Agents wanted. Address the
Grand Hotel Co., Ottawa or Caledonia Springs.

THE ONLY PLACE

IN MONTREAL
For a Perfect Fitting Suit or Garment,
IN AT
J. G. KENNEDY & CO'S.,
31, 33 and 35 St. Lawrence street.

Where only the best and most experienced CUTTERS
are engaged, and the latest styles to be had from both
AMERICAN and ENGLISH fashion plates. As all our
Orders are made on the premises, under our own direct
supervision, the Workmanship is warranted to be well
and strongly made.
Nobly Suits of Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds,
from \$12.50.
Fancy French Tweed Suits, of various patterns, from
\$15.00.

Our Stock of CLOTHS, FANCY WORSTED COATINGS,
TROWERSHINGS and TWEEDS is unquestionably the
largest and best assorted in the Dominion, and we have
in our

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT

An unequalled Stock of Men's, Youth's and Boys' Clothing,
besides an immense stock of HARRINGTONS, HOSI-
ERY, &c., which, as a Bonus, we sell to our patrons in
the ORDER AND READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, at ten
per cent. less than net cost price.

Our Wholesale and Retail business, combined with our
Cash System, gives us such superior advantages that we
are enabled to sell at least 30 per cent. lower than any
other House in the trade.

ONLY ONE PRICE!
EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES!
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!
J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31, 33 & 35 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

JUST RECEIVED,

2 Cases NEW RUCHINGS.
1 Case DRESS BUTTONS.

For Sale to the Trade.
LEWIS S. BLACK & THOM

REFRIGERATORS!

PERFECTION ATTAINED! No musty or bad odors! The
underground, having secured the patent right of Kinnell's
Patent of cool-dried Refrigerator, would add the attention
of the trade and the public generally to its merits.
The Patentee claims that it is the greatest triumph of the
age, and that the following are some of its advantages:
viz.: Perfectly dry air in the provision chamber, and com-
pletely no moisture on inside lining; cold and uniform
temperature; economy of use, using less than any other re-
frigerator ever made; and for the preserving qualities, for
by actual test meat was preserved fresh for 15 days dur-
ing the hottest weather of 1876.
The underground also still manufactures the well-known
North Star, Arctic and Palace Refrigerators.

GEO. W. REED,
State and Marine Engineer,
750 CRAIG STREET.

LOWDEN, INGLIS, NEILL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
18 De Brosses street,
Have on hand and for sale,
DEMILJOINS,
All sizes and of best quality. Special quotations for large
quantities.

ORDERS RECEIVED NOW FOR

NEW COAL, MAY DELIVERY.
LACKAWANNA, WILKE-BARRE, &c.
ALL THOROUGHLY SCREENED.
Per Ton.....\$4.75
Stove.....5.15
Chestnut.....5.00
OWENS BROS. & CO.,
22 Victoria Square.

ORDER YOUR

CARDS AT
GEO. BISHOP & CO'S
ENGRAVERS
169 ST. JAMES ST.

Noon Advertisements.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER,

Received daily per express, from the Eastern Townships.
very choice, at the
EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.
Dried Beef,
Beef Ham,
Sugar-cured Hams,
Smoked Tongues,
Pickled do.,
Campbell's Bacon (in salted cuts),
At the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE,
Apples, very choice for table use,
Oranges, Algeria, very sweet,
Lemons,
Honeydew, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegeta-
bles, at the
EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE,
THOMAS CRATHERN,
1363 St. Catherine st.

CAUTION.

The Subscriber hearing of so many instances of un-
thorough and incompetent piano-tuners visiting houses in
the city and country, and representing themselves as
having been sent from his establishment, begs once more
to inform the public that every tuner employed by him is
furnished with an autograph letter to that effect. Anyone
therefore, who cannot produce such authorization may be
known as an impostor. Ladies are particularly urged to
insist upon the presentation of this letter whenever they
are in any doubt respecting the good faith of the tuner.
JOSEPH GOULD

DRAIN PIPES

AND CONNECTIONS.
Vent Linings,
Fire Bricks,
Fire Clay,
Portland Cement,
Roman Cement,
THE ABOVE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND
AND FOR SALE BY
MURRAY, BRENNER & CO.,
50 St. Henry street,
Opposite American House.

JOHN DATE,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
COPPERSMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND FINISHER,
MANUFACTURER OF DIVING APPARATUS.
657 AND 659 CRAIG STREET.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the under-
signed, under the name of "OWENS & LEE," as Coal and
Wood Merchants, has been dissolved by mutual consent
on the 1st day of March, 1877.

All debts due by and to the late firm will be settled by
OWENS BROS. & CO.
W. L. LEE.

With reference to the above we beg to inform the
public and our friends that we will continue the Coal
and Wood business under the management of Mr. James
W. DUNN, at the old stand, 99 Victoria Square, and
we hope to receive as liberal a patronage as bestowed on
the late firm.

OWENS BROS. & CO.

HODGSON, MURPHY & SUMNER

ESTABLISHED 1857.
IMPORTERS OF
SMALLWARES, DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, &c.
Spools, Prints, Albums,
Linen Thread, Cottons, Rales,
Best Laces, Braided, Combs,
Needles, Ticking, Dolls,
Hair Pins, Jewellery,
Buttons, Towels, Fans,
Trimbles, Toys, Toys,
Dress Goods, Trunks, Bells,
Towels, Trunks, Bells,
Brooms, Umbrellas, Toys,
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WHAT SHE CAME THROUGH.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LADY BELL," &c.

(From Good Words.)

CHAPTER LIX.—WHAT SHE CAME TO.

Mrs. Douglas always said that her son and his wife had the most romantic story she knew, and that Archie Douglas took his taste for romance from his mother, so that all about his marriage, and her daughter-in-law above all, was the greatest delight to her. Mrs. Archie was the daughter of Fred Hatton of Redmead, and her mother was a Fowler—Mrs. Douglas was persuaded, one of General Fowler of Capley's family.

Pleasant had said to her mother-in-law distinctly, "My mother came of plain people. I never heard that she had any connection a general."

But Mrs. Douglas had kept to her point. "Depend upon it, my dear child, the family is the same. You have Amy Fowler's eyes, and your sister's name was Anne, while to my knowledge there was an Anne Fowler of the elder branch. Straws show how the wind blows."

"But this is such a small straw. Anne is a common name," argued Pleasant against the honorable connection imposed upon her. "If it had been Pleasant, my own name, and which was also my mother's, occurring in another family of Fowlers, there might be something in the fancied affinity; though even then there is this to be said, that in the old country places, where St. Placidia once took her turn of worship in the Roman calendar, Pleasant is occasionally to be found to this day."

"I will not be dissuaded of my theory, and of the second version of Amy Fowler's eyes—even to the short sight," said Mrs. Douglas, playfully. "General Fowler's family themselves think the relationship highly probable. My love, you must not be exclusive, and mortify the good people by declining it."

Mrs. Archie's father and mother's marriage, Mrs. Douglas went on to relate, had also been one of those charming love marriages which show that the slandered world is not so heartless after all. But the marriage had been against the grain with the heads of the families; there had been the usual reprehensible neglect, under which the poor young couple had died; and the orphan daughter, darling Pleasant, had been suffered to grow up in the most wonderfully unsophisticated fashion.

But Archie had found out for himself the Sleeping Beauty, and won her before the great change in her fortune, when her grandfather's last will came to light, and she was discovered to be the real heiress of Heron Hill. That property had only been held, in consequence of an overlook, by the poor Wyndhams, her aunt and cousins. Mrs. Douglas was very sorry for the Wyndhams, especially as the late Mr. Wyndham and his son had spent a great deal of money; and Nelly's Roman count would have swallowed up more than her portion, while Mrs. Wyndham had not yet secured an establishment for Ricia.

Heron Hill, with its mines, was a mine of wealth in itself, which Archie certainly did not need with his wife, and he had not coveted it. But Mrs. Douglas could say that her son and daughter were good stewards of their large possessions; witness their going out to Queensland, and remaining two years there in the suite of Sir Ashley Morgan. They took a deep interest in emigration. Indeed, what did they not take an interest in that concerned their own people? Mrs. Archie was not a bit behind her husband; she made him a perfect wife, and she shared older folk by their chivalry. Mrs. Douglas called these modern crusades against poverty, ignorance, and vice, the highest chivalry; she was proud to think that both her son and daughter—not to speak of her other daughter, her little Jane, who was only her mother's companion yet—belonged to the order.

Pleasant could never quite comprehend or become wholly intimate with Mrs. Douglas in spite of her ultimate pronounced partiality for her son's wife, for which Pleasant was in a measure grateful—in spite of Mrs. Douglas's delicacy of health, which proved a special attraction to Pleasant, and prompted her to nurse the invalid tenderly whenever she had the opportunity.

But Pleasant and Jane Douglas lived fully to realize the expectation entertained, in different circumstances, of their becoming friends and sisters. This was the case above all, after Jane fulfilled her destiny—urged on to it by her mother's elaborate precautions to prevent it, even while Jane thoroughly believed in and dearly loved her mother—in carrying her large portion, her youthful bloom, and her genuine goodness, to the penniless curate, her Welsh cousin. Pleasant took at once, and without the least pretence, to the plain living and high thinking of Welsh gentility in the curate's circle. She induced Archie Douglas to spend in it many happy holidays like those of his youth.

All that happened years after the Douglas' return from Queensland, and after Pleasant was settled at Sharnleigh, which she was not tempted to forsake for Heron Hill. Nevertheless the vexed question of the welfare of the miners, whose toil contributed so largely to the Douglas' wealth, was studied in all its bearings by husband and wife, until Archie Douglas threatened to forsake the light of day, and take a "shift" in the coal and ironstone workings, as he had done a turn at farm labor. If he had fulfilled his intention, he would have followed the example of an ancient Scotch earl.

Ricia Wyndham had judged rightly that Pleasant's beauty, wealth, good descent on one side of the house, and natural ability, together with the originality bred of her history, were elements of popularity in any class.

Pleasant had not to grow a noble lady; but the nobleness that was in her from the beginning was enlarged and stripped of the fetters imposed upon it by injury, suffering, and prejudice.

As for the stories of early incompatibility between Mrs. Archie Douglas and her husband, and of their having spent the first year of their marriage apart, Pleasant's neighbors unanimously agreed to cancel them, shrewdly concluding that there was more than met the ear in explanations which were not given to the public, else why had Mr. and Mrs. Douglas gone out together, without any call, to Queensland, and why were they notoriously one of the happiest, most inseparable couples in the county?

So soon as Pleasant began to feel that not only the great, well-appointed, hospitable country house, not only Archie with his energy, generosity, and good temper in full swing, but that she herself, with her inexhaustible friendly sympathy and human interest, could be of service to oppressed mothers and dissatisfied daughters, harassed fathers and unsatisfactory sons, in walls and lodges, as well as in cottages, her heart began to warm to the first as to the last.

Even the seasons in town lost their unpleasantness. Her neighbors went followed and found her there. Archie was in Parliament, laboring for his fellows, making use of his experience as a senator, and she had blue books to read, extracts to copy out, applicants and petitioners to see for him. She went into company with him that they might have yet more fellowship, receive still more enlightenment, and as iron sharpens iron, she felt her own wit sharpened, and enjoyed its play and the play of other wits, where intellect is keenest and most brilliant.

Nothing pleased Pleasant better than Mr. Woodcock's secret pride and satisfaction in Archie Douglas's having set at naught all Mr. Woodcock's own alarming predictions, in proving a worthy son of his father in the yet more difficult task of spending, as it ought to be spent, than of earning a fortune.

Mr. Woodcock himself found idle hours to escort Pleasant without his niece, and when Archie was in committee, to the Tower and to those sights of London which never palled upon her.

Mr. Selincourt sat at his desk to the extent of owning that Archie Douglas had been the most far-sighted, and he—Mr. Selincourt—the most purblind of men.

With Lizzie Blennerhasset and Long Dick, who continued to thrive across the sea, Pleasant and Archie Douglas kept up pleasant relations.

Pleasant's intercourse with her kindred the Wyndhams was not so satisfactory. The limit of Pleasant's concessions having been reached, Mrs. Wyndham was no longer impelled by her family's interest to cultivate a late regard for her niece. But as Pleasant had done well for herself, Mrs. Wyndham, who had an immense respect for worldly success, was never anything save pompously civil to Mrs. Archie Douglas, when they did meet.

It was otherwise with Ricia; she did not forgive the slight which she considered Pleasant had put upon her by the rejection of her companionship. She really resented it far more than the fact of Pleasant's having taken Archie Douglas from her. Ricia was not in the least sentimental, though she was passionate, and Archie Douglas had not stirred her passions. Ricia showed her hostility as openly as she had once shown her patronage. All—happily it was but little that baseless slander, bold allegation, and unconvincing malice could do—she directed against Pleasant, even after Ricia had married a wealthy old man—old enough to have been her grandfather, and who, though he was vicious rather than weak, she contrived to brow-beat to her own ends. But Pleasant was well protected from Ricia Wyndham's sniffs, which flew around her well-nigh innocently. When Pleasant and Archie Douglas wished to get away from the petty spite as well as from the honorable care of life, they were wont to go off for holidays, which they enjoyed even more than those among their Welsh relations. The couple left their home and the children born to them, and resorted to the heart of the moors of the Scotch Highlands, or to out-of-the-way nooks in the Black Forest, or among the Hartz Mountains, where the husband and wife made believe to live over again the days of their expatriation in Queensland, or the more distant days of their service on the Manor farm.

THE END.

[For the "Witness,"

JIM ANDERSON'S LEGACY.

BY ARTHUR W. MOORE.

(Continued.)

In the city where he resided, Rawlings was much esteemed by the poor. He ministered to their temporal and spiritual wants. He believed in active Christianity, and that a full stomach was a most excellent tonic for a sermon. Acting upon this belief and considering himself a humble laborer in his Master's vineyard, he went into the highways and byways of the lowly poor; but of his good deeds in this respect, no man could fully testify, for his right hand knew not what his left performed. The recipients of his bounty were told by Rawlings to thank the Great Giver and not the earthly instrument. He always said that a religious tract came to the needy with a better grace from a bag of potatoes or the pocket of a garment than the bare hand; and when he put a warm coat upon shivering shoulders, he would say, "He that giveth thee this coat died that we might live,"—a short sermon, but a very powerful one.

The reader must please pardon my lengthy eulogium of my friend. It is well he should know what an excellent man this Herbert Rawlings was, as it will enhance the interest of what I am about to relate.

During my acquaintance with my friend I had been a witness to some very noble deeds on his part that had influenced for good the destiny of others in a remarkable manner. Indeed, I may say, he had influenced my own destiny by pointing out at a very critical period of my life—when I was almost swamped in the vortex of selfishness, vain earthly aspirations and baneful appetites—the higher and nobler aspirations that should actuate the earthly career of man. There was something about my friend's unassuming and gentle manners that drew every one to him irresistibly and trustingly. He was a very citadel of comfort, upon whom a bewildered and harassed mortal might lean, as it were, and rest awhile, and then go on his way rejoicing, refreshed and invigorated by timely advice upon a vital matter, or a kindly admonition and warning, or perchance, some more substantial aid in the shape of a coin or a crust. His Christian zeal though unobtrusive was very deep and earnest, and often in the silent night, sitting by our lonely camp-fire, have I listened to his calm yet powerful discourse upon the Infinite Majesty of Him in whose "hands are all the deep places of the earth." His theories too regarding the creation of the vast universe, and the ultimate destiny of man through God's marvellous scheme of redemption, impressed me very deeply; and I have often thought that Rawlings was a man ordained by God to perform a peculiar and remarkable mission upon earth,—not by fine rhetoric from the pulpit so much as by the subtle and unostentatious agency of his daily intercourse with humble people, among whom it was his almost daily lot to linger in his scientific explorations. He seemed to carry blessings on his path without any apparent effort. I have seen several instances of this, but none more remarkable than the one I am about to relate, which verifies the promise of Christ to His followers when, nigh two thousand years ago, He said, "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end."

We were encamped one glorious July morning on the shore of a magnificent lake in one of the back townships of Ontario. It was Sunday, and after breakfast Rawlings and I walked a couple of miles through the woods to attend Divine service in an unpromising meeting-house. I was much surprised upon our arrival to see my friend go up to the reading-desk and open the service, for he had not mentioned to me about his going to "speak to the people," as he called it. I afterwards learned that a day or two previous Rawlings had, during one of his geological rambles, made the acquaintance of a farmer by the name of Miles Anderson, who had stated that the minister who usually conducted the service was sick and in consequence there would be no meeting on this day, whereupon Rawlings, as was his custom on such emergencies, volunteered to "speak to the people." He took his text from the fourteenth chapter of St. John: "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

The discourse was full of the most comforting assurances of Christ's continual presence with, and watchfulness over those who confess His name,—that no matter how dark was the way or toilsome the journey of life, so long as we were with Christ there was no necessity for the heart to be troubled or afraid. These living apart from Christ had every reason to be afraid; they had no foundation whereon to build their hopes. Earth possessed no calamity dire enough to overwhelm the tranquillity of the Christian's heart. Christ's promise not to leave us comfortless, and to stand by us in the hour of temptation, was a sufficient refuge in all trials for every one who believed in His Holy name, and followed His glorious precepts. Christ often permitted His children to be afflicted with divers grievous afflictions of body and estate; but so sure as those afflicted ones trusted to His will, so sure were they one day brought to see into the Infinite Wisdom of their ever-watchful Father, who worketh all things to the eventual welfare of His children.

The little meeting-house was crowded with the neighboring families for miles around, who had all been notified by Miles Anderson of Rawlings' intention to conduct the service. I never loved my friend more than I did after this simple service. His sermon, though delivered with the utmost calmness, and in the most simple language, was a masterpiece, and I am only sorry I cannot convey a better idea of it than I have. It was easy to observe that the congregation was greatly impressed with the service, and I have no hesitation in saying it will be many a day before such another preacher will fill the reading-desk of that humble meeting-house.

Miles Anderson, who looked up the building and put the keys in his pocket after the congregation had left, invited Rawlings and me to his farmhouse for dinner. I formed a very favorable opinion of Anderson from his appearance and manners. He had a fine open countenance, but what I remarked more, was his bright eyes, which had a depth of honesty and affection in them. They were eyes one could look into and feel that they flashed forth the beams of an honest soul. His clothes, however, bore signs of long wear and tear. He seemed of honorable poverty; and yet he wore far better clothes than Rawlings did in camp. But to-day my friend was dressed in his Sunday clothes. How admirable he looked compared to his appearance in his camp rags! We accompanied Farmer Anderson through a part of the neighborhood we had not yet visited. It was exceedingly picturesque. I never beheld so many rocks jumbled up together in such confusion.

"Surely," said I, addressing Miles Anderson, "this cannot be a very good agricultural region."

"Well," replied the farmer, "it is not an extra good farming section around here, but still it is a good deal better than it looks. It is good for sheep and cattle. Sheep can find a living among the rocks and brush, till far into the fall; and even after snow falls, they can bite at the underbrush. There's a good deal of rich grass grows among these rocks, and sheep thrive well where there's rocks."

"But where do you raise the fodder required for them through the winter? You cannot cultivate the rocks," I said.

"That's so," said Anderson, "but its not quite all rocks on my hundred acres; I have about twenty acres of good patches here and there, and I manage to get a living out of it."

(To be continued.)

M CELLANY.

THE IMPATIENT MOTHER.

BY MRS. S. M. WALSH.

Unload the chairs: caps one, two, three, Mittens and scarfs accordingly; A pile of coats all thrown about; Their pocket-treasures emptied out.

Marbles, and tops, and tangled string, Pencils, and pebbles, and a sling; Slate-rags! No, handkerchiefs! Behold, The tricks of boys are manifold!

Six muddy boots! across the floor Their tracks I even now deplore. Yet as I set them up again My heart goes toward my little men.

All day these boots on tireless feet Have tracked along the muddy street, Or paced the school-room's closer bound, Or tramped for me some tiresome round.

The caps and coats upon the chair Take on an almost life-like air; I hang them up quite patiently, While softening thoughts come over me.

Upstairs, three weary childish heads Rest softly on their cosy beds, And now I think remorsefully How welcome nightfall is to me;

How often through the busy day I chide my children at their play; How often, weary and depressed, Impatiently I long for rest.

And now I ponder tearfully How sad that time may be for me; For Death might bring it, and at best There hastens on this time of rest.

The time will come when nevermore Shall children play about my door, Or noisy voices at their play Disturb me as they have to-day.

—Christian Union.

A LADY HELP.

BY JEAN HATHERTON.

"Who was that pretty young lady with you at Mrs. Lane's last evening?" asked Mrs. Howard of her friend Mrs. Clark.

"That," replied Mrs. Clark, with a quiet smile, "was my hired girl."

"Oh," said Mrs. Howard with a sudden coldness and lack of interest in voice and manner, "I supposed she was a relative, as I saw you introducing her to some of our nearest young people. But then you are always doing such queer things one is never quite sure of you."

"What was there queer about that?" calmly asked Mrs. Clark.

"What was there queer about that?" calmly asked Mrs. Clark.

"Queer! Why, the idea of your taking your servant to a social party, and bringing her in to notice as Miss Gorden, instead of the Bridget she really is! I imagine the wealthy Misses Murdock will feel a little indignant when they find they played the agreeable to your servant girl, instead of to the cousin, or friend, they doubtless thought her."

"But why feel indignant? The very fact they supposed her a friend or relative of mine, proves her to be no 'Bridget,' and if they found her so pleasant and well informed that they chose to prolong their conversation beyond the mere forms of introduction, why feel mortified at finding they had been talking with a hired girl? The fact is our American people are forgetting their republicanism in a few things, I think, and allowing custom to destroy their unusually good common-sense. Now tell me, pray, if you can, why this young lady's standing in society should be lowered in the least, because she washes dishes and helps do my very same work. Before she came I did the very same work, and no one pointed the finger of scorn at me on account of it."

"Oh, well, my dear, you will acknowledge that young ladies don't usually go into families to do house-work. It is only the low, ignorant class of girls that can be persuaded to work in our kitchens."

"True, but why? Simply because both in the family and in society a girl who earns her living at housework is persistently snubbed and neglected. Consequently the better class of girls, girls with good education, good morals, and a healthful amount of self-respect, who are quick to learn and ready to do, in fact the very ones we need in our families, will not come to us. And can you blame them? You say, Mrs. Howard, that only the lower class of girls do housework, but tell me, please, what satisfaction do they give? Only yesterday you were telling me what a trial your girl was to you so wasteful, careless, and uninterested in her work; and you are not alone in this trouble. I think no class of employees give such just cause for complaint as the girls who work in our kitchens. Now there are hundreds of our girls with fair education, good common-sense, and lady-like, agreeable manners, who, nevertheless, are poor, and obliged to support themselves, and they need the work we housekeepers might give them, and we need them. Employment is at present, as you know, very hard to be obtained, and many of them are being driven to absolute want, or worse, a life of shame, when we might help some, at least, by taking them to our homes and treating them according to their worth."

"Do you mean, Mrs. Clark, that we should treat our servants just like our own families, let them come into our sitting-rooms, and parlors, and make themselves generally at home?"

"Certainly, why not, provided they are by nature, and education fitted to be comfortable there?"

"But," said Mrs. Howard, "it isn't pleasant to have any one not belonging to the family present at any and all times."

"I acknowledge that," replied Mrs. Clark with a smile, "but on the other hand what is pleasant for the girl? If we are Christians we ought not always to think of our own pleasure merely. What shall she do when her work is done? Shall she sit down in the kitchen alone, or go to her cold, cheerless garret; the only room usually allowed a 'hired girl'? There would not be much attraction in either place for the social, affectionate nature of a young girl."

"Well, perhaps not," said Mrs. Howard, thoughtfully; "but to tell the truth, Mrs. Clark, you really have this Miss Gorden, as you call her, feel at liberty to sit with you evenings or at any time when she is at leisure?"

"Yes, I have so far tried to make her feel that this was a home for her, as well as for the rest of us," replied Mrs. Clark, "a home where she has her duties and cares, but where nevertheless she receives those little pleasures and attentions which we all need in order to be happy. It is not always pleasant, I confess, to have her sit with me evenings, for she is naturally talkative, and I like many times to be quiet, or better still, alone. I have often wished," she added with a laugh, "that I had a machine for doing housework, one that when not in use, could be put aside and require no attention whatever, but until one is invented, I cannot feel at liberty to treat a girl as though she was a mere piece of machinery, and utterly destitute of feeling."

"Well, I don't know but we do treat our girls something like that," said Mrs. Howard. "If they do our work well, and keep out of our way when it is done, it is all we ask of them."

"Let me tell you something of Annie Gorden," continued Mrs. Clark. "I had been without a girl for some time, when a friend told me of Annie, and urged me to take her. He spoke of her as being quite well educated, pleasant and agreeable in manner, and capable of making a noble woman could she be surrounded by the influences of a refined home, but if left in her present condition he feared her life would be a failure. Her home had been one where bickering, strife, and selfishness were the ruling powers, and her stepfather had made her the especial object of his dislike; and recently in a fit of passion had shut his doors against her, and she had found refuge with me, who to Annie seemed 'the friend in need who is now and indeed, but who nevertheless was a bad, designing woman. From this place she was persuaded to come to me. I found her willing and cheerful in learning the ways of the house; and she has proved herself far more capable and efficient than any other girl I have employed. She has a sweet voice, and baby took to her at once. I have found her very good with the child, and I assure you it is no small satisfaction to feel that my little Gracie is well cared for when I am absent. Annie is young, not yet seventeen. Her home training has been of the poorest kind, yet she has such tact and quickness of observation, that she has learned at school, and elsewhere, ways and manners that are pleasing. She has a good mind and a strong will, which evidently has been strengthened by her unfortunate home training. Yet she is hungry for love, and appreciation, and anxious to gain my favor. Now, Mrs. Howard, what is my duty to her? Is it simply to pay her good wages and speak to her pleasantly, beyond that having no care? Shall she seek her associates and amusements where she pleases, and while in the house spend her time wholly in the kitchen, and nursery, without interest or thought of mine, save what is required to see that she does her work faithfully? The girl must and will find love, and sympathy, and friends, somewhere. Shall I be guiltless, if left to herself, and neglected by the better class of young people in our village, she finds that love and friendship where it will prove her ruin? Shall she go up, or down, have I no responsibility in the matter? A few weeks of painstaking on my part will place her in good social standing, for if I persistently bring her into society and treat her as I would a member of my own family, others will treat her accordingly; at first to please me, but soon, I trust,

she will gain friends for what she is in herself, and by giving her a fair chance in life I hope some day to see her a lovely, Christian woman."

"Well," said Mrs. Howard rising to go, "I suppose if we showed more interest in our girls' welfare, they would have more interest in their work and do more to please us. Aunt Sophia told me last week of a good American girl who needed a home, and I believe I will take her, and try your plan and see how it will work."—The Household.

SCIENTIFIC & SANITARY.

Water-proof paper has been introduced as a sheathing for the hulls of iron ships. It is designed to be secured to the submerged portions of the hull by means of marine glue. From experiments made with iron ships, the paper sheathing is reported to be of great value as a shield against barnacles, sea-weed, and corrosion.

There is a very simple way of avoiding the disagreeable smoke and gas which always pours into the room when a fire is lit in a stove, heater, or fireplace, on a damp day. Put in the wood and coal as usual; but before lighting them, ignite a handful of paper or shavings placed on top of the coal. This produces a current of hot air in the chimney, which draws up the smoke and gas at once. Not one person out of fifty ever thinks of this easy expedient.—Scientific American.

It is related that on the occasion of a dinner given by Dr. Schliemann to some of his intimate friends in Athens, Greece, he exhibited an oil-painting of the remains of Agamemnon—as he had no doubt about the identity of the skeleton—recently exhumed by him at Mycenae. The painting is well executed, and the guests counted his teeth, measured his proportions, and concluded that Agamemnon was physically well-proportioned. The skeleton itself is carefully guarded at Mycenae, as it can not be removed by ordinary means without destroying it.

Tungstate of soda, says *Nature*, has been much talked about lately as valuable, when mixed with ordinary starch, for rendering muslin dresses unflammable. Prof. Gladstone and Dr. Alder Wright have both brought before audiences at the Royal Institution, Dr. Wright showing its efficacy by having a muslin dress so prepared for one of his assistants to wear, in which he walked about over flames. In repeating the demonstration in the course of a lecture at South Kensington recently, it was fortunate that Dr. Wright had the dress placed on a dummy instead of being worn by an assistant, for no sooner was a light applied to it than it blazed up and was consumed. Why this happened could not be explained, as it is believed no mistake had been made in the preparation. No doubt the exact conditions under which the tungstate is reliable will be a subject for further investigation.

Prof. Young makes some interesting statements in the *Popular Science Monthly* regarding the distance of the sun from the earth. If some celestial railway could be imagined, the journey to the sun, even if our trains ran sixty miles an hour, day and night and without a stop, would require over 175 years. Sensation, even, would not travel so far in a human lifetime. To borrow the curious illustration of Prof. Mendell, if we could imagine an infant with an arm long enough to enable him to touch the sun and burn himself, he would die of old age before the pain could reach him, since, according to the experiments of Helmholtz and others, a nervous shock is communicated only at the rate of about 100 feet per second, or 1,637 miles a day, and would need more than 150 years to make the journey. Sound would do it in about fourteen years if it could be transmitted through celestial space, and a cannon ball in about nine if it were to move uniformly with the same speed as when it left the muzzle of the gun.

GAS-BURNERS.—Each ordinary gas-burner in a room consumes eleven gallons of air each minute, that is to say, it robs it of such vital principle as is requisite for our lungs in breathing. Ventilation is always necessary, and more especially when gas is being burned.

ACCOMMODATING WALL-PAPERS.—What may possibly prove to be a most valuable idea is reported from Germany. New wall-papers have been suggested which will adjust themselves to the light within the room; growing lighter and brighter as the room darkens, and on the other hand, getting darker in proportion as the room is illuminated. To this end it has been proposed that the papers be printed or coated with oxalate of copper, which acts in the manner above described. It is confidently expected that very curious and novel effects of color and shade may in this way be produced; and if the proposal only turn out as well as its promoters anticipate, an entire revolution in the wall-papers of the future seems probable.

SWIFT DESTRUCTION.—Of all the contrivances for insuring the speedy and complete destruction of a building attacked by fire, that of an iron front, or a marble front, supported by iron pillars and plate glass, is the best. The iron heats readily, and bends when it heats. While the fire, if accessible is within control, it serves to keep the firemen and the water away; and when it has done this service and the fire has become unmanageable within and threatens all the neighborhood, the tottering columns and bulging front still serve to make the labors of the firemen at once dangerous and unavailing. A marble veneer set upon iron pillars is no better, and the majority of our business buildings are constructed after this pattern. Cheap and gaudy edifices are the fashion, and will continue to be so long as insurance companies continue to pay for their destruction.—Chronicle (New York).

DAILY TEXT.

MAY 22.

Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the field shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the field, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord. I will joy in the God of my salvation. (Hab. 3: 17, 18).

1. It is well to anticipate possible evils.—2. Whatever calamities may befall the Christian, he will still have abundant occasion to rejoice in God.

God is the treasure of my soul,
The source of lasting joy.
A joy which want shall not impair,
Nor death itself destroy.

A MALICIOUS MAYOR.—A Protestant residing near Bordeaux has just died. The Mayor, a Catholic, had his grave dug in a part of the cemetery appropriated to murderers and suicides. The Consistory complained to the Prefect, who ordered that the corpse should be exhumed and interred in another spot. The Mayor dared not disobey the Prefect, but perversely had the removal effected in the dead of night. The affair is making a great stir in Bordeaux.

LITERARY REVIEW.

Barry Cornwall, for many years a man of mark in the literary world, passed through the turning of Time's kaleidoscope into semi-oblivion a considerable time before his death, which occurred towards the end of 1874. The publication of a fragment of his autobiography with biographical notes, letters and unpublished lyrics [by Bryan Waller Procter, Boston: Roberts Bros.] will call attention for a brief period to this poet of the last generation, whose poems were fifty years ago in turn highly lauded and bitterly attacked by the critics. Procter's active career as a poet commenced with his connection with the *Literary Gazette* in 1815, and may be said to have ended with the publication of "The Flood of Thessaly, and other poems," in 1823. His prose writings consist of occasional sketches and essays, contributed probably by request to reviews and "Annals," and two more elaborate works "The Life of Keats," published in 1835, and "Charles Lamb, a memoir," printed thirty-one years afterwards. The first of these was considered a mistake by his friends; the second, written in his seventy-seventh year, elicited warm words of encomium from Thomas Carlyle and others. Procter was called to the bar in 1831, and in 1832 accepted the office of Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy, which he held until 1861, passing an uneventful, but laborious life. The name of Procter, practically concealed in his case by the pseudonym of Barry Cornwall, was destined to become a household word in England through the fame suddenly attained by his daughter Adelaide, for whose poems, as we are surprised to learn, the present demand is "far in excess of that for the writings of any living poet except Mr. Tennyson." Barry Cornwall is now known to the public almost exclusively by his songs, and his biographer remarks that he is the one contradiction of his own assertion that there is no English song writer of any rank, whose songs form the distinguishing feature of his poetry. The following lines form the conclusion of the "Journal of the Sun," which is given as a fine example of the exercise of that lyrical power which the poet knew in later days to be more peculiarly his own:

"The soldier is conquered; his weapons
Beside him are laid:
Toll ceases: the horse and his rider
Are seeking the shade.
Doth he pause? No! already his instars
Is far in the West:
But he calms the fierce beams as he nears
The miles of the blood-red
Still swift—the eagle pursuing
The falcon in flight—
He rushes down the deep azure,
Now followed by albatross
Shapes rise from the ocean to greet him;
They curlew his bed:
Gold tined, like the eye of the topos;
Bluish-colored, blood-red,
Such blue as the anemist hides
In the depths of her beauty;
And thus—in the bosom of heaven
He sinks to his rest.

Less than half of the volume before us is occupied by the poet's biography. The remainder gives a few poems hitherto unpublished, a series of letters to the poet from his literary friends, of no great interest except that they are signed by names of high repute—Byron, Jeffrey, Lamb, Carlyle, Hood, Landor, Longfellow, Hawthorne, &c., and a series of sketches of contemporary men of letters forming a part of the portrait gallery which it was Mr. Procter's long cherished intention to paint, but which he did not commence until his seventy-ninth year. ■ The last issue of the "No Name Series."

A Modern Mephistopheles, Roberts Druce, is, according to the claim of the publishers, by one of the most distinguished writers of American fiction, and from the ability manifested in the work, we can well believe it. The story is a sort of paraphrase of Goethe's poem, and though the effort has apparently been made to translate the ideas of the poem into a fictitious representation of real life, we cannot help feeling that the characters and positions belong still rather to the realm of poetry than of prose. The story of a young aspirant for literary fame, who, by the counsels of an older man (the Mephistopheles of the romance—suitably named Helwyse) is induced to swear away his honor, to obtain this fame, is powerfully told. The painful story is relieved, however, by the introduction of a beautiful character in the person of the wife of the young writer, who carries out the motto of the book, taken from Faust,

"The Woman—soul leads us upward and on!"

While, however, the husband escapes through her influence from the thrall of evil, the tempter, who is represented as experimenting in human souls for his own amusement, becomes continually more unhappy as the book progresses, and is finally represented in a position of utter misery and despondency.

Valuable in reference libraries and to all who wish to refresh their knowledge of the scientific gains of the years as they pass on, is the summary of progress in the different branches of science, published annually by Harper Bros.

The volume before us is the sixth of the present series, and is edited by Spencer F. Baird, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with the assistance of some of the most eminent men of science in the United States. Besides the scientific news, it gives abstracts of special papers and memoirs, with a list of scientific publications and a minute alphabetical index of authors and subjects.

Among books intended for schools and classes in special subjects, Harper Bros. have, with their usual enterprise, issued several new works in good season for next year's campaign.

Aids to Latin Orthography is a translation, by W. Gordon McCabe, A.M., from the German of Wilhelm Brambach. In presenting the essential rules, the German author takes as his basis the model period of the language, but gives also the deviations of the older period

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