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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### IRELAND.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.

In spite of the frequent assurances of everlasting peace after the settlement of the Irish Church question, it does not by any means appear that we are to enjoy it just yet. Enthusiastic orators prophesied that there would be a practical carrying out of the Scriptural words and that the lion would lie down with the lamb—that Protestants and Roman Catholics would evermore live in harmony and peace. But Cardinal Cullen, I fear, thinks differently—at least his acts, and those of his bishops, destroy all hope of the immediate advent of so desirable a period. No sooner had the Church Bill been passed than he and the bishops met to consider the Education question, and the result of their deliberations has been the publication of a series of resolutions of a character so intolerant as to arouse the indignation of every honest and independent man, no matter of what persuasion he may be. They will not allow this country to rest in peace. They will perpetuate the differences which arise from religious feeling, and strengthen and multiply animosities which they used to say they wished to see obliterated. Their desire is to obtain the whole control of the education of the children and youth of the Roman Catholic Church; to shut them out from all association with their Protestant fellows; to instill into their minds the principles of a rigid and relentless bigotry, and to crush every aspiration for common brotherhood. I will quote a few of these resolutions, from which your readers may be able to judge of the Catholic spirit of the so-called Catholic Church.

"I.—They reiterate their condemnation of the mixed system of education, whether primary, intermediate, or university, as grievously and intrinsically dangerous to the faith and morals of Catholic youth; and they declare that to Catholics only, and under the supreme control of the Church in all things appertaining to faith and morals, can the teaching of Catholics be safely entrusted.

"VII. Should it please Her Majesty's Government, to remove the many grievances to which Catholics are subjected by existing university arrangements, and to establish one National University in this kingdom for examining candidates and conferring degrees, the Catholic people of Ireland are entitled in justice to demand that in such university, or annexed to it—

(a) They shall have a distinct college, conducted upon purely Catholic principles, and at the same time fully participating in the privileges enjoyed by other colleges of whatsoever denomination or character.

(b) That the university honors and emoluments be accessible to Catholics equally with their Protestant fellow-subjects.

(c) That the examinations and all other details of university arrangement be free from every influence hostile to the religious sentiments of Catholics, and that with this view the Catholic element be adequately represented upon the Senate, or other supreme university body, by persons enjoying the confidence of the Catholic bishops, priests, and people of Ireland.

"VIII. The Bishops also declare, that the Catholics of Ireland are justly entitled to their due proportion of the public funds hitherto set apart for education in the Royal and other endowed schools.

"IX. The Bishops furthermore declare, that a settlement of the university question, to be complete, and, at the same time, in accordance with the wishes of the Catholic people of Ireland, must include the re-arrangement of the Queen's Colleges on the denominational principle." The people of Ireland have long seen the advantages of the Queen's Colleges, and the principle upon which they are conducted; and it is not at all likely that the Government will consent to a course which, while it would be opposed to the wishes of the country, would at the same time be but the creation of a new injustice—the getting up of new systems of exclusiveness.

The Land question also engaged the attention of the bishops, and in reference to it they passed the following resolution:—

"The Bishops of Ireland, deeply sympathizing with the sufferings of their faithful flocks, claim the rights, as they recognise the duties, of tenants. They believe that the comparative destitution, the chronic discontent, and the depressing discouragement of the people of Ireland are, at this period of her history, to be attributed more to the want of a settlement of this question on fair and equitable principles than to any other cause. Therefore, in the interest of all classes, they earnestly hope that the responsible advisers of the Crown will propose to Parliament such measures as may restore confidence, stimulate industry, increase national wealth, and lead to general union, contentment, and happiness."

The country is in a blaze upon the question, which undoubtedly requires, in all justice, an honest settlement. The grievances under which the peasantry and the tenant farmers of Ireland labor are manifold; but the difficulty is how to satisfy them and the landlords. The leaders of the movement from time to time favor us with new theories and plans; but that which has been lately preached through the country by Sir John Gray, M. P., and others of his school, is "Fixity of Tenure." At a recent banquet to Mr. McCarthy Downing, M. P., at Skibbereen, this was advocated—Sir John claiming that so long as a tenant paid rent he should be allowed to retain possession of his holding. The tenants were, of course, delighted with the prospect of such arrangement, but it is objected that this

would be only transferring the power from the landlord to the tenant. This was referred to the other day by the Marquis of Hartington, the Postmaster-General, at the dinner of the Lismore Farmers' Society, on his father's Irish estates. The noble lord spoke at very great length upon the subject. He admitted the right of the tenant-farmers to discuss the question, but warned them not to dictate to others what the solution of the question might be. There were other classes interested in its settlement—the landlords, the laborers, and those interested in agriculture through business transactions.

This does not give much hope to the supporters of extreme legislation. Let us trust that at least justice will be the principle acted upon, and that while the Government show every desire to remove the wrongs, which, at present, characterize the Irish Land Laws, they will remember that the owner has rights which must not be forgotten.

The alarming increase of undetected crime induced the Government to issue a special commission for the trial of a prisoner named Peter Barrett, at Galway, who was charged with the attempted assassination of Capt. Thomas Eyre Lambert, at Athenry, on the 11th July last, and which was reported in the *Witness* of the 13th. Though it was there stated that Capt. Lambert was mortally wounded, it was not so. The first shot having failed to hit the intended victim, four shots followed in rapid succession, two of which struck the Captain in the abdomen, and the last hit him on the temple. Capt. Lambert fell, and the assassin escaped. Capt. Lambert swore that he had ample light to see his assailant's face, and that the prisoner was the man. Of him it is necessary to say that, about two years ago, Capt. Lambert's brother had him appointed a letter-carrier in London, and that he is the son of a tenant whom Capt. Lambert had found it necessary to evict. On the trial the jury failed to agree, and were discharged after a three days' sitting. In the evening one of the gentlemen who were supposed to be for a conviction was mobbed and stoned, and had to take refuge in the military barracks, whence he was escorted to his hotel by fifty or sixty mounted and foot police. The Commission is adjourned to the 14th Oct., when the prisoner will be again put upon his trial; but I believe the case will be removed to the Queen's Bench, where the jurors will be beyond the influence of the terrorism which has been exercised upon those in Galway.

The reorganization of the Church of Ireland—as the disestablished Episcopal Church is now called—is proceeding most satisfactorily. The meeting of the United Synods of the Provinces of Armagh and Dublin, was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral early in the month. It was the first that had been held for 155 years. There was a somewhat imposing ceremony at the opening. The two Archbishops and all the Bishops were present, in addition to the various dignitaries sent up from all parts of Ireland as representatives. After the opening services two Houses were formed—the Bishops composing the Upper and the lesser dignitaries and clergy the Lower, under the presidency of the Dean of St. Patrick's. The sitting lasted three days, and was chiefly occupied in a discussion as to representation. It was decided by a large majority, in opposition to the vote of the Upper House, that there should be no *ex officio* representation. A formal protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church was also adopted. The great Clerical and Lay Conference will commence on the 12th. Meanwhile the Sustentation Fund is being subscribed to with great liberality. Many landed proprietors are buying up the tithes from the Government, for the purpose of endowing the clergy of the parish as before; so that, in a pecuniary sense, it is not likely that our clergy will be a bit the worse of their change.

Mr. W. Johnston, M. P., has been making another of his fiery speeches, at the laying of the foundation stone of an Orange Hall in the North of Ireland. Here are one or two passages:—"We have now been placed on a platform of religious equality, and from this platform Rome seeks to mount a step higher to obtain Romish ascendancy. And I for one feel that, although I was not prepared to go into the field and fight, and draw the sword and fire the cannon when religious equality became the order of the day, it is the solemn and bounden duty of every Protestant in Ireland to determine, if necessary, to blow the Orange banner once more to the Bays, rather than we should have Romish ascendancy in Ireland. We tell them we do not want Roman Catholic processions interfered with; but we declare we will stand by the men of Derry as they have stood by our Orange cause, and, if necessary, every Orange lodge will become a rifle club, and man the walls of Derry once more." (Loud cheers and Kentish fire.)

### OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, 16 Oct.

Of course the presence of His Royal Highness and about the city, continues in otherwise dull times to be the only excitement. While he remains here the decoration of the city in the shape of arches, emblazements, mottoes, flags, &c., will not likely disappear—consequently the capital wears quite a gay appearance. It is not said when he will leave to join his regiment,—but it is very likely that he will not see much hard service, other than what he may sustain from the endeavors of people to fete and please him. His appearance at the concert on Saturday was quite an attraction. He was accompanied by the Governor-General and suite, Lady Young, Lady McDonald, Miss McDougall, Miss King, and Mrs. Earl. The Rink where the concert was held was comfortably filled, and the performance by a choir of one hundred voices was very fine. The selections were from Handel's "Messiah," and Haydn's "Creation," and the

affair, considering the hasty manner in which it was got up, reflect great credit on the originators. The Prince left after the close of the first part, expressing himself well pleased. This morning he left for a day or two's sport in the neighborhood of the Banche and North Nation Rivers, he was accompanied by some of our best sportsmen, a party of whom left on Saturday morning to prepare for his arrival. As these gentlemen have selected an admirable range for game, there will no doubt be a good deal of it killed by the party. The ball given by Lady Young on Friday evening was quite a brilliant affair—dancing was kept up till half-past one. The Prince will certainly carry away with him the good-will of all, and his kindly and affable yet quiet manner will do much to arouse feelings of regret among all classes when he leaves, and little tales of how he carries his own traps, goes into boyish fun when not under restraint, and plays practical jokes and takes them, is not at all unpleasing, has a pleasant smile for every one, and so on, pass the rounds. Here is one of them: When at the hotel in Pembroke, the Prince and party, which, of course, included the ladies, who, I may state, are guests at present of Lady Young, had a regular sham-battle with sponges, pillows and apples. The Prince, and those under his command, were, after a desperate resistance, driven behind a barricade of chairs, tables, &c., which they had hastily thrown up in the hall, and took refuge in one of the rooms, the lock of which yielded to the repeated assaults of the attacking party, who compelled the occupants to capitulate, and marched them off as prisoners.

In *re* Sir Francis Hinks. Well, we have the question of his appointment to the Privy Council and to the office of Finance Minister set at rest, by its appearance in the *Official Gazette*. It was, however, pretty certain, by the appearance of his address in the morning papers to the electors of North Renfrew, that Mr. Rankin had resigned in his favor. Of course the Ottawa Valley interests are to be particularly looked after by Sir Francis, and he is profuse in his promises of this, but the Ottawa Valley constituencies seem to be a sort of *demerit resort* for discarded politicians, and have never received a fulfillment of such a plethora of promises as have been showered on them by Sir Francis before, and Vankoughnet, Cayley, Macdougall, and a number of others. He frequently adverts in his address to the sacrifice made by Mr. Rankin in resigning in his favor. Not likely Mr. R. made such a sacrifice after all. He knew his position, and made use of his power. It remains to be seen whether the electors consider it a sacrifice or not. He also refers to his financial abilities, and says: "I was very unexpectedly offered an important Government in the West Indies, on the express ground of the distinction which I had attained as a Canadian statesman, and from that Government I was transferred to another of still greater importance, where the responsibility for managing the finances, as well as other public affairs, devolved upon me."

A correspondent of one of the dailies here, marshals his forces in a two column letter against the *Globe's* attack on Sir John A. Macdonald in the article, "Who shall succeed him." Here is a sample from it showing what absurdities will sometimes be admitted into a paper:—

"But, as to the Prince seeing him jolly on a festive occasion, what of that? Simply nothing. Kings of the realm, who sat on the throne of Victoria, before the commencement of her virtuous reign, got drunk on festive occasions!"

There has been a reported deficit in the Post Office Savings Bank, but, from all I can learn, the report has no foundation in fact, or, indeed, to say the least, is exceedingly exaggerated. Where the rumor of there being \$15,000 short originated, those connected with the department have been unable to discover. The chief accountant states "that there is neither any deficiency of funds in the Post-office Savings Bank, nor any inaccuracy in the accounts of that department."

A few inaccuracies have occurred from the postmasters making errors in their returns, but from the system adopted these have been immediately corrected at the department. A party, for instance, in Kingston deposited \$60, and according to rule, a return was made next mail to the department; but for \$30 instead of \$60. On the depositor being notified of the amount, it was discovered the deposit was \$60, instead of \$30, and was entered correctly at Kingston, the error being in the return; so that the system adopted of communicating distinctly with the depositor, either in depositing or withdrawing, giving his balance in each case, obviates any errors in the post-offices. If the postmasters overpay on withdrawals, it must be their own loss.

### OUR "GUTTER CHILDREN."

(From the Christian World.)

We understand that Miss Rye has just returned from Niagara, Canada West, where she has been for the past two months preparing an orphanage for little girls, whom she proposes to take out from England and place in comfortable homes in the families of respectable farmers in the West. Ragged-school and Sunday-school teachers and others interested in our little street outcasts, cannot do better than put themselves into communication with this lady. We believe the only little orphan girls, between the ages of five and ten years can be helped, but are sure that very case will be carefully considered by Miss Rye. Her address at present is 418 Strand, London, W. C. Among the many philanthropic enterprises of the day, we should be at a loss to mention any which is less open to objection, and more worthy of applause and support than that of Miss Rye. The enterprise in question has two branches—that relating to adult women, and that relating to female children. In both branches it is good, but in the second it is pre-eminently and indubitably good. It is possible to maintain the every honest woman willing to work and find work and wage in this country. We hardly own that we are not so sure that this opinion is wrong, and be-

lieve that whoever will rid himself of sentimentality and open his eyes, may learn that a very large proportion of the female misery to be seen in our streets is the result of idleness, wantonness, and insubordination. Far be it from us, however, to deny that there is a margin of female suffering which arises from no fault of the sufferers that human eye can trace. Statisticians have apparently placed it beyond dispute that there are half a million more women than men in this country, and this, beyond doubt, is not a proper balance of the sexes. We cordially support Miss Rye, therefore, in placing herself at the head of detachments of young women, and leading them to a country where there is an eager demand for them. "Once in Canada," she says, "I could as easily place 500 as 100 women—that is, if they were all good, sensible women, having a tolerable stock of common-sense, and not on the look-out for impossibilities." We learn from the Canadian press that the supply of female servants in the colony is still far from being supplied. Had a thousand been brought for every hundred the demand, we are assured, "would have slackened but to a very limited degree." To the second branch of Miss Rye's undertaking—that which relates to orphan children—we cannot even conceive an objection. She proposes to gather from the streets and from the workhouse destitute and homeless orphans, to bring them to Canada, to house them in the home which she has prepared for their reception in Ontario, and thence to have them taken into the houses of settlers who will adopt them. She has received many applications for children to be adopted. Before any person will be allowed to take a child from her central home he will be required to send to Miss Rye a certificate of character from the minister of the church or chapel where he worships, and from the reeve, or mayor, of the town in which he lives. Such children as are not adopted will be bound for domestic service until they are eighteen years of age. Up to the age of fifteen the family with whom they are placed will be bound to find them in board, lodging, clothes, and schooling. From fifteen to seventeen they will have board and lodging, with 12s. a month wage instead of clothes, and from seventeen to eighteen wages at 16s. a month. In all cases they will be protected by Act of Parliament of the Province of Canada. We have no hesitation in saying that, in the vast majority of instances, these children will grow up happily, loved by those who adopt them or who receive them into their houses as apprentices, and prepared to become useful members of society. At home they would infest our streets, or would leave the workhouse only to find their way back to it as hopeless paupers. We have heard with unfeigned astonishment that the advocates of total abstinence, whose efforts we in general so cordially sympathize with, have opposed the enterprise of Miss Rye. This is the fanatical sectarianism of philanthropy, and we hope that it will be utterly abandoned.

### FATHER HYACINTHE AND THE COUNCIL.

It would be difficult, says the *London Saturday Review*, to overrate the significance of Father Hyacinthe's letter. His course differs widely from that taken under similar circumstances by persons in nearly the same position. When the ill-omened bull of Gregory XVI. appeared which condemned the Liberal Catholicism of the last generation as represented by Lamennais and Lacordaire, Lacordaire yielded at least an external submission to the decree which blasted his fondest aspirations; and Lamennais, who had taught himself and others to identify Christianity with Papal infallibility, after a brief period of suspense, rejected both alike and finally. Father Hyacinthe does nothing of the kind. He does not break with Christianity or Catholicism, though he brings the most terrible impeachment against the whole existing administration of the Catholic Church. Three or four centuries have rolled away since this language, or anything like it, has been heard from the lips of priests and monks. It recalls the burning words of Gerson and Savonarola, of the speakers at Pisa and Constance, and at the earlier sessions of the Council of Trent, and it confirms in every particular what has for some years past been urged in more cautious terms by the reforming party within the Roman Catholic Church, and has been all along denounced by their opponents as a libellous falsehood of her enemies. Father Hyacinthe expressly accuses the Roman authorities of doing their utmost to bring about an unnatural divorce between religion and morality, and of being the real authors of the unbelief and moral anarchy so widely prevalent among the Latin nations. No one who is even moderately acquainted with the phenomena of European society can entertain the slightest doubt that these words point to a truth, and a truth which is daily forcing itself more imperatively on the convictions of religious and earnest men, whether among Catholics or Protestants. And if now, as Father Hyacinthe observes, "for the first time in three hundred years an Ecumenical Council, is not only convoked, but declared necessary," by the Pope, it seems not a little remarkable that in convoking it no reference whatever is made to facts which, one would have supposed, contained the true explanation of that necessity. In the fifteenth century the cry for reform was loudly raised throughout Catholic Europe. The Roman Catholic authorities of the present day seem to shrink from admitting the possibility of any reformation being requisite or even desirable. How are we to explain this? Meanwhile, it must by this time have become clear, even to the short-sighted clique of resolute obscurantists who pull the wires of the Vatican, that they cannot hope to carry matters their own way without a struggle, and that to extort from the Council an assertion of Papal infallibility is much more likely to imperil the unity than to secure the subservience of the Church. A recent preacher on the Council at Archbishop Manning's "Pro-Cathedral" at Kensington, is reported to

have told his hearers that for his own part he would not remain another day in the Catholic Church if it did not allow full scope for the reasoning powers. It is very satisfactory, of course, to be assured on such good authority that Monsignor Capel finds full and free play for his intellect within the straitest limits of Ultramontane orthodoxy; but we have to set against this the fact that another preacher, of perhaps almost equal celebrity, has a very opposite experience to record. Cardinal Cajetan said, in his treatise on the relative authority of Popes and Councils, that "the Catholic Church is the born handmaid of the Pope." The Court of Rome is, to all appearance determined to take an early opportunity of testing the correctness of his description.

### MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

(From the *Globe*.)

For the second time this month Fenianism has caused some small preparation on the part of our military authorities, and at this moment the news has been flashed throughout the New Dominion and the United States that the Fenian Brotherhood are once more about to invade our shores, and that our alarm has culminated in instant military preparations to resist the invasion to the extent of—twenty gunners and one officer.

The fact is that orders have been issued from headquarters, first to place guards on the armories, which has been done, and, now, to send twenty men and two guns to the gunboat "Prince Alfred" stationed at Goderich, on the shore of Lake Huron, which was done yesterday morning. These two precautionary measures, secret as they were intended to be, have found their way to the public. Although Government officials are reticent and properly cautious, we propose to tell exactly what has been done, and what is known of the Fenians and their intended movements.

There are two bodies of so called officers of the Fenian Brotherhood, one settled at Buffalo and in the neighborhood, and the other in Chicago and the neighborhood. Both have been actively engaged in holding private meetings during the summer, notably since last July, with the avowed object of organizing a raiding expedition into Canada. Holding meetings has, however, been hitherto about the only practical result springing from these efforts, and O'Neil, "General" of that name, has announced over and over again, to his faithful followers and dupes, the immediate irruption of the green-coated legions of the fraternity into Canada, and just as often announced the postponement, "from circumstances beyond control," of the forward movement. So it has happened that the oft threatened invasion of our country, the oft-repeated promise of the Fenian Chief to lead their heroic bands on to victory, have up to this time, resulted in what first induced them, tall talk. It was felt lately that if a move was to be made, and the Fenians quitted, at all, a fitting time to choose would be September, but September passed, and with the falling leaves fell also the hopes of the party. The raid was promised for October, the second week of October—"And in ten days, boys, Canada will be ours." The United States Government was probably informed of all this, and our Government certainly was; so with October came orders to hold all the Volunteers of the country in readiness for action at a few hours' notice, and to-day, the movements which are described below.

Yesterday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, one officer and twenty men, with two nine-pounder guns and service ammunition, left by ordinary train for Goderich, there to serve on board the gun-boat "Prince Alfred," in pursuance of orders received from headquarters the preceding evening.

As early as half-past seven o'clock, Monday evening, instructions were received by Colonel Durie, to the effect that two nine-pounder guns, with service ammunition and twenty men, with one officer, were to be despatched as soon as possible to Goderich for service on board the gun-boat, and this order was transmitted in the course of the evening to Lieutenant Grey, of the Toronto battery. It is only due to the men to say that it was past midnight when the written orders were given to the battery, and that at three o'clock every man was in his place, with horses mounted, guns loaded on the flats, ammunition secured, rations ready, and all in order for a start by the half-past seven o'clock train, by which they left. They arrived in Goderich yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, and reported themselves to Lieut.-Col. Ross, commanding the 33rd Battalion, for service on the gunboat. The gunboat will then probably leave her station and watch the coast for the Fenian desperadoes, who are very dubiously reported to be preparing for a trip across the lake to some point near the place indicated.

It may be well to state, in justice to the men that they were all at home and at rest, when the order for their turning out was received, and that when routed out and summoned to duty they obeyed the call with readiness and cheerfulness, and set to work to get arms and munitions in order with alacrity and steadiness which reflects considerable credit upon their military efficiency and patriotism. Each man took one day's cooked provisions with him, and in every detail their equipment was perfect and ready for action, although at so short a notice.

As to the cause of this movement, it is merely precautionary. It is said that Gen. O'Neil is now in the neighborhood of Buffalo, doing his very best to get up a Fenian raid into Canada; but that, hitherto, his efforts have been totally without success. The organization of which the brotherhood boasted is nowhere seen, and although the chiefs and officers are in their places, they have no men or material to command that could stand for a day on Canadian soil; and, as for an invasion to Goderich itself from the other side, it would be about the maddest thing these misguided men could attempt, having, in their rear, the wide lake which, in twelve hours, could be covered with gun-boats, and the retreat of the raiders hopelessly cut off.

O'Neil and his fellows know this perfectly well.

On Monday, Mr. G. H. Wyatt, who has had the control of the Government gunboats since the last Fenian raid, received telegraphic orders to forward captains and crews to the gunboats—"Prince Alfred" at Goderich, on Lake Huron, and "Rescue" at Kingston, on the St. Lawrence. These men were dispatched on Monday night and yesterday; and at this moment both vessels are armed, victualled and manned, in readiness to proceed to any point that may be indicated at a moment's notice. The vessels are victualled for fifty men each. The troops sent on board the "Prince Alfred" will be under the orders of Lieut-Colonel Ross, commanding the 33rd Battalion, whose name has already been mentioned in connection with the affair. In twenty-four hours from the first intimation that they would be wanted, troops, guns, war material, captains, engineers, firemen and crews were on hand at Goderich, and the gunboat "Prince Alfred" was in every respect fully-equipped and ready for sea,—a pretty good proof, considering the distance the men and arms had to be carried, of what may be done in the way of giving the Fenians a suitable welcome, should they seriously entertain the design of coming across. For sometime the guns and arms stored at Kingston have been lying aside unused and neglected. They are now cleaned, ready for service, and being distributed for use.

In addition to the two gunboats armed, there are three others which can be manned to put to sea at a few hours' notice, and a number of others which could be put in order and armed within twelve hours. Fifty kegs of ammunition have been forwarded to Goderich, and this, with the stores already there, will be ample for present purposes.

A statement obtains that a steamer is at Chicago with a lot of suspicious characters on board, whose destination is said to be a port on Lake Huron, but this report is to be received with caution.

ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES.

At a meeting of the Social Science Congress, held at Bristol on the 30th ult., the question—"What ought to be the legal and constitutional relations between England and the Colonies?" engaged the attention of the International and Municipal Law Section of the Jurisprudence Department. A letter was read from the Duke of Manchester regretting his inability to attend the discussion. His Grace expressed his deep anxiety to prevent the separation of the colonies from the mother country. "If we lose our colonies, our power is gone. On the other hand, if we amalgamate our colonies with us, and take them into partnership with us in the government of the empire, I am convinced, we should greatly increase our power. At present the Parliament of Westminster, in which the colonies have no voice, can pass laws which affect not only indirectly, but directly, the material interests of the colonies. But, if they had a voice in the government of the empire, they would be bound, and I do not doubt that they would be willing, to bear their fair share in the defence of the honor and interests of the empire. At present, no doubt, many of the colonies would not be able to do much in this way; but every year, especially if we assist their prosperity more than we do now, their wealth and power will increase. I do not think it would be practicable to give the colonies an adequate voice in the Parliament of Westminster. Either the representatives of the United Kingdom must be vastly reduced in numbers, or the representatives of the Colonies must be so numerous as to make the assembly utterly unwieldy. It seems to me that the only practicable plan would be to substitute for the Colonial Office, a Council containing representatives of the United Kingdom and the Colonies in fair proportion, according to their wealth and the number of their inhabitants. The system is already in practice by the Colonial Secretary in reference to some of the laws passed by the Colonial Legislatures; but the Colonial Governments are not consulted about any decisions which may be come to by the Parliament of Westminster." By such a system the Imperial Legislature would abdicate much of its power. But its constituencies would be relieved of a certain and increasing weight of naval and military expenditure, and besides it would be doing justice to the colonies. On the subject of emigration his Grace represented himself in favor of Imperial assistance. As the country the emigrant leaves, the colony to which he goes, and the emigrant himself are each benefited (in different proportions), the three parties ought to contribute towards the expense.

ECCLIASTICAL TITLES.

The Presbyterian (Philadelphia) makes this urgent appeal to our colleges. Shall it be in vain?

"TITLES WANTED.—It is said that of three hundred Presbyterian ministers in Canada, only nine are Doctors of Divinity. We respectfully submit to our colleges that here is a case of quite lamentable destitution, and near enough to claim a speedy notice and quick relief. Why send the sonorous title across the Atlantic, when there is such a "plentiful lack" of it just across the St. Lawrence? Moreover, the chance is that the honor will be meekly accepted in the New Dominion, while over the water we know that the parchments have been thrown back to us with words of scorn by such "Philistines" as George Gillilan. Nay, more, some have even dared to write to our secretary of Legation at London, to see whether the college named in the diploma received, had a real existence, and was courteously answered in soothing terms by the official addressed. But shall we permit such foul scorn to be done to the learned and discriminating curators of our colleges by these discourteous Scotchmen? Nay; let our degrees be rather thrown at the untitled heads of the Canadians. If they should decline them, it will add another to the list of grievances, which will soon be large enough to justify us in annexing that icy land to our great Republic. Let the painful destitution, then, be speedily relieved. We are only sorry that the summer shower of these dignities has just passed over, and that our friends in the New Dominion will have to wait, until, in another season, there comes a similar fall of soft and pleasant rain." Why has no American college yet dared to D. D. Wm. Morley Punshon? Are they afraid to tell the cat? They seek high game. Where's the higher? Why pass over the real ministerial giants, and drop their crowns on common brows? Dab Mr. Punshon.—Zion's Herald.

EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES NOT THE REAL CAUSE OF GREATNESS.

Our Own Correspondent has taken us as far beyond St. Paul as St. Paul is beyond Boston, and has revealed a fertile expanse of well-watered territory, rich in all the resources of nature, favored with an invigorating climate, and destined to be not only the granary of the Union, but the seat of skilled industry and of great cities in the future. Then comes Mr. Seward, his toll-worn energies refreshed by the wonders of Alaska and the Northern Pacific coast, confident, also, that he has there witnessed the area of a new development of our national power and glory. We are aware of Mr. Seward's sanguine disposition and of his habit of limiting national convulsions to ninety days; but he has been more often right than wrong, and in the present case he narrates the evidences of his hopeful conclusions, which cannot but impress the most cautious mind. Then from the South, by more than 1,200 miles as the crow flies, comes Gov. Pile of New Mexico, who represents that Territory as not only admirable for mining, but as absolutely the best stock country in the world. Simultaneously, also, we have the reports of explorations of the wonderful Colorado River, made separately by Col. Powell and by Capt. Samuel Adams. The latter descended the river for 1,400 miles, till he reached its mouth, travelling through scenes of almost enchanted beauty and grandeur, and, as he avers, through a region capable of supporting a great population.

From these mere glimpses of isolated tourists some idea will be gained of the mighty extent of our national territory, of the exceeding richness and variety of its natural resources, and of the wonderful future which, in all human probability, lies before us. That future, however, we must all remember, is not to be read in broad prairies, nor in magnificent streams or teeming mines of precious metals. It is the men of the United States who, almost independent of these natural features of our location on the planet, are to determine whether ours shall be a truly great nation. The Russian Empire covers one-seventh of the entire land of the globe, and yet it is hardly of much more consequence to modern civilization than Alaska is to our Union. Population of itself is nothing. China holds more than one-third of the human race, and it has a national record stretching back beyond the dawn of authentic history; and yet the little cities of Jerusalem and Athens have contributed more than it has to the progress of the world. When we turn, then, to the visions we all cherish of the splendor of the future career of this Republic, it is because we believe that the men will be worthy of the theatre in which Providence has placed them and of the sublime mission to which they seem to be called. If this view is correct, it follows, first, that our main concern is the education, in the broadest sense, of our people as they come open the stage of action, trusting that all the incidents of their progress will then take care of themselves; and, secondly, that it matters little comparatively where a man's lot may be cast in this mighty field of effort for that he does the duty his hands find to do.—Boston Journal.

AN INSANE MAN MURDERS HIS FATHER HIS CHILD AND A CLERGYMAN.

(St. Catharines Constitutional, Oct. 13.)

We have some particulars of one of the most heart-rending tragedies that it has ever been our duty to record. On last Tuesday night week, Oct. 5, James McCarty, in a fit of insanity, murdered his own father, his own little son, 6 or 7 years of age and a neighbor, the Rev. Henry Hurley. All the parties are residents of Erath County.

The circumstances, as we gather the horrid details, were these: For some months, at different times James McCarty had shown signs of mental aberration. On the day previous to the dreadful occurrence, McCarty expressed the wish to be baptized right away by the Rev. Mr. Hurley. He soon left his home on Duffin Creek and proceeded up the creek several miles to where his father, James McCarty lived. He told his father his intentions of being baptized by Mr. Hurley, but his father persuaded him to remain where he was and he would go after Mr. Hurley, who lived several miles off. The son agreed to his, but when in the evening the father returned with Mr. Hurley it was found that the son had gone back home.

The father and Mr. Hurley followed to the residence of the insane man. Bedtime came and all retired for the night, McCarty and Mr. Hurley occupying the same bed in a separate room. In the night the wife of McCarty was aroused by her husband, who demanded a light, and was looking for his six-shooter. Mrs. McCarty was alarmed, escaped the house and screamed, but too late. The insane man had ready his pistol, entered the room where his father and Mr. Hurley were sleeping, and shot both in the head, as is supposed, before they awoke. He then called his little son and bade him sit down on the doorstep and remain quiet until he returned. The father then went to the creek, a little distance off, and got a rock. Returning with this he ordered the child to lean over and lay his head upon a block, near which the child was sitting. The innocent child obeyed, when the father with one blow from the rock, mashed out its brains. James McCarty is not far from 35 years of age, has always borne an irreproachable character for industry, sobriety and integrity, and was universally esteemed as a citizen. The Rev. Mr. Hurley and James McCarty were both old and prominent citizens of Erath, aged and grey-headed men. The wife was both universally esteemed and respected. Erath had no better citizens than they. As soon as possible after the murder the insane man was arrested. He was brought to Meridian and was to have been examined on Monday last, when it is thought he will be sent to the asylum for the insane at Austin.

COLFAX'S SPEECH AGAINST POLYGAMY.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AMONG THE MORMONS—HE SPEAKS THE TRUTH FREELY.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax spoke very frankly to the Mormons of Salt Lake City concerning polygamy, when he addressed them in answer to a serenade on the evening of Oct. 5. The parts of his speech referring to this subject are reported by a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune as follows:— I have enjoyed meeting and associating with many friends here, but this great pleasure has not been unmingled with pain, and I feel it im-

perative upon me to give expression upon one point to the views and sentiments which I believe are held by the great majority of the American people. It is better for those who are in public life to talk face to face frankly with the citizens of this great Republic, as an American citizen should talk, and as such I stand before you to-night. No man can exceed myself in devotion to civil and religious liberty. I will stand in defence of every really religious principle with all my strength, and even at the risk of my life. You have the right to worship God as you please, in common with myself and all other men in this country. You have the right to such religious faith as is given you, to such Church organization as shall best please you. I will stand by you now and always in demanding and defending that right. But the practice of which I speak has nothing to do with religion, or God's worship; and, when you tell me that this law of Congress is a nullity because it interferes with your religion, with your right to believe according to your light, and worship as your conscience shall dictate, I reply if this were so, as it is not, that this law only reaffirms the very doctrine, on this point, of your own Book of Mormon, and of the book called "Doctrine and Covenants," the creed and discipline of your Church. If any of you doubt this, let him turn to the 118th page of the first, and to the chapter on marriage in the second, and he will find that monogamy is there made as mandatory as it is by the law of Congress. If the latter is deserving of condemnation, the ancient authority, publicly proclaimed and printed, and the tenets of your Church, on which it was originally founded, are equally condemnable. The authority of Congress to legislate for the Territories is not doubtful. It is found in the general provisions of the Constitution, and in the specific one which says: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property of the United States." I am not addressing one class of my fellow-citizens more than another. I am speaking to you all, without respect to your religion or creed. I am equally interested in the prosperity and happiness of all classes, and if what I honestly and loyally say, as a man, shall grate upon some of you harshly, you must bear with me, as I have with you. You tell me you have the authority of revelation for this defence of law and of a new revelation, contrary to that recorded in the Book of Mormon, to which I have alluded. I reply that you have no right to overthrow and defy the laws by assumed revelations. If some one should have a revelation to-night declaring that the strong should seize and possess the wives of the weak, you would surely have none of such a revelation. If there was another revelation that the talented and the rich should take the wives of the ignorant and the poor, you would certainly trample on it. If the Hindoos should come hither and insist on practising what they regard as a religious rite—the burning of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands—you would scout such a revelation and such a religion. It is the province of constitutions and laws to restrain the mass for the benefit of the individual, and the individual for the benefit of the mass, and those constitutions and laws are wisest and best which secure to the individual the largest independence consistent with the welfare of all. Without some restraint upon the individual impulse and will, society would be impossible. Yourselves acknowledge this in the enactment of laws restraining the liberty of the citizen. Suppose some one should attempt, as the right of an American citizen to follow his trade, to establish a bone-boiling establishment in close contiguity with this hotel, where we have been entertained so hospitably, or a powder-mill in the midst of your city, or to multiply saloons and places of low resort, against law and without license, your corporate authorities would restrain him or them of their liberty to the extent that his exercise was an imposition on others. So American law prohibits the murderous rite of the Hindoostance which requires the widow to consume herself on the funeral pile of her husband. So American law restrains a man from bigamy, regarding it as a necessary restriction upon the rights of the individual to do as he pleases, for the good of the whole. This obnoxious law of Congress applies equally to all the Territories. It should be obeyed in Utah as elsewhere. This is a land of law, and this law is in harmony with the civilization and spirit of the age, with the sentiment of the heart, with the instincts and traditions of our race. I have heard the story of your persecutions when I was here four years ago and now, and let me say that I have no sympathy with those who persecute and prosecute on account of religious faith. Every impulse of my nature is against it; my influence, such as it is, has ever been and ever will be exerted against the spirit of it, and any possible manifestation of it. But for the last 12 or 15 years you cannot justly complain of persecution on the part of people or Government. On the contrary, there is no greater example of toleration on record than that of the dealing of the American people with this thing, which would be tolerated nowhere else in the civilized world.

I have spoken to you regarding your interest in all candor. I have done it fearlessly, frankly, and face to face. To have spoken differently would have been hypocrisy. And I know you will not respect me less because I have dared to speak against the views held by so large a portion of these before me. I wish now to allude very briefly to a matter personal to myself. Reference has been made by one of the highest in authority in your Church to President Grant and myself. A report of his speech last April states that he stigmatized us as drunkards and gamblers. [Voices, "It is not true." "He did not say it."] I never answer railing with railing, nor is it my habit to answer personal attacks with invective in return. By best of some of you might possibly think the aspersion true, I will say that it is not; it is unjust. I know that President Grant is neither the one nor the other. [Voices, "It is not true, Mr. Colfax; it was never charged by Mr. Young."] I am glad to hear it denied, though it has been extensively published, and I had never heard it denied before that he had said it. My character is dearer to me than political reputation or official honor. Above all things, I have endeavored to keep my character unspotted from the world. I never gambled for a farthing, and have been a life-long total abstinence man. This is known in the States, but may not be here. Hence I mention it. [Voices, "We believe it." "It is not true

that these charges were made.") I am glad to hear that you believe me, and that the friends of the person to whom I allude insist that he did not say it. I have but a word in conclusion. With a heart full of gratitude for the hospitality received from many citizens here, both on the occasion of my former and present visit, again urging you to obedience to the nation's law, and begging you to believe that I have spoken the truth to you candidly and for your best interests, I bid you good-night and good-bye. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief," which could scarcely be heard amid the tumult of applause by the Gentiles present.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—It was lately announced that the Pope was contemplating some liberal changes in the government of Rome. It is now stated that the change is simply the appointment of a few laymen to administrative office.

—A recent visitor to the Holy Land reports that he found in Jerusalem, on Mount Zion, a Sunday-school for sixty-four children. The children sang some of the beautiful tunes which originated among our American Sunday-school singers.

—The anti-convent movement has spread to Prussia. At a large meeting held in Berlin on Sunday, resolutions were adopted calling for the suppression of convents and the expulsion of the Jesuits. The subject has also been taken up by the press in Russia.

—The last Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland inaugurated a plan by which sixty or more of the pastors should go forth for a fortnight each, to hold a series of meetings in some neglected portion of the country. Eighteen ministers have thus spent a vacation during the months of July, August and September.

—A missionary who sailed from England to India in 1842, and returned on account of his health in 1864, during that period induced the natives to demolish 64 idol-temples, was instrumental in building 64 Christian churches, and witnessed the ordination of thirteen of his native converts to the work of the ministry. A grand record for one man.—N. Y. Observer.

—Lord Powerscourt, who was so bitterly reproached by his grandfather, Lord Roden, for what was deemed his apostasy on the question of the Irish Church, has announced his intention of purchasing the rent-charge on all his estates, and of devoting it to the re-endowment of the churches on his property. The value of this gift is estimated at from £18,000 to £19,000.

—The Waldenses have been requested by several citizens to open Protestant worship at Sinigaglia, the birthplace of Pius IX. According to the late report of the Waldensian work, they have 88 agents and 22 clergymen engaged in missionary work. Their communicants are 1,984; day scholars, 1,841; Sunday-school scholars, 943. Their main support comes from England and Scotland.

—The New York Tribune, referring to the fact that Tom King, the once famous pugilist, is now a preacher of the Gospel, remarks:—"It is pleasant to read of this beautiful ending of an ill-spent life, and for a retired pugilist it is decidedly more creditable than the usual recourse of opening a liquor shop, keeping a gambling saloon or becoming a Democratic Congressman."

—The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Association of North Wales has just held its annual meeting at Carnarvon. Deputations attended from the Free Church of Scotland, and from the Irish Presbyterian Church. It was remarked that the Celtic races of the United Kingdom are opposed to the Established Churches of the empire, and that while the tendency among the Established Churches was to disunion, that among the unestablished ones was towards union. Among the ministers who took part in the proceedings were the Revs. Dr. Candlish, W. Clarke, Dr. MacLachlan, Dr. Brock, &c. On the day set apart for the open-air services, the attendance amounted to upwards of 20,000.

—The Church News, announcing that the Premier attended service in the parish church, or, as it prefers to call it, the 'Presbyterian place of worship,' at Crathie, cannot find words of its own in which to comment on the awful profanity. It gasps out a text from the Old Testament which Mr. Gladstone, we presume, is supposed to offer up as a personal supplication for pardon. 'In this thing the Lord pardon thy servant, that when my master goeth into the house of Rimmon to worship there, and he leaneth on my hand, and I bow down myself in the house of Rimmon; when I bow down myself in the house of Rimmon the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing.' The piety, charity, and loyalty of this application of Scripture, and its good taste and good feeling, cannot be too much admired. Mr. Gladstone, recovering from his illness, is Naaman, the parish church of Crathie is the house of Rimmon, while Her Majesty stands for the heathen King of Syria, who brings his servant into the unholy place. The indecency of the parallel nearly equals its enormous silliness.—London Daily News.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT.—It is to be observed that in the whole list of favored persons—Dr. Wilberforce, Dr. Moberley, Dean Stanley, Dr. Temple, Dr. Vaughan, Mr. Lake, and Mr. Kingsley—there is not one selected from the two middle parties in the Church of England—the orthodox High Churchmen and the Evangelicals. Not one resembling a Howley, or a Longley, or a Blomfield, or a Sumner. Every one of the seven men whom Mr. Gladstone had selected is either a believer in "sacramental grace" and priestly absolution, or else a disbeliever in the truth of Holy Scripture.—London Morning Advertiser.

THE MISSION TO THE COLES.—One of the most successful missions in India is that among the Coles, an aboriginal tribe, living in Chota Nagpore. It was originated by the late devoted Gossner of Berlin, and it has often been referred to as a striking instance of the readiness with which the most degraded and ignorant of mankind—the Coles are devil worshippers—will sometimes receive the Gospel. In 1866 the mission consisted of ten stations, inclusive of those established near the Ganges among the same people. The number of communicants was 1,660, while as many as 8,657 persons had been baptized since the commencement of the mission. The latest intelligence received from the missionaries shows that the work is still making considerable progress. The Christmas festival celebration at Ranchi, the head station,

was attended by 2,000 native Christians from the surrounding districts. The chief feature of the festival was the opening of the Seminary, which had been erected at a cost of 10,000 thalers (1,400).

IRISH CHURCH.—An English writer in the New York Evangelist says with reference to the reconstruction of the Irish Church, that a number of superfluous titles have all at once been found to be unscriptural and are to be abolished; such as archdeacon, prebendaries, &c. The laity will be fully represented in the new body; and what is more, an agitation is beginning in England for the admission of the lay element into the Church's councils. The same writer remarks of the Irish Presbyterians: "They have had several private meetings in Belfast with a view to the establishment of a Sustentation Fund, similar to that in the Free Church of Scotland. What the result will be, time will tell. Meanwhile the impression is strengthening among the laity that the clergy will not commute; that they will keep the Government endowment till they die out, and leave their congregations to look after the future for themselves. Should they unhappily prove so selfish as this, they will raise a big question they will not easily settle, namely, whether as individual ministers they have a moral or legal right to a single sixpence of the Regium Donum. That question they could not satisfactorily answer in the affirmative. The fact is the Regium Donum ever was and still is the property of the congregation, not of the minister, and if the minister does not show a spirit equal to the occasion, the congregation will, in all likelihood prove themselves more than equal to the emergency."

THE REV. J. C. GEIKIE AT MARGATE.—The Margate papers publish reports of a lecture delivered, by invitation, before "one of the largest audiences ever collected in the Assembly-rooms," on the Reformation, by the Rev. J. C. Geikie, of Islington. The chair was taken by the Rev. W. Cadman, M. A., rector of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, who was supported on the platform by a large number of clergy and gentlemen. The lecture was in reply to one by Father Ignatius, delivered in the same place the day before, and was a great success, the interest being sustained to the last, and the audience applauding enthusiastically. We understand that Mr. Geikie is under engagement to visit different cities and towns on the same great object of defending the principles of the Reformation. We notice that the Record speaks of him as drawing crowded audiences wherever he goes, and that it recommends that his lectures, which it greatly praises, should be printed by thousands for general distribution.—London Observer.

[We presume the Mr. Geikie above named is the same that was formerly a Congregational minister in Canada West.—Ed.]

AMERICAN NEWS.

—Thomas Thompson, late of Boston, left \$500,000 for the benefit of the shop girls and seamstresses of Dutchess County, New York.

—Work on the projected ship-canal from the Mississippi across to the waters of the Gulf near New Orleans has been commenced.

—Of 70 women who went to Oregon from Massachusetts two years ago, 69 are married. This fact should encourage further emigration.

—A drunken coachman at Chicago drove off a bridge while the draw was open the other day, and himself and horses were drowned.

—Commissioners have been appointed by Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, to examine the State lands, and to select localities for Norwegian and Swedish immigrants.

—Ten States have thus far appointed delegates to the St. Louis Convention in favor of the removal of the national capital, and three more are expected to be represented.

—The ladies of Baltimore have undertaken the task of raising funds to erect a building for the Maryland State Asylum for Inebriates, which was chartered by the Legislature nine years ago.

—Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, N. Y., has resigned his pulpit, after a pastorate of 40 years. He was ordained at West Springfield, Mass., just 50 years ago.

—A few days since, in Sheffield, Vt., while Alvin Bradley was sawing in his mill, the saw going at the rate 160 cuts per minute, a squirrel ran into the mill, on to the log and up the saw teeth without injury.

—The people of Cincinnati are surprised at the Roman Catholic Archbishop of that city issuing an "ultimatum" forbidding Roman Catholic children attending non-Catholic schools.

—The American Baptist Missionary Society have appropriated the sum necessary for the purchase of mission premises for the Rev. Mr. Timpany, at Ramapatam. For purchase of the property and necessary repairs 3,500 rupees are required.

—The Rev. Dr. Newton (Bishop) of Philadelphia is in danger of Ecclesiastical prosecution, for having committed the grave offence of preaching a sermon to children in the Orthodox Congregational Church of Woburn, Mass., in despite of a prohibitory notice served upon him by the Episcopal Rector of the parish.

—M. Vasamachi, a son of the widow of Bishop Heber, was recently carried off by the brigands from Patras, Greece, and an enormous sum is now demanded for his ransom. The Government seems powerless to protect any prominent citizen from the attacks of the outlaws.

—The Providence Journal intimates that President James B. Angell, of the University of Vermont, will accept the Presidency of the University of Michigan, which has been tendered him by the unanimous vote of the Regents.

—J. O. Tyler of Brattleboro, Vt., has raised a California mammoth squash which measures over 7 feet in circumference and weighs 146 pounds. Jameson has one in his window which weighs 148 pounds.

—The residence and grounds of Le Grand Lockwood at Norwalk, Conn., are valued at \$800,000, and he was intending to spend half a million more on them. He has failed for four millions of dollars.

—The Chicago Police made 8,399 arrests during the past three months. Among the charges

were: Assault with intent to do bodily injury, 21; with intent to kill, 22; with intent to rob, 15; with a deadly weapon, 62; murder 3.

—William Mitchell, a wealthy and well known liquor dealer of New York, committed suicide on the morning of the 11th by hanging himself to the faucet of a liquor cask.

—Apples are dull at 10 cents per bushel in Crawford county, Ind., and peaches go slow at 12 cents per bushel in the same county. Immense quantities of fruit are being used in Crawford for the manufacturing of brandy.

—A temperance lecturer has started from Kansas, with the declared intention of walking to Augusta, Me., and delivering a lecture on temperance every evening while on his way.

—Mr. Burnham, the antiquarian bookseller of Boston, proposes to publish all the sacred books or Bibles of the world, in translations. The Vedas are to appear before long, and the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D., is to be the editor.

—The Methodist Times, is authority for saying that in England during the last three years, £304,039,333 has been spent in intoxicating drink against £28,858,000 spent for cotton, or £10 2s. 6d. per head for drink, and 16s. 6d. for cotton.

—Arlington Heights and its vast national cemeteries will revert to the possession of General Lee's heirs when he dies, as property can be confiscated only during the life of its owner. It would have been better to have applied the tax-sale treatment.

—The Art School of Yale College will open on the 15th. It is supposed that this department shall be opened, not only to the students of the College, but to the public at large. Applications should be made previous to the 15th of October.

—A curiosity was lately found in a coal bank near Knoxville, Tenn. It is a kettle, probably of iron or some other hard substance, but from long rusting has become like stone. It was encased in bed of slate stone, just above the coal bed, twenty-six feet beneath the surface.

—Over one million feet of lumber has been used by the Vermont Central Railroad Company in the manufacture of cars, since January 1869. Calling the average price four cents a foot, we have forty thousand dollars as the amount paid for this article.—Transcript.

—At Saxonville, Mass., on Monday, 11th, an escaped convict tried to murder several of the citizens by ringing their door bells and on their coming out, firing at them. He fired two shots, but neither of them was effective. He had a grudge against the parties.

—The customs seal recently adopted by Secretary Boutwell has been distributed to the Collectors, Surveyors and Naval officers throughout the United States, thus establishing uniformity and at obliterating the seals heretofore selected and used at the option of the officers.

—At Vicksburg, Mass., the petrified body of a Federal captain has been exhumed under a sandbar that has been a long time under water. Not only were the face, hair, whiskers, &c., perfectly natural, but every part of the uniform, although one mass of stone, was perfect. So great was its weight that it came near sinking the skiff in taking it ashore.

—Some forty years ago Mr. S. W. Davis, a bookseller in Cincinnati, extended pecuniary aid to Mr. B. Hanley, almost an entire stranger to him which saved him from bankruptcy. Mr. Hanley lately turns up at St. Louis with a fortune of \$2,000,000 which he has devised by will to Mr. Davis in consideration of the aid furnished him in time of need.

—The Raleigh (N.C.) Standard quotes an assertion of a "high medical authority," that calomel has nearly "gone out" of practice, in consequence of its poisonous properties and its place has been supplied with pure whiskey; and then observes, "after this there will be no more preaching in the afternoon," as everybody will be sick and at home taking medicine.

—Chief Justice Chase avows that there is no "Chase movement" on foot in any part of the country so far as he is aware, and he adds that no one need hereafter be jealous of him, as he shall henceforth be in nobody's way. Mr. Chase undoubtedly means what he says, but we should fear the consequences were he to be offered a presidential nomination in 1872!

—The New York Times says that the business of house-building this year has not been as lively as during the three preceding years. There have not been as many first-class stores erected and the number of private residences of the higher order are also proportionately fewer. Builders say that materials are too high, and that the eight-hour movement has considerably increased the wages of the workmen.

—Observers who have made "the trip" over the Pacific Railroad notice the absence of song birds from the region through which the road passes. One of these observing travellers says that for 500 miles he saw nothing in the feathered shape but hawks and sage hens,—the latter a grayish white and somewhat mottled bird, rather larger and longer in body than our partridges.

—A colored woman in Charleston has been making money at a rapid rate by the exhibition of four babies, which she pretended were born at a birth. The Governor sent her a new milch cow, which exploded the game—it appearing that the sable infants belonged to two mothers, who, having quarrelled over the possession of the cow, confessed the joint-stock agreement.

—More "Big Tree Groves" have been discovered in California. They are giant redwoods of the species famous in Calaveras and Mariposa, and are found on the headwaters of the Tulare and San Joaquin rivers. One of these groves is said to contain trees measuring over one hundred feet in circumference, and even these are reported to be excelled by those in another grove.

—Prince Arthur.—His Royal Highness will not visit St. Louis during the Fair, it seems, though the invitation is courteously acknowledged. We do not know that the city or its many thousand visitors will lose anything, but the Prince will miss a very good chance of learning something of the great Valley which will one day wield the sceptre over this continent.—Missouri Democrat.

—Mounted letter-carriers have been introduced into the mail service of Chicago. The experiment is begun with ten men and ten hor-

ses. The entire city has been re-divided again into districts, the new division reducing the size of many, and greatly increasing the size of some; these latter in the outskirts and sparsely settled portions. Care has been taken in the new arrangement that the business community be much better served than ever before.

—The number of sectarian schools in New York which have made application for a share of the fund of \$220,000 inserted in the tax-law that passed the Legislature last winter to be divided among those schools (outside of the public schools), which teach scholars gratuitously, is sixty-eight. They comprise schools of nearly all religious denominations, but much the larger number are Roman Catholic.—N. Y. Times.

—The St. Albans Messenger mentions, among other incidents of the recent flood, the following remarkable circumstance:—A well-to-do farmer living on bottom lands below Ludlow, Vt., when the water began to rise, got help and hauled his corn on to high ground, making the remark, that "God nor the water could not reach it now." Feeling satisfied with himself, he went to sleep that night, to awake in the morning and find every ear of corn gone. The water had risen till it had reached the bank, and then washed away both bank and corn.

—An interesting experiment is about to be tried in a Massachusetts town. Fifty families, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, propose to try co-operative living. Culinary, laundry and sewing establishments will be organized. Professor Blot will have charge of the former. The scheme includes the purchase of all materials used at first cost. If the plan succeeds, it will be likely to be followed by many others. If mutual confidence and harmony can be maintained, there is no reason why great savings should not be effected.

—The case of the privateer "Cuba" was opened at Wilmington, Del., on Monday the 11th, but was adjourned until Saturday to allow the Government to produce witnesses. A protest was entered by Edward Higgins, Commodore of the Cuban Navy and commander of the vessel, claiming that she had violated no neutrality law, as she was armed upon the high seas, and in all her preparations respect had been shown for the dignity and laws of the United States. In addition to the protest, it was argued by the counsel employed for the "Cuba's" defence that the civil court had no right to exercise jurisdiction in the case.

—There are 3,500 newspapers published in this country, of which five-sevenths are issued in the Northern States. New York has the largest and Florida the smallest number. There are some 1,372 papers at present published in Great Britain, distributed as follows: England, London, 260; Provinces, 779; Wales 51; Scotland, 146; Ireland, 121; British Isles, 15. Of these there are 63 daily papers published in England, 1 in Wales, 11 in Scotland, 13 in Ireland, and 1 in the British Isles. Six hundred and sixty-five magazines, including the quarterlies, are now published in Great Britain, of which number, 248 are of a religious character.—Am. paper.

—The telegraph keeps reporting that the Hornet crew are to be tried for piracy. If the Government takes such a course it will be for the sake of making a show of conciliating Spain, knowing full well that they could never get a verdict, and so no harm would be done. The vessel is commissioned by the Cuban Government, was fitted out at Halifax—not at one of our ports—and can no more be held as a pirate than could an English man-of-war that should be driven by stress of weather into a United States harbor. It won't do in these days to return to the barbarous code of the middle ages, that confiscated every vessel of a foreign nation that stranded on the coast, or was driven into harbor in distress, at the same time making prisoners or slaves of the unfortunate crew.—Newburyport Herald.

—At the recent Mass. Baptist State Convention held at Worcester, the Rev. H. Fittz stated that so far as he knew, of the thirty or more pastorless Baptist churches in the State, only one is seeking and willing to have any but young men for pastors. "Young ministers, or no ministers at all," seems to be the fixed purpose of too many churches. "If it be a fact," remarks the Boston Christian Era, "that only young men are to be acceptable to the churches, who can blame middle-aged men and those of riper years for leaving the ministry and going into secular callings as many do? Are they not compelled to do it? For even a Baptist minister who does not provide for his own household is 'worse than an infidel,' and hence most certainly should not be in the ministry when the church does not want him."

—The Women's Parliament is neither more nor less than a select convention of ladies of talent who meet by invitation to discuss questions of social science which properly interest their sex. No authority is claimed or desired for it, except such as involuntarily attaches to the names of such women as Mrs. Pierce, of Cambridge, author of the papers on "Co-operative Housekeeping," in the Atlantic; Mrs. Horace Mann, the sister-in-law of Hawthorne, and Miss Peabody, whose writings on primary education are standards. The Parliament is not an open convention where any one is at liberty to flit any hobby on the audience. It is no more than a parlor conversation, where a few well-informed women of position and polite culture will discuss the best methods of training young children, of economical housekeeping and hospital affairs—things which most intimately belong to woman's sphere.—N. Y. Tribune.

FATHER HYACINTHS is in New York, and already he prays for peace. The Evangelists, who, with Boston-like audacity, have proposed to give him a public reception, will at once take notice. In one of the few conversations which the eloquent monk has had with Americans, he yesterday informed our representative courteously and frankly on such main questions as the great body of the public will be curious to have answered. He still esteems himself a Roman Catholic; he does not despair of his Church, and still hopes that the Council of Rome will give such a verdict, in accord with progress and the Gospel, as will leave none of her children outcast. Of American institutions, the reverend stranger speaks with cordial curiosity and admiration. The man who has grown up in a cloister, whose pulpit has been in a French cathedral, who once said that he had found only germs of intelligence and atoms of understanding, and who met but abortive saints

in the cloister, may find something to study here.—N. Y. Tribune.

GERMAN INFLUENCE.—What the German vote will yet lead us to, is revealed in these resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a Convention of Germans at East Cambridge:—

Resolved, That we are for the unconditional repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor and State Constabulary laws, because they are infringements upon the personal rights of citizens, and acts of despotism.

Resolved, That we regard all legislation in favor of the holiness of the Sabbath as a production of fanaticism and intolerance, and we are convinced that the freedom of theatres, museums public libraries, and other useful and harmless recreation, Sundays, will morally tend to abolish intemperance and other abuses.

Resolved, That in future we shall use all our influence against any candidates for office, or party, who will not pledge themselves to act in conformity with these resolutions.—Zion's Herald.

DOMINION NEWS.

—The independence of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia has been recognised by a unanimous resolution of the Grand Lodge of England.

—An agitation is on foot in Toronto for the establishment of an asylum for the blind of the Province of Ontario.

—The Butchers' Lacrosse Club have forwarded a challenge to the "Wide Awakes" of Brockville, to play a match on the 21st inst., on the Barfield Common.

—The Catholics of St. John, N. B., recently held a Bazaar, at St. Malachie's Hall, in aid of the Orphan Asylum. Between four and five thousand dollars were realized.

—We learn that immense schools of herring have visited our shores within the last few days. So plentiful are they that nets have been literally sunk by the weight of the fish within them.—Halifax Colonist.

—Counterfeit half-dollar pieces are pretty largely in circulation in the city (Toronto) just now. Yesterday, 14th, a dealer on King street received as many as half a dozen over his counter within the space of an hour.—Telegraph.

—In the interests of humanity, as the papers say, we would ask the Orangeville Sun to publish no more caricatures of eminent men. Its last cut of Gladstone is simply execrable.—Guelph Mercury.

—There can scarcely be any doubt that some of the leading men of P. E. Island, have made a private bargain of some sort with the agents of the Canadian Government.—Yarmouth (N. S.) Herald.

—Col. Gibbons, C. B., accompanied by the Brigade-Major, will shortly proceed to make the usual half-yearly inspection of the Royal Artillery at Quebec and Kingston.—Kingston News.

—The exploring party, under Professor Bell's guidance, are returning in portions from Lake Superior. The Professor will, himself, return shortly. He spent three months in exploring the great inland lake Nepigon.

—The Elora Observer is responsible for the following: From one seed sown on the farm of Mr. Samuel Fear, Township of Woolwich, County of Waterloo, was raised the large number of 1,460 oats.

—The Paris, Ont., Transcript is jubilant: "Business in Paris is looking up.—There were never better stocked stores than there are at present, and never more numerous. Its star of prosperity is in the ascendant."

—While the Royal Salute was being fired on the arrival of the Prince's train at Belleville, the gun burst, and a piece of about six pounds weight struck Mr. Arthur Wensley in the groin, inflicting a wound about two and a half inches long and two and a half inches deep.

—In consequence of the discriminating tariff of the Grand Trunk in favor of Montreal, wheat west of Toronto is being carried by the Grand Trunk to Montreal and thence by water to Ottawa more cheaply than it can be by the Grand Trunk via Prescott to Ottawa.—Quebec Mercury.

—A woman in West Stamford, Ct., has picked from one stalk, raised from a single pea, one hundred and eight pods, and there are forty-five more that will be ready to pick in a day or two. Besides these are numerous blossoms on the same vine.

—There will be but one day's races at Hamilton this fall, and four contests. The Committee have re-opened the innkeeper's purse (handicap) open to all province-bred horses; first horse, \$100; second to save his stakes. Mile heats; two in three.—The following entries have been received for the stallion race:—Clear Grit, Watrwind, Garibaldi, Royal George, Jr., St. Lawrence and Socks.—Ibid.

—The most flattering encomiums have been paid by strangers visiting Kingston during the past week upon the appearance and efficiency of the 1st Troop of Frontenac Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Major Duff, which turned out for escort duty in obedience to the brigade order relating to the visit of the Governor General and Prince Arthur. His Royal Highness at parting charged Major Duff to thank the men for their services in waiting upon his person; and the Governor-General intimated his pleasure in still stronger terms.—Kingston News.

DISALLOWED.—At a Council of Canadians, including Joseph Howe, held at a place called Ottawa, on the 20th of August, 1869, one John A. Macdonald stated that the "Act to empower the Police Court in the city of Halifax to sentence juvenile offenders to the Halifax Industrial School," passed in the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the 21st of September, 1868, could not legally be passed by the Provincial Legislature. Whereupon one Sir John Young, by and with the advice of the aforesaid Canadians "disallowed" the said Act.—Halifax Morning Chronicle.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—The Nor' Wester, of Winnipeg, Sept. 21, draws the attention of Canadian lumber dealers to the fact that if a company be formed, with \$10,000 to \$12,000 capital, for the purpose of manufacturing lumber in that neighborhood for the supply of the settlement, a large and paying business can be done. The editor denies the statement of the Rev. Dr. Davidson, (who recently visited the settlement), that the waters of Lake Winnipeg are muddy. Its waters, he says, are as clear as if not more clear, than the waters of Lake Ontario. From the same paper we learn that Winnipeg can boast already of having a Catholic Cathedral,

dedicated to St. Boniface; two Protestant Episcopal churches, St. John's and Trinity; two Presbyterian churches, Kildonan and Knox's; and a Wesleyan Mission House. A movement is now on foot for the establishment of a Public Library and Reading Room.

—The body of the unknown man found by Messrs. Humpidge and Chamberlain while hunting near Mount Brydges on Tuesday the 12th inst., has not yet been identified. No marks of violence were visible on the body, hence it is concluded that death was caused by want and exposure. Nothing whatever was found on his person sufficient to identify him. An envelope on which was written "Lambeth," and a piece of paper which was inscribed in a fair hand, "Glencoe, June 28th, 1869," were in one of his pockets. A buffalo robe and umbrella were found near the body, which were identified by Mr. Robinson, of Mount Brydges, as his property, which he said were taken from his barn on the night of the Baptist soiree, a few weeks ago. On the person of deceased, sewed up carefully in the inside of the inner vest, was found \$280.60 in greenbacks, and \$7.07 in silver. There were also found on his person a leather pocket-book and purse, a razor, a small looking-glass, a watch case, a Church of England prayer-book, and a watch made by M. J. Tobias, Liverpool, worth probably about \$10. A pair of spectacles was found in the prayer-book. Deceased was between five feet ten inches and six feet high, had blue eyes, a Roman nose dented a little near the top, high cheek bones, and light whiskers. He was bald-headed, and some of the teeth were wanting.

"WHO DIED SIX?"—It is with feelings of the most profound regret that we have this week to record the death of our townsman, Dr. Crawford. During a residence of ten years in this village (Durham), in the practice of his profession as a physician, he secured for himself a reputation for skill in his calling which seldom falls to the lot of one so young. It is a melancholy reflection that one so eminently gifted should have become the victim of a propensity against which intelligence and experience does not appear to be a certain defence. At a time when the prevailing sentiment is inspired by the conviction that in his death the profession has lost an ornament and society a member—who, had the qualities with which he was endowed been subjected to the control of reason and sobriety—to all appearance of more than ordinary usefulness, it would ill become us to cast even a shadow of reflection upon his memory. The counterpart of the injunction to "bear one another's burdens" is, "be not partakers in other men's sins." If these injunctions were not only understood but admitted to their thorough practical application, it would soon be made manifest that much of the intemperance which prevails, and its consequences, should be debited to the account of those who, by their countenance, give respectability to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and whose social boards become a snare and a stumbling block to many an unsuspecting youth. The victim is more frequently deserving of pity and sympathy than of blame.—Durham Chronicle.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S GLOVES AND POCKET HANDKERCHIEF.—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WHITE HATS.—The eagerness with which a certain class of people seek after any thing in any way pertaining to any celebrated individual, has been especially noticeable throughout the whole tour of the Prince. Where he has stopped to dine, the remnants of wine and water have been eagerly drunk up, and in some cases the glasses themselves have been carried away. One of the servants gave satisfaction to a much larger number than could otherwise have had a sip, at one railway eating saloon, by changing the glass and then refilling it as often as the credulous maidens drained it. When the Prince had turned the soil of the new railway, all the ladies in the vicinity of the sacred earth rushed for it and triumphantly exhibited small bits of the same wrapped in handkerchiefs. Colonel Elphinstone very considerably wears nice, new gloves when he travels, and the Prince usually wears a pair of soiled lavender. The three gentlemen also wear hats exactly alike on all occasions. When they take off their hats and leave their gloves, every one thinks that the best gloves must belong to the Prince, and the consequence is that Colonel Elphinstone has lost seven right-hand gloves. The Prince's pocket handkerchief was snatched from his hand at the ball at London, and every effort to recover it proved ineffectual, but about a week afterward it was sent to him through some unknown source. The Governor-General, too, is a sufferer at the hands of the pilferers. He is accustomed to wear a white kersey hat, and during his trip through Ontario he has lost no less than six.—Gazette.

DOMINION STATISTICS.—From statistics recently issued from the Audit office, Ottawa, and referring to the financial year 1867-8, therefore including the Maritime Provinces, it appears that the area of the Dominion apart from the North-West, is as follows:—Ontario has 121,260 square miles; Quebec, 214,020; Nova Scotia, 18,660; and New Brunswick, 27,105. Altogether there are 377,045 square miles. The estimated population in 1868, allowing that the increase has been in the same ratio since 1861, as it was in the nine previous years is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Population in January, 1861, and Ratio of yearly increase. Per cent.

The average population to the square mile is 10.29; revenue per head, \$363; debt per head, \$21.80; imports per head, \$18.55; exports, \$14.84; duty per head, \$2.77. The net debt of the Dominion is put down at \$84,576,038.85.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—A lease has been issued at St. Petersburg reducing the term of military service from seven years to five in the case of young men under twenty who enter the army as volunteers. A further reduction of a year's service is promised as a reward for good conduct. This regulation is to be followed by another restricting marriages.

—The manner of living is now so nearly uniform in European countries that the death-rates do not greatly differ. The latest exhibit gives

the following as the average duration of human life in certain countries:—England and Wales, 45.4 years; France, 44.2; Belgium, 41.6; Prussia, 41.2; Sweden, 49.5; Denmark, 52.5; Schleswig-Holstein, 52.7.

—The Edinburgh Scotsman thus records the trial trips of a "Steam Omnibus" in that city:—"The engine, with the omnibus attached to it, was run up and down an incline to exhibit its speed and the ease by which it could be controlled. It went up a steep hill at the rate of seven miles an hour, and came down at the rate of nine. It turned in the road with far greater ease than if drawn by horses, was pulled up instantaneously at the word of command, and even backed up hill. The dexterity with which it picked its way between strings of cart horses, omnibuses, and cabs, and the docility with which it stopped or turned whenever it was required, were marvellous."

—The King of Italy is breaking up the convent libraries and giving them over to cities. Great treasures are being unveiled. 400 more libraries are to be distributed. Among the results, the archives of the city of Naples receive 39,478 parchments and 18 codices, 72,000 parchments and 1,060 codices being given to other archives in the Neapolitan territories. The archives of Lucca receive 2,435 parchments and 755 codices, many of them of the highest value. The University of Bologna is enriched with 900 parchments and paper codices, some of them also of extraordinary value, and 53 parchments.

DEVoured BY ALLIGATORS.—Count Agoston Harasthy, a Hungarian nobleman, who had to fly from his country in 1840, and who, afterwards, engaged in grape culture in Sauk Prairie, went two years ago to Nicaragua to manufacture distilled liquors. When prospecting for a mill site he fell from a log into a stream, and was devoured by alligators.

CHARGE OF POISONING.—The Abbe Dionis, the cure of the parish of Baux, in the arrondissement of Arles, in the south of France, is accused of having been an accomplice in the murder of the sacristan of his church, the actual murderer being the wife of the victim. The details, as spread out in the indictment, are not fit for publication; but they show that the church and the confessional, the most holy places and times, had been foully desecrated by the priest and the woman.

THE AMERICANS AGAIN.—The American fishermen wishing to exhibit their bravery at Charlottetown, P. E. I., chose, from preference or habit, the Police Court there for the purpose. One of their number had been locked up for breach of some law, whereupon certain of the fishermen sent a letter to the police station, stating that if their compatriot was not at once liberated they would come themselves and set him at liberty. In fact a short time afterwards, seeing their threats had no effect, they made their appearance in the evening with fire-arms, knives and cudgels, and commenced a disturbance which speedily assumed the proportions of a riot. This did not last long, however, for the Chief of Police and his men succeeded in overpowering them and locking them up in the cells, whence they came out only to be subjected to various fines ranging from 30 shillings to six pounds. This is a correction which they, doubtless, will not forget, and which will quiet them considerably. Meantime, for more security, a night guard has been equipped in the place.—Voix du Golfe.

A CURIOUS STORY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A newspaper published at Lyons, France called the Salut Public, gives the following extraordinary remarks, said to have been made by Louis Napoleon to an intimate American friend soon after the close of the Italian war:—"The Prince Imperial had only just recovered from a serious illness, and his Majesty, still under the impression of his past fears, said to his old friend: 'If I had had the misfortune to lose my son, and all hope of an heir in a direct line were denied me, I should have put into execution an extraordinary project. I should have given to France the privileges, the liberties, the manners of a republic. I should have wished to be looked upon as the first citizen of my country, after having given back to it those liberties which political necessity has obliged me to take away for a time; in a word, I should have rendered impossible after my death any other form of government than that of a republic—the only one which, wisely understood and applied with energy, can suit France. But I must give up this dream; a father of a family must not burn his son's roof over his head, and I must try and conciliate two elements which now seem utterly irreconcilable—the empire and liberty. My heirs shall reign, and France shall only lose a name—the name of republic. She will soon have, I hope, all the liberal institutions that I have so much admired in the new world.'"

AN ARISTOCRATIC SON IN LAW.—There is a case before us now, which has just become notorious through a suit in the civil court of Paris. M. de B—, who, if not actually a viscount, has at least a pretty and aristocratic name, married two years ago an American young lady, and her pleased papa promised verbally to give the happy couple a marriage portion of \$10,000 a year. We don't know that M. de B—, was any wickeder than a hundred other young men of fashion. If he concealed some ugly debts at the time of the marriage, and ran up others very industriously afterward, there is at least no evidence that he made Madame miserable, or was anything worse than lazy and luxurious. A daughter came of the union, and then the young wife died. Her parents refused to pay any longer for the gay De B—'s pleasures, though they would gladly support the child. The widower was young, and father-in-law could not see, for the life of him, why he should not go to work and earn a living. This was American sense, but it seems not to have been French law. A suit was brought to recover the full price of the matrimonial bargain, and the court arrived at these extraordinary conclusions:—1. The plaintiff, M. de B—, is without the means of existence. 2. His mother is not in a position to afford him the support to which his rank entitles him. 3. It is therefore no more than proper that his father-in-law, being well-to-do, should take care of him for the rest of his natural life. 4. The defendant will accordingly pay M. de B—, an annual allowance of 6,000 francs for himself, and 12,000 francs for his daughter. This, be it observed, appears to have no reference to the portion promised at the marriage, but is awarded as "alimony." It is an awful lesson, and we hope Americans abroad may heed it.—N. Y. Tribune

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THE WITNESS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

THE FUTURE.

All acknowledge that our Canadian constitution, changed by Confederation, has found, as yet, no solid moorings. In one direction there are four steps—Confederation, Zollverein, Independence, Annexation. Each of the three first has its advocates who declare that it does not lead to the last. Yet each of them strengthens the partition between us and England, and each weakens that between us and the United States. We opposed Confederation on this ground, and did we think it possible to make up for the evident advantages of a Customs Union with our neighbors by any scheme, looking in another direction, we should hail it. Independence has bright promise in it for those who see in the future a young and united nation, full of patriotism and sunning itself in freedom. It has also its value for those who see an Annexationist movement impending in high quarters, and think, by this measure, to take the wind out of its sails, and the power out of the hands of those whom some accuse of being ready when they have sucked dry, as they have nearly done, the maternal fountain, to sell our brave Dominion for what its neighbors will give them for it. Nor is such a suspicion absurd when it is remembered what a tremendous need our bureaucracy will be in when they can borrow on no new schemes of continental magnificence. There is another side, however, to the Independence question. Will Ontario and Nova Scotia ever submit to the dictation of Rome? or will the hierarchy yield to the ideas of the Protestant majority? This oil and water difficulty can only be removed by the overthrow of Rome, and many see in Independence a movement which will not bring peace, but a sword. Antipathies between sections are intense to-day, and when a threat of annexation could be held out by any member of the Confederation against the rest, what power would there be in the hands of the central government to enforce its decisions upon the refractory State? Interests diverse and ideas irreconcilable would reduce the attraction of cohesion to a minimum, and leave the attraction of gravitation towards a greater neighbor in full play upon the individual particles. Independence, therefore, can hardly be looked to as affording that solid ground of permanency upon which timid capital may lay the foundations of mighty commercial interests.

There is another solution of the difficulty which has its supporters among many of our best thinkers, and which some think the only alternative that will enable us to avoid absorption into the great Republic. Hope for it had, however, almost failed, when we see the idea looming across the sea in the ministerial words of Mr. Cardwell, and hear it echoed almost simultaneously by him who represents the present English Government here. A confederacy of nations under the Union Jack was in the mind of Mr. Howe, when two years ago he went to England to demand representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament; but an idea takes some time to fructify in England, and Mr. Howe saw things so hopeless that he relinquished the thought and came back and accepted the position. The idea was not his alone, however, and it now appears as though Englishmen, with the whole question before them, were beginning to see the critical nature of the present condition of things. We published yesterday, the scheme of the Duke of Manchester for gradually consolidating the Empire. This plan may look fanciful to those who have not examined it, but, on study, it may turn out to be the only one feasible in that direction, and we believe it has the support of our own Statesmen. The Colonies must become more and more distinct from England, unless some common legislation is made the band of union; and a Colonial Council, in which all the Colonies would be represented, and which would take charge of those matters which the Imperial Parliament now settles for us, and gradually extend its power to all Imperial interests which do not concern Britain alone,—would seem the most natural way for developing the Confederacy. Canada may seem an outlying member, but, in one sense, it is the keystone. Her weight, added to that of the United States, would greatly enhance the power which must be England's greatest rival, and there is nothing to hinder her example being followed by Australia and New Zealand, which States might also feel the want of a solid connection with a great power. At least the same policy which would sever Canada from the empire would also cut them off. If England could yield the point, how greatly would every subject of the Queen

prefer to enjoy such a real connection with England to one with any other country.

It would take more than our present space to discuss the merits of this scheme, and those things which seem to militate against its success; but it is certainly highly in place to give all consideration to every suggested mode of settling our national difficulties.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

A meeting of evangelical pastors of Boston and its vicinity was held on Monday last in that city, to make arrangements for the welcoming of Father Hyacinthe on his arrival in the United States. The meeting was also attended by several representatives of churches not evangelical. The desire to welcome the distinguished French divine and recalcitrant churchman, was unanimous; but some delicacy was felt as to the mode, and also as to the propriety of approaching him, as evangelical ministers, seeing that it was uncertain as to whether he had left the Catholic Church; and whether they might not be subjecting him, as well as themselves, to embarrassment by any hasty action in the proposed direction.

It was stated that the Father had not formally left the Catholic Church, and could not, strictly speaking, be regarded as a Protestant; but so far as the spirit and tendency of his late protest was concerned, they warranted the presumption that he was one. It was considered that, though there might be grounds of distrust with regard to some who left the Catholic Church, Father Hyacinthe might well be considered as an exception. He was a friend of liberty, both in America and throughout the world, in Church as well as in State affairs. The real difficulty was, whether to approach their visitor as a Protestant, or as only one who, by an act of protest, placed himself in sympathy with Protestants. On the other hand, it was evident that he was substantially a Protestant, for he accepted the same ground that had been held by all the great reformers, when they appealed from the Church to Jesus Christ himself. Ultimately a committee, consisting of representatives from various denominations, was appointed to wait upon Father Hyacinthe, and welcome him on his arrival—the committee to have discretionary power to act in the matter as circumstances might dictate.

It is evident that great wisdom, tact, and delicacy are required in the present instance, so as neither to embarrass nor repel the visitor, nor yet to place in a false position those who are so desirous to welcome him, should their advances not be responded to by him.—Father Hyacinthe has probably made up his mind as to his future course. Indeed it is difficult to imagine how he can avoid going forward, unless, indeed, alarmed, he should go back. But this we scarcely apprehend. He may not be made of the rugged stuff of which Luther was formed; but Melancthon, with all his mildness, was as persistent a champion of the Reformation as Luther himself, and Father Hyacinthe with all his suavity and refinement, and fresh from the admiration of thousands, who hung upon the eloquence of his lips, as the great preacher in Notre Dame, may continue to prove himself true to his widening convictions, in spite of the secret power of old associations to draw him back, or the fulminations of Pope or Council to hinder his going forward.

THE POOR INDIAN.

In looking over an official comparative statement of the population of the several Indian tribes and bands throughout Canada for the year 1868, it is impossible not to be struck with figures telling of the scanty remnants of once numerous, and, in their way, powerful nations. To begin with the Province of Ontario. About 11,500 represents the whole number of Indians therein, and some 180 their increase during the year in question. Amongst the tribes the most numerous are the Chippewas, Mohawks and Six Nations.

The Province of Quebec contains in round numbers about 4500, with an increase during 1868 of some 131. The most numerous tribes are the Naskapi of the Lower St. Lawrence, 2,890; and after these come the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, 1,401; the St. Regis, 801; the Nipissing, Algonquins, and Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains, 611; the Bersimis, 584. Of the Hurons of Lorette there are only 297.

Nova Scotia contains 1,850 Mic-Mac's, dwelling in nearly twenty different bands, the most numerous of these being in Guysborough, Halifax, Pictou, Antigonish, Cape Breton, Queen's, Richmond, and Victoria Counties.

The Province of New Brunswick has 2,120, their largest communities being at County Kent, Tobique, Northumberland, and at three other stations,—namely, Indian Village, Indian Point, and opposite Fredericton.

The Dominion, exclusive of the North-West, and what was formerly the Hudson Bay Territory, then contains but about 24,000 aborigines. For these a certain amount of religious and educational provision has been made; in some cases through Catholic, and, in others, through Protestant agency, the funds being derived from various sources: in the instance of Protestants, frequently from voluntary efforts by various Christian denominations.

These people as yet have seldom, if ever, been met in an habitually Christian spirit of fairness,

much less of that consideration and forbearance which their peculiar position demands, and the vices and cupidities of the whites, with whom they have come in contact, have told injuriously on their morals and on their numbers, which latter have diminished, till they are—as has just been shown—the mere ghosts of what they were even long after Europeans had, in name at least, taken possession of the country now known as the Eastern half of the Dominion.

PROSPECTIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

It cannot be said but that "enterprises of great pith and moment" are contemplated by our Corporation, speaking through the motions &c., of its members, now lying, or to be laid, upon the table. Amongst these come Councillor Kay's forthcoming brace of motions; first, for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the practicability of raising the grade of Griffintown; second, to consider the propriety of forming squares at the east and west ends of the city.

The former of these has long been admitted to be a desideratum, and is generally conceded to be the only reliable preventive of the annual floodings of Griffintown. The removal of Isle Mouton has been proposed as a means to the same end; and would be a cheaper, and a shorter, cut to the attainment of that object,—a sort of incisive surgical operation in engineering, to remove a congestion, presumed to be the cause of the periodic rising of the river opposite the city. But this removal of the Island seems to be regarded by most as being of an experimental character which may, or may not, succeed. In this case, as in many others, doctors disagree. But the subject becomes every year more pressing from the increasing population, exposed every spring and fall to be inundated, and if we must be compelled to tread in the costly steps of Chicago, by raising the level of what is of itself almost grown to be a city, the sooner we begin, the better.

As to the other idea, that of public squares, at the East and West, of course it is in harmony with the feeling of the day, caused by a study of public hygiene, and a general awakening amongst us to the importance of sanitary regulation. But the great measure of a Mountain Park ought not to be postponed to any of these. The pretence that some of the owners of the land near the Mountain ask an exorbitant price, is futile. The law of expropriation is as available in this instance as in any other; but the most conscientious experts must award the correct value, and this is increasing year by year. Probably an immediate purchase would ultimately prove one of the best investments the city could make.

As to the claims for such a park, by the tens of thousands of those who, from year end to year end, cannot leave the city either for health or pleasure, these have been put forward too frequently to need repetition. But neither public slaughter-houses, public squares, nor any other sanitary undertaking ought, or perhaps, need, to stand in the way, or cause to be much longer shelved, so noble, and so useful a work as a Mountain Park must be. Nature has almost obtruded it upon us, in fact, has done nearly half the work, and procrastination can have little effect, except to increase the expense of accomplishing what may be looked upon as a foregone conclusion.

AN ENTERPRISING FRENCH-CANADIAN.—M. Gonzalez Doure, one of our most accomplished civilians and liberal French-Canadians, has gone to Europe in the last steamer, with the hope, it is said, of showing the Pope that it will not be wise for him to break absolutely with all that is liberal and progressive among French-Canadians; and in the expectation of making arrangements for erecting the Institut Canadien of Montreal into a University. Already it has a law school, affiliated with Victoria College, Ont., which has nearly as many students, we believe, as McGill Faculty of Law, and five or six times as many as that of Laval, Quebec. The Medical School, connected in the same way, has also a large number of students, and the Institut only requires a Faculty of Arts and a charter to make it a University. The professors for the Faculty of Arts, M. Doure proposes, we believe, to find among the men of highest reputation in Paris, and the charter could not, with any good grace, be withheld by the Legislature. It seems Laval, owing to its mediæval regulations and ecclesiastical bondage, is almost a complete failure, and McGill College being Protestant, or, as the French-Canadians call it, Methodist, they cannot go there without losing caste; the only alternative, then, for the liberal and enterprising youth of the French-Canadian people is a university like the London University, in which no creed is taught, and men of all creeds are made alike welcome. Such an institution, if it do not, under the pretence of being non-religious, prove anti-religious, might be very advantageous for the French-Canadian people, but if it be dedicated to Voltairism instead of the Immaculate Conception, they will only be cut of the frying-pan into the fire.

A London contemporary, speaking on this subject, says:—"Whoever buys Anne Hathaway's cottage will have to maintain a large police force therein, else it will disappear utterly beneath the combined jackknives of Cockney and Yankee tourists. It will be worthless for any other conceivable purpose than as a dairy, and the rush of visitors would seriously interrupt the operations of cheese-making and churning. Parliament should be the purchaser for the English nation, and it should be kept at public expense as a shrine, and carefully protected as such from spoliation. Then, indeed, the keepers might say, "bring on your pilgrims," and the last generations of those who speak the language Shakespeare writ might visit the cottage—where he told his love."

CLUB HOUSES.—We see by a New York paper that several old-established club-houses in that city are coming to grief, on account of the Restaurants connected with each of them. Their heavy expenses require many customers to sustain them, and this tempts the Clubs to let in new members with less careful scrutiny than their rules require. The consequence is that the respectable old members drop off, and new ones of that character are deterred from joining them, and several are in a state of bankruptcy. Wherever drinking and gaming are allowed, and most of Clubs furnish facilities for both, they are likely to go down, or, at all events, they ought to go down. It is not right that, under the specious pretext of frequenting a highly respectable Club, young men should be led into bad habits; and husbands and fathers should not

as well as strengthened for fresh acquisition, by the laws of entail and primogeniture; and to this may be added, in the New World as well as in the Old, the acquisition and perpetual retention by the Church of Rome of lands in mortmain, of which we have a specimen in Lower Canada.

But there are other forms of land monopoly, besides those under the guise of an hereditary aristocracy, and a Church of never-failing successors. Corporations and speculators on this continent, alike too often lock up innumerable acres, or, perhaps we might sometimes say, immeasurable miles of the finest land, waiting till surrounding settlers shall have made the neighborhood yet more valuable, when these "holders for a rise" may sell as suits them. At this moment the choicest farming lands of California are fast in the hands of such parties. It seems to have been the old Mexican grants that set the example in that part of the world for immense territorial possessions, and the aim of those thus benefited is to yet possession of the good Government lands along the line of railways, eventually to sell the same at ten times the Government rate. In the States the policy of land grants to railroads has created a complete series of vast monopolies, which drive the poorer class of settlers to seek for cheaper, but inferior localities. It is true that the policy of granting lands to railway companies has accelerated the building of railways, which, in their turn, hasten the material development of the country through which they pass; but if this is obtained at the expense of excluding these poorer settlers, the advantage seems to be bought at too dear a rate. These remarks may apply to ourselves. The unappropriated lands of the Dominion should, so far as is practicable, and called for, be shared by the landless, who will bring their own bone and sinew, and that of their families to the reclamation of the forest, which, in the shape of farms, they hope one day to have unencumbered, as their own.

CLOSING OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—Readers of Roman history are aware that the Temple of Janus was to be closed in time of perfect peace. They are also aware that for some centuries it was continually open. A phenomenon somewhat similar in kind, if not in degree, has occurred in connection with Greenwich Hospital. After being open for more than a hundred and seventy years to naval pensioners, it was closed to them on the 1st inst. England having been at peace so long, the number of men eligible as pensioners at this hospital had decreased, during several years back, to such an extent, that the cost of governing the institution exceeded by far the expense for the support of the pensioners. Of those in the hospital, all but about thirty having accepted the offer of outdoor relief, the doors themselves have been closed. They may, it is true, like those of the Temple of Janus, be opened again in time of war. All will pray that this time may be far off; but, it is asked, what, in the meantime, shall be done with the building? It was founded by William and Mary, in 1694, as a refuge for disabled seamen; and is rich in memories and associations, connected with the naval history of England since that date, and with the names of distinguished naval heroes of nearly two centuries.

THE HOUSE OF ANNE HATHAWAY FOR SALE.—The cottage of Anne Hathaway, the wife of Shakespeare, is for sale. It must be at least three hundred years old, and is a low, deeply-thatched cottage, on the skirts of the town of Stratford, with roses growing round it, and waved over by elms, and is altogether a sweet little rural picture. Its money value is little indeed, but how few houses have such an historic interest as this one, in which Shakespeare courted his wife!

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have this temptation and pretext for deserting their own firesides. One Club in Montreal went down not a whit too soon, and another should follow, judging from the facts that from time to time transpire concerning it.

THE LATE REV. DR. LILLIE.—The sudden death of this respected and esteemed divine, has cast a gloom over the extensive circle of his acquaintance, whose regret was manifested by the large and respectable cortege which attended his funeral on Wednesday morning to the railroad station, whence his body is to be conveyed to Toronto, accompanied by some members of his family and Professor Cornish. Dr. Lillie was in his sixty-sixth year, and had been a Congregational minister from his youth. He was for several years a missionary in India, and for the last thirty years has been Theological Professor of the Congregational College, Toronto and Montreal.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN FRANCE.—Europe is fast travelling Republican-ward. The splendid success of Republican institutions, as manifested by the strain they successfully bore in the late American civil war, the peaceable disbandment of the mightiest army of modern times when the war was over, and the quiet elections by ballot which took place all over the country, even in the most exciting times—this success, we say, is appreciated in all civilized countries except, perchance, Canada. And thinking men are everywhere asking why they should continue to bow down to the descendants of the demigods of the dark ages who, like heathen idols, are very useless and very expensive. This general feeling is, doubtless, perceived by Louis Napoleon, and he wishes to put himself at the head of it; but he is too old and too sick to take the bold and decided steps which would make him the first citizen of the first country on the continent of Europe. As soon, however, as the reins fall from his hands, it is expected that the Republicans will seize them.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—The French Government permits at last the free circulation of foreign papers in France, including La Lanterne of Rochefort, published in Belgium.

—The Minerva says of the opening of the Ecumenical Council approaches, the fears of schism between the Ultramontanes and the Secular Clergy of Europe increase.

—The Minerva strongly advocates the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has a simple way of raising the means which is worthy of the genius of Sir George Cartier, namely, the capitalization of the India and China mail subsidy, which would at once yield \$20,000,000.

—We omitted to credit the article on the European Life Assurance Society, which appeared on Monday, to the London Christian World, from which it was copied, and it ought to be added that the Chairman of the Company claims that it is able to meet all its liabilities.

—We have received several communications in support of the theory that house flies devour fruit. One of the flies has been brought us taken in the act. The appearance of things is that the fly found the apple cracked, and sought his supper in its sugary juice. It is an insect similar in shape to the house fly, but which only appears, we think, late in the season.

—It has been found that the Trinity Board here have submitted for the approval of the Governor-General at Ottawa two by-laws,—one requiring all steamers towing to use only the channel to the north of Isle de Laurier and Vercheres Islands, and the other requiring all vessels to keep to the south of the channel in descending, and to the north in ascending the channel; and in neither case to use more than a hundred feet of that channel,—both by-laws to be enforced by a penalty not exceeding £20. The Herald thinks that whether such action be within the sphere of the powers of the Trinity House or not it should certainly be made public here the first place.

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

The first District Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church has been held in Erskine Church in this city, during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. Amongst other subjects discussed was the Marriage Law of Lower Canada, as far as it related to Protestants; also the liability, under that law, of ministers to an action at law, should they, by false representations, be induced to marry minors, or persons within the forbidden degrees of relationship. An alteration in the law is to be petitioned for, in the name of the Synod, so as to relieve the minister, and cast the responsibility on the vendor of the marriage license. The subject of what action it was advisable to adopt regarding the approaching Ecumenical Council was debated, but nothing very definite came of it.—The Notman case has again been brought prominently before the public. A writ of error having been granted by the Attorney-General, the prisoner has been brought down here from the Penitentiary, under a judge's warrant. He is now lodged in the jail of this city, and the writ of error will be brought before the Queen's Bench in appeal. He is, in reality, placed much as he was before his trial. There are several indictments standing against him, besides the one under which he was convicted; but it seems to be believed that after the usual forms, &c., incident to the consideration of the writ of error, with the consequent necessary legal delay, he will be admitted to bail, and probably be no more called upon.—A School of Arts and Design has just been opened here for the winter, by the Board of Arts and Manufactures, and its prospects are encouraging. It has received some very valuable contributions of drawings and casts from the Kensington (Eng.) School of Design.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—DISTRICT SYNOD.

The first Synod of the District of Montreal was constituted on Tuesday night in Brakine church—by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Moderator.

After praise and prayer, the Rev. Dr. Taylor preached a most excellent and appropriate sermon, taking for his text Acts 14th chapter, 3rd verse:—"The Lord gave testimony to the word of his grace."

At the close of the discourse, he read the order of the Synod, held in June last at Hamilton, ordaining the annual meeting of a General Assembly, and appointing four District Synods, of which Montreal is the first, and consists of the Presbyteries of Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville and Kingston—Rev. Dr. Taylor to be Moderator.

He then proceeded to constitute the present Synod by reading the Word of God, and prayer, followed by singing. Having formally declared that the Synod was constituted, the

Rev. Mr. Young was appointed as clerk pro tem, and proceeded to call over the roll of names of those representing the different Presbyteries, beginning with that of Montreal.

A brief debate took place as to the necessity of formally electing the Rev. Dr. Taylor as Moderator, seeing that he had already been appointed to that position, by the Synod at Hamilton last summer.

On motion, he was now elected thereto, unanimously.

He said the duties were new to him. He thanked them for the election, and would rely on their forbearance and assistance.

A committee on bills and overtures was next appointed; also a committee on elders' commissions. The hours of meeting were fixed to be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., from 3 to 6 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m.

A vote of thanks to the Moderator, for his admirable sermon, coupled with a recommendation that it be published, was put, and carried unanimously.

The Moderator thanked the Synod for their favorable opinion of his discourse, but could not give an answer as to whether it would be given to the public.

The Synod then adjourned, to reassemble at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20th.

MORNING SESSION.

The Synod met at ten o'clock, and was opened with praise, the reading of the Scriptures, and prayer. There was a full attendance, and the Moderator presided.

The minutes of the last sederunt were read and sustained.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

After some preliminary business, there was taken up and read, an overture from the Presbytery of Montreal anent Marriage Licences, setting forth, in substance, that the Law of Marriage, as far as regards the marriage licence, especially in the Province of Quebec, is defective for the securing of the end contemplated, and unjust in its operation so far as Protestant ministers are concerned, and praying the Synod to petition the Parliament of Quebec, to amend the present law regarding marriage licences.

The Rev. W. B. Clark, Dr. Irvine, and D. McKay, were heard in support of the Overture.

It was moved by Dr. Irvine, and seconded by the Rev. W. B. Clark: That the Overture from the Presbytery of Montreal, anent the present marriage law of the Province of Quebec, which imposes certain disabilities upon Protestants, be received, and a committee appointed to report thereon during the sitting of this Synod.

The Rev. Prof. McVicar spoke to the subject, and when the Synod adjourned at one o'clock, it was understood that the Rev. Dr. Irvine would continue the discussion on the opening of the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

The Synod was opened with praise and prayer, and the clerk read the proceedings of the morning sederunt, which were sustained.

It may here be mentioned that, before the adjournment of the morning sederunt of the Synod it was moved, in amendment of Dr. Irvine's motion, by Rev. Prof. McVicar, and seconded by Mr. W. McKenzie, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the marriage law, to specify the grievances complained of, and the means for attaining a remedy for the same, and to report to a future sederunt.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.

The Moderator vacated the chair, and Rev. Mr. Hunter took it.

The Moderator then referred to the state of the marriage law in Lower Canada, and instanced cases that had happened to himself and Rev. Mr. Bonar, to show the hardship upon ministers who were called upon suddenly to marry parties, who prove afterwards to be under age. He narrated the case in question, with which he had been connected and wherein he was deceived, and which was brought before the Court. The result to himself showed that there was no safety for ministers, unless they confine themselves to marrying of parties with whom they were personally acquainted. We wanted to have one law for all, Catholics and Protestants. The Church of Rome sells marriage licences, and pockets the money, whilst we have to buy them, and even then they do not hold us from possible harm. The grievance should be set forth in Parliament, and it should be left to that body to find out a remedy.

Rev. Mr. Wilson was afraid it would be difficult to get a law to prevent people from false swearing, and thus imposing on ministers as to age. It was easy to see how parents might pounce upon ministers, seeing that they were the last parties in the case. He was not aware that there was any different law in the matter for the Catholic priest and the Protestant minister. The issuer of the license, who received the fee therefor, should be held responsible.

Mr. McKay said the general practice amongst the Catholics was marriage by publication of banns, and he would like to see this practice extended more amongst ourselves. He would like the responsibility, by all means, to be placed on the issuer of the license.

Rev. Dr. Irvine said it was admitted on all hands that the Protestants of Lower Canada had a grievance in the present marriage law. The best legal judgments, both east and west, asserted that the Protestants did therein labor under disabilities. There were three causes of complaint, one was, that the ministers of the Gospel of Protestant denominations were held responsible for any deception practised on them

by parties marrying under age. He wanted ministers to be put in an irresponsible situation. Another cause of complaint was that a Protestant must pay \$4 before he could be married by license, whilst the Catholic pays nothing, except what he chooses to give to his priest. This was partiality. Another grievance was that the money from these marriage licenses was appropriated to the satisfaction of Rebellion losses.

The amendment of Prof. McVicar to Dr. Irvine's motion was then put, and 21 voted for it. The motion of Dr. Irvine was then put and lost, 20 voting for it—Prof. McVicar's amendment being, therefore, carried by a majority of one.

SACRED MUSIC.

The following overture, signed by the Rev. Andrew Wilson and others, was presented:—Whereas, singing to the praise of God is a delightful part of His worship, in which it is the privilege and duty of all to unite,—

Whereas, in order to the happy enjoyment of this privilege, and the harmonious discharge of the duty, it is desirable that attention be given to the cultivation of sacred music in all families and congregations,—

Therefore, it is humbly and respectfully overtured that the Synod may be pleased to adopt such measures as in their wisdom they may deem best, to promote the knowledge and practice of sacred music within their bounds.

Mr. Wilson said there was reason to believe that the conviction that singing was an essential part of divine worship, was becoming seriously weakened, and he pointed out several reasons for this, and also indicated means for the improvement of congregational singing.

The Moderator said this matter would never be mended until they had one tune-book for the whole Canada Presbyterian Church.

One speaker considered that the introduction of hymns had done much for the improvement of congregational singing; whilst another speaker held that when nothing but the Psalms of David had been sung in churches, synods had no need to remind them that congregational singing was a part of Divine worship. A third would have the Psalms of David rendered as they were intended to be, with instrumental accompaniments, or with the organ.

It was finally carried that the overture be received, and that a Committee be appointed to take the matter into consideration, and report to the next Synod; and, in the meantime, Kirk sessions be recommended to do all in their power to encourage the cultivation of sacred music.

THE NAPANEE ORGAN CASE.

A protest and appeal of the Rev. Mr. Scott and Mr. Grey, from the decision of the Kingston Presbytery, forbidding the use of an organ in the church at Napanee, was presented.

After a lengthened debate, the matter was sent back to the Presbytery of Kingston, on account of irregularity of the said Synod, in its not having cited the session of Napanee before it.

GENERAL AGENT.

An overture was presented from the Presbytery of Montreal, anent the appointment of a general agent of the Synod of Montreal.

NEXT MEETING OF SYNOD.

A discussion now took place, as to where and when the next meeting of Synod should be held. The general sense of the Synod seemed to be in favor of Ottawa, and the second week in May, but the hour of adjournment being passed, and no resolution having been come to, the matter was left undecided.

EVENING SEDERUNT.

The Synod was again constituted with singing and prayer, after which the clerk read the minutes of the last sederunt, which were then sustained.

The discussion as to the time and place of the next meeting of Synod was resumed. It was generally thought that one meeting a year would be sufficient, but not during the present ecclesiastical year. It was eventually decided that the next meeting of Synod should be held in Bank street church, Ottawa, at seven in the evening of the second Tuesday in May 1870.

AGENT FOR SYNOD OF MONTREAL.

Rev. Mr. Gibson spoke to the overture of the Montreal Presbytery, recommending the appointment of a regular or ordained minister as agent for the Synod of Montreal, more especially to devote himself to the overtaking of the missionary work within the bounds of the Synod. Mr. Gibson showed how that much of their mission work was actually going backwards instead of advancing, and thus showing the necessity for such an agency. In some cases churches had actually passed away, owing to the unsatisfactory position of missionary affairs throughout almost the whole bounds of the Presbytery. Many means had been tried to rectify this state of things, but none of them had successfully met the case. The fields and work were so extensive, that it was impossible for men, whose time was already so taken up to be able to take up this special work. There was nothing for it but to get some person who could devote his whole time and attention to this work. It had been formerly thought that the field of the Presbytery of Montreal alone was not sufficient to justify this, but the case was different now when the District Synod comprehended four Presbyteries. The number of vacant congregations was much greater than the number of probationers, so that at length these vacancies sometimes fell completely away. The proposed agent could supply this lack, and foster these stations, particularly during winter. He could also look over the unoccupied portions of the field, and likewise supply missionary information to the country churches, and thus swell the amount of contributions. The speaker then spoke of the difficulty of getting a proper agent, who ought to have many and varied qualifications. The money, he had no doubt, would be forthcoming, and a competent agent would bring up the contributions in a degree more than equal to the amount of his salary.

Rev. Prof. McVicar said some might think from statements that had been made, that they, the Presbyterians, were on the eve of destruction, but such was not the case. He then read a number of statistical statements showing the origin and great progress of Presbyterianism in Canada, during the last eighty years. At the present moment the Church of Scotland in Canada had 160 ministers, and the Canada Presbyterian, 300. He then showed that the proposed method of working the missionary field was thorough Presbyterian, and was followed most successfully by several Presbyterian bodies, also by the Methodists and others. He thought it was competent for this Synod to make the

proposed provision, and he fully believed it would be self-supporting, and more. He believed, too, that Protestantism, in the simple form it assumed in their Church, would yet conquer the popery of Lower Canada, and it was for them to let their agency be felt in the French country.

Mr. Young, the clerk of the Synod, showed how that the Quebec district had almost entirely gone out of the hands of the Presbyterians, to be taken up by the Episcopalians and Methodists. This was from want of ministerial supplies, not from removals of families.

Rev. T. Gordon deprecated the general employment of special paid agents, and held that such an appointment as the one now contemplated, would check, rather than stimulate, the liberality of the country people.

Rev. Mr. Gordon did not think one agent could overtake this mission work, but instead, probationers should go as itinerants to these vacant places, for at least one year.

Rev. Mr. McLaren saw only dissatisfaction and prospective disruption in the proposed missionary agency. The remedy proposed was entirely inadequate to the removal of the evil complained of. They did not want new organizations. He believed that Prof. McVicar's new college was the best thing for remedying this state of things. They wanted more young men to be trained to the ministry in their colleges. As to the raising of funds, which were so necessary, ministers of congregations should take measures, to the end of bringing up the liberality of their people.

Mr. Moore followed in the same vein, laying great stress on the fact that the great difficulty was the want of men to enter the ministry.

Rev. Mr. McVicar moved, seconded by Rev. A. M. Gibson, to the effect that the overture in question be received, and a committee, which was named, be appointed to report to a future sederunt.—Carried.

It being now after ten o'clock, the Moderator pronounced the benediction, and the Synod adjourned until ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JUDGMENT IN THE NOTMAN CASE.

In the Court this forenoon, His Honor Mr. Justice Drummond, delivered judgment in the Notman case. After detailing the history of the case from the trial of the prisoner in March 1868, to the granting of the writ of error on the 21st September last, whereby the original sentence was stayed, and the subsequent order of this Court to have prisoner brought from Kingston Penitentiary to the Montreal common jail, and finally before this Court, was granted. The judgment concludes as follows:—"And the Court doth further require and command the said keeper of the common jail to receive the said Robert Notman into his custody, in the said common jail, and there safely to keep him, the said Robert Notman, to await the judgment of this Court, sitting on appeal and error, upon the said writ of error issued against the said sentence aforesaid, and to stand his trial upon the said several indictments on which he, the said Robert Notman, has not yet been tried, or until he be otherwise discharged in due course of law." In point of fact, the prisoner is now placed in the position he was in at the original trial, between the verdict and the sentence, and remains in Montreal jail until the decision of the Court of Error is given.

MONTARVILLE DISTRICT PLOUGHING MATCH.—At Longueuil on Tuesday the ploughing match for the Division of Montarville was held on Mr. Donnelly's farm at Longueuil. The field selected was a large flat piece of greensward, situated just beyond the tollgate, on the Chambly road. Considering the day, which was cold and cheerless, the attendance was large. The ploughing began at 9 o'clock. A raised platform was erected at one end of the field, on which were exhibited the ploughs and harnesses given as prizes, and from which, at the close of the match, speeches were delivered by Mr. LaCoste, Jr., Mr. H. J. Clarke, Mr. Gaudet, M.P., M.P.P., and L. Beaubien, M.P.P. Of the 21 prizes offered, the first and second were won by French-Canadians. The prizes consisted of eight ploughs given by the members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Local Legislature of the counties in the Division of Montarville; the balance were money prizes. Competitors entered in two classes. The first class comprised ploughmen over 21 years of age, and the second class those under the age. In the first class there were 35 entries, and in the second, six. Chambly sent 19 men of the first-class, and 4 of the second; Verchères, 2 first-class; Laprairie, 14 first-class and 4 second-class. The following is the list of the successful competitors:—1st Prize—Hon. C. B. de Boucherville's plough and harness—was won by Edward LaCoste; the second, a plough given by Hon. L. LaCoste, by Gyprien Lefebvre; Mr. Geoffroy's, M.P., Verchères, plough by Gury Favrean; Mr. B. Craig's, M.P.P., Verchères, plough by Dominique Payette; Mr. A. Pinsonneault's, M.P., Laprairie, plough by Thomas Bate; Mr. A. Therien's, M.P.P., Laprairie, plough by John Geoffroy; Mr. Benoit's, M.P., Chambly, plough by Herminas Demers. The money prizes were won as follows:—First Class—1st, Francis Demers; 2nd, Patrick Meaty; 3rd, B. Grant; 4th, T. Sicotte; 5th, Alfred Williams; 6th, James Egerton; 7th, N. S. St. Germain. Second Class—1st, Geo. McGavran; 2nd, Louis Hubert; 3rd, Alphonse Daignon; 4th, William Laporte. At the conclusion of the ploughing the awards were made, and the prize list was read from the platform. The party afterwards adjourned to the village, where they partook of dinner provided in the College building. The party returned to the city, by special boat, about half-past 9 o'clock, p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Mr. Musgrave, the new Governor of British Columbia, is soon to marry a daughter of Cyrus W. Field.

—S. S. Conant, formerly managing editor of the New York Times, has been engaged in a literary capacity by the Harper.

—Brown University has elected John G. Whittier as one of its trustees, in accordance with a provision of its charter which requires that its trustees shall not all be Baptists.

—The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland have passed a series of resolutions, in which they set forth the expediency of establishing a Catholic college endowed by the State.

—Delaware is a small State and is growing

smaller. The Delaware encroaches upon it from ten to twenty feet every year, and the sites of houses that once stood in the midst of fields are now under water. The light-house, near Bower's Beach, has been removed three times, and a small hotel on the same beach, that once stood in the midst of cultivated grounds, a considerable distance from the bay, with large trees in front of it, has its walls now washed by the waters.

—John and Bridget must not be suffered to marry, for if such an event take place, despotism will reign in every kitchen throughout the States. Such is the burden of a long communication to the New York Times, from a terrified Paterfamilias named Watson. Hear the man:—"It is well known to all who have watched the career of John here that he invariably chooses a Celtic wife as soon as he can find one to have him. Very well. What is to prevent the kitchen despots from marrying every John Chinaman that sets foot in this country? There are wives enough for all the Chinamen that ever can by any possibility reach us; and having once married them, a deeper, darker, deadlier despotism than ever was before known would instantly be enthroned."

FEARFUL VENGEANCE.—Russian journals contain accounts of a fearful revenge taken by a colony of Tartars. This colony are Mussulmans, living near Balta, Western Russia. One of them had a daughter of extraordinary beauty, whom a rich Russian nobleman of the neighborhood chanced to see and immediately fell in love with. She returned his affection and concluded to leave her friends secretly, follow her lover, be baptised into the Greek Orthodox Church, and then become his wife. The flight began successfully, but they had hardly got ten miles from the village, and entered a little wood, when they were surprised by hearing frightful yells. It was the Tartars, who were in pursuit of them. The Russian, who was armed with a good carbine, took up his position behind a tree, and challenged his persecutors to come on. Two of them advanced, but being wounded, the whole party drew back for deliberation. They then began to collect dry wood together, with which they set the forest in flames. The two lovers met with a sad end. On the following morning they were found in each others' embrace, having been suffocated by the smoke. The perpetrators of this horrid revenge boast openly of it, and say, in palliation, that had the maiden become a Christian the whole village would have been dishonored.

COMMERCIAL. WITNESS OFFICE, Friday, Oct. 23.

The weather has been quite mild and pleasant during the last four days, and not so cold as last week. Thermometer at 7 a.m., 40° above zero.

—Greenbacks are bought at 23½ to 30 dis., and sold at 23½ to 23½ dis. Silver bought at 1½ to 1½ dis., and sold at 1½ to 00 dis. 5-20's sold at 118½ to 121.

Flour.—Very firm at outside quotations of yesterday. Extras 10c. higher. Receipts 4,600 barrels.

—We understand that several business men of this city yesterday subscribed a considerable amount of capital for the purpose of supplying additional rolling stock for the Grand Trunk, so as to enable them to ship their goods with greater facility.—Daily News.

—A golden freight, valued at several hundred thousand dollars, passed through London, Ont., on Wednesday morning in the American cars. It consisted of gold and silver blocks, the largest of which weighed about 300 pounds, probably from California.

—The amount of Canada lumber received at the Port of Burlington, Vt., since the 5th of last May, and regularly inspected by the customs officers, amounts to 856,248,76 feet. The season does not close until December, and ere that time the quantity will doubtless sum up to nearly one hundred million feet.—Burlington Free Press.

—The heaviest failure resulting from the recent monetary earthquake is that of Legrand, Lockwood, & Co., a house supposed to be out of reach of possible danger. They report themselves utterly bankrupt, all by a single day's operations in gold and stocks. Mr. Lockwood has been, for the past seven years, building a country house, near Norwich, Connecticut, surpassing in elegance and cost any private edifice on the continent. If sold now by the Sheriff it will make an excellent Lunatic Asylum or Soldiers' Home. Many offers of loans are now making to Lockwood & Co., with which to begin business again. Their liabilities are placed at twenty millions. Their failure is said to throw into the hands of Vanderbilt a controlling portion of the stock of the Michigan Southern, Lake Shore, and Wabash Roads, and practically makes the Commodore autocrat of the entire line from New York to Chicago.

THE POTATO CROP IN ENGLAND.—Professor Buckman, in an able review of the farm work of the year, in the Chamber of Agriculture Journal, says:—"Potatoes, which at one time were threatened with disease, have got on well in the drought, for, though the crop will scarcely be half that of last year, superabundance, unless to lose still out, will be rare. The tubers are fully ripened, and more floury than in most seasons, which is a good omen for the future seed, and consolation, by letting us know that the evil effects of last year's second growth have so far been overcome."

SOUTHERN TRADE.—A change has occurred in the condition of the South. More than one-half of the buyers from that quarter during this season are of the Jewish persuasion—a fact very perceptibly felt during the Jewish holidays, which are quite frequent and very well observed, leading to diminished sales by the jobbing and importing houses on the days when they occur. It will be recollected that during the war the Jews passed the lines of both belligerents very freely, as it was difficult to distinguish to which section they belonged, and they had scarcely any politics. The old houses of the South, which were in the habit of giving long credits to the planters, were many of them either killed or weeded out as the result of the conflict, and a new system of trade and new men followed.—N. Y. Paper.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The following extract from an Ohio paper thus explains how Secretary Boutwell makes it appear that the debt has

decreased nearly \$37,000,000 since Grant became President. He makes the fair showing by a cheat. He withholds the fact that the Government owes on bonds it has issued to the Pacific Railroad over \$61,000,000. McCulloch used to include that debt (Pacific Railroad bonds) in his statements of the indebtedness of the United States. By including that indebtedness in the debt statement of the United States for October 1, 1869, the fact will appear that, instead of the public debt having been diminished nearly \$37,000,000, it has been increased under Grant's administration over \$4,000,000. Boutwell issues new bonds faster than he purchases old ones. In lightening Peter's pocket, he is filling that of Paul; the Government being responsible for the debts of both.

WHY THE DEBT SHOULD BE PAID.—In Philadelphia on Saturday last, Secretary Boutwell discussed the question of National Finance before an immense audience. The following extract from the Honorable Gentleman's introduction is worthy of perusal, as involving the question of national morals as well as national policy:—"It is not so much a question whether the public debt should be paid as it is whether forty millions of people have the conscience and sentiment of right so imbued in them that they will do right even though it may be at their own peril. I doubt not that there are differences of opinion in the country as to whether the public debt should be paid exactly in the manner contemplated by the administration, by the men whom you have entrusted with power; but I may say here, in one single sentence, which comprehends, as I understand, the entire policy of the administration in regard to the public debt, that it is to be paid, principal and interest—according to the terms of the contract and in coin, or that which men will receive as the equivalent of coin. And this not so much (though that indeed would be sufficient) because men have entrusted their property to this country upon a pledge given, but because it would develop in forty millions of people such a disregard of right and the principles which underlie individual and public prosperity as to render them the scorn of the nations through all ages. It is not that I plead for men who have taken your promise; they have their rights; but it is because you would prove yourselves base and unworthy of the character of American citizens if you should hesitate to do what you have promised to do."

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Oct. 22.

Cattle, Extra, none; First Quality, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Second and Third, \$6.00 to \$5.50; Milch Cows, \$25 to \$30; Extra, \$40 to \$50; Sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; Lambs, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Hogs, live wt. \$7.75 to \$8.50; Dressed, \$9 to \$10.50; Hides, 7c. to 8c.; Pelts, 70c. to 80c.; Tallow, 5½c.

REMARKS.—Our market is over-stocked with cattle in numbers; but good cattle, so far, have sold at outside figures, and are scarce. Inferior grades are dull of sale, and butchers are not disposed to meet the views of drovers for anything but choice cattle—therefore prices for second and third qualities have a downward tendency. Sheep and lambs and hogs are in demand. Prices are unchanged.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 22, 1869.

The attendance was large, and the quantity of produce brought was also large. Demand brisk at the following prices:—

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and other details. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Barley, Peas, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Flax Seed, Timothy, Turkeys (old), Turkeys (young), Geese, Ducks, Do. Wild, Fowls, Chickens, Pigeons (tame), Partridges, Hares, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Live Rabbits, Beef, Pork, Butter, Do. Salt, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Sugar, Maple Syrup, Honey, Lard, Eggs, Haddock, Apples, Peaches, Hay per 100 bundles, Straw.

CORN EXCHANGE DAILY REPORT.

MONTREAL, October 20, 1869.

Flour, per brl. of 136 lbs.—Super Extra, nominal; Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Fancy, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Supers. from Canada Wheat, \$4.65 to \$4.74; Western States' Superfine, \$4.65 to \$4.70; Strong Superfines from Canada Wheat, \$4.85 to \$5.00; Superfines from Western Wheat (Welland Canal), \$4.70 to \$4.75; City-brands of Super. (from Western Wheat), \$4.75 to \$5.00; Canada Superfine No. 2, \$4.30 to \$4.35; Western States, No. 2, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Fine, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Middlings, nominal; Pollards, nominal; ordinary U. C. Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.30 per 100 lbs.; Ordinary City-bags, \$2.25 to \$2.30, and strong, \$2.35 to \$2.40. Market quiet, in one or two instances a trifles over yesterday's rates being paid, but not round lots reported as having changed hands. Some 100-brl. lots of Extras sold at \$4.90 and \$5; a higher price paid for choice parcel. Fancy taken at \$4.82½. Ordinary Supers. sold in parcels at a wide range—in one instance at \$4.60, in others, at \$4.65, up to \$4.74. A choice lot of Western States' Super. brought \$4.75. A few parcels of Strong Bakers' flour disposed of at \$4.90 to \$4.95 and \$5. No sales reported of City-brands or Welland Canal flour. Sales of No. 2 and Fine at the rates quoted. Receipts by G. T. Railway, 655 brls.; by Lacine Canal, 3,309 do.—Herald, this morning.

Family Reading.

SABBATH EVENING TWILIGHT.

Delightful hour of sweet repose,
Of hallowed thoughts, of love, of prayer,
I love thy deep and tranquil close,

I love thee for the fervid glow
Thou shed'st around the closing day—
Those golden lines, those wreaths of snow

I love those joyous memories,
That rush, with thee, upon the soul;
Those deep unuttered symphonies,

Yet bolier is thy peaceful close,
For vows love left recorded there;
This is the noiseless hour we chose

When these deep purpling shades came down
In softened tints upon the hills,
We swore that whether fate should crown

O, tell me if this hallowed hour
Still finds thee constant at our shrine,
Still witness thy fervent prayer

MARY'S FAULT.

"The clock has struck one, Mary. Is dinner ready?" called out Mrs. Ashford from the back kitchen, where she was busy washing.

"Not yet, mother. It will be very soon, though."

"Very soon! That's the old story. I've been begging you all the morning to get forward with it. When will you be more punctual? Now we shall have father here in another minute, and everything thrown wrong."

"I couldn't help it," cried Mary, in no very pleasant voice. "I've been drove, drove all the morning, until I'm worried to death. I hate these washing-days. There's hardly time to breathe."

Mrs. Ashford heaved a sigh as she came from the midst of her work to look after the cooking operations.

"Very soon!" she said, angrily, again reiterating her daughter's words. "That meat can't be ready for a full quarter of an hour; and the potatoes are quite hard. You are an unkind, careless girl, while I am toiling so, to serve me this way. Father will be thoroughly put out to be kept waiting again, and no wonder. Such a help and comfort as you might be if you only would."

"I've done my best," replied Mary, sullenly. "I can't do more than I can. I've been hard at it every minute since I got up. If father's cross, he must be; I'm not to blame."

Mrs. Ashford wiped her heated brow, and evidently tried to rule her spirit before she answered.

"Hard at it every minute since you got up. How many minutes did you spend playing with your kitten? how many turning over the leaves of that story-book? how many lolling out of the window talking to Kate Smith? I felt almost sure how it would be, though I urged you so much. If you did buy up every minute, all would come right, and you'd have plenty to spare. That's more than I can say any day of the week."

Mary hung her head, and muttered something about "your interest," and "your business," not mine," then proceeded to lay the cloth, making a very undue clatter amongst the crockery in doing so.

"You'll be sure to break something if you don't go more gently to work," said her mother. "And it's your interest and your business quite as much as your mother's to do right, and keep things going on well at home. Where would you be without your home? Who supports it and you?"

"Father, of course."

"Then oughtn't we to try and please father; and take care that his precious time isn't wasted by any negligence on our part? If he has only an hour allowed for his dinner, and out of that to come and go, don't you think it's very provoking to have a quarter of an hour or more of it consumed in waiting, when a little forethought and management would have avoided it?"

Mary made no reply, and just then, quite ten minutes later than usual, Mr. Ashford came in.

"Now wife, dinner—quick, please. I've been hindered coming home. It will be a close shave today, and we're desperately busy."

Mrs. Ashford, with a troubled countenance, looked again at the meat, and once more

tried the potatoes. Nearly another ten minutes must elapse before either could be ready.

"I'm so sorry that it isn't done to the time she said. "I have a very heavy wash to-day and left it to Mary, but though I told her exactly what to do, and have been begging her several times to get forward, she's behind-hand, I'm sorry to say."

"I'm sorry too, and vexed; for I can ill afford to lose a moment. Why don't you mind what your mother says?" turning to Mary. "Will you never be cured of your idle habits?"

"I'm not idle," Mary mumbled.

"Yes, you are. You've a trick of loitering away the minutes that would keep everything square, if they were only employed instead. It's just that sort of thing that makes all the misery of a household. Where would your mother be if she did it?"

"Mother's older than I am; I can't be expected to do as well as she does."

"You can do as she tells you; and if you'll do that, you'll grow to be like her. See the trouble you've caused. Nearly half an hour gone out of an hour, and no dinner ready, and my time as precious as gold."

"I wish I had left everything, and looked after it myself. I will next time, father, be assured," said Mrs. Ashford, as she placed the dinner on the table.

"You ought to be able to trust a girl of Mary's age. It's a great shame if you can't. I hope this will be a warning to her. I understand the whole thing just as well as if I'd seen it. It's five minutes here, five minutes there, and five minutes yonder, squandered in nonsense, and that's thrown everything out."

Mary looked neither convinced nor apologetic; and said half aloud, "I'm sure I've squandered no time in nonsense."

"Silence," uttered her father, sternly. "If I did as you do for one week, and brought your mother home a short supply of money, so that you had to go without butter to your bread, and to dine upon potatoes, you'd not think it nonsense, I fancy. Take care, I say, and don't let this sort of thing happen again, that's all."

Mr. Ashford commenced his dinner as he spoke, and evidently tried to get through it at railway speed.

Three months passed away, and Mary's fault seemed but little amended. The minutes, and sometimes half-hours, she frittered away in foolish trifling, were not unfrequently the cause of disorder and trouble in her mother's otherwise well-ordered household. On more than one occasion her mother's patience had been most severely tested, and her father made very angry, indeed; but she was not cured.

They were at breakfast one morning, when the postman brought a letter for Mrs. Ashford. Its contents were sad. Mary's grandmother was very ill, supposed to be in great danger; and she wished her daughter to come to her as soon as it was possible for her to do so. She lived in the country, and Mrs. Ashford had to go by the next train.

"With what comparative comfort I could leave home," she said, as she was preparing for her departure, "if you were more steady, Mary."

"Steady, mother?"

"More thoughtful and particular, you know well what I mean. Will you, for my sake, try and avoid this habit of wasting time while I am away, and attend punctually to father's comforts?"

"Yes, mother."

"And have his meals ready exactly, so that his time isn't wasted?"

"Yes, mother."

"You won't, my child, unless you ask One to help you."

The secret of Mary's failures was, that she did not do this. She said nothing.

"And will you be sure to take care of baby?" A tear twinkled in Mrs. Ashford's eye as she spoke; for baby had not very long recovered from an attack of bronchitis.

"Don't be afraid, mother."

"But I am afraid; if you forget and expose her to draughts, or neglect to cover her up warmly, or trifle away the half-hour that you ought to have spent in washing or feeding her, I don't know how many bad consequences may follow."

"I will be sure to take care of her, mother."

"I am not sure but that your grandmother may die, my child, and that will be a great sorrow to me: but think how my trouble will be increased, if I come back and find that things have gone wrong at home; above all, that anything has happened to Annie!"

Again Mary assured her mother of her intention to do right; and Mrs. Ashford departed, striving to keep her mind in peace.

It was impossible to take her little Annie—now nearly two years old, though still called the baby—with her, or she would gladly have done so. All that day, Mary went on pretty well. She thought of her mother's words, and when she found herself tempted to idle away time, resisted the temptation. Her father's dinner was ready in right time; his tea only five minutes late, and baby was in bed as early as usual. Mary felt proud of her self-control, and thought that to-morrow she would do better still. Her father had been gone to work for two hours after breakfast, and she was just putting Annie into her cot for a morning nap, when the sound of an organ caught her ear. Without a moment's thought, she ran to the window and opened it, leaving her little sister without any covering, and almost in a thorough draught.

Two or three tunes the organ-grinder played, and nearly a quarter of an hour flew by, when Mary remembered that a great deal of her down-stairs, work was yet undone, and without another thought about Annie, she shut to the window, and justly ran down-stairs. For a little time she bustled about trying to make up for lost time; then her eye caught sight of the kitten playing with a reel of cotton. Instantly she sprang after it, but instead of replacing the cotton in her mother's basket, and going on with her work, she re-

mained tumbling over the contents of the basket, and then examining first one thing and then another, as though she had never seen them before. Twenty minutes more slipped by, and when she returned to prepare the potatoes for dinner, the fire was out. Hurdled she tried to rekindle it, but after several minutes, unsuccessful effort, was obliged to poke it all out of the grate and lay it afresh. Then the wood had not been dried, owing to her forgetfulness, and it was long in catching fire.

When the potatoes should have been boiling, they were but just ready to place on the fire, and dinner was not much more than half done, when her father appeared at the usual hour.

He was annoyed and displeased, of course; and after rebuking her, went up to look at the baby. She was fast asleep, but her little hand and arm were very cold and she looked very pale.

"How long has Annie been sleeping without any covering?" he asked sharply, as he came down-stairs. "She is as cold as a stone."

"Without any covering, father?" stammered Mary. She had entirely forgotten that she had so left her.

"Yes, without any covering. I only pray that she may not have caught her death. What trifle took your attention and caused you to forget her?"

"I didn't know. I am sure I thought—I covered her up," she stammered again.

"I'm as sure as that I exist, that some unseasonable folly caught your fancy, and you flew off, thinking no more about her. If this habit of trifling with precious time, and with duty, isn't cured, Mary, some very bad consequences will come out of it some day."

That night, as Mr. Ashford was retiring to rest, he was startled by Annie's breathing. The dreadful disease, croup, came on with startling rapidity, and despite everything that could be done, in a few hours the dear child breathed her last.

Mrs. Ashford came from the death-bed of her mother to that of her darling baby; rather to look upon her lifeless remains, for she had expired ere she could reach home.

Bad consequences had indeed come out of Mary's foolish and injurious habit; and very sad were her reflections, and very bitter were the tears she shed. But no repentance could bring her little sister back to life; nor can repentance ever avert the evil consequences of any wrong-doing.

Was Mary cured of her bad habit? does my reader ask? In time she was: but not without earnest effort, and prayer to God for help. Despite her heartfelt sorrow, her old besetment was her besetment still, and she had much difficulty in overcoming it. But, convinced from this time of her weakness, while she cried earnestly for forgiveness, she cried also for strength to conquer; and He, upon whom none ever called in vain, heard and answered her supplication.—British Workwoman.

THAT'S RED PEPPER.

A gentleman spent some days at a friend's house, and he was greatly pleased with the good order of the family especially the ready attention paid by the children to every wish expressed by their mother, though she always spoke in the gentlest voice, and observed the quietest manner. There was one lively, spirited boy, the oldest of the children, just such an one as in many families gives the greatest trouble by self-will: he was under perfect control; and to him, on two occasions, his mother addressed the words, "That's red pepper," which made him cease, or lay aside something, promptly and pleasantly; there was no hesitation, still less contradiction.

The gentlemen took an opportunity when alone with the mother, to ask the meaning of those words; and she told him the story: When her son was a very little boy he saw her bringing home some red pepper in the pod which are very pretty to look at, and the boy immediately begged to have one of them for himself. She told him these were not fruit to eat, like cherries and plums, but must be used very carefully; for, said she, "they are excessively hot." He did not more than that; but when his mother left the room, he eyed the red beauties for a while very intently; then drew near to touch one of them; and when he found that it felt quite cold, he wondered how his mother could say they were hot; now he began for the first time to doubt her word, and thought she was only unwilling to let him have a taste of the nice fruit. He took one boldly, tore it open with his fingers and quietly put it into his mouth. Then he knew that it was "excessively hot"—tears came out of his eyes—he tried to wipe them with his fingers, but that brought the juice of the pepper pod into the eyes, and he could keep his eyes no longer: screaming, roaring and rubbing with the back of his hands he called out for his mother, confessed his fault, and begged for relief.

His mother moistened a cloth with which she wiped his eyes very softly, then bid him hold them open, bending his face downwards, so that his tears flowed freely, and the peppery juice passed away with them: she gave him water with which to rinse his mouth; and the pain, by little and little, subsided.

When he was able to look up again, and to put his lips together, he began to fear that his father would punish him; but both the parents thought he had been punished enough by the red pepper: he promised never to distrust his mother again, nor to forget that things may be cool and soft to the touch, which are fier and blinding in the use.

This little occurrence had a law effect upon the boy; the good of it passed from one of the children to the other. The parents themselves became doubly careful to give no occasion for weakening confidence in the wisdom of their advice, and the kindness of their intentions: the children came to be such as the guest of the family found them—happy in attending to their parents, and making their parents happy in giving and providing for their dutiful children.

PUTTING UP STOVES—A SEASONABLE SUBJECT.

We do not remember the exact date of the invention of stoves; but it was several years ago. Since then mankind have been tormented, once a year, by the difficulties that beset the task of putting them up, and getting the pipes "fixed." With all our Yankee ingenuity, no American has ever invented any method by which the labor of putting up a stove can be lessened. The job is now almost as severe and vexatious as humanity can possibly endure.

Men always put up their stoves on a rainy day. Why, we know not; but we never heard of an exception to the rule. The first step to be taken is to put on a very old and ragged coat, under the impression that when the operator gets his mouth full of plaster it will keep his shirt bosom clean. Next, he gets his hand inside the place where the pipe ought to go, and blacks his fingers; then he carefully makes a black mark down one side of his nose. Having got his face properly marked, the victim—usually "Paterfamilias"—is ready to begin the ceremony.

The "head of the family" grasps one side of the bottom of the stove, and his wife and the hired girl take hold of the other side. In this way the stove is started from the woodshed toward the parlor. Going through the door, the chief operator carefully swings his side of the stove around and jams his thumb-nail against the door-post. Having got the "family comfort" in place, the next thing is to find the legs. Two of these are left inside the stove since the spring before. The other two must be hunted after for twenty-five minutes. They are usually found under the coal.

Then the "head of the family" holds up one side of the stove while his wife puts two of the legs in place, and next he holds up the other side while the other two are fixed, and one of the first two falls out. By the time the stove is on its legs he gets reckless and takes off his old coat, regardless of his linen.

"Paterfamilias" then goes for the pipe, and gets two cinders in his eye. It don't make any difference how well the pipe was put up last year, it will always be found a little too short or a little too long. The "head of the family" jams his hat over his eyes, and taking a pipe under each arm goes to the tin shop to have it fixed. When he gets back, he steps upon one of the best parlor chairs to see if the pipe fits, and his wife makes him get down for fear he will scratch the varnish off from the chair with the nails in his boot-heel. In getting down, he will surely step on the cat, and may thank his stars that it is not the baby. Then he gets an old chair and climbs up to the chimney again, to find that in cutting the pipe off the end has been left too big for the hole in the chimney. So he goes to the woodshed and splits one side of the end of the pipe with an old ax, and squeezes it in his hands to make it smaller.

The chief operator at length gets the pipe in shape and finds that the stove does not stand true. Then himself and his wife and the hired girl move the stove to the left, and the legs fall out again. Next it is moved to the right. More difficulty now with the legs. Moved to the front a little. Elbow not even with the hole in the chimney, and the "head of the family" goes again to the woodshed after some little blocks. While putting the blocks under the legs, the pipe comes out of the chimney. That remedied, the elbow keeps tripping over, to the great alarm of the wife. "Paterfamilias" gets the dinner-table out, puts the old chair on it, makes his wife take hold of the chair, and balances himself on it to drive some nails into the ceiling, but in doing this he drops the hammer on his wife's head. At last he gets the nail driven, makes his wire swing to hold the pipe, hammers a little here, pulls a little there, takes a long breath, and announces the ceremony concluded.

Job never put up any stoves. It would have ruined his reputation if he had. The above programme, with unimportant variations, will be carried out in many respectable families during the next six weeks.—Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

RESPONSIBILITY.

A young man in Virginia had been sadly intemperate. He was a man of great capacity, fascination, and power, but he had a passion for brandy which nothing could control. Often in his walks a friend remonstrated with him, but in vain; as often in turn would he urge his friend to take the social glass in vain. On one occasion the latter agreed to yield to him, and as they walked up to the bar together the bar-keeper said:

"Gentlemen, what will you have?"

"Wine, sir," was the reply.

The glasses were filled and the two friends stood ready to pledge each other in renewed and eternal friendship, when he paused and said to his intemperate friend:

"Now, if I drink this glass and become a drunkard, will you take the responsibility?"

The drunkard looked at him with severity and said:

"Set down that glass."

It was set down, and the two walked away without saying a word.

O the drunkard knows the awful consequences of the first glass! Even in his own madness for liquor he is not willing to assume the responsibility of another becoming a drunkard.

What if the question were put to every dealer as he asks for his license and pays his money, "Are you willing to assume the responsibility?" How many would say, if the love of money did not rule, "Take back the license?"—Christian Secretary.

A company has been formed in England to run a cable on the plan invented by Mr. C. F. Varley, from the coast of Ireland to Halifax, N. S. So light is the cable that a great vessel like the "Great Eastern" will not be required to lay it and its contract price, it is said, will not exceed £450,000.—Journal of Telegraph, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

OLD DOG GRIM.

Our minister was to preach to the children one Sunday afternoon, and all the little people were invited to come. Even the infant-school children were told that for once they should understand a sermon.

Little Nattie was one of the smallest boys—a bright, black-eyed fellow, just five years old.

He was his mother's darling, just as all of you, dear children, are; but, even while yet so small, he had one very great fault. He was a lazy, little boy. He was very fond of dogs too; and soon after the minister began to talk, Nattie whispered, "O mamma, it is a sermon about dogs; I am so glad;" and directly he began to listen with his eyes and ears and mouth all wide open, and was sure to hear every word.

The minister told about very cold countries, where they use dogs for horses. He said men go to these countries in ships, and often they get fast in the ice, for the sea is full of it; and sometimes the ships are broken in pieces, and the poor men starve or freeze on the great dreary fields of ice.

Once an Englishman, Sir John Franklin, went with three ships to those frozen seas to make some great discoveries; but he never came back. After waiting many years, other men and ships went after these, to see if they could learn what had become of him. This last party came home safely, and wrote a book, telling wonderful stories about their life in the Arctic seas.

Sometimes they left their ships fast in the ice, and taking sledges, with dogs for horses, travelled for many days over the ice. One of these dogs was named "Grim." He was a great strong fellow, and could draw a large load, catch a fox quicker and eat more than any of the rest, and was a very agreeable intelligent dog, as you shall see.

He went with them once or twice, to help drag the sledge on their land journeys; but they found that, with all his strength, he was the first dog to lie down when they came to a rough place: all the dogs did this, and the men had to unload the sledge and carry it over the bad place, and then the dogs would pull again. But old Grim was the first fellow down, and the last to start again.

The next time they were about leaving the ship, Grim was nowhere to be seen. When he found them getting ready for another sledge journey, he very quietly took himself off. They looked for him as long as they could spare time, and then had to start without him. After a day or two Grim came back to the ship, looking very innocent and very hungry having had nothing to eat in his walk.

The next time they started, they called him to harness him, but found the poor dog was very lame. He could only walk on three legs, and seemed in great pain. Of course he was of no use, and so they left him again. By the time they were out of sight, old Grim's leg suddenly grew quite well, and he was all right again; and always, when they wanted him to work, he acted in this way; he was lame, or tired, or sick, or ran away, and so was of no use to any one.

Children, I have never been to the ice countries, but I think I have seen many a dog Grim in our own land. When a little boy or girl is asked to go up or down stairs to fetch something, and "he don't want to;" or when he is told to put up his toys and is "too tired;" when he can't learn his lesson because his "head aches" or his "eyes hurt;" when he wants the maid to fetch him a glass of water, and yet he can run all about the house at play—isn't such a little boy or girl very like Grim?

"Mamma," said little Nattie growing quite red all over his face, "does he mean me?"

After that, when his mamma wanted help she had only to say, "Remember dog Grim," and it was enough.—Child's Paper.

RIDDLES.

565.

Who loves the Owl? let him come with me
And seek our pet in the hollow tree—
There from my second all snug and still,
He comes not out with a right good will,
For summer days and a gladsome sun,
(Like evil deeds,) he doth ever shun:
To see him about we'll come again.
In my first we'll look for him, and then
A mouse in his talons strong and fine,
May show success in the hunting line.

Do you wish to see my graceful whole?
Then round the fields by the hedgerows stroll,
Suspended there I may oft be seen,
With my drooping berries red and green—
More useful, I in the forest dwell.
My potent nature is known full well,
And although men's lives I am said to save,
I allure fair childhood to the grave.

566.

You belong to my first, whether timid or bold,
And though in my second unrivalled you shine,
My whole will prepare you a couch rough and cold,
And a feast for guests many, who with you must dine.
Yet read me this riddle, you'll know not our care,
What occurs at this feast, though your substance they share.

567.

Enigma guessers tell me what I am,
I've been a drake, a fox, a hare, a lamb—
You all possess me, and in every street,
In varied shape and form with you'll meet,
With Christians I am never single known,
Am green, or scarlet, black, white, grey, or stone,
I dwell in Paradise with mother Eve,
And went with her, when she, alas! did leave.
To Britain with Caractacus I came,
And made Augustus Cæsar known to fame—
The lover gives me in his wedding day,
The poet writes me in his natal lay,
The father always gives me to each son,
It matters not if he has twelve or one,
But has he daughters, then 'tis plainly shown
That I to them am seldom but a loan.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

No. 562.—Rattlesnake.
No. 563.—Heroine.
No. 564.—Breakfast.

The Miscellany.

THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE.

Oh, memories of green and pleasant places,
Where happy birds their wood-notes twittered low!
Oh, love that lit the dear familiar faces
We buried long ago!

had been rescued several years ago. How often we see merchants and other business men going rapidly into intemperance after commercial reverses have overtaken them.

Dr. Albert Day, the skilful superintendent of the Birmingham Home for Inebriates tells us that "the general effect of excessive drinking is to enlarge the globules of which the brain, the liver, and other organs are composed, so that those globules, as it were, stand open-mouthed, athirst, inflamed and most eager to be filled. Everything within the drunkard gapes and hungers for the accustomed stimulant."

What is the plain lesson to be learned from these terrible facts? Must we abandon all attempts to reform the victims of their own folly and sin? Nay, verily, we must leave no means untried to rescue them; we must forgive seventy times seven the sincere penitent who forsakes his cups.

THE SLAVE FOR LIFE.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

Not long since, a temperance meeting was appointed to be held in this city; but, as the time approached, the arrangements were suspended, and the meeting given up.

It is nearly thirty years since my beloved friend, the unrivalled Gough, first appeared before the public as a reformed inebriate. He has been doing ten men's work ever since, and has addressed more auditors on both sides of the Atlantic than any other living orator.

I make no apology for this allusion to John B. Gough, whom I have loved with the intimate affection of a quarter of a century; for he has more than once admitted, publicly, his own danger and liability to relapse into intemperance.

THE DUTCHMAN'S CROSS.

As an illustration of the ignorance with which the early Methodist preachers had to contend in the West, the following incident is related by one of the preachers in Harper's Weekly:

The Rev. Wilson Lee, preaching in Peter Cartwright's neighborhood, took for his text, "Except a man deny himself, and take up his cross, he cannot be my disciple." He urged on his congregation, with melting voice and tearful eyes, to take up the cross; no matter what it was, take it up.

Before he overtook them, Mr. Lee began to cast about in his mind how he could render them assistance. When he came up to them, lo and behold! who should it be but the Dutchman and his wife that had been so affected under his sermon at meeting.

THE PRINTING OFFICE AS A SCHOOL.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, in the course of a series of reminiscences of an old connection with that establishment, says:—

"For a young man that is not altogether a fool, and who has had the advantages of an ordinary education, the printing office is undoubtedly a capital school of advancement. In regard to general knowledge, no class of men who labor for a living, can approach the printer.

A good printer is generally a good critic, not only of language and punctuation, but of the intrinsic literary merits of whatever comes under his hand. It is impossible that he should be otherwise, since so great a part of his life is made up, as it were, of facts that enforce reflection.

Many a one, without knowing it, possibly owns some unknown compositor or proof-reader much more of reputation as a writer than he would be willing to acknowledge. If, by changing the reading of a sentence without affecting its meaning, he can give to it strength or smoothness, a good printer asks no questions about the matter but changes it at once.

I have known some printers, it is true, who could never learn the plainest rules of either composition or punctuation. To such an one might be used the identical words used by a well-known Presbyterian, speaking to a young,

but particularly silly candidate for ministerial orders. "Young man, you have made a mistake; you have been called to another field—the corn field!"

THE ROCHESTER CENTURY-PLANT.

It was our good fortune to see the curious Century-plant, as we passed through the city of Rochester, a few days ago, en route for home. It was then in full bloom, and was, of course, a great attraction. Under the common delusion that the plant only flowered once in a century, we stood looking on its venerable form and conjuring up the historic incidents of a hundred years ago, to cluster round the bouquet, of which imagination made it the centre, until the gentlemanly exhibitor broke in upon our reverie by reminding us that the popular notion of its century life and flowerage was, like popular notions in general, not exactly correct.

Perhaps one really great deed is enough for a lifetime. Certainly so, if, as one would fain suppose concerning our object of interest, it had all these long years been preparing its forces for a grand effort at last. But here again our musings were at fault, for we were told that, during all its pilgrimage, it had shown scarcely any activity, only lazily spreading its long-pointed leaves, seemingly without any special end, until, as if suddenly smitten with a conviction of a wasted life, it woke up to an earnest purpose, and on April 15th shot up a green, sturdy stem from its centre, sixteen inches long, and continued growing till by the middle of August it had reached the astonishing height of twenty-six feet, seven inches.

How many lives, like the poor plant, are suffered to run to waste, till in late years conviction rouses to efforts which failing Nature is too weak to accomplish, and the very attempt brings the surer death, and the only relief of such cases is that they die repentant, but only all too late! Late work is seldom wisely done.

True, "better late than never."—Rev. F. Bottoms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Church Union, has gone into the hands of Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., assumes a new form, will perhaps take a new name, and after January 15, 1870, will have as editor the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

A medical man said to a friend: "I have been to a post mortem examination on an aged woman who was found dead in an attic. I never saw such destitution. She has been living in straw tea and gin."

The New York Evening Schools have commenced their winter session "so quietly," says the N. Y. Times, "in the midst of our more noisy tendencies of progress, that they are scarcely noticed. But they are likely to be the most powerful of them all, and the most beneficial, making as they do the first movement in what will be an excellent change in the end. They will yet correct the gross materialisms of society, by upholding its intellectual order, and come to divide the honors of popularity with the theatres and places of mere recreation."

An English magazine, waiving the question of "woman's rights," discourses on "ladies' privileges," bidding the fair sex to consider how far they surpass the sterner sex in all the braveries of apparel; to recall their partners, walking attendant at their sides, like ravens or jackdaws, in sober black while they appear in the fabrics of Persia, effusing the perfumes of Araby, and despoiling the very rainbow of its hues for the enhancement of their charms. It bids them reflect how differently all this is arranged in the world of birds, beasts, and savages. The tiger in the jungle rejoices in a spotted splendor far greater in beauty than that which Nature has bestowed upon his spouse. The lion only wears the mane. The peacock spreads his gorgeous plumage in the sun, while it has pleased Providence to make the peahen a very so-so affair. And among the less civilized races, from the feathered and painted daubed savage in his wigwag and Grand Turk on his throne, it is the lords of creation for whom the tailors make the rich and showy robes. And contrasting husbands, fathers, and brothers with wives, mothers, and sisters, the pertinent query is made, "Is all this to stand for nothing?"

A revenue officer in New York has just discovered that large quantities of liquor are shipped clandestinely from that city to those States where prohibitively liquor laws are so stringent—Maine, Massachusetts, etc. The liquor is put up in ten-gallon kegs, properly stamped and branded. These kegs are then packed in barrels or crates in sawdust and labelled "eggs," "hardware," "crochery,"

etc., and thus smuggled through the lines of State officers. When whiskey-sellers can't export their liquor through without labelling it with a lie, as "eggs," "hardware" and the like, it is getting to be rather tight times. Thus the anti-temperance papers furnish facts to disprove their own statements against the law.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—An invention has been produced in Paris for settling disputes between cab-hirers and cab-drivers. It not only reckons the distance traversed, but indicates the exact sum of money due to the driver. Two dials are fixed on the back of the driving seat; one contains a clock, while on the other the distance travelled is indicated by a hand acted on by the wheels; it is entirely beyond the control of cabby or his "fare." The apparatus is put in and out of gear by the lowering and raising of a lever bearing the word "Libre," which is only visible when the cab is empty and the "compteur" consequently unemployed. There is no danger of the driver omitting to lower this lever as soon as he is hired, as it is his interest to have the greatest possible distance paid for.

THE SECRET.—"I noticed," said Franklin, "a mechanic, among a number of others, at work on a house erecting but a little way from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, who had a kind word and a cheery smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his constant and happy flow of spirits. 'No secret, doctor,' he replied. 'I have got one of the best wives, and when I go to work she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home she meets me with a smile, and a kiss; and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody.'"

ORIGIN OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.—Four theories exist in regard to the origin of the earth's magnetism. One conceives that the earth is possessed of independent magnetism, having its focus near its centre; this is entirely probable. Another that the earth is magnetized by cosmical influence, and has its focus near its centre. A third so-called theory that the crust is the seat of the magnetism, is really no theory at all, but simply the statement of a well-established fact. The modern theory is that electric currents move through the crust, from east to west, induced chiefly by the rotation and the action of the sun's heat, and that the compass-needle places itself across these currents, after the law discovered by Oersted, in 1820. When these currents deviate from the true east and west directions, the needle must, of course, deviate from the true north, and this explains at once the declination, variation, etc., of the compass.—Journal of Mining.

IRON CARS.—The frequent occurrence of railroad accidents calls attention to the frail character of the ordinary car, and suggests improvements. We have before us a pamphlet containing a sketch of an iron car, which, it is claimed, is superior to any in use. The iron freight cars, formerly experimented with, were not regarded, we believe, with much favor; but it is claimed that these are of a superior order. They weigh less than the wooden car, and being made of iron tubes, combine the greatest strength with the least weight. The tubes are of wrought iron. An iron car would be less likely to take fire, and it could not break into splinters, as the wooden cars do, and it is the splinters which often do so much harm. A common box-car of wrought iron would weigh less than six and one half tons, while wooden cars of the same dimensions weigh not less than ten tons. The latter cars are all owed to carry ten tons of freight; the iron cars, on account of their greater strength, could carry thirteen and one half tons, the weight of car and freight then being only twenty tons. There is reason and room for improvement in our cars, and if iron offers something better than wood, railroad men will be very likely to adopt it. Time is required for a trial, and the introduction might be slow, but it would come in the end, much to the advantage both of railway managers and the public. St Johns Morning News.

THE SINGING PEOPLE.—This is the title of a new publication designed to promote devotional singing in the church, the Sunday-school, the prayer-meeting, and the home circle; it will especially advocate congregational singing. It is edited and published by Philip Phillips, whose recognized ability, zeal, and eminent success in the department of Christian song give assurance that its promises will be fully met and its objects successfully realized. At first it will be issued quarterly, each number containing twenty-four pages, large size. The first number, now on our table, abounds in exceedingly interesting and useful "singing reading," besides containing the music (set to the words) of seven beautiful and popular tunes. Devotional singers will be delighted with it. We propose to translate hereafter two or three of the articles to The Christian Advocate. In the opening paragraph of his salutatory, or "key-note," Mr. Phillips says:

"Let the people praise Thee, O God; let all he people praise Thee! All the God;—ALL. This new magazine is issued to excite and encourage all the people to praise God. Other periodicals have their legitimate work; and many of them are bravely battling down the wrongs of society in Church and State, and we rejoice in their courage, genius, and success. There are musical papers and magazines devoted to the science, as such—to special departments of vocal culture and to secular songs. But there is no journal advocating the importance of congregational singing. 'The Singing People' as prelude, anthem, and full chorus, would be a precious, sweet and solemn obligation. 'Let the people praise Thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.'"

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

An English druggist advises that every label of "poison" should state also the most accessible antidote.

It is reported that a bed of coal, fifteen feet thick, has been found in Rhode Island.

Nearly 15,000 messages passed through the Central New York office of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the day of the gold panic, Friday Sept. 24th.

On the railroads in France electricity is taking the place of human watchfulness. On many lines there are contrivances where the passing of a train is automatically announced to neighboring stations. The cars pass over connecting wires, and the train records itself before and behind, so that its progress and appearance are alike indicated.

A French electrician proposes communication with the planets. He wishes to mount a gigantic mirror, capable of being readily moved, and to give flashing signals to Jupiter or Venus. His theory is that, if these are repeated regularly at given intervals and in equal numbers of times, the inhabitants of the planets will come to discern them, to understand that they mean something and to return them. Should they do this, a code of signals could manifestly, without much difficulty, be devised. The idea is said to have been discussed before now, and to have been abandoned; but, however impracticable or absurd, it has been thought worthy of serious attention by the French Academy of Sciences.

AGRICULTURAL.

FRUIT THE YEAR ROUND.

Everything in its season. Thus apples, cranberries—perfect. Nothing can be finer than the best of these properly served, especially the cranberry, which, when you once get the use of it, will stick by you for life, like the apple itself. These are simple dishes, and they do very well alone. But you have tomatoes if you like—and you like, and you doubtless have them, and they are healthful. And who does not put up a few cans, (and some a few more) of plums, ripe, rich, sub-acid, for spring use if there are plums, which, alas! is not always the case. And then the cherry; these are so rare, so rich, so aromatic and toothsome, that it is difficult to keep them. And peaches put up to look at (and so many put up this year,) and then to eat—two pleasures, with health, the third, to follow.

Here, then, is summer in winter, as truly as though the trees were growing the fruit for us, all fresh in our dwellings. And the cost is not through. The cans will do for other uses, and throughout the year, when the spring comes from berries to apples, &c., &c. Fruit is cheap. It is no excuse if we do not raise it, and we can get it for what, or almost what, we can raise it; and we ought to have it; it is healthful; it is toothsome; it makes us better-natured; it gives relish, gives happiness—and all for the little trouble of canning and the slight expense.—Utica Herald.

FALL-PASTURING MILCH COWS.

Every good dairyman knows that fall feed from pastures is poor stuff, after being frosted, for making milk or butter from; yet a great many will keep their cows on such pasture till late in the season, perhaps giving them a feed of hay, pumpkins, or the like, once a day.

A better way, and one which will keep the cows giving good rich milk that will make nice yellow June butter, is to sow a piece of rye in August or early in September, especially for pasturing the milch cows in late fall.

Prepare the ground by thorough ploughing, and spread on six or eight loads of good fine compost or its equivalent, harrow it in well, sowing in one bushel to one and a-half of seed; and after a few weeks you will have a nice pasture, which will hold fresh and green till snow blows, unless fed too close; and next spring you will have a fair crop to turn under to enrich your land and grow a good crop of any kind of corn, potatoes, &c.

Such a patch will furnish a bite for calves or sheep during winter if needed, when the ground is bare of snow; and, if not fed too close it will give a fair yield of grain next summer if desired.—Country Gentleman.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The farmers in the vicinity of Westford, Conn., complain that the dog law has so reduced the number of dogs in that region, that they suffer much from foxes, minks, weasels and woodchucks. One man lost thirty-seven young turkeys in a short time by foxes. All complain of the loss of eggs, small chickens and half-grown fowls and turkeys.—Boston Journal.

RECLAIMING MEADOWS.—The most profitable labor a farmer can engage in, after the hay season is over, is to plough and drain low or meadow lands, manure them, and seed down to grass. Full remuneration for cost and labor is often received in the grass crop the succeeding season. For several years we have been engaged in this work, and have found no kind of labor upon the farm pay so promptly and generously as this. Last year we had a small piece of meadow, one and a half acres, which had lain for many years worthless; it was full of rocks—a rushe, wire-grass stumps and hocks—a miserable waste. We put three men into it, with a yoke of heavy oxen, in September, and before the month was out it was drained, pulverized, seeded, and made as mellow and level as a prairie. This year in July we cut the heaviest swath of timothy on that meadow, of any upon the farm. Farmers, your neglected lowlands are the best part of your farms; do not allow them to remain the home of tadpoles and bull-frogs; with proper care, they will fill your barns with the rich grasses of the uplands.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

